

OPTIONS FOR POPULATION POLICY I

FINAL REPORT

A.I.D. Contract No. DPE-3035-C-00-6062-00

September 1986 - September 1991

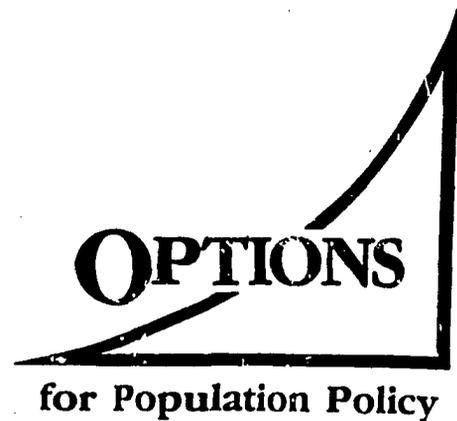
Prepared By
Pamela DeLargy
and

Susan Livingston

In collaboration with the OPTIONS Staff

Submitted to:
Martin Brockerhoff
OPTIONS II Technical Monitor

Date Submitted:
May 15, 1992



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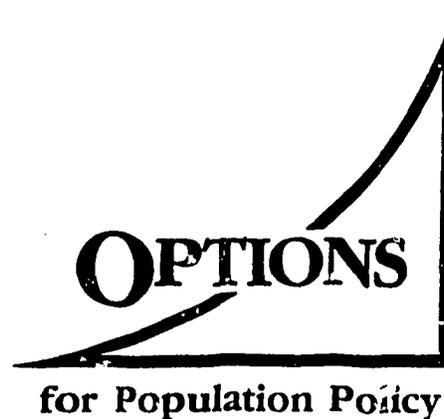
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I. ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF ACRONYMS

AAO	A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICE
ADB	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AIBEF	ASSOCIATION IVOIRIEN BIEN ETRE FAMILIAL
BKKBN	INDONESIAN FAMILY PLANNING BOARD
BOTSPA	BOTSWANA POPULATION SECTOR PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT
BLC	BUSINESS LEADERS CONFERENCE (NIGERIA)
CECAP	COORDINATION DES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION
CEPAR	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS PARA LA PATERNIDAD RESPONSABLE
CERPOD	CENTRE D'ETUDES ET DE RECHERCHE SUR LA POPULATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
CILSS	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR COMBATTING DROUGHT IN THE SAHEL
CISS	CENTRO INTERAMERICANO DE SEGURIDAD SOCIAL
CNS	BOLIVIAN SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTE
CONADE	CONSEJO NACIONAL DE DESAROLLO
CONAPO	NATIONAL POPULATION COUNCIL, HAITI
CTI	INTER-MINISTERIAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (MADAGASCAR)
CTIP	INTERMINISTERIAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (NIGER)
DARD	DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS RESEARCH DIVISION (HAITI)
DOP	DEPARTMENT OF PLAN (ZAIRE)
DPD	DIRECTION DE LA PLANIFICATION DU DEVELOPPEMENT (BURKINA FASO)
DSD	DIRECTORATE OF STATISTICS (NIGER)
EPI	EPI EVALUATION SYSTEM (NIGERIA)
FISA	MADAGASCAR IPPF AFFILIATE
FHS	FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES (NIGERIA)
FMOH	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH (NIGERIA)
FOS	FEDERAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS (NIGERIA)
GDRM	GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR
GNPPD	GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (MADAGASCAR)
GRZ	GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
HAMCHAM	HAITIAN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
IEC	INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION
IESS	SOCIAL SECURITY (ECUADOR)
ILO	INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
INPPARES	PERU IPPF AFFILIATE
INTRAH	PROGRAM FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAINING IN HEALTH
IPPF	INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION
IPSCPD	INTERMINISTERIAL PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (BOTSWANA)
ITCP	INTER-AGENCY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON POPULATION (ZAMBIA)
MFEP	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING (SUDAN)
MINPAT	MINISTRY OF PLANNING (CAMEROON)
MOH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MOPC	MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND COOPERATION
MOPH	MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MOPM	MINISTRY OF PLAN AND MINES (TOGO)

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF ACRONYMS (CONT.)

MOPSCYS	MINISTRY OF POPULATION, SOCIAL CONDITION, YOUTH, AND SPORTS (MADAGASCAR)
MSDPFW	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, POPULATION, AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN (NIGER)
NACPP	NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON POPULATION POLICY (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)
NCDP	NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (ZAMBIA)
NCPA	NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (NIGERIA)
NISER	NIGERIAN INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH
NPC	NATIONAL POPULATION COUNCIL
POPDEV	HAITIAN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PMS	POLICY MONITORING SYSTEM (NIGERIA)
PPAP	POPULATION PRIORITY ACTION PROGRAM (BURKINA FASO)
PSS	PILOT SENTINEL SYSTEM (NIGERIA)
REDSO/WCA	REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT OFFICE/WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
SEATS	SERVICE EXPANSION AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT
UCPP	PLANNING UNIT FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS (HAITI)
UEDD	UNITE D'ETUDES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET DE LA DEVELOPPEMENT (NIGER)
UNFPA	UN FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
UNFT	NATIONAL UNION OF TOGOLESE WOMEN
UPD	POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT (MADAGASCAR)
URD	UNIVERSITY OF BENIN'S DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH UNIT

OPTIONS FOR POPULATION POLICY
FINAL REPORT

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The OPTIONS for Population Policy project was designed to help developing countries overcome obstacles posed by rapid population growth by providing financial and technical assistance in the formulation and implementation of policies that increase access to and use of family planning services. OPTIONS worked with public and private sector institutions which play key roles in promoting, developing, and implementing population policies.

The OPTIONS project was led by The Futures Group with assistance from the Carolina Population Center, the Population Reference Bureau, and John Short and Associates.

The major goals of the OPTIONS project were:

1. Development and adoption of population policies.
2. Strengthening of institutional capacities to implement policies.
3. Increased allocation of national resources to population and family planning programs.
4. Improved efficiency in resource use.
5. Legal and regulatory reform which improves access to family planning.
6. Expansion and diversification of family planning service delivery.
7. Improvements in monitoring and evaluation of population programs.

A number of mechanisms were utilized to reach the goals set for the project. These included:

- * **Country Specific Subprojects** that include analyses, conferences and seminars;
- * **Staff and Institutional Development** through technical cooperation and training;
- * **Policy Tools** which help analyze, organize, and communicate information to decision-makers;
- * **Policy Information Files** which collect in-depth information by country and policy area for use by technical staff;
- * **Observational Travel** which lets policy makers and technical staff learn from the experience of other countries;

- * **Long Term Advisors** who provide support for policy development and implementation; and
- * **The Fellows Program** which trains graduate students from developing countries in the analysis and presentation of population information.

OPTIONS has worked in 24 countries and with three regional institutions during the five years of the project. In many countries, work has gone on in a number of the policy areas simultaneously. For easy reference, the OPTIONS activity chart (see insert, p. 4b) presents a checklist of project activities by country and type of activity.

This final report contains a summary of the activities carried out in the seven policy goal areas during the life of the project and a brief discussion of some important issues in the population policy and program development process. The OPTIONS project matured in its own conceptualization and organization of technical assistance over a very challenging five-year program of activities and some of the lessons learned in the process are also included in this report. Many of these have already been incorporated in the design of the OPTIONS II project.

Report appendices include descriptions of individual country programs, information on quantitative and qualitative policy tools developed as part of the project, and lists of population fellows, policy files information, travel reports, and specific project outputs as they relate to contract requirements. A bibliography of OPTIONS analyses and publications is also included.

	awareness raising	policy process design	policy formulation	policy discussion	observational travel	constituency building		IEC	national policy conference	policy adoption	implementation framework design	strategic planning	sectoral planning	integration into national plan	legislative/regulatory reform	institution building / training	fp service expansion	studies/analyses	model/ooi application	Total Fertility Rate	Contraceptive Prevalence	GNP per capita \$	Population (m)	Growth Rate			
						public	private																				
Botswana		***	***			***					***	***	***				adolescent	sd survey	UNMET NEED	6.4	33	1010	1.2	3.3%	Botswana		
Burkina Faso	***	***	***							draft				***					RAPID TARGET	6.5	1	230	8.9	2.6%	Burkina Faso		
Cameroon			***			regional workshops		1991		draft						Min. Plan				6.9	2	1010	11.5	3.2%	Cameroon		
Chad						***											conf.ing.	fp conference		5.8	1	160	5.5	2.4%	Chad		
Cote d'Ivoire	parliament labour																			RAPID	7.4	3	740	11.7	3.8	Cote d'Ivoire	
Liberia		***	***	***	***	private sector	parliament	1988		1988			***			Min. Plan			RAPID	6.7	6	450	2.5	3.1%	Liberia		
Madagascar		***	***	***	***	religious leaders women, journalists	newspaper	1990		1990							legal restrictions advertising			MCH POP/ENV	6.5	4	230	11.3	2.8%	Madagascar	
Niger	***	***	***	***	***	journalists	tv radio newspaper			draft				workshop					INTEGRA	7.1	1	290	7.4	3.5%	Niger		
Nigeria		***	***	***	***	religious leaders		1988		***	loc.gov't plan	***	***			NPC NISER	state fp workshop military MIS	contra. forecasting	Scotland	6.6	6	250	113.8*	3.3%	Nigeria		
Rwanda																					8.0	10	310	6.9	3.3%	Rwanda	
Senegal	***	***	***	***				1988	1988							Min. Plan				6.2	5	650	6.8	3.0%	Senegal		
Sudan	***	***	***	***	regional workshops	journalists religious leaders	newspaper tv radio	1987	1990				***				essential drugs list	NPC	uniformed services	Echitraaction	Reg. RAPIDS MCH POP/ENV	6.3	9	420	24.5	3.0%	Sudan
Togo	***	***	***	***		women		1990		draft	***	***					family code	Min. Plan		DHS analysis	UNMET NEED MCH RAPID	6.6	12	390	3.5	3.5%	Togo
Zaire	***	***	***	***						working doc.	***	***	action plan & budgets	***				CECAP			RAPID	6.3	1	170	34.5	3.0%	Zaire
Zambia					***	***		1988	1990	***	***	***	***	***			PDFU	fp conference		RAPID POPDEV	7.2	1	390	7.8	3.7%	Zambia	
Zimbabwe	***																				5.3	43	640	9.1	3.6%	Zimbabwe	
Egypt	***	policy revisions												***		governorate office			govt level target setting	RAPID	4.0	38	650	51.1	2.7%	Egypt	
Morocco							to support soc. marketing									Min. Health				CONTRA MARKET MODEL	4.2	36	900	24.4	2.7%	Morocco	
Indonesia												***									3.1	48	430	178.2	2.1%	Indonesia	
P. New Guinea		***	***		***	***		1990	1991												5.2	4	810	3.8	2.3%	P. New Guinea	
Bolivia																Min. Health	fp plan		bc. & bc. benefits of fp	QUIPUS	5.8	30	570	7.2	2.7%	Bolivia	
Ecuador									1987	***	coord. plan		***			Min. Health				QUIPUS	3.9	44	1080	10.7	2.8%	Ecuador	
Peru																				QUIPUS	3.6	46	1090	21.2	2.2%	Peru	
Haiti				***	***	private sector										CONAPO			fp supply & demand analysis	TARGET POPDEV	4.8	7	400	5.4	1.8%	Haiti	
CERPOD	***	***								***																	
CISS																											
ADB	***																										

1988/89 U.N. data

OPTIONS FOR POPULATION POLICY I

COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

II. OPTIONS' VIEW OF THE POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Project outcomes are presented in this report in terms of the seven major goals of the project, although each goal may have required a number of diverse activities. Each country program was developed in collaboration with host-country counterparts and reflected the particular policy needs of that country. However, A.I.D. experience has shown that the policy development process follows a similar pattern in many countries. Recognizing this, OPTIONS developed a number of policy tools which were useful across country settings. These include guidelines and background materials for policy formulation, models for assistance in family planning program planning and budgeting and for demonstrating the benefits of investment in family planning, regulatory checklists, and population projection models. (A list and description of these tools is included in Appendix E.)

Because the 24 countries assisted by OPTIONS differed in terms of fertility behavior and contraceptive prevalence, as well as population policy and family planning program development, policy goal priorities varied across countries. A simple typology which is very useful for understanding the variety of needs of OPTIONS countries is contained in the report Preparing for the Twentieth Century: Principles for Family Planning Service Delivery in the Nineties¹ prepared for the A.I.D. Office of Population. The report classifies countries into five categories based on levels of modern contraceptive prevalence. The levels are: emergent (0-7%); launch (8-15%); growth (16-34%); consolidation (35-49%); and mature (50% or higher). Countries grouped by this typology usually have similar socioeconomic and family planning program characteristics, which imply certain needs for family planning knowledge, supply, and method mix and also reflect the stage of population awareness and policy development. Countries in the same category also tend to have similar levels of institutional development and comparable resource constraints. This reinforces the OPTIONS conceptualization of a series of "stages" of policy and program development, each of which has different technical assistance needs. A list of the OPTIONS-assisted countries by prevalence of modern methods shows that the largest number were at the lowest levels of use but the project also worked in countries at higher prevalence levels. OPTIONS countries were diverse; they ranged from very large in population size (Indonesia, Nigeria, Egypt) to quite small (Botswana and Liberia) and differed widely in socioeconomic indicators, political systems, and levels of religious and cultural diversity. Countries which received the highest levels of effort during the project are marked by an asterisk (see table on the next page).

¹ Destler, Harriett, Dawn Liberi, Janet Smith, and John Stover. Preparing for the Twentieth Century: Principles for Family Planning Service Delivery in the Nineties. Family Planning Service Division, Office of Population, A.I.D., Washington, D.C., 1990.

OPTIONS Countries Categorized by Modern Method Prevalence
(including population size in millions)
1988

<i>Emergent</i> 0-7%		<i>Launch</i> 8-15%		<i>Growth</i> 16-34%		<i>Consolidation</i> 35-49%	
Nigeria *	110.1	Bolivia	6.9	Morocco *	24.0	Indonesia	174.8
Zaire *	33.4			Peru *	20.7	Egypt *	50.2
Sudan *	23.8			Botswana	1.2	Ecuador	10.1
Cameroon	11.2			Zimbabwe	9.3		
Côte d'Ivoire	11.2						
Madagascar *	10.9						
Burkina Faso	8.5						
Zambia	7.6						
Niger *	7.3						
Senegal	7.0						
Rwanda	6.7						
Haiti *	6.3						
Chad	5.4						
PNG	3.7						
Togo	3.4						
Liberia	2.4						

Source: Destler, Liberi, Smith, and Stover, 1990.

It is clear from the chart that the great majority of OPTIONS-assisted countries were African states in the very early stages of the fertility transition whose needs were greatest in raising awareness and building support for population programs. The countries already at the consolidation level had reached more advanced levels of awareness and acceptance of family planning and had need for assistance in different areas - primarily in strategic planning for improving program efficiency. It is OPTIONS experience, however, that the need to cultivate and strengthen support (political, technical, and social) for population programs exists at all levels. As major project outcomes are presented in this report - beginning with policy formulation and continuing to expanding family planning programs - a general continuum of goals and activities becomes apparent. The OPTIONS activity chart is a useful reference for identifying specific activities undertaken in each country program.

III. MAJOR PROJECT OUTCOMES

A. Population Policy Development and Constituency Building

Formal population policy statements are not absolutely necessary for the development of successful family planning programs (as seen in a number of Asian and North African countries). However, a policy statement can be seen as an indicator of a government's commitment to population programs and as a "green light" for program expansion by legitimizing programs. In addition, a well structured national population policy provides a framework for planning, implementing, and monitoring young programs. In highly centralized governments, the endorsement of the policy at the highest levels will help to facilitate actions at lower levels.

The adoption of a formal policy will not, by itself, necessarily spur program development. For instance, Ghana and Kenya adopted policies long ago but have only recently developed effective programs. The process through which a policy is developed is critical to the ultimate effectiveness of the policy and can be very time-consuming, involving a number of stages and activities. These include: proper evaluation of the country's demographic and socioeconomic circumstances (which depends on the availability of data of acceptable quality); consensus on national population concerns and culturally appropriate policies to deal with them; consideration of the best institutional arrangements for policy implementation; and careful attention to political and bureaucratic sensitivities and resource constraints.

It is critical that population policies be (and be seen as) indigenous and based on national perceptions of population problems and their solutions. To this end, it is important to have broad input into the drafting of policies and to raise awareness of and build constituencies for policies. Although this can be a lengthy (and sometimes frustrating) exercise, it is an exciting process and helps to identify specific support to be strengthened and opposition which should be dealt with early on through education efforts. In OPTIONS' experience, an effective policy development process may involve 2-3 years of activities before adoption of an official policy. It should also be pointed out that sometimes, in certain political situations, formal adoption of a potentially sensitive policy may be counter-productive and can be put aside while program efforts continue. The constituency building process has proved to be more important than the formal adoption.

OPTIONS assisted with policy development (see activities in columns 1-9 on the OPTIONS chart) in fourteen countries during the project and eight of these (Ecuador, Madagascar, Nigeria, Liberia, Sudan, Senegal, Zambia, and Papua New Guinea) have adopted formal population policies. Three countries (Burkina Faso, Niger, and Togo) have draft policies which are expected to be adopted in the near future. One country (Zaire) has adopted its draft policy as a working document for sectoral planning and to facilitate coordination of all donor agencies. The policy development process was most intense in the African countries, where most of the OPTIONS-assisted countries were at an early

stage of population program development, with limited family planning institutional bases, low contraceptive prevalence levels and high child and maternal mortality. Interestingly, the two African OPTIONS-assisted countries with the most developed family planning programs and highest CPR's, Zimbabwe and Botswana, do not have formal policies, but are not concerned about this. OPTIONS activities in Botswana (considered in the third or "growth" stage) included awareness raising, program planning assistance, and integration of population into development planning.

The Sahelian regional organization, CERPOD, also received a high level of OPTIONS support in this area. OPTIONS assistance to CERPOD led to the adoption by the CILSS Council of Ministers of the N'Djamena Programme of Action on Population and Development in the Sahel, which acted as a catalyst for policy development in its member countries, particularly in Niger and Burkina Faso.

It should be pointed out that the policies formulated with OPTIONS assistance were broad and included migration, urbanization, morbidity, mortality and other components in addition to fertility and family planning components.

A great deal of OPTIONS efforts towards policy adoption involved constituency building. This was especially important in countries where awareness or appreciation of population issues was low - in the "emergent" countries in Africa and in Haiti and Papua New Guinea. Efforts to build constituencies through targeted workshops, seminars and presentations, both within government and in the private sector, occurred in eleven countries and included such diverse groups as journalists (Niger, Madagascar, Sudan), religious leaders (Madagascar, Nigeria, Sudan), women's groups (Madagascar, Togo), business leaders (Haiti, Sudan, Liberia), and the uniformed services (Nigeria, Sudan). Successful regional (sub-national) workshops for both government and non-governmental agencies were organized in Cameroon and Sudan (five each). These not only raised awareness and support for population policy, but also contributed information which helped with policy draft revisions and highlighted specific regional concerns which were not fully appreciated at the central level.

Media coverage of national and regional population conferences in Cameroon, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Papua New Guinea, Haiti, and Ecuador was important for raising awareness of population issues among the public. In addition to providing logistic and technical assistance at such conferences, OPTIONS also supported the production of posters, pamphlets, and computerized graphics presentations designed to disseminate information about population dynamics and policy responses. The Niger and Sudan policy development programs also included some basic IEC components. OPTIONS supported the development of a population newsletter in each country (at UEDD in Niger and the NPC in Sudan) and contributed to the production of radio and television spots highlighting population and health issues. OPTIONS also supported "population awareness week," a multimedia campaign in Liberia.

Another method of awareness raising and constituency building is to expose key leaders to the policies and programs in other countries. OPTIONS organized observational tours for over thirty-five participants, many of whom then played important roles in supporting their national policies and mobilizing resources for program support. Observational travel was a valuable part of the policy development process in Liberia, Madagascar, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, and Haiti. A case study of the Sudanese observational travel program is included in Appendix B.²

In Egypt, where there was interest in revising the national population policy and revitalizing the government's commitment to reduce population growth, OPTIONS assisted with policy revisions and awareness raising. Recognizing that Egypt has a national population policy and a concept of a national plan, OPTIONS identified the need for further awareness raising efforts which would support program efforts. OPTIONS began the development of a presentation about past program successes and the challenges that lie ahead in the country. The presentation was completed and shown to the Prime Minister under OPTIONS II. (Computer graphics presentations of population-development issues were made to many high level government officials during the OPTIONS project - including the prime minister of Sudan and the presidents of Togo and Haiti, as well as a host of cabinet members and parliamentarians.)

B. Strengthening Institutional Capacities for Policy Implementation

OPTIONS support in this area has focused on three aspects: (1) the design of organizational structures able to implement population policies; (2) developing skills and knowledge of the staffs of organizations responsible for implementation; and (3) strengthening management systems for planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation.

The implementation of a national population program usually involves multiple actors in both the public and private sectors. Typically, organizations involved include a national population commission, sectoral ministries such as health, education, information, social affairs, and planning, and private agencies including family planning associations, insurance companies, employers and private voluntary organizations. As countries develop their population policies, it is necessary to design appropriate organizational structures which will coordinate the work of the numerous actors involved in implementing the policies. OPTIONS has assisted the governments of Zaire, Liberia, and Sudan in developing the organizational structures necessary for program development and in defining the

² OPTIONS level of effort in policy formulation and constituency building was highest in Nigeria, Sudan, Zaire and Niger (where there was a resident advisor). Moderate levels of effort occurred in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Senegal, Togo, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, and Haiti. Chad and Cote d'Ivoire received some assistance.

mandates of the leading agencies. In Zaire, for example, OPTIONS served as an advisor to the government in the organization of the national population commission (CONAPO) which oversees policy implementation, a population unit in the Ministry of Planning (CECAP) which carries out the policy, and an interministerial technical committee which brings together technical staff and representatives of the private sector to define and monitor implementation tasks.

Staff development is a major requirement for most countries, especially those with newly established population commissions or units whose staff has been drawn from other agencies. The ideal combination of demographic, economic, planning, and management skills which should be available in such offices in order to guide implementation of a multi-sectoral population policy rarely exists. Staff often need training in a variety of areas: demographic analysis and appropriate presentation of results; strategic planning for program development and expansion; financial and budgetary analysis; management of information; and monitoring and evaluation techniques. OPTIONS played a part in staff development and institution building in over fifteen countries through short term training, collaboration on policy analyses, and microcomputer transfer. (See chart)

Training was extremely varied and based on particular country program needs. For example, in Nigeria (a high effort country), OPTIONS provided US-based training in management skills, organizational development, fund-raising, workshop planning, logistics and a variety of computer uses for NCPA staff. The project also sponsored a two week computer course on information systems for policy monitoring for Ministry of Health staff. In-country training in policy dissemination techniques was provided to NISER staff, and state level family planning coordinators received training in contraceptive forecasting methods. Ministry of Health personnel also got intensive training on the Pilot Sentinel Systems for detection of fertility change over time. In Sudan, National Population Committee staff were trained on the RAPID, DEMPROJ and EDSIM models as well as in Storyboard and both English and Arabic word processing systems. In Zaire, CECAP staff were trained in a number of computer uses, including the application of budgeting tools and development of appropriate management information systems. In Egypt, senior governorate representatives and NPC staff were trained in target setting techniques. In Peru, Ministry of Health Family Planning Division staff were trained in the use of the QUIPUS model for programming and budgeting, performance monitoring, and logistics management.

Collaborative studies or analyses, which also involve transfer of skills, were conducted in seven countries. These included: a survey of attitudes on population/environment issues in Botswana; development of the Pilot Sentinel System in Nigeria; an analysis of the institutional framework for family planning in Rwanda; analysis of Demographic and Health Survey data in Togo; cost estimates of decentralized family planning services in Zaire; a time use and cost survey in Morocco; and an analysis of supply and demand for family planning in Haiti.

Strengthening management systems for policy implementation is, of course, closely tied to staff skill development. The most elaborate effort in this area during the OPTIONS project was in Zaire, where OPTIONS worked with CONAPO on a series of structured activities, including planning and budgeting workshops. These culminated in a week long planning session where every major ministry and department as well as a number of private sector institutions worked together to complete a detailed assessment of all existing population activities, prioritized new programs, and calculated existing and needed resources for program implementation. The Zaire effort resulted in detailed action plans and budgets for each department or unit involved and a clear framework for sectoral coordination. In Peru, development of programming, budgeting and management information systems was a major part of country activities. In Nigeria, OPTIONS helped to develop local government area family planning service plans for 36 LGAs in Kwara and Oyo states and worked with two state family planning coordinators' workshops to strengthen forecasting and strategic planning systems. The QUIPUS model was installed in the Ministry of Health in Peru (see above) and Bolivia.

C. Increasing Allocation of Resources

The allocation of financial and human resources is often the best indicator of commitment to population policies and programs. One of OPTIONS' mandates was to persuade both the public and private sectors of the value of investment in population and family planning programs. In Peru, OPTIONS worked with the Social Security Institute which made a major commitment to invest additional funds in family planning. OPTIONS also worked with the African Development Bank to encourage bank officers to support and actively solicit loan applications for population programs.

In Morocco, OPTIONS collaborated in a benefit-cost analysis of public sector family planning programs that was used by the Ministry of Health to justify its budget to the Ministry of Finance. OPTIONS also developed a model of the Moroccan family planning market to help the government identify ways to increase involvement of the private sector. In Liberia, Sudan, and Haiti, OPTIONS sponsored workshops for the private sector (employers associations and Chambers of Commerce) to raise their awareness of the value of family planning investments. In Zaire, detailed budgets were prepared for priority population activities in each sector and submitted to the Ministry of Plan for consideration and inclusion in the national budget.

D. Increasing Efficiency of Resource Use

An important step in improving the efficiency of resource use in population programs is to ensure effective planning and budgeting. OPTIONS assisted in developing strategic plans for family planning programs in Peru, Zaire, Zambia, and Nigeria. In Zambia, Burkina Faso, and Haiti, the development of contraceptive prevalence targets provided the basis for calculating resource requirements. In Morocco, cost-effectiveness

analysis was performed to compare the efficiency of alternative service delivery systems. In Nigeria, OPTIONS worked with two state level family planning offices to forecast contraceptive resource needs. In Zaire, program costs were estimated over a three year period (even taking into account inflation) for all population programs and then priorities were assigned based on national needs and resource availability. In Niger, OPTIONS provided an analysis of contraceptive pricing.

E. Legal and Regulatory Reform

Legal and regulatory restrictions often raise barriers to access to contraception. Sometimes reform is required concerning method availability - such as lifting restrictions on who may legally provide certain methods. In other cases, restrictions on users (such as age and parity criteria for sterilization) can be modified. OPTIONS conducted analyses of the legal framework for family planning in Bolivia, Chad, Rwanda, and Indonesia and in Chad a draft of family planning legislation was prepared. In Togo, OPTIONS worked with the Women's Union on efforts to lobby for changes in the family code and in Madagascar, with parliamentarians to complete a review of all legislation concerning family planning. In Madagascar, OPTIONS also worked to legalize contraceptive advertising. In Burkina Faso, the French colonial anti-contraception law of 1920 which made it illegal to distribute, advertise or disseminate information on contraceptives was repealed. Overcoming another type of barrier, OPTIONS was responsible for ensuring that contraceptives were included on the Ministry of Health's essential drug list in Sudan.

It should be pointed out that interventions in this area should be judicious. Aggressively investigating legislation and regulations concerning family planning sometimes brings to light restrictions which were not widely known or ever enforced and thus, can raise barriers itself. (As a senior OPTIONS staff member has wittily expressed it - sometimes it's best to let sleeping laws lie!)

F. Monitoring and Evaluation

All effective programs require continuous monitoring and evaluation and OPTIONS has helped a number of countries develop practical methods for assessing the progress of their programs. A major OPTIONS effort was the development of a pilot population sentinel system designed to provide quick feedback on the impact of family planning programs in Nigeria. This sentinel system has recently been adopted by the World Bank for funding.

In Peru and Bolivia, OPTIONS helped to design management information systems to facilitate regional program monitoring through use of the QUIPUS model. In Morocco, analysis of Demographic and Health Survey data was supported for use in improving program management.

G. Expansion of Family Planning Service Delivery

All of the activities reviewed ultimately contribute to expansion of family planning services but some country programs focussed specifically in this area, either in restructuring programs or facilitating alternative service delivery systems. OPTIONS worked with BKKBN in Indonesia, which has a fairly strong public sector program, to remove policy constraints to expansion of the contraceptive social marketing program. In Chad, OPTIONS sponsored a family planning conference which provided the framework for the development of a national family planning program. In Niger and Zaire, OPTIONS provided ongoing assistance to USAID missions and their counterparts in the expansion of family planning programs. In Zambia, OPTIONS supported a workshop which considered alternative family planning service delivery modes (including community based distribution, social marketing, etc.) In Sudan, with OPTIONS help, the NPC worked with the Sudan Family Planning Association to establish services in a number of new sites where NPC was implementing rural women's projects. In both Zaire and Nigeria, assistance was provided with planning for decentralization of service operations.

The regional activities were particularly useful in this area. In Latin America, OPTIONS worked with the Inter-American Council of Social Security Institutes (CIESS) to encourage national social security programs to play an expanded role in family planning service delivery. The work with CERPOD also spurred national interests in expanding family planning programs and the African Development Bank program helped the ADB to improve staff demographic skills, raise awareness of population-development interactions, and encouraged the Bank to become a major financier of population programs.

V. SPECIAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Policy Files

OPTIONS I Policy Files were developed by PRB as an information resource on population policy and related topics to assist the OPTIONS staff, Office of Population and CAs in policy development and program implementation and evaluation work. The Policy Files consist of two systems for storing and retrieving policy-relevant information on OPTIONS project countries and other developing countries. One is a file of computer-accessible quantitative indicators maintained in spreadsheet format which can be used to produce tables, charts, and reports on population issues. Information on more than one hundred socioeconomic, demographic, population policy, and family planning indicators for LDCs has been compiled in this database, from which country reports can be produced.

The other OPTIONS I Policy File, the Document File, grew to more than a thousand documents. It contains policy documents, needs assessments, survey reports, research reports, trip reports, and other policy-related printed material.

To assist users in accessing the information contained in OPTIONS I Policy Files, PRB produced standard reports and information packets for each developing country. During the OPTIONS I project, AID, CAs, and members of the OPTIONS I team increasingly came to rely on the Policy Files as an important source of population policy program development information. The number of ad-hoc requests (requests from AID and CAs) increased from seven in the first year to about 100 per year during the last years of OPTIONS I.

B. Policy Tools

The OPTIONS I Project developed a number of policy tools. The purpose of the tools was to strengthen linkages with line ministries, governmental budget authorities and private sector leaders so the institutions could devise and weigh policy options to guide decision making. These tools include: A Checklist for Examining Laws and Regulations Affecting Family Planning, Family Planning Costing Module (Draft), Guidelines for Developing a National Population Policy (Draft), Islam and Family Planning, Materials for Preparing National Population Policies for African Countries (English and French versions), Policy Tools Manual, and Status Report - Population Policy and Programs in Africa (Updated).

The OPTIONS project also supported the preparation of research studies on the policy development process. These are comprised of studies by: a) project staff members, associated organizations, and experts in the United States; and b) institutions and experts in developing countries. The latter studies have taken two forms: those commissioned individually and those undertaken and presented as contributions to national and international conferences on population and development. These studies have been designed both to assemble useful information and insights on the policy process and to strengthen the analytical skills of researchers and their institutions.

The documents/informational materials prepared and used in policy development and planning, along with complete bibliographical references for these policy tools, are listed in Appendix G.

C. Fellows Program

In 1987, OPTIONS took responsibility for the Population Fellows Program which had previously been conducted by the RAPID project. The program provides students from less developed countries, who are working on advanced degrees in the U.S., the opportunity to participate in a two-part program consisting of a population policy seminar at annual PAA meetings and a two-week policy development workshop in Washington and New York.

Under OPTIONS I there were a total of 49 fellows (23 from Asia, 21 from Africa, and 5 from Latin America) enrolled in doctoral programs in sociology, demography, public health, public administration, planning, geography and anthropology. (See Appendix F -- OPTIONS Policy Studies and Documents). Fellows made contacts with donors and research institutions in the population field, contributing to their professional socialization.

During OPTIONS I, the program refined its focus from broader issues of reproductive health and family planning to a more specific emphasis on the communication of family planning and demographic research to decision makers. During the two week summer programs at PRB, fellows were introduced to the work of major funders (USAID, the World Bank, and UNFPA) and other organizations active in family planning program implementation and policy development. In addition, population experts conveyed to fellows the importance of presenting research in easily understood terms to policymakers.

The program's success can be gauged in part by the careers of its participants. Of those former fellows who have completed their graduate studies, most have joined universities, research institutes or the civil service in their home countries where their research and activities influence the policy process. In addition, several former fellows have assumed positions with international organizations such as the Population Council and UNFPA.

VI. ISSUES OF INTEREST AND LESSONS LEARNED

A. OPTIONS Growing Pains

OPTIONS was A.I.D.'s first policy project which went beyond awareness raising and had a specific mandate to assist the population policy development and implementation process. Partly because **OPTIONS** was a pioneer project, the project mandate was interpreted in different ways by both project staff and management, AID/Washington, and the USAID missions in the field. This worked itself out as the project developed its identity and many of the policy issues related to expansion of family planning and other population programs became better defined. The development of a number of tools for the analysis of policy settings was critical in the early stages of the project. The country experience in the policy development process, itself, then helped the project to identify activities critical to policy outcomes and to design appropriate technical assistance guidelines. The flexibility of the project was crucial in responding to different country settings and goals, although the very different activities of **OPTIONS** in different countries worked against the project's efforts to develop a clear identity. This was sometimes problematic, resulting in different interpretations of what the project could do by mission staff and AID/Washington. In a few cases, **OPTIONS** staff found themselves mediating between the two - but perhaps that is an appropriate role!

Many of the substantive lessons learned during the **OPTIONS I** project were incorporated into the design of **OPTIONS II** - the clear emphasis on policy development for specific family planning goals is the main one. During **OPTIONS I**, it became clear that although population policy involves more than fertility/family planning (and, indeed a number of **OPTIONS I** countries had greater interests in migration, population distribution, and health), the project focus on access and use of family planning was appropriate and should be more emphatic. Experience also showed that resource issues are critical and that developing expanded investment in family planning from both the public and private sectors was a universal need - whether in the "emergent" countries or those with well-developed programs. **OPTIONS I** would have benefitted from increased attention to resource analysis and allocation at all levels and, in particular, to private sector dynamics. One drawback was that there were few project staff members with private sector expertise, which weakened the design of project activities in this area. The design and staffing of **OPTIONS II** has attempted to remedy this.

OPTIONS II also has much greater emphasis on strategic planning for policy implementation. It became clear during **OPTIONS I** that adoption of formal population policies and even development of sectoral action plans did not ensure that effective implementation would actually occur. The skills involved in program planning and budgeting differ from those needed for awareness raising and policy design and, in some of the African countries in particular, were in short supply. A number of countries have developed policies and built constituencies, but have been unable to actually improve or increase family planning service delivery due to logistic or bureaucratic obstacles or the inability to mobilize resources. In most cases, the primary missing component is strategic planning. **OPTIONS II** focuses on improving the planning skills necessary for real program expansion.

OPTIONS II has used the experiences of OPTIONS I to develop a series of guidelines which are extremely important to provision of technical assistance in policy development and implementation. These include manuals for strategic planning of family planning programs, training and institution building, legal and regulatory reform, information dissemination, private sector involvement, and project evaluation. These manuals make accessible the wealth of knowledge accumulated during the OPTIONS I project, and we hope that they will be widely used. In this report, for the reader's convenience, ten important points suggested through interviews with OPTIONS staff are presented. They are not in any particular order and represent both substantive lessons and those related to project design and support.

B. Ten Lessons Learned

1. Regional organizations can play an important role in policy development. OPTIONS assisted CERPOD in developing the N'Djamena Programme of Action which helped to spur policy development in Burkina Faso and Niger and provided a framework for raising awareness of population issues and developing programs in all the Sahelian countries. In Latin America, OPTIONS worked with the Inter-American Council of Social Security Institutes (CIESS) to encourage national social security programs to play an expanded role in family planning service delivery. Assistance to regional organizations is an effective way to reach audiences in a number of countries at once. In addition, the credibility of policy development efforts is enhanced when regional institutions become the catalyst and advocate for policy reform.

2. Observational travel can be a very effective tool for many purposes. Well planned visits to look at appropriate, culturally relevant programs in other countries can both raise awareness of policy makers and make participants a force for enthusiastic support of policies and programs. The selection of participants is critical and diversity proved very valuable in the OPTIONS experience. Participants from different ministries or interest groups who travel together are able to get to know each other and can later provide a valuable network of support, facilitating the coordination of sectoral activities and the mobilization of resources. (Appendix B includes a brief discussion of the Madagascar observational travel program and a more detailed case study of the series of tours that were part of the Sudanese OPTIONS project. Suggestions are made for organization of such travel, selection of participants, and follow-up activities.)

3. In countries going through the early stages of policy development, a judicious mixture of activities at various levels makes the process less vulnerable to political factors. Policy development and implementation can be accomplished even in very complicated situations. OPTIONS worked in a number of countries which were going through severe economic and political difficulties. There were coups, coup attempts, parliament dissolutions, shifting coalitions, rebellions, and numerous changes in governments through elections, as well. There were actual wars going on in four countries and armed insurgencies in at least four more. U. S. development assistance has now been suspended in five OPTIONS countries. These factors clearly made the complex policy development process even more challenging. In Zaire, the Minister of Plan changed five times in an eighteen month period while the project was working to develop sectoral implementation plans. Lower level staff at the Planning Ministry and in the other ministries involved carried

on, however, and accomplished the task while other groups worked on awareness raising and other activities. Even now, with the severe crisis in Zaire, a number of OPTIONS-initiated activities carry on and the skills transferred and institution building which occurred during the project will be crucial for the expansion of program activities when the current political crisis is resolved and resource constraints are alleviated. Also, despite the change in government and suspension of USAID activities in Sudan (and the imprisonment and then exile of the ex-NPC director), the NPC has carried on with an ambitious set of activities and has continued to grow in influence.

4. Closely related to the above, developing diverse constituencies for policy and programs proved to be a key to OPTIONS success in many countries, particularly those which were politically unstable and where there were constant personnel (or even government) changes. When policy development efforts met obstacles at the national level, regional groups provided impetus to keep going in Cameroon, Sudan, and Nigeria. In Nigeria, work was going on with states, religious leaders, local government administrations, and the Ministry of Health at once. The activities both complemented each other and created an atmosphere of forward movement which motivated each group's efforts. Many OPTIONS staff now encourage more work with non-traditional groups such as private voluntary organizations, market women's associations, traditional practitioners, and uniformed services such as police, fire brigades and game wardens. These groups are organized and influential and should not be neglected in the policy development process.

5. Resource allocation issues are central to policy formulation and implementation. First, it is important to demonstrate the economic value of investing in family planning and population programs. Benefit-cost analyses were very useful for this in Peru and Morocco. Second, accurate estimation of the costs of population programs is required. Such estimates were included in Morocco, Peru, and Zaire during the project. Third, the cost-effectiveness of alternative approaches to programming should be assessed; this was also included in the Morocco program. Last, market distortions which increase the cost of family planning services must be addressed. OPTIONS analyzed the contraceptive market in Morocco and undertook a contraceptive pricing study in Niger. All of these activities were necessary for adequately understanding the programming options in each country and for designing appropriate strategies for expanded family planning service delivery.

6. Coordination with other projects and donors can greatly improve project outcomes, despite what seem to be structural disincentives for working together. OPTIONS (and AID) are not the only actors working in the area of population policy development. UNFPA, the World Bank, and other bilateral donors also were involved in a number of countries, and coordination of activities, although difficult at times, was fruitful for program success. Other AID projects also have interests and experience in policy and program development activities, and interaction with these projects was very helpful. OPTIONS' work benefitted greatly from the Demographic and Health Surveys in many countries, for instance. Other service-related projects also were helpful in raising OPTIONS' awareness of logistic, regulatory, and management issues which could be dealt with in the policy development and implementation process. Awareness of IEC program experiences was very useful in design of constituency building efforts as well. OPTIONS coordinated activities with a number of other projects, including SOMARC, SEATS, and TIPPS and this coordination was beneficial to all of the projects.

7. The transfer of skills is the heart of the OPTIONS project. The fundamental goal of the project is to contribute to the ability of country institutions to develop and implement appropriate population policies and to provide necessary and sustainable family planning services. This means that indigenous institutional capacities should develop to the point that outside assistance is unnecessary. Almost all OPTIONS activities involved training and institution building, but the importance of this was not adequately recognized until late in the project, and attention to appropriate training techniques and institution building strategies was insufficient. The OPTIONS II Guidelines for Training and Institution Building are an attempt to systematically assess OPTIONS' experiences in these areas and to provide for inclusion of explicit training criteria within country programs. They also present methods of assessing institutional strengths and weaknesses and building adequate organizational skills.

8. Since OPTIONS involved quite a bit of "learning-by-doing", monitoring and evaluation, both within the project and as skills to be transferred, were neglected components. Country strategies were usually not designed with specific outcomes which could be easily assessed, and there was little systematic monitoring of how strategies were progressing. OPTIONS II has attempted to remedy this by developing guidelines for monitoring and evaluation which should be considered in the design of every country strategy. In addition, the current project contains increased emphasis on training in evaluation techniques and development of monitoring systems.

9. A serious program of policy development and constituency building requires an intensity of effort and a complexity of activities over an extended time period. A resident project advisor is very important to facilitating the progress of the program, encouraging counterpart efforts, and maintaining consistent contact with policy makers, and, in the long run, can save project resources. This is clear based on the experience of the OPTIONS program in Niger. In hindsight, the heavy effort programs in Zaire and Sudan would have benefitted from assignment of a resident advisor. Having a resident advisor would not only have provided the positive contributions mentioned above, but could have avoided a number of problems, including delays in the projects due to travel restrictions, difficulties with equipment maintenance, the necessity for counterparts to schedule country activities based on project staff schedules, and the large costs to the project in terms of travel, staff time spent in travel, and "downtime" for staff waiting for clearances, travel ban lifts, etc.

10. Considerable and consistent AID mission involvement and support is critical for the success of policy-related projects because of their complexity and their political nature. Mission staff changes are inevitable during the life of a project, of course, but transitions can be made more positive if there are early project briefings for new personnel, easy access for counterparts (especially important if there is no resident advisor), and broad knowledge of the project goals and activities in the Mission. For instance, although there were four population/health personnel changes during OPTIONS/Sudan, the mission director and other mission staff provided some continuity of support and institutional memory for the project. The lesson here may be to diversify mission relationships and keep people informed.

VII. APPENDICES

A. Country Project Activities

AFRICAN LEADERSHIP

Activities and Results

Activities under the Africa Leadership program were scheduled for approximately two years duration, with projected completion by the first quarter of 1991. Each country program was uniquely and independently designed to meet country-specific requirements to increase leadership commitment to population activities in both the public and private sectors.

The results of the African Leadership program were as follows:

Madagascar - The results of the OPTIONS Madagascar program were encouraging, particularly African Leadership activities. Since an assessment trip in December 1988, OPTIONS developed a microcomputer-based graphics presentation on "Child Survival, Maternal Health and Fertility", and under the auspices of the Prime Minister, conducted very successful seminars for key religious, intellectual, and women's leaders. Parliamentarians are utilizing the microcomputer system provided by OPTIONS to write and revise legislation that currently limits family planning activities, such as restrictions on advertising contraceptives. The Parliamentarians are also using the microcomputer system to develop awareness raising materials and disseminate information on population policy. Most significantly, OPTIONS activities have culminated in the formulation of a population policy for Madagascar, which is currently being reviewed by the President. Because African Leadership activities were so successful, USAID\Antananarivo provided OPTIONS with a \$200,000 buy-in. This buy-in enabled OPTIONS to continue policy work in Madagascar well into the implementation planning phase.

Zambia - Outputs from OPTIONS African Leadership program for Zambia include the following: 1) sponsored The National Population Conference and ITCP Seminar from May 17-19, 1989 to announce the enactment of the National Population Policy; 2) developed a computer-based, graphics presentation on the NPP, which will be used to conduct nationwide awareness raising campaigns for provincial and district level policy-makers; 3) conducted a target analysis and training to help the Zambians envisage family planning program needs to achieve the nation's stated fertility objectives; 4) developed a detailed planning guide to design a national family planning program; 5) sponsored the "Third Policy Implementation Workshop of the ITCP" from March 26-30, 1990 to analyze and determine strategies for family planning service delivery; and 6) established linkages with other donors, including the Population Council, to provide follow-on assistance to conduct operations research for pilot family planning programs.

Togo - OPTIONS collaborated with USAID/Lome and the University of Benin's Demographic Research Unit (URD) to conduct the National Conference on Population and Family Planning, which was held March 19-23, 1990. For the conference, OPTIONS mobilized African Leadership support to develop a microcomputer-based presentation which combined the essential elements of the RAPID/Togo model and the draft national population policy. A conference outcome was the call for the draft Population Policy's revision and adoption.

In May 1990, OPTIONS funded a three-day national level conference for the National Union of Togolese Women (UNFT). At that conference, the two OPTIONS presentation policy tools were again applied.

Also in collaboration with UNFT, OPTIONS co-sponsored a National Information and Awareness Raising Seminar on Family Planning and Family Welfare from August 16-18, 1990. The 60 participants were drawn from local and regional sections of the UNFT and various ministries concerned with maternal and child health, family planning and development.

As a follow-up to the March 1990 National Conference on Population and Family Planning, OPTIONS collaborated with URD to conduct further analyses of the DHS data. The results were synthesized in a booklet "Family Planning and the Health of Mothers and Children in Togo". The analyses also formed the basis for three presentations: 1) unmet need in family planning; 2) determination of family planning needs by area of residence; and 3) relations of contraceptive practice and use of health services, which were used at a seminar for high-level government policymakers on December 4, 1990.

Sudan - The extenuating circumstances in Sudan resulted in a modification to OPTIONS original program for the Africa Leadership fund. OPTIONS efforts on behalf of the National Population Commission have resulted in a series of successful awareness raising activities with national and regional leaders. The investment has been rewarded by the official adoption of the National Population Policy in September 1990. The policy was adopted by both the Revolutionary Command Council and the Council of Ministers. Workshops for the uniformed services, initiated under the African Leadership program, have continued and received strong support from the civil police, the game warden, the fire brigades, and the prison administration.

Liberia - OPTIONS had originally intended to co-sponsor a series of workshops to assist Liberian task forces to develop sectoral action plans to implement Liberia's National Population Policy (promulgated July 1988); however, on March 19, 1989 USAID/Monrovia announced an overall policy to stop provision of donor assistance to the Liberian public sector. Prior to the cessation of transfers to the government, OPTIONS mobilized resources, through the African Leadership program, to enable the Liberians to complete the task of developing the sectoral action plans. These plans constituted deliverables in an OPTIONS subcontract, which was negotiated prior to USAID's disengagement. Funding from the African Leadership project enabled the Liberian task forces to complete the development of sectoral action plans for population policy implementation.

Cameroon - The nascent African Leadership activities in Cameroon resulted in a plan and subcontract to build broad-based support for the draft national population policy from local to national levels, including government, non-government, religious, intellectual and private sector leaders. OPTIONS anticipates further results to include the formulation of a draft national population policy document, which is supported throughout all levels of the Cameroonian government.

Outcomes

African Leadership activities resulted in the following:

- ◆ Increased support of population policies by specific leadership groups;
- ◆ Increased participation of local and/or new leadership groups in policy development;

- ◆ Adoption or reform of population policies; and
- ◆ Improved institutional capacity to coordinate and implement population policies and programs.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Activities and Results

OPTIONS supported the ADB in its efforts to educate its staff about population issues, to integrate population variables into its planning process, and to begin planning for the ADB to respond to requests from member countries for population projects. The goal of the OPTIONS assistance to the ADB was to encourage the ADB to actively solicit requests for loans for population projects from the member countries and, ultimately, for the ADB to become a significant financier of population projects in Africa.

The Seminar on Population and Development in Africa was held as scheduled in 1987. Approximately 65 people attended; they included ADB senior professional staff and resource persons from selected foreign national and international organizations. The summary report of that seminar took note of the pronounced shift from negative to positive attitudes by African governments about the importance of the population factor in development. The report also affirmed the African Development Bank's commitment to support population-related activities and detailed the measures the Bank intended to undertake.

Specific actions directly attributable to the Seminar included:

- ◆ Preliminary design of in-house technical training on how to integrate population factors in development projects;
- ◆ Recruitment of a population specialist to assist ADB field missions in compiling, analyzing and applying country population data to various development sectors; and
- ◆ Reservation of a monthly meeting of the ADB's Board of Directors to sensitize Directors to the importance of the population factor and acquaint them with management's plans.

Due to the difficulty of reserving a Board meeting exclusively for a discussion of population issues, the monthly Development Policy Seminar, which is attended by both professional staff and Directors, was selected as the venue. It was for this Policy Seminar that OPTIONS provided two resource persons on October 5, 1988.

Attendance at the Policy Development Seminar was by approximately 41 Bank staff. Although only the Director representing the U.S. attended, the seminar was another step in the process of preparing the ADB for active involvement in population activities. Specific results directly attributable to the 1988 Seminar included:

- ◆ ADB request for consultants for the development of procedures for identifying and preparing population projects, training in the use of population information and assistance in the development of the first ADB population project.
- ◆ Request for training of ADB staff (up to 150 people) in demographic analysis.

Outcomes

The desired outcome for OPTIONS work with the African Development Bank was a substantial, measurable increase in ADB financing of population activities. Towards this end, The Futures Group was retained under separate contract by the ADB to provide technical assistance that will allow the Bank to expand its population portfolio. A number of ADB personnel were trained in incorporating demographic factors into rural and agricultural project design.

BOLIVIA

Activities and Results

In keeping with GOB policy, OPTIONS provided assistance in the context of reproductive health: increasing access to and use of voluntary family planning services and methods for the purpose of reducing maternal and infant mortality. To turn this new policy into practice, OPTIONS introduced the tools and procedures needed to initiate and sustain the policy implementation process.

OPTIONS also initiated the coordinating process needed to plan, implement and evaluate the Reproductive Health Project among the various public and private implementing institutions: the Ministry of Health, the Bolivian Social Security Institute (CNS), and approximately six PVO's.

An analysis of the population policy environment was undertaken and OPTIONS country strategy prepared. The strategy was designed to support the GOB's new initiative to greatly expand the availability of the family planning services in Bolivia through an integrated program of reproductive health.

Implementation of the OPTIONS country strategy began with the installation of the Quipus performance monitoring and evaluation and logistics management modules in the Ministry of Health, the Social Security Institute and six PVO's.

As a result of the activities undertaken, the implementing institutions have opted for standardizing the collection and analysis of commodity distribution and service delivery statistics as a basis for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the family planning component of the national program. In the future, this information will also be used, in part, to coordinate planning and budgeting among the various public and private sector institutions.

Technical assistance using this data will be continued under OPTIONS II.

Outcomes

The outcomes of OPTIONS assistance include the capability of the implementing institutions, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, to develop detailed, coordinated national plans for expanding family planning services and allocating resources on an annual basis.

BOTSWANA

Activities and Results

OPTIONS activities in Botswana were focused on facilitating the implementation of the Botswana Population Sector Program Assistance Agreement (BOTSPA).

The first visit to Botswana in July 1988 resulted in OPTIONS being identified as a primary source of

assistance in the effort to develop a national population policy and an organizational structure for policy implementation. An October 1988 trip was devoted to encouraging the Government to meet the Conditions Precedent of BOTSPA (particularly the establishment of a population unit and a technical committee to coordinate population activities) and identification of awareness raising activities that should be undertaken.

In 1989 activities focused on formulating a policy development program to be financed under BOTSPA. Results included:

1. An annual workplan and a five year plan were jointly developed with the Interministerial Programme Steering Committee on Population and Development (IPSCPD) and the Population Unit indicating activities needed to develop and effectively implement a national population policy.
2. Representatives of 6 organizations were contacted to assist the IPSCPD in expanding its membership to include non-government organizations and commercial private sector institutions.
3. OPTIONS assisted the Population Unit and the IPSCPD in drafting its First Annual Progress Report. The report, required under the BOTSPA agreement, outlined the achievements of the IPSCPD and the GOB during the project's first year.
4. OPTIONS assisted IPSCPD in designing a study on attitudes towards population and development issues in rural areas that was administered in five districts of the country.
5. In Dec. 1989, OPTIONS assisted the Population Secretariat in integrating population issues into key sectors in the forthcoming 7th National Development Plan. Staff also reviewed the separate population policy section that will be included in the national development plan.

In 1990 a number of activities were undertaken to promote the expansion of family planning programs.

1. OPTIONS staff with assistance from the executive committee of IPSCPD, developed the framework for a national 6 year population work plan that consists of three components: a. family planning service delivery, b. the promotion of family life, and c. policy development and coordination. The first two components were written by the Ministry of Health. OPTIONS staff developed the framework for the policy section which was expanded by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. The policy component consists of six sections--1. consensus building activities; 2. the integration of population into the 7th National Development Plan; 3. policy drafting and consultations; 4. program implementation, management and coordination; 5. legal constraints, and 6. monitoring and evaluation.
2. OPTIONS staff assisted with the final revisions of the District level reports and suggested ways to disseminate different aspects of the data to a wide audience.
3. Staff assisted the executive committee of IPSCPD with revisions of the Population Progress Report of the National Parliamentary Council on Population and Development. The report was designed to brief all members of Parliament on population activities undertaken by the Council. The report consists of 5 sections: 1) the formation of the National Parliamentary Council on Population and Development; 2) achievements of the Council and its technical committee; 3) the new 6 year work plan on population and development; 4) constraints on plan implementation; and 5) concluding remarks.

4. To monitor population and health services, the Ministry of Health is designing a "sentinel" or periodic brief survey to detect changes in the use of health and family planning services. OPTIONS staff provided a prototype family planning questionnaire that will assist the Ministry in monitoring family planning services.

Outcomes

Outcomes resulting from OPTIONS activities include:

- ◆ The formulation and adoption of a national population policy;
- ◆ Increased support for the implementation of population policies among key constituencies;
- ◆ Improved institutional capacity to coordinate and implement population policies and programs; and
- ◆ Increased private sector investments in family planning services.

BURKINA FASO

Activities and Results

All but two of the original activities proposed in 1988 were accomplished. Due to the DPD's extremely heavy schedule, the DPD requested that the observational travel for two Burkinabe policy makers and technical assistance during the UNFPA-sponsored workshop on the integration of demographic variables be postponed.

In 1988 Burkinabe representatives participated in the CERPOD regional policy conference. Recommendations of that conference (N'Djamena Program of Action) were passed on to the CILSS Council of Ministers for consideration at their meeting in January 1989. The Council of Ministers of the Intergovernmental Committee for Combatting Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), which includes Burkina Faso, adopted the N'Djamena Program of Action. This action established a framework for population policy development for governments throughout the Sahel.

In March, 1989 OPTIONS visited Burkina Faso to review with GOBF officials the elements of population policy as found in the N'Djamena Program. During the visit a calendar of activities leading to the drafting of a national population policy was developed.

During the second and third quarters of 1989 OPTIONS provided training in the RAPID/Burkina model, sponsored Burkinabe participation in the regional economic-demographic modeling workshop and provided technical documentation to the committee charged with drafting the national population policy.

In January 1990 a multisectoral committee completed a draft population policy. Resource materials provided by OPTIONS, including the N'Djamena Action Program, were used to draft the document.

In March 1990 OPTIONS met with USAID representatives and the DPD's population unit to discuss technical assistance activities as a follow up to the drafting of the policy. Proposed activities included:

- o assisting the DPD and Technical Committee in developing a methodology for planning the implementation of the family planning and IEC strategies outlined in the policy; and,

- o assisting the DPD with the dissemination of policy information in order to gain the support and participation of several key constituencies including politicians, planners, technicians and program directors.

During the first general assembly of the National Population Council (NPC), held in April 1990, the draft policy declaration was reviewed and subsequently revised. The revised policy was submitted to the Executive Council of the Popular Front in June. While final approval and adoption is pending, the DPD received authorization to draft the Population Priority Action Program (PPAP). The PPAP was to have been finalized in time for it to be integrated into the second five year National Development Plan (1991-1995), with implementation to begin January 1991.

OPTIONS and CERPOD made a joint visit to Burkina Faso in August-September 1990 to assist the DPD in planning priority policy dissemination efforts. During the visit, OPTIONS accomplished the following:

- (1) provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Plan and Cooperation/Direction of Planning and Development's (DPD) population unit on dissemination of the National Population Policy and related action program;
- (2) negotiated a subcontract with the DPD to support policy dissemination through: 1) the purchase of visual equipment for policy presentations; 2) development and reproduction of a summary of the policy and action plan for broad distribution; 3) policy presentations to technical personnel and political leaders; and 4) a policy workshop for the Burkinabe private sector;
- (3) trained MOH personnel in the use of the TARGET Model; and,
- (4) provided the DPD and MOH with sample action plans for family planning and IEC. These sample plans are designed to provide guidelines in the development of sectoral action plans.

Outcomes

Burkina Faso adopted a national population policy in 1991.

CAMEROON

Activities and Results

The primary goals of the OPTIONS subcontract with the Ministry of Planning (MINPAT) (beginning in September, 1990) were achieved. The objectives of OPTIONS initiatives were threefold: 1) fund a seminar for five Cameroonian provinces in which at least 120 regional leaders, both government and non-government, would provide feedback on the National Population Policy draft document; 2) sponsor a national seminar to consolidate regional inputs and to complete the policy document; and 3) support a meeting of the National Commission on Population to review, approve and submit the National Population Policy document to the executive and legislative branches of the government for approval.

The National Seminar on the Cameroonian Family sponsored by RAPID II in March, 1988 was successful in moving the nation towards development of a national population policy. The USAID Mission considered the seminar "a major achievement in reporting on population matters in Cameroon". The presentations of the OPTIONS policy tools "The Cameroonian Family in the Year 2000 and Demographic Perspectives for the 21st Century", "The Cameroonian Family Research Methodology" and "Responsible Parenthood" helped

Seminar participants to become more aware of the implications of current demographic trends.

During a planning visit in May, 1988, an OPTIONS I strategy was developed which spanned two years and budgeted approximately \$300,000. The strategy built upon past RAPID II efforts and had as objectives the development of 1) a national population policy, 2) the institutional capabilities to implement it, and 3) a national awareness and support for the policy. The strategy was supported by the Mission with a \$75,000 buy-in.

In December OPTIONS began implementation of the strategy. A subcontract with a specific program of activities was negotiated with the Ministry of Plan and Regional Development. OPTIONS and the UNFPA expected to coordinate the long term population policy efforts. Further, OPTIONS planned to support its Cameroon efforts with \$70,000 of African Leadership funds. Unfortunately program momentum was lost due to an inability to visit the country at the time.

The National Population Seminar took place from March 12-14, 1991. Participants included representatives from the provincial seminars. An inter-ministerial technical committee meeting held in April, 1991, provided a final technical review of the National Population Policy, and established the agenda for the meeting of the National Population Commission which will ratify the draft Population Policy before transmittal to the presidency for signature.

In May, 1991 a computer system was transferred to the Ministry of Plan and Regional Development.

Outcomes

The principal expected outcome of OPTIONS activities in Cameroon will be a national population policy. This national population policy will evolve from a series of local and national level leadership seminars.

CERPOD

Activities and Results

OPTIONS was identified in the Population Policy and Program Development paper as one of the principal coordinating agencies to offer assistance to CERPOD. The task falling to OPTIONS was to develop, with CERPOD staff, an appropriate framework for population policy development in the Sahel and to assist in country applications of that framework.

During visits in September and October, 1988, OPTIONS devised a strategy for its collaboration with CERPOD. The strategy has two essential elements: development and adoption by CILSS of a regional population program of action and implementation of policy development programs in four Sahelian nations.

In December, 1988, OPTIONS provided assistance for a CERPOD population policy conference in N'Djamena, Chad. In particular OPTIONS provided two policy tools: "Materials for Preparing National Population Policies in African Countries" and "Population Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa". Conference participants adopted the "N'Djamena Program of Action on Population and Development in the Sahel" which calls on member states to act on a number of important population policy issues. The "N'Djamena Program of Action" was formally adopted in January, 1989, by the Council of Ministers of the Intergovernmental Committee for Combatting Drought in the Sahel (CILSS). This adoption adds to the list of multi-governmental declarations on population policy including the "Mexico City Declaration" and "Kilimanjaro Programme of Action".

The regional conference was held as planned December 5-9, 1988 in N'Djamena, Chad. The conference

brought together representatives from seven Sahelian nations. The conference's recommendations as embodied in the N'Djamena Program of Action were adopted by the CILSS Council of Ministers in January, 1989.

With the Program of Action officially adopted as CILSS policy, one of the four principal objectives of OPTIONS/CERPOD collaboration was achieved. Also as a result of the CILSS action, significant progress was observed in the achievement of the remaining objectives as well:

- ◆ Leaders and key constituencies gained familiarity with population policies and strategies.
- ◆ CILSS participants represented ministerial level recognition from the 9 member nations.
- ◆ Conference recommendations were widely distributed.
- ◆ Adoption and implementation of population policies in four member states were encouraged.

The adoption of the N'Djamena Program of Action by the CILSS member countries presented CERPOD with the need to assess and develop its capabilities to assist the Sahel countries in the adoption and implementation of population policies conforming to the principles and strategies put forth in the document. With this in mind, CERPOD organized a retreat in December 1989. The goal of the retreat, to which all CERPOD professional staff were invited, was to reflect on the best way of attacking this issue given the resources available. OPTIONS was invited to help CERPOD start to develop its strategy of fostering policy activities in the SAHEL. At the retreat CERPOD decided it needed to come up with a methodology for evaluating the status of population policy and programs in a given country and for recommending CERPOD interventions based on the needs of the country.

OPTIONS and CERPOD worked jointly on developing the methodology. The methodology was tested in two countries, Guinea-Bissau and Niger. OPTIONS was a part of the Guinea-Bissau team. After producing preliminary reports on these two countries, the staff of OPTIONS and CERPOD most involved in the development of the canevas met to discuss and critique it.

Based on these discussions, the methodology (especially the part dealing with recommendations and policy tools) was included as one of the major issues at the December 1990 retreat (Selingue II). Other issues discussed at Selingue II include:

1. Schedule of future CERPOD activities in the policy arena; and
2. Discussion on how recommendations stemming from the policy analyses will be incorporated into CERPOD's activities.

Selingue II was held Dec. 17-20, 1990. The OPTIONS team participated fully in the presentations and discussions. As the goal of the seminar was to move towards better defining CERPOD's interventions in the CILSS member states in the area of population policy, OPTIONS presented its methodology for defining its interventions. OPTIONS insisted on the need to set objectives, identify target groups and then define activities and tools to be used to achieve stated objectives. The various policy tools available were also discussed.

Following the retreat, the OPTIONS team met with the CERPOD division heads to discuss future collaboration with CERPOD under the OPTIONS II project. In April, 1991, an OPTIONS II team travelled to Mali to develop a strategy for continued policy activities with CERPOD under the OPTIONS II project.

Population policy development programs were continued in Niger under the aegis of the CERPOD/OPTIONS regional population policy development strategy.

Outcomes

The CILSS adoption of the N'Djamena Program of Action marks the achievement of the first OPTIONS outcome. Other expected outcomes include population policy adoption by the governments of Burkina Faso and Niger. OPTIONS also encouraged more narrowly defined policy reforms that facilitate implementation of population programs and access to family planning services; see, for example, the program designed for Niger.

CHAD

Activities and Results

In October 1988, OPTIONS provided financial and technical assistance to the First Chadian Conference on Family Planning. The Conference was attended by approximately 150 Chadians and international delegations from 13 countries. This Conference resulted in the following initiatives being recommended:

- ◆ Development of a national population policy;
- ◆ Establishment of a national family planning program;
- ◆ Abrogation and repeal of Chad's 1965 anti-contraception law;
- ◆ Collaboration between the public and private sectors to ensure the development of a family planning program and the creation of a family planning association.

OPTIONS utilized the RAPID model for Chad at the Conference as a policy tool to increase awareness and understanding of the relationship between population growth and economic development. Other responsibilities included planning, monitoring and overall coordination of the conference with USAID/N'Djamena and the Chadian Conference Organizing Committee.

In conjunction with the OPTIONS and CERPOD collaborative program of activities, another conference was held in N'Djamena during December. At that conference the N'Djamena Program of Action on Population and Development in the Sahel was developed and approved by representatives from 7 member states, including Chad.

Regarding the legal review, OPTIONS visited Chad in March of 1987 and prepared the document "Proposed Contraceptive Legislation to Replace Article 98 of Law of Chad". The document proved useful to USAID/N'Djamena in preparing a new discussion paper with draft legislation for the Ministry of Public Health.

Outcomes

The conference clearly achieved its principal objectives by enhancing support for family planning and population programs among national leaders. The impetus provided by the conference facilitated the inauguration of a national family health and child-spacing program and the adoption of a national population policy statement. The Conference participants fully endorsed recommendations which resulted in these outcomes. During the CERPOD conference held in Chad in December, the N'Djamena Program of Action (see CERPOD) was adopted by representatives from seven member states, including Chad. This evidence

suggests that a consensus among key Chadian leaders has developed which is supportive of family planning service delivery.

OPTIONS also provided the needed technical inputs for developing legislation supportive of family planning.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Activities and Results

OPTIONS was invited to provide assistance by REDSO/WCA to extend the audience reached by the RAPID modeling efforts to a broader spectrum of actors important to the policy development process.

In 1987, OPTIONS successfully completed work on two national conferences on population and development. In November 1987 OPTIONS assisted the Ministry of Labor in organizing and conducting a conference on Population Growth, Urbanization and Employment.

The National Seminar for Parliamentarians, sponsored by AIBEF, was held November 23-26, 1987. The Ministry of Labor conference was held November 30 - December 4, 1987. OPTIONS provided technical and financial assistance to both conferences. The technical assistance for each conference included two staff members who: 1) trained group facilitators prior to the events; 2) assisted the sponsors in the organization, logistics and monitoring of the conferences; and 3) applied the RAPID model as a policy tool for participants.

Indicators of success of the conferences include:

- ◆ REDSO comments that momentum was generated by the two highly successful and visible population conferences and, as a result, a softening of the pronatalist position in the Cote d'Ivoire is perceptible; and
- ◆ Wide and in-depth media coverage of both conferences which fueled a national debate on population issues.

Some Ivoirien leaders still hold that no serious population problem exists, and that once the current economic crisis passes, an expanding economy will accommodate the nation's growing population. Development of strong population policies and programs in the short run appear tenuous. Nonetheless, due to the OPTIONS work with labor and parliamentarians, a strong advocacy group for family planning exists.

Outcomes

The anticipated outcomes for OPTIONS activities were successfully achieved. The two conferences resulted in a substantially increased awareness by Ivoirien leaders of the relationships between population and development; in both conferences significant policy recommendations were produced.

ECUADOR

Activities and Results

OPTIONS visited Ecuador in May and July 1987 to work with Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE) through Centro de Estudios para la Paternidad Responsable (CEPAR) on the development of a project strategy that would promote formation of a population policy that would strengthen private and public family planning programs. During trips in September and October 1987, OPTIONS aimed at institution building and review of the policy formation process by CONADE. These efforts came to fruition with Ecuador's adoption

of a national population policy in October, 1987.

OPTIONS presented the Technical Information on Population for the Private Sector Cost-Benefit Model to IESS in an effort to increase budget allocations to public family planning services and delivery. Such growth in spending would be particularly important to expansion of the rural delivery system.

Following the adoption of the official National Population Policy on October 26, 1987, OPTIONS made a trip to Ecuador to provide technical assistance to two successful CONADE-RAPID conferences.

In September 1990 OPTIONS visited with USAID/Quito and Ecuadorean officials. Interest was expressed in further OPTIONS activities; however, the limited availability of bilateral funds is constraining the involvement of OPTIONS II.

Outcomes

A National Population Policy for Ecuador was approved by CONADE on October 26, 1987 along with an implementation plan that includes an operational tracking system. The CONADE/RAPID Conferences subsequently held, were successful in raising awareness among high-level policy makers and officials.

Although the Social Security Institute expressed interest in application of the OPTIONS TIPPS Cost/Benefit Model in its budget, progress was limited due to IESS reluctance because of the sensitivity of the family planning issues within IESS and the public sector in general. IESS, however, increased its allocation for family planning services.

The "Family Planning Service Statistics Program" has been instituted in CONADE and other institutions to provide an effective uniform system to collect and analyze information on family planning statistics as part of its responsibility to develop and coordinate population policy implementation plans.

EGYPT

Activities and Results

The OPTIONS objectives in Egypt were to revise the National Population Policy (NPP) and to prepare a 2-Year Population Plan/Program (originally a 5-Year Plan). These goals were successfully accomplished. The National Population Policy and 2-Year Population Plan were widely reviewed and cleared among the Egyptian Ministries.

OPTIONS role in the Egyptian Population Policy development process included technical assistance to the National Population Council through the Interdepartmental Task Force. Through meetings with members of the Task Force and implementing ministries, and in review of previous Task Force documents, OPTIONS assisted in identifying population policy issues, and assisted in the development of a process to guide Task Force activities. Technical assistance also included drafting a National Population Strategy and an outline of a 5-Year Plan including the implementation plans for the current Five Year National Economic Plan.

The Egyptian members of the Task Force drafted segments of a National Population Policy based on the existing NPP, the World Population Plan of Action, the Recommendations of the Mexico City International Conference on Population (which Egypt attended), and other policy guidelines. OPTIONS reviewed the draft and suggested revisions which were ultimately incorporated.

During a Workshop designed to discuss the NPP and the 2-Year Action Plan, OPTIONS assisted in making final modifications to the documents before they were circulated among high GOE officials for review and comment.

OPTIONS staff visited Egypt in October, 1990, and carried out two major projects:

- 1) Technical backup to the first Population Dynamics and Target Setting Course for the Governorates. Beginning in 1989 a major purpose of the Egyptian National Population Council was to decentralize the planning and administrative activities for family planning services to the Governorates. After OPTIONS successful work with the NPC in 1989, the NPC specifically requested a return visit to Egypt to initiate this process, with training of officials of the governorates. Nineteen senior representatives from 7 governorates, plus 4 participants from the NPC, were trained. The NPC training team, including some young specialists, performed well and their participation should institutionalize the capacity of the NPC to give the course in future years.
- 2) Technical assistance in planning was also provided. OPTIONS, with the NPC staff, drafted a schedule of activities covering November 1990 to June 1991 to prepare the Plan. These include: technical assistance to be sure that target setting, planning and management skills are integrated in the process; target setting by the governorate offices based on local needs and resources; coordination of all programs in the governorate, both public and private, to meet the targets; development of ongoing mechanisms for program monitoring and coordination; training of the NPC in how to ask outside help for resources needed for the governorate projects.

A comprehensive mechanism for coordinating between central level delivery programs and governorate NPC offices, particularly to incorporate governorate targets and capabilities into national planning is especially needed. The national population program worked concertedly to reach the goal of including a viable population component in the next National Five Year Plan.

Paralleling this work in target setting and planning, OPTIONS also started the development of a new high-level presentation. OPTIONS staff concluded that although the Egyptians were making good progress in family planning and in increasing the prevalence level and reducing the TFR, they were in danger of unmanageable future population growth unless they strengthened their action program. Consequently, OPTIONS illustrated 1) the desirability, in view of the geography and climate of the country, of determining to reach a replacement level of fertility at the earliest practicable time and 2) the low costs of such an effort to the very high ratio of benefits. OPTIONS staff drafted a presentation in a form similar to a RAPID analysis before leaving Cairo in mid-December 1989 and began the necessary demographic projections.

At the end of OPTIONS I the presentation was in completed draft form; the presentation was made to the Prime Minister and six Ministers under OPTIONS II in February, 1992.

Outcomes

OPTIONS work in Egypt advanced the tasks of developing: 1) a greatly expanded National Population Policy, providing more guidance to implementing ministries and agencies; 2) a National Population Action Plan, incorporating population activities into the current and future 5-Year National Economic Plans; and 3) a detailed set of projects and programs for each implementing agency/ministry. It also set up the conditions for utilization (under OPTIONS II) of present economic and cost/benefit information to present government officials with the rewards of increased public investment in the National Population Action Program.

HAITI

Activities and Results

The goals of OPTIONS activities in Haiti were to strengthen the public and private sector environments for family planning service delivery as well as to enhance the role of the public and private sectors in supporting the formulation of a national population policy.

Prior to the revision of the strategy in Haiti, most of OPTIONS activities focused on the National Population Council (CONAPO). CONAPO was established in 1986 as an interministerial commission for population policy development. OPTIONS activities included the development of a policy tool "Haitian Population and Development" (POPDEV) Model, provision of staff training for analytical and management purposes (including observational travel), and provision of equipment (computer, video projector) and materials for information dissemination.

After an initial assessment trip in February, 1987, OPTIONS activities began with Observational Travel by Dr. Emmanuel Adé, head of the CONAPO Secretariat in June, 1987. During the Observational Travel, Dr. Adé went to Guadeloupe, where he worked with Dr. Jean-Pierre Guengant of the Caribbean Family Planning Association on computer modeling, and to St. Kitts to attend the Caribbean Family Planning Association Conference. There he was able to compare Haiti's population policy progression with those of 17 other Caribbean nations. The Observational Travel proved most useful for Dr. Adé in the areas of increased demographic skills and an awareness and understanding of larger Caribbean population policy issues.

Political conditions forced a hiatus in OPTIONS activities between June, 1987 and April, 1988. Nonetheless, OPTIONS was able to complete the POPDEV Model. Presentations of the model to a wide array of public and private sector leaders were conducted during visits in June, 1987, three visits in 1988 (July, August and December) and in February and June, 1989. OPTIONS provided training to the Haitian Child Institute in the use of the model. The POPDEV Model has been a very important instrument in raising awareness. Significantly, OPTIONS presented the model to President Avril in June, 1989. OPTIONS has also developed a Population Strategy for USAID/PAP that will help guide Mission investment in this sector. This paper was developed during several visits over the course of 1988 and was presented to the Mission in December, 1988. The paper was reviewed with the Haitian population community during a February, 1989 visit.

Furthermore, both the UNFPA and the World Bank reacted favorably to the conclusions of the Strategy Paper. As a result, the World Bank has requested OPTIONS assistance in the preparation of its first Health Loan in Haiti (this was carried out in June, 1989) as well as OPTIONS participation in the 1990 Country Economic Memorandum for Haiti (population sector review). Moreover, UNFPA began to support CONAPO activities in the field of population policy formulation.

Concurrent with the development of the Population Strategy, OPTIONS developed national contraceptive prevalence targets using the Target Model. The target setting exercise capitalized on new population projections developed by OPTIONS staff. Later efforts focused on the development of prevalence targets disaggregated by region and source of supply, including a detailed analysis of the potential demand and the actual supply of family planning services in Haiti.

OPTIONS collaborated with the Haitian Child Institute in organizing several meetings of private family planning organizations. The objective was to promote better coordination of efforts among the numerous service providers. Ultimately, the goal was to promote the development of a "population lobby" that could serve as an effective advocate for population policy in Haiti.

Private sector support for family planning was also supported through a joint OPTIONS/TIPPS activity that yielded application of the TIPPS Benefit-Cost Model to several important private sector employers.

In June 1989 a visit was made by OPTIONS in order to prepare a comprehensive assessment of population policy needs in Haiti. OPTIONS team also participated in two presentations of the POPDEV Model, including a successful presentation to Général Prosper Avril, President of the Military Government, during the first National Seminar organized by CONAPO and the Demographic Analysis Research Division (DARD). Another presentation of the POPDEV Model was made to the Haitian American Chamber of Commerce (HAMCHAM). In addition, staff worked with the World Bank Staff Appraisal Mission to help design a family planning component within the first International Development Association (IDA) Health Loan to Haiti.

In August 1989 OPTIONS returned to undertake steps to better disseminate the POPDEV analysis, such as the preparation of the next series of POPDEV presentations to key constituencies and the initial drafting of scientific papers aimed at wider recognition of the validity of the POPDEV analysis. In addition, coordination of USAID- and UNFPA-sponsored population policy activities was thoroughly discussed, especially with CONAPO staff.

OPTIONS returned in September to continue the implementation of the Target Model. The purpose of the visit was to initiate disaggregation of the National prevalence targets, estimated as part of the Population Strategy Paper (1989), also prepared by OPTIONS, and thereby provide a framework for program planning.

In January 1990 OPTIONS participated in the Population and Development Seminar organized by CONAPO and the DARD of the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Data Processing. The seminar's purpose was to review materials prepared by the DARD and the Inter-Sectoral Committee (which is coordinated by CONAPO). The materials were used in preliminary activities toward preparation of a national population policy and include sectoral papers and population projections prepared by DARD, which were discussed along with papers on various aspects of the Haitian demographic situation.

During an OPTIONS visit in April 1990 a presentation on contraceptive target setting was made in collaboration with CONAPO. In attendance were the major Haitian actors in the fields of public health and family planning service delivery. Data collection to compute sub-national targets was completed during the visit. Separate meetings with Private Voluntary Organizations focused on the potential donor support required to expand family planning service delivery.

Finally, during an OPTIONS visit in February-March, 1991, OPTIONS monitored the population policy dialogue process after the democratic elections which took place in December 1990 and the appointment of the new government in February 1991. During the same visit, the microcomputer tools for the demand and supply analysis of family planning service delivery were transferred to the Haitian institutions involved in population policy and service delivery, namely the CONAPO and the Planning Unit for Priority Programs (UCPP) at the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

OPTIONS visited Haiti again in July, 1991, to formulate a general assessment of the situation there and to follow through on three proposed activities. The first was to build support for the National Population Policy. The second was to develop national plans to expand family planning services. The third and final goal was to promote greater expansion of the commercial private sector role in the financing and delivery of family planning services.

Unfortunately, in September, 1991, a political coup in Haiti led to the termination of A.I.D. support there, and OPTIONS activities in Haiti currently remain dormant. The team hopes to continue work there under OPTIONS II when the political situation stabilizes.

Outcomes

The OPTIONS program in Haiti yielded a Population Strategy for USAID/PAP, increased awareness of population growth impacts among Haitian leaders (including a former President of Haiti), prevalence targets to guide program planning, and demand and supply analysis of family planning service delivery at the sub-national level. If political conditions allow, OPTIONS II will strengthen the role of the public and private sectors through the mapping of disaggregated prevalence targets that can guide the planning of individual organizations, improved coordination among public and private sector family planning organizations and increased support for family planning from other international donors as well as private employers.

INDONESIA

Activities and Results

OPTIONS provided assistance in evaluation of the legal and regulatory constraints in Indonesia as part of an OPTIONS/SOMARC team which was requested to assist USAID/Jakarta and BKKBN, the Indonesian Family Planning Board. This information was necessary for BKKBN leadership in understanding the policy/regulatory constraints that would have to be overcome for any such expansion in the private sector to be successful, and in deciding which of the two plans would best serve the needs of an expanding social marketing program.

A joint OPTIONS and SOMARC consultant team traveled to Indonesia in February 1988. OPTIONS investigated the following:

- ◆ Regulations governing doctors and midwives dispensing contraceptives within their practice.
- ◆ Regulations which currently dictate the distribution relationship between manufacturers, whole salers and retailers.
- ◆ Regulations regarding the listing of contraceptives as an ethical product.
- ◆ The impact of changes in these regulations on sales and distribution of contraceptives.

The draft report was presented by the consultant team in a briefing to the BKKBN and USAID on February 12, 1988 and based on this information the following decisions were made by those agencies:

- ◆ Plan A (see Outcomes) was selected as the implementation plan for the expanded social marketing program.
- ◆ Only one product per category (i.e. market leaders) is to be the "official" designated products of the expanded social marketing program. Currently, these products appear to be Microgynon 30, low-dose pill; Depo-Provera, injectable; and CUT, IUD. Later, Norplant, a contraceptive implant, is to be added.
- ◆ The BKKBN organized a small group responsible for developing a plan for resolution or modification of the policy constraints to the expanded social marketing program.
- ◆ Continued USAID funding of the expanded social marketing program is contingent upon development by the BKKBN of an acceptable plan for resolution or modification of the policy constraints mentioned above.

Outcomes

Based on the final report produced by the OPTIONS/SOMARC consultant, the BKKBN decided to adopt proposed Plan A to expand social marketing efforts in the private sector and increase low- to medium priced FP services and commodities to the public.

Plan A relieved the BKKBN of being a contraceptive provider and encouraged pharmaceutical manufacturers to sell currently available commercial brands at new, lower prices. Product distribution was implemented by commercial distributors, and a private sector body, under the policy guidance of an advisory council (BKKBN), was responsible for overall program operation (including advertising and research).

Legal and regulatory restraints have been recognized by the government and avenues to decrease the number of these barriers were explored. The BKKBN decided to include one product per category to be "official" designated products of the expanded social marketing program. The BKKBN also organized a small group responsible for developing a plan for resolution or modification of the policy constraints that remained to the expanded program.

LIBERIA

Activities and Results

The OPTIONS role in Liberia was a continuation of technical assistance for population policy development begun under the RAPID II project in March 1983.

OPTIONS officially began Liberian activities through its collaboration with Pathfinder in Observational Travel for five Liberians to Jamaica in May, 1988. OPTIONS role was to accompany the Liberians (representing the Population Commission and the Population Technical Committee) and examine Jamaica's policy implementation efforts. The Observational Travel was valuable in helping the Liberians think through the immediate stages of policy implementation, especially the institutional arrangements for policy implementation, the design of sectoral Action Plans and alternative strategies for reaching youth through population programs. During the week-long visit the potential for OPTIONS assistance was explored.

The Observational Travel led to an invitation to OPTIONS to visit Liberia in July, 1988. At that time discussions begun in Jamaica were continued. The Population Commission and the Population Technical Committee were planning population awareness activities and designing plans to implement the national population policy. The visit resulted in a contract with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs on behalf of the Population Commission. Through the contract OPTIONS would provide financial and technical assistance for a number of activities during and around the Second Annual Population Awareness Week and for the activities of the task forces responsible for developing the seven Action Plans for implementation of the national population policy.

The Awareness Week activities (November 21-25, 1988) consisted of broadcast messages and dramas on population, a lecture series in 3 urban centers and distribution of 500 Commission Newsletters. The opening program was attended by about 400 people including Ministry-level representatives from Planning, Internal Affairs, Education, Information and Justice; the Population Commission; the private sector; and the donor community. While the Awareness Week overlapped with the Ministry of Health's Immunization Campaign, participation levels indicated that the Commission was able to reach the target audiences in order to sensitize them to population issues and their impact on socio-economic development.

In December, 1988 OPTIONS visited Liberia to discuss development of Action Plans to implement the national population policy. In particular, the Orientation Workshop for task force members was discussed

in terms of the purpose and content of the Action Plans, priority areas or strategies, the staging of the seven plans and suitable task force members.

In March 1989, members of seven task forces met for three days in an OPTIONS-supported Orientation Workshop. The task forces are responsible for developing action plans for seven areas in the national population policy. The workshop gave an overview of the process for Action Plan development including program planning and budgeting as well as systems for monitoring and evaluation.

Outcomes

Although the recent events in Liberia have drastically changed the political landscape, a number of OPTIONS outcomes prior to the upheaval are noteworthy:

- ◆ The national Population Policy was passed by the legislature and approved by the President.
- ◆ Awareness of population issues was widespread
- ◆ The Population Commission had developed the independent capacity to carry out awareness raising activities.
- ◆ The development of plans for the implementation of the National Population Policy had been initiated.
- ◆ One and five-year plans for implementation of each sector of the Policy were to be developed by the seven task forces charged with that task.
- ◆ UNFPA agreement to support future population activities had been secured.

MADAGASCAR

Activities and Results

Since an assessment trip in December '88, OPTIONS developed a microcomputer-based graphics presentation on "Child Survival, Maternal Health and Fertility", and, under the auspices of the Prime Minister, conducted very successful seminars for key religious, intellectual, and women's leaders.

The legal and regulatory analysis of the potential legislative barriers to population policy implementation has been completed. Parliamentarians are utilizing this analysis and the microcomputer system provided by OPTIONS to write and revise legislation that currently limits family planning activities, such as restrictions on advertising contraceptives. The Parliamentarians are also using the microcomputer system to develop awareness raising materials and disseminate information on population policy.

Previous constituency building efforts have been successful and have significantly defused potential criticism of the population policy. The GDRM is already taking steps to increase access to family planning. As a result of the ongoing policy developments, several institutions have been established and/or strengthened (CTI, GNPPD, UPD, MOPSCYS, FISA, MOH) to play an important role during policy implementation.

The cumulative effect of previously reached objectives resulted in the proclamation of the population policy as national law. The fact that it became a law includes it de facto in the national budget. It is not likely that a large budget will be allocated for the policy implementation, but the GOM may at least provide minimal resources.

The computer model on population and environment has been instrumental in demonstrating the systemic relationship between the two parameters. This resulted in the request for further development of the model toward a more detailed policy tool.

OPTIONS also worked closely with the National Parliamentarians Group on Population and other key actors to secure passage of the national population policy. The policy was passed by the Parliament and signed by the President on December 19, 1990.

OPTIONS also worked towards the development of a strategy for policy implementation. A first step was accomplished by completing preparations for an April 1991 study tour for senior officials to Indonesia, Mauritius, and Thailand.

During the period from May 1991-Feb. 1992, Madagascar experienced several large scale events:

- . Challenge to the President and his Government by the Opposition.
- . Seven months of almost constant general strike by civil servants and in some cases the private sector.
- . Changes of successive governments.

Outcomes

The main outcome of the OPTIONS work in Madagascar is the adoption of the National Population and Development Policy, the creation of a political environment conducive to population programs, and the initiation of planning for expanded service delivery.

MOROCCO

Activities and Results

The OPTIONS program for Morocco consisted of economic and demographic analyses that were designed to resolve the problems identified in the mid-term evaluation of the Moroccan Population and Family Planning Support Project.

Draft reports on the time use and cost survey were completed in October, 1991, and presented to key Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) officials in November. Comments were incorporated into a final report, which was translated into French and transmitted to MOPH and to USAID. MOPH has requested that another report be prepared on the cost effectiveness of family planning, which will be suitable for a broad dissemination. This report is currently being prepared as a policy tool under OPTIONS II.

The greatest pay-off from the OPTIONS work in Morocco has been an enhanced awareness within the MOPH of the need to address the future resource needs of the family planning program. MOPH has begun building support for the program through a series of computer-assisted presentations of DHS data and FP service statistics on the past accomplishments of the program and plans for its future expansion. These presentations, which build on earlier OPTIONS presentations, have been made to a wide range of audiences in recent months, and support has been provided under the RAPID III project to prepare an Arabic-language version of these presentations for the Parliament and for several Arabized ministries (e.g., the Ministry of Religion). In addition, it is expected that MOPH will utilize the results of the OPTIONS time use and cost survey to improve the efficiency of its existing resources.

The results of OPTIONS-supported analysis of existing survey data were also used in the design of a more effective IEC program. The findings of the OPTIONS contraceptive market model were useful in gaining MOPH acceptance and support for the social marketing of oral contraceptives.

Outcomes

The outcomes of the Moroccan activities include an increase in public and private sector investment in family planning and population programs, improved allocation of resources between alternative service delivery strategies, lessening of constraints to efficiency in the contraceptive market and increased use of extant data to evaluate and modify family planning programs.

Support for the OPTIONS program in Morocco was provided through a \$416,000 buy in from USAID/Rabat.

NIGER

Activities and Results

The goal of OPTIONS was to help the Directorate of Statistics (DSD) to prepare and present a draft population policy to the government for approval, and to help DSD carry out activities which will result in widespread support for population programs in Niger.

OPTIONS assistance was instrumental in keeping population high on the policy agenda in Niger. Through its assistance to Unité d'Etudes Démographiques et de la Développement (UEDD), which acts as the secretariat for the Interministerial Technical Committee (CTIP), OPTIONS has enabled the development of the National Population Policy. Furthermore, by associating CERPOD staff in all of its Niger activities, OPTIONS was able to increase CERPOD's role as a leader in population policy development in the Sahel (see CERPOD).

The long term advisor played a key role in the overall OPTIONS strategy, particularly in moving the USAID/Niger population program forward. She played a very important role in coordinating the various centrally funded activities underway in Niger and was instrumental in maintaining the progress of the bilateral population project, which was signed by the Government in August, 1988.

In August, October and December 1989, joint OPTIONS/CERPOD teams visited Niger to help organize a workshop on the integration of population into development planning. Apart from assistance in the logistics of the seminar, OPTIONS/CERPOD staff helped UEDD staff undertake the analyses (based on the INTEGRA model developed under the RAPID III project), which formed the basis of the seminar.

The journalist seminar provided for under the subcontract took place March 26-April 3, 1990. Georges Collinet of the Voice of America acted as a consultant to OPTIONS to be the principal trainer for the conference. CERPOD also supplied trainers for the conference. Eighteen communication technicians participated in the seminar and after receiving information on population and development, produced a song, a video and a radio spot on population issues. The first population and development bulletin, which UEDD is calling "POP-INFO," was also produced. The second, third, and fourth issues of POP-INFO were developed with assistance (in the form of training) from OPTIONS. They were produced and distributed to key officials nationwide.

The closing ceremonies of the journalist seminar were used to launch the CTIP: the members were announced, and they were given the charge to produce a draft population policy. UEDD acted as the secretariat for the CTIP and OPTIONS provided them with technical assistance to that end.

A joint OPTIONS/CERPOD mission in September 1990 helped develop a series of activities and a schedule for the CTIP to accomplish its mission. The proposal was accepted by the CTIP.

Following the OPTIONS visit in September, the organization of a national conference on population policy

was substituted by the organization of two retreats allowing the CTIP to draft the population policy document. UNFPA funded the national population policy conference at which the document was to be presented.

The CTIP retreat took place in Kollo Oct. 29-Nov. 4 and was attended by an OPTIONS representative. Its purpose was to allow the members of the CTIP to draft in-depth documents in the various sectors which will be contained in the population policy. These documents formed the basis from which the CTIP drafted the population policy.

A "storyboard" presentation to be used in awareness raising activities aimed at garnering support for population policy activities in Niger was developed during the November 1990 OPTIONS mission. The presentation, which covers population and development links in Niger and the need for population policy is based on the 10% results of the census, the INTEGRA study, and the documents developed during the first CTIP seminar. It has been widely used to develop support for the population policy both among GON officials and among donors, including USAID/Niger.

The draft population policy was developed during the second CTIP retreat held in Maradi Feb. 11-15, 1991. The draft policy was presented to the Secretaries General and the Directors of the various Ministries in Niamey, and then presented at the National Conference held in Niamey March 25-27, 1991. "Population Policies in Africa" developed by OPTIONS was also presented during the conference. The conference recommended that the government incorporate demographic variables into the planning process, and that the draft policy be submitted to the government for adoption.

Due to political events in Niger, the policy was not adopted in 1991, but adoption of a population policy was recognized in the National Conference as a priority for the Transitional Government. Population was added as an attribution of the former Ministry of Social Affairs and Promotion of Women, which became the Ministry of Social Development, Population and Promotion of Women (MSDPPW).

Outcomes

The outcomes of OPTIONS activities in Niger were: (a) drafting of a national population policy; (b) development of a constituency supportive of the policy; and (c) expansion of service delivery through the technical and management support offered to the USAID/Niger and the government.

NIGERIA

Activities and Results

The A.I.D. Affairs Office (AAO) requested OPTIONS assistance to design a single, comprehensive Family Health Services Project for the implementation of the National Population Policy. The OPTIONS project has successfully completed its program for Nigeria, whose strategy was largely defined by AAO's request to design the "policy component" of the FHS project. After designing the "policy component," the AAO provided OPTIONS with a \$60,000 buy-in intended to extend ongoing policy activities until the FHS contracting process could be resolved. In particular, the buy-in supported activities with the National Council for Population Activities (NCPA), state family planning coordinators, local government authorities, Federal Office of Statistics and the National Population Commission.

OPTIONS provided a highly diversified set of services that facilitated implementation of the national population policy and prepared Nigeria for the policy component of the bilateral population project financed by A.I.D.

Outcomes

Subtasks	Accomplishments
1. Training	Enhanced skills in management, organizational development, computer use, fund-raising and workshop planning/logistics during five weeks of U.S.-based training.
2. Financial & Infrastructure Support	Provided funding for three Full Time Equivalent staff salaries for six months. Extended loan of two computers, one printer, video equipment and peripheral equipment.
3. Business Leaders Conference	In preparation for the BLC, OPTIONS arranged for cosponsorship between NCPA and Arthur Young & Co., adapted the storyboard policy presentation, established a Conference framework, developed a preliminary agenda, initiated a call for papers, identified potential key speakers and drafted a list of candidate organizations to attend.
4. Awareness raising Seminars	OPTIONS TA enabled the NCPA to conduct policy-awareness dissemination activities, build consensus, and expand its membership and resource base. Toward this end, OPTIONS built the seminar mechanism; developed a computerized graphics policy tool and script; and identified, scheduled and supported, both financially and technically, NCPA's participation in the Annual State FP Coordinators Workshop, Oyo State Local Government Area Workshop. NCPA has conducted an additional 2-4 seminars through out Nigeria for public and private organizations.

NIGERIAN INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (NISER)

1. Training	Provided training to assure continuation of computer-based presentations to disseminate the National Population Policy
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STRATEGIC PLANNING

1. Policy Monitoring System (PMS)	Sponsored and conducted a two-week, U.S.-based computer training course for the FMOH to learn how to develop information systems. Provided training on information systems methodology. Designed a two-part conceptual framework for the PMS, including (1) quantitative indicators and (2) activity tracking. Modified the annual state family planning coordinator questionnaire to collect policy information for use in future planning. Implemented the annual survey and analyzed the results for state and national leaders.
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2. **Contraceptive Forecasting**

As directed by AAO, conducted preliminary contraceptive forecasting exercise for 22 states and armed forces divisions, interviewed over 50 state coordinators and deputies to collect qualitative data on programmatic issues, trained coordinators on use of hand calculators and basic mathematical equations, and adapted existing forecasting methodology using Lotus 1-2-3 to project method-specific commodity requirements for 1989.
3. **State Family Planning Coordinators Workshop**
 - A. **Port Harcourt 1987**

Provided TA to develop workshop agenda, conducted a presentation on the role of the private sector in population activities, and led the strategic planning session.
 - B. **Ibadan 1988**

Provided TA to develop workshop agenda; provided financial and technical assistance to NCPA to deliver the policy presentation "A Vision for the Future;" provided financial and technical assistance to FMOH to process, analyze and present results from the coordinator's survey; and conducted preliminary contraceptive forecasting exercise for each of the 22 states and armed forces divisions.
4. **State Local Government Area (LGA) Workshops**
 - A. **Kwara State 1987**

Assisted in the substantive organization of the Workshop, developed model LGA implementation plans and provided financial support. Played key roles in presenting methodology, guiding small group discussions, and assisted in the development of 14 LGA plans.
 - B. **Oyo State 1988**

Provided background materials, assisted in the development of the agenda and development of 22 LGA plans. Sponsored FMOH staff participation in conducting training on contraceptive forecasting and instruction on meeting the requirements for the family planning management information system.

EVALUATION/POLICY FEEDBACK

1. **Pilot Sentinel System (PSS)**

Developed a statistical model to determine sample size and observation period requirements to detect changes in fertility over time; designed and printed completed set of questionnaires (8 separate forms) to collect reproductive status data on 2,000 women for 12 months; wrote handbook describing the flow of information within the project; how to conduct the survey and complete all forms within the project; trained state officers (and their assistants) from 4 states on the

conduct of the sentinel system; recruited and trained 28 interviewers; selected and redrew maps of 20 enumeration areas; conducted a baseline survey in 4 states and set up record system to follow changes in reproductive status and contraceptive use for a 12-month period; designed and tested data entry program for the baseline survey; entered and edited data for 3 sites; monthly reporting began for 3 sites; first quarterly interviews conducted in the same 3 sites, and inconsistencies between quarterly and monthly data were followed up; and forms for the first quarter from 3 sites were sent to Lagos for data entry.

2. **General Household Survey**
Provided extensive TA to conceptualize and evaluate relevance to policy and planning. Designed a new one-page questionnaire insert dealing with contraceptive prevalence and supported one FMOH staff person to monitor Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) household survey activities and to liaise with OPTIONS and FOS staff.
3. **EPI Evaluation System**
Initiated the establishment of an evaluation system. Developed and field tested a prototype questionnaire to utilize existing data collection system to provide demographic information to decision makers.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Activities and Results

OPTIONS provided support to Papua New Guinea in the development of a national population policy. An awareness raising activity was conducted in order to increase the awareness of PNG officials of the importance of addressing the problem of population growth. Support for policy development was also provided, including a population policy conference which produced guidelines for a national policy.

OPTIONS laid the groundwork for future activities in May 1987 with a trip that assessed the population policy needs of PNG and designed an assistance strategy. Demographic data and background information were collected in preparation for the development of a RAPID-model presentation to the Parliament on the effects of population growth in PNG.

OPTIONS provided extensive technical assistance in the preparation, implementation and follow-up of the National Advisory Council on Population Policy (NACPP) workshop in April 1988. Activities associated with the workshop included:

- 1) Organizational and logistical support for carrying out the workshop;
- 2) Two major presentations including a presentation of the RAPID model and the accompanying paper developed by OPTIONS, "The Effects of Population Growth on Social and Economic Development in Papua New Guinea" and presentation and discussion of the OPTIONS guide "Background Materials for Use in Drafting a National Population Policy for Papua New Guinea", which addresses principles embodied in recent international population conferences (Mexico City, 1984 and the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference at Colombo, 1982), and the content of recently adopted National Population Policy statements (Nigeria 1985, Zaire 1986, and Liberia 1987).

3) **Technical assistance to the NACPP in drafting the report of the Workshop**

OPTIONS recommended and the NACPP unanimously agreed to establish a coordinating unit within the Department of Finance & Planning to develop an action plan and designate departmental responsibilities for its implementation. An ad hoc three-person coordinating unit has been set up while also working through official bureaucratic channels to formally recognize this population body.

The instability of the Papua New Guinea government and personnel changes within the Department of Finance and Planning slowed down the process towards adoption of a National Population Policy. However, PNG used the guidelines to form the basis of a national population policy that was finally adopted in June 1991. The policy is contained in the document An Integrated National Population Policy for Progress and Development, Department of Finance and Planning, June 5, 1991.

Outcomes

The principal outcomes of the OPTIONS program in Papua New Guinea include:

- ◆ Increased awareness among senior officials of a broad range of Ministries of the effects of rapid population growth;
- ◆ Increased understanding among these same officials of the elements and goals of population policy;
- ◆ Inauguration of the activities of the NACPP, which was created shortly before the Workshop, and strengthening of the NACPP's capacity to undertake policy formulation; and
- ◆ Promulgation of a national population policy in June 1991.

PERU

Activities and Results

By September, 1990, OPTIONS had completed its activities in Peru, including the installation of the programming and budgeting, performance monitoring and evaluation, and logistics management components of the Quipus Model in the National Family Planning Program Division of the Ministry of Health. A new opposition party (Cambio 90) had won that summer's national elections and taken office. The new government fully adopted the Quipus Model. For two years, 1991 and 1992, the new leadership has continued to use Quipus to plan and coordinate the activities of the National Family Planning Program--without OPTIONS assistance.

The GOP's support for family planning activities in Peru is strong. In September, 1991, at the closing ceremony of a three-day meeting on family planning service delivery sponsored by INPPARES, the local IPPF affiliate, President Fujimori delivered an address that was widely covered in the media in which he forcefully reaffirmed his government's support for Peru's population policy and its emphasis on expanding the availability of family planning services. In that speech he declared the 1990s to be the "decade of family planning."

Brook amendment sanctions have brought A.I.D. support to the public sector to a virtual standstill. The sanctions are likely to be lifted during the first quarter of 1992. Peru also qualifies as a BIG country under the Office of Population's new worldwide BIG Country Strategy.

In anticipation of these changes, the GOP has requested OPTIONS II assistance to complete the job begun under the OPTIONS I project; namely, to train program officials in the use of Quipus to coordinate the planning and delivery of family planning services among private and public sector institutions at the national and subnational, i.e., regional levels. Training was not included in the original USAID buy-in to the OPTIONS I project because of budgetary constraints at the time of the buy-in.

RWANDA

Activities and Results

OPTIONS was requested by USAID/Rwanda through a \$50,000 buy-in to undertake studies in support of the Rwanda Family Planning II Project which followed up on FP activities initially established under the first USAID project.

In February of 1988, OPTIONS traveled to Rwanda to conduct an assessment of the institutional framework, the legal/regulatory environment, and private sector involvement regarding population activities. This research was the groundwork for "Diagnostic Studies of Family Planning Activities in Rwanda" in preparation for a new project aimed at increasing support and expansion of the FP activities established under the first AID project.

OPTIONS also produced a separate document "Lois, Règlements et Directives se rapportant à la Planification Familiale au Rwanda" that addressed the legal and regulatory situation within the country.

Outcomes

The two documents prepared by the OPTIONS team were presented to AID/Kigali and officials from various Rwandan Ministries, and a strategy for a continuing project was drafted.

"Diagnostic Studies of Family Planning Activities in Rwanda" and "Lois, Règlements et Directives se rapportant à la Planification Familiale au Rwanda" were prepared by OPTIONS staff and used as tools in assessing the population environment and framework of Rwanda.

SENEGAL

Activities and Results

OPTIONS provided technical assistance in Senegal which led to the adoption of a National Population Policy.

OPTIONS assistance included: financing three Senegalese consultants to the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MOPC) for a period of six months to help draft a NPP; observational travel for four Senegalese to Nigeria and Zaire; providing background documents for population policy development; support for RAPID presentations in each of Senegal's regions in connection with the dissemination of the draft national policy; and providing direct short-term technical assistance during the policy development process, as needed.

A study tour to Zaire was successfully conducted during November 1987 (a planned trip to Nigeria was canceled due to time constraints). The Senegalese delegation met with the Government of Zaire and officials of international agencies and benefitted from well-planned presentations on the substance and sequence of steps entailed in the recent formulation of Zaire's national population policy.

In April 1988 a Workshop on the draft National Population Policy was held by the Government of Senegal. OPTIONS provided technical assistance to the workshop.

Outcomes

On April 28, 1988, the Government of Senegal (GOS) formally adopted a National Population Policy, thereby realizing the intended outcome of OPTIONS activities in Senegal.

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA

Activities and Results

The purpose of OPTIONS work with Social Security Systems in Latin America was to share different approaches to establishing successful family planning service delivery by the Latin American region's Social Security Institutes.

After the success OPTIONS experienced with the Peruvian Institute for Social Security, preparations were made to participate in the 1989 Regional Social Security Conference in Costa Rica. The Conference proved to be an excellent forum to discuss the different approaches to family planning service delivery.

Interest generated by the 1989 Conference led OPTIONS to finance and organize with the Centro Interamericano de Seguridad Social (CISS) the Seminar in Mexico City in July. This seminar was held in collaboration with CISS at its facilities in Mexico City. Participating in the seminar were Cabinet members, Medical Directors and technicians from Social Security Institutes representing nine countries. While Social Security coverage of the national population varies greatly country to country, health represents the largest portion of most Latin American Social Security budgets.

The content of the seminar focused around three subject areas: 1) health and financial benefits of family planning - as favorably shown by the benefit/cost studies of Peru, Mexico and Bolivia; 2) the exchange of information between countries on their respective programs; and 3) policy analysis and implementation tools which employ computerized approaches, such as the TIPPS and Quipus models.

The results of the seminar were quite satisfying. A framework incorporating family planning into overall reproductive health was adopted which supersedes the long standing regional reluctance to discuss demographic objectives. A general consensus was achieved on the need for Social Security Institutes to provide family planning services. The participants felt it would be extremely valuable to meet on an annual basis. Concrete requests for technical assistance have been received.

Outcomes

The principal outcome has been to encourage Latin American Social Security Institutes to expand the delivery of family planning services.

SUDAN

Activities and Results

OPTIONS project work began in Sudan in March 1987 in support of the efforts of the Sudan National Population Committee (NPC) to promote the development of a national population policy. In particular, the NPC organized the Third National Population Conference in October 1987. The NPC is a committee under the authority of the National Research Council and is composed of representatives of various

government Ministries and private organizations. NPC previously had only a part-time Secretary General, and for the implementation of the Third National Population Conference, the organization established an Operations Secretariat consisting of three professionals plus supporting staff. Throughout and after the period of OPTIONS assistance, the NPC has grown in both size and influence. It now has multiple departments, a staff of over thirty, regional affiliates, and has begun to be the implementing agency for a number of donor projects (UNFPA, Dutch, Japanese).

The Policy Conference, held October 10-14, 1987, was a major success. Prime Minister Sadiq El Mahdi opened the Conference with a strong statement endorsing the development of a national population policy for Sudan. The Conference issued a lengthy set of recommendations that serves as the interim population policy for Sudan. The policy recommendations concluded that high birth rates, high death rates and excessive migration are key factors that inhibit Sudan's development effort and harm the health of its people.

In particular, the document called for policies to:

1. Provide family planning services and information to all Sudanese couples;
2. Expand programs to improve infant and child health, promote child survival and ensure safe motherhood; and
3. Develop programs to improve rural services and economic opportunities to reduce levels of internal migration.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning both charged NPC to continue its policy development work.

OPTIONS staff helped the NPC develop a proposal for continued policy activities to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MFEP) for funding through the local currency budget of USAID/Khartoum. MFEP eventually approved the project and funded it at 1.7 million Sudanese pounds. The 18-month program was to cover May 1, 1988 until October 31, 1989, but was extended until December 31, 1989 to take into consideration delays due to floods and the change in government.

In July 1989 after USAID/Khartoum was notified to begin phase-out of all activities, OPTIONS staff worked closely with NPC, Mission and UNFPA to develop a five-year plan for continued NPC activities, which would be supported under AID local currency and by UNFPA for external costs. OPTIONS also worked with the NPC and USAID/K to revise the NPC workplan to take into account the change in government. The NPC continues to be financed under the AID local currency agreement, but UNFPA support for core population policy activities was delayed until 1992, creating difficulties in obtaining computer supplies, etc. which require hard currency. The recent devaluation of the Sudanese pound (from 4.5:\$1 to 90:\$1) also means that the local funds provided for the 1990-1995 period under the USAID/Khartoum arrangement will not be sufficient to meet operating expenses. The NPC is currently negotiating with the Dutch government for additional funding.

The NPC program included several key components: (1) organization of population policy workshops in the many diverse regions of Sudan; (2) development of ministerial action plans so that key ministries could move toward organization and expansion of programs for population policy implementation; and (3) organization of three special seminars: the first to consider private-sector initiatives in family planning service delivery, the second to look at migration issues, and the third to address leaders in the military, the prisons, game wardens, fire brigades and police. Since the military coup, the NPC canceled activities with the military, but continues to work successfully with the other services.

The official GOS adoption of a National Population Policy in September 1990 marked the final achievement of OPTIONS activities in Sudan, but OPTIONS team members have continued working with the NPC (through UNFPA support) and maintain close contact with NPC staff. If (or when) the conditions change

in the country, enabling USAID support to resume, the NPC is eager to work with OPTIONS II.

Outcomes

The following outcomes were achieved despite extraordinarily difficult economic and political circumstance:

- ◆ An interim national population policy in the form of recommendations from the Third National Population Conference.
- ◆ Highly successful regional workshops in Kordofan, Central, Northern and Eastern regions, including strong statements of support from regional political and religious leaders and creation of regional affiliates of the NPC.
- ◆ Workplans and follow-up activities in the Ministries of Health, Education, Social Affairs and Zakat, Religious Affairs, and Information.
- ◆ Commitment from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and regional religious leaders to support the activities of NPC.
- ◆ Organization of an Advisory Committee to help the MOH expand its service delivery program.
- ◆ A successful workshop on private-sector initiatives in family planning service delivery that concluded with strong recommendations for establishment of a national contraceptive social marketing program. (This has been put on hold under the current regime which is reorganizing the national financial system.)
- ◆ Formulation of three active task forces on migration, one of which has completed, with UNFPA support, a baseline demographic survey of the capital area for use in urban planning and service delivery.
- ◆ Organization of IEC activities in close cooperation with the Population Education (MOE) and Information (MOI) programs, including design and production of popular television spots on family planning, AIDS, female circumcision, and oral rehydration.
- ◆ Inclusion of contraceptives on the Essential Drugs List to facilitate their importation.
- ◆ Adoption of a National Population Policy by the Revolutionary Command Council and the Council of Ministers.
- ◆ Institutionalization of the National Population Committee along with increasing government financial and other material support.

Because of continuing war and financial crises, as well radically changed political, ideological, and security emphases, the new government's commitment to population policy implementation has been weak. However, the NPC has been strengthened tremendously and has become a respected national institution which plays

a part in many Ministry decisions, consequently influencing those new policy makers who might have been antagonistic to population issues. Despite the massive purges in the government and academia during the current regime, and the regressive social policies adopted (particularly in women's rights), the NPC has survived and continued to expand its activities and push its message. The strategy of the NPC leadership - to work with a wide variety of groups both in and outside of government - has been successful thus far and the institution has been able to adroitly navigate the successive waves of political purges and repression, despite the loss of some valued staff who have been detained or are in exile. The extremely difficult political conditions in the country are well known. The fact that the NPC has continued to function and has expanded its activities in so many areas is a tribute to the dedication of the staff and to the building of a professional and sturdy institution, in which the OPTIONS project played a critical role.

TOGO

Activities and Results

The OPTIONS strategy for Togo emphasized the following elements: constituency building in support of the national population policy; encouraging the government to formally adopt the policy; and building the institutional capacity within the Ministry of Plan and Mines to oversee policy implementation and development of a policy implementation plan.

A number of accomplishments related to overall OPTIONS goals can be noted:

- 1) Two presentations made to President Eyadema;
- 2) The National Population Policy in Togo was drafted, revised and distributed to relevant GOT and Togolese NGO program planners and directors;
- 3) An executive summary of the report of the National Conference on Population and Development, held in 1987, was prepared and distributed on a limited basis;
- 4) A microcomputer was installed at the Population Coordination Office and computer training provided to the staff; and
- 5) The Chief of the Population Coordination Office participated in observational travel to Zaire.

In addition, an 11 point program for developing a population policy implementation plan was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Plan and Mines. The essential elements of this program recommend: 1) development of an institutional structure for policy implementation (Population Unit in the Ministry of Plan and Mines and National Technical Committee) by the MOPM; 2) training for key technical staff, 3) awareness raising activities among important constituencies; 4) analysis of relevant legislation; and 5) development of detailed plans for policy implementation.

During August 1989 meetings were held during an OPTIONS visit with the Ministry of Plan, USAID and the INTRAH Africa Regional Director. As a consequence of those discussions, OPTIONS and USAID decided to refocus remaining resources on activities that would educate and inform Togolese officials in 3 areas:

1. Components of the Togolese Draft National Population Policy;
2. The Relationships between Family Planning and Maternal Child Health; and
3. Family Planning and Standards

OPTIONS agreed to develop presentation policy tools on the above topics and support dissemination efforts to public and private decision makers. The following two presentation tools have successfully been developed:

1. A presentation that combines the essential elements of the RAPID/Togo model and the draft national population policy; and
2. A presentation that draws upon the Demographic and Health Survey data and demonstrates the impact of high fertility on maternal and child health; this presentation has also incorporated elements of the newly drafted Family Planning Program Standards.

In pursuit of the policy presentation objectives, OPTIONS collaborated with USAID/Lome in the support of the University of Benin's Demographic Research Unit(URD) organization of the National Conference on Population and Family Planning held 19-23 March 1990. At the Conference OPTIONS presented the two presentation policy tools to 39 technical representatives from the private sector and various government ministries.

A Conference outcome was the call for the draft Population Policy's revision and adoption. A booklet summarizing the key points of the maternal child health presentation was prepared for wide dissemination.

During May 1990 OPTIONS funded a three day national level conference for the National Union of Togolese Women. At that conference the two OPTIONS presentation policy tools were again applied. The Union further disseminated the information presented to representatives at all levels of the organization.

As a follow-up to the March 1990 National Conference on Population and Family Planning, OPTIONS collaborated with URD to conduct further analyses of the DHS data. The results were synthesized in a booklet "Family Planning and the Health of Mothers and Children in Togo". The analyses also formed the basis for three presentations: 1) unmet need in family planning; 2) determination of family planning needs by area of residence; and 3) relations of contraceptive practice and use of health services. In October, OPTIONS staff traveled to Togo to work with counterparts at URD to finalize a draft of the family planning unmet need presentation. A preliminary presentation was held with over 40 persons from national and international agencies. Modifications to the presentation were made based on the suggestions received during the preliminary presentation. In November Dr. Assogba of URD worked with OPTIONS in Washington to make adjustments to the presentation and to deliver the presentation to AID/Washington staff. Upon Dr. Assogba's return to Togo, the presentations were used at a seminar for high-level government policymakers on December 4, 1990. A written report of the family planning unmet need presentation was prepared and disseminated widely in Togo.

OPTIONS also worked with the National Union of Togolese Women to support their efforts to disseminate information on population policy, maternal child health and family planning to its membership nationwide.

Outcomes

The outcome of the OPTIONS program in Togo was increased support for a National Population Policy and the national family planning program.

ZAIRE

Activities and Results

The ultimate OPTIONS goal for Zaire was the formal adoption a National Population Policy and the development of plans for its implementation.

A National Population Policy was drafted in January 1986 and accepted by the National Population Committee (CONAPO) in June 1987. Early OPTIONS activities focused on the development the current 21 task program.

The first major task was implemented in June 1987 with OPTIONS support for a national seminar officially inaugurating CONAPO, as well as the Coordinating Committee (CECAP) and the Interministerial Technical Committee (CTIP).

CECAP is pivotal to the GOZ effort through its mandate to coordinate all activities related to population. Therefore, OPTIONS provided substantial technical assistance as well as office equipment, supplies and a vehicle.

During the period from October 1987 to March 1988, OPTIONS traveled to Zaire on four occasions. During the first three visits, a series of training activities were launched to address needs of CECAP's staff and the Interministerial Technical Committee. During the fourth visit, the OPTIONS team participated in two workshops:

1. A National Workshop to draft full and comprehensive budgets and plans for each of the 9 sectors of the Policy; and
2. A Workshop for Consolidation of Sectorial Plans into an overall national action plan.

These two workshops led to the development of a national action plan to implement the NPP. This document was the first step toward developing a cross-sectoral planning and resource allocation tool.

In the second quarter of 1989 the OPTIONS resident advisor began his 1 year assignment. His responsibilities were two-fold:

1. As a population policy advisor, he assisted CECAP in:
 - * planning the implementation of the policy through the application of programming and budgeting tools; and,
 - * decentralizing the planning and implementation of the policy through the establishment of regional committees on population.
2. As a family planning management advisor, he assisted the GOZ family planning project in:
 - * improving the quality of existing services;
 - * expanding the range of services made available to the acceptors;
 - * decentralizing FP services operations to the regional level; and,
 - * strengthening the project's management information system.

In Zaire, any document to be presented to the GOZ must be reviewed by two preparatory committees, the Comité Economique et Financier and the Comité Restreint, before it reaches the government itself for final approval. These committees are subcommittees within the Executive Council of Ministers. The NPP was reviewed by the Comité Economique et Financier in May 1990. A series of questions were raised regarding implementation costs which were answered by the Department of Plan (DOP) and its population policy

planning unit, the Cellule des Etudes et de la Coordination des Activités en Matière de Population (CECAP) and the OPTIONS advisor. The NPP did not pass through the Comité Restreint, which returned the NPP to CECAP with detailed comments and questions.

In response to questions raised by the Comité Economique et Financier:

The DOP/CECAP and the OPTIONS advisor determined the total cost of nation-wide, sector-wide implementation of the NPP.

Several other macroeconomic analyses and program management points were informally discussed with the DOP senior officials, and the analyses convinced them to present the NPP and its action plan to the Comité Restreint.

In response to questions raised by the Comité Restreint:

CECAP/OPTIONS prepared appropriate answers as well as developed a series of presentations for the GOZ. A presentation was developed that can be used to raise awareness among leaders and key constituencies as to the contents and rationale of the NPP. Plans were discussed for a schedule of presentations and target audiences.

Agreement was reached with the Secretary General to call a meeting of CONAPO in October. However, a new Secretary General was appointed. Consequently, preparatory actions for the meeting of the CONAPO are suspended for the moment.

CECAP is a unit created by ministerial directive and is directly attached to the Secretary General's office within the DOP. CECAP has not been able to acquire the breadth and depth of staff, the authority or the institutional vigor originally envisaged. OPTIONS staff discussed the possibility of transforming CECAP into a directorate and investing it with the resources needed to lead a broad-based population program.

In other activities during the period October 1989 - September 1990, a computer system and supplies were installed and training began, and the DOP/CECAP and OPTIONS began planning for awareness activities to answer questions raised.

Now, at the conclusion of OPTIONS assistance, the principal goal of an official population policy has not yet been accomplished. The obstacles to a satisfactory outcome are in two main areas:

1. Numerous changes in government personnel. Eight different Commissaires d'Etat au Plan resulted in continuity problems.
2. Educational and awareness-building activities designed to promote the NPP did not overcome unfamiliarity with population issues among Zaire policy makers. Resistance to dealing with population issues and implementing relevant programs is still prevalent among national leaders.

OPTIONS, however, was instrumental in having the National Policy Document designated as an official Government of Zaire working document to be used by all national and international agencies involved in population issues. It is hoped that the April election will result in the installation of a new government that will be in a better position to adopt the policy as a law subsequent to passage by a newly elected parliament.

With assistance from OPTIONS, CECAP revised its policy awareness program to target the main national leadership groups. OPTIONS provided technical and financial support to the implementation of the policy awareness program. The updated plan called for five policy workshops conducted by CECAP in collaboration with representatives of the National Assembly; religious, business and media leaders; and, the new executive council.

OPTIONS activities in Zaire were stopped as a result of the Congressional restriction on transfers of funds and other resources to the Government of Zaire.

The social and political situation in Zaire has gotten worse since the OPTIONS visit in that country in December 1991. The then transition government has been changed, civil servants went on strike, successive governments were dismissed, riots took place and the present situation does not provide any optimistic outlook for the near future. In this context, the USAID Mission ceased its collaborative work in the country and had to evacuate its direct hire staff and layoff its locally-hired employees. At this point, no foreseeable visit to Zaire is planned by OPTIONS.

Outcomes

Adoption of a National Population Policy.

Establishment of institutions capable of implementing the National Policy, particularly with regard to the decentralization of the policy implementation through regional committees on population. This includes establishment and training of CONAPO, CECAP, and CTIP; and

Development of detailed action plans.

ZAMBIA

Activities and Results

The principal objectives of the OPTIONS strategy for Zambia were to:

- ◆ Generate broad-based political support through dissemination of the National Population Policy at a conference for 200 national, provincial and district level policy-makers;
- ◆ Conduct a "Target Model" analysis to assist GRZ in estimating contraceptive prevalence required to achieve the NPP fertility target;
- ◆ Develop a microcomputer-based, graphics presentation to disseminate the NPP;
- ◆ Support preparation of sectoral action plans to implement the National Population Policy through a series of workshops and seminars; and
- ◆ Strengthen National Commission for Development Planning (NCDP) capability to coordinate Zambia's population activities through the transfer of computer equipment essential for NCDP's awareness raising and implementation planning activities.

OPTIONS achieved the following results:

- ◆ Developed and built consensus for a national population program;

- ◆ Assisted the Zambia Mission in the development of a technical workplan for \$102,947;
- ◆ Negotiated a subcontract with the NCDP to fund the National Population Conference and Interagency Seminar;
- ◆ Co-sponsored the May 1989 "National Population Conference and Interagency Seminar" to disseminate the NPP throughout the public policy making community and to initiate dialogue on policy implementation;
- ◆ Held coordination meetings with the UN/ILO, Population Council, Enterprise Program, and SEATS Project;
- ◆ Designed a computer-based, graphics presentation on the National Population Policy, for use in nationwide awareness raising campaigns for provincial and district level policy-makers;
- ◆ Participated in the UNFPA/NCDP National Workshop on Population Project Management;
- ◆ Developed consensus of approach to prioritize policy action sectors for implementation planning, beginning with family planning;
- ◆ Conducted an illustrative Target Analysis to help the Zambians envisage requirements for family planning program expansion to achieve the nation's stated fertility objectives and transferred the technology;
- ◆ Developed a detailed outline for the design of a national family planning program;
- ◆ Sponsored the "Third Policy Implementation Workshop of the ITCP" from March 26-30, 1990 to analyze and determine strategies for family planning service delivery; and
- ◆ Established linkages with other donors, including the Population Council, to provide follow-on assistance to conduct operations research pilot family planning programs.

Outcomes

The outcomes of OPTIONS activities in Zambia include:

- ◆ Evidence of nationwide support for population policy;
- ◆ Establishment of institutional capacity to implement the National Population Policy; and
- ◆ Formulation of a National Plan of Action including sector specific policy implementation plans.

ZIMBABWE

Activities and Results

The primary objective of OPTIONS was to join a forum of international experts and local leaders assembled by the Minister of Health to advise him on a comprehensive plan to formulate a national policy on population and development, action plans for policy implementation, and an organizational structure to carry out policy-related activities.

The second objective was to discuss with concerned Ministries, the Parliamentarian Group on Population and Development, private sector organizations, USAID Mission and the US Ambassador the expansion of support for future population-related activities and to build consensus for the steps necessary to continue with the policy development process.

OPTIONS participated in the two-day forum (October 24-25, 1988) and subsequent debriefing sessions. OPTIONS also assisted Dr. Boohene in designing and conducting a computerized graphics visual aid, which complemented the presentation of her paper "The Establishment of a Population Policy Secretariat." The expert group substantially endorsed Dr. Boohene's plan. They recommended that: Zimbabwe formulate a national population policy; make plans for its implementation; and establish the necessary organizational structure.

The experts presented their recommendations to the Minister of Health, who accepted it, expressed appreciation and encouraged continued commitment to Zimbabwe's policy development process. Dr. Muchemwa expressed his intent to immediately seek the approval of President Mugabe to proceed with carrying out the recommendations.

Outcomes

The principle outcome was the formulation of a draft national population policy, action plans and organizational structure.

B. OBSERVATIONAL TRAVEL

OPTIONS I conducted observational travel in two contexts -- in Madagascar as one small support element in a larger program and in Sudan as a major emphasis area. In the paragraphs that follow, the observational travel sponsored by OPTIONS is described.

Madagascar Study Tour

OPTIONS I conducted an observational travel tour for six Malagasy participants to Mauritius, Indonesia, and Thailand under the direction of Dr. Jean De Malvinsky from April 14 to May 16, 1991. The subject of this study tour was the Madagascar national population policy implementation.

The visits to each of the three countries were organized in coordination with agencies specializing in family planning: (1) the Mauritius Family Planning Association, (2) BKKBN in Indonesia, and (3) the Asian Center for Population in Thailand. Participants were paired with counterparts in the visited countries.

The participants were able to see public and private programs in action and to observe both vertical and horizontal family planning programs. They toured rural, semi-rural, peri-urban, and urban service delivery centers, and these delivery units provided opportunities to see the types of available clinical services, including surgical contraception. The group also observed community-based activities and the integration of family planning services in existing health and other human promotion programs at the community level.

Finally, the group investigated in the area of management and coordination at the national, provincial, local, and service unit levels. This involved discussion of both private and public financing and cost recovery as well as an analysis of the legislative role in the support of family planning programs.

Sudan Study Tour

After the Government of Sudan indicated some serious concerns about population issues in early 1987, the OPTIONS project began working with the Sudan National Population Committee (NPC) to promote the development of a national population policy. A national population conference and follow-on activities were planned. It was clear that serious policy development would require a strengthening of the NPC and a concerted effort to involve many more governmental and non-governmental actors.

A set of observational tours to other countries for influential officials was developed. These tours were designed to raise the awareness of population issues, policy development and program alternatives among representatives of key ministries and NGO's in the country and

to develop a strong constituency for the national policy. The trips were to be held prior to the national conference so that the participants could share their experiences and observations in that setting.

Eventually, five different trips were made (to Egypt, Nigeria, Tunisia, Thailand/Indonesia, and the U.S.), involving a total of 23 persons. Countries visited were chosen because of their population policies and programs and their cultural or organizational relevance to the Sudanese situation. The OPTIONS project arranged for tour "leaders" (people with expertise or experience in the respective countries) who designed the groups' programs of activities in collaboration with host government agencies (and sometimes the local AID missions). The leaders were also responsible for logistic arrangements in-country.

The selection of participants for observational travel was a lengthy and sometimes tenacious process but eventually resulted in groups with varied but complementary interests and positions. NPC sought to "reach" into a variety of ministries and other agencies whose participation in population programs would be critical and to select key personnel in those offices. Political support was also important and NPC wisely involved political leaders from a number of parties, not just the ruling one, correctly recognizing that party influence would be shifting. There was also an effort to involve the religious community and a commitment to select women whenever possible. All of these criteria turned out to be even more beneficial than expected, as will be clear in the trip descriptions.

As would be expected, the logistics of arranging elaborate programs in the six visited countries and getting the participants there and back from Sudan, which has poor communications and an unwieldy bureaucracy, were a real challenge. OPTIONS staff in Sudan and Washington and team leaders spent considerable energy dealing with visa procurement, arranging travel and lodging and per diem payments, securing official leaves, etc. as well as coping with delayed or canceled flights, lost baggage, improper visas, illnesses, and an amazing variety of other complications. However, all in all, things went remarkably smoothly and all travel was accomplished in a three month period prior to the conference.

The Trips

A. Egypt

A group of four participants travelled to Egypt to learn about population (particularly family planning) programs there and to review Egypt's progress and difficulties with policy and program development. Egypt was chosen as a study site due to its proximity and historical closeness to Sudan as well as its cultural similarity. Interestingly, the Sudanese also chose to look at Egypt for what they perceived as program problems there. As one participant stated, "we can learn as much from Egypt's mistakes as we can from anyone else's successes!"

The group included an imam (religious leader), a member of parliament, a leading lawyer (also a woman and from an important political family), and a demographer from the University of Khartoum. The group was led by the ex-USAID/Cairo population officer who had excellent insights and contacts in Egypt. Highlights of the trip included meetings with staff at Al Azar Center for Islam and Population Studies and study of family planning service delivery systems. Special attention was given to organizational/institutional relationships which had affected policy and program development.

In addition to the policy and program insights gained by the team, there were other positive outcomes. The religious leader increased his support for population activities and established on-going contacts with the Al Azar center, which later provided support for a seminar on Islam and Family Planning held in the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The M.P., who had known little about population issues before his trip, helped to create a "Friends of NPC" group which supported population policy efforts in the Parliament. The lawyer also served on the Women's Status Task Force and remains influential in the women's movement. The demographer became a key actor within NPC for the next year, until he became UNFPA population adviser to the Ministry of Planning in Yemen.

B. Thailand/Indonesia

The group travelling to the Far East included a sociologist at the University of Khartoum (who was recruited to NPC staff for the Conference preparation and is currently Associate Director of NPC), the Director of Statistics and the Census, Ministry of Planning, a Parliamentarian (from Eastern Sudan and who was also high ranking in the Civil Police), and the Head of Services, Ministry of Finance. The tour leader was an ex-World Bank population advisor with extensive experience in the region.

The group learned about all aspects of policy and programs in each country but focussed especially on IEC and contraceptive distribution systems in Thailand and program management and decentralization in Indonesia, where BKKBN organized the program. The team also looked at vital registration systems and finance issues. The participants were impressed, but rather taken aback by the Thai scene and found the Indonesian experience more useful due to the Islamic heritage there.

NPC, through its own participant, has maintained contacts at BKKBN and the group brought a number of suggestions for programs to the Conference. Perhaps the most positive outcome of the trip, however, was the complete change in attitude of the member from the Ministry of Finance. He was hesitant to go and negative about family planning before the trip, but he became one of NPC's strongest supporters in the Government. Throughout the changes of government since 1987, he has always been a lobbyist for NPC in the Ministry NPC. He played a critical role in securing funding for personnel and buildings and equipment for NPC when NPC became an autonomous body and he continues to ensure financial support. The M.P. is no longer in that position since the dissolution of the Parliament, but has been active in supporting NPC's series of workshops on family planning

for the uniformed services - particularly the Civil Police. He also facilitated NPC's work in the Eastern region, where resistance to the population policy was expected to be greatest.

C. Nigeria

The group which travelled to Nigeria focussed on the policy development process there and, in particular, the regionalization of policies and programs. OPTIONS staff felt that Nigeria was an important country to learn about since it had a number of similarities to Sudan (multiethnic, etc.) and also had just gone through some very interesting policy developments. The group was also scheduled to look at family planning service delivery systems and training programs.

Interestingly, OPTIONS had some difficulty persuading NPC to include Nigeria and the NPC had some difficulty selecting participants who felt that the Nigerian experience would be useful to them. Eventually, OPTIONS determined that this was mainly due to general prejudices toward the Arab world and away from Africa as well as misinformation about Nigeria. The then Secretary-General of NPC (and chairman of the local IPPF affiliate) was a participant and was joined by an obstetrician/gynecologist who was director of the Sudan Fertility Control Association, a Parliamentarian, and an official from the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The group provided quite a challenge to the leader, an OPTIONS staff member and academic with excellent knowledge of Nigeria.

Clear outcomes were fewer from this trip, probably due to the combination of participants themselves. The SFCA director made a number of contacts and appreciated the experience but was already very well travelled as an international figure in his field. He has always been an activist in Sudan but unfortunately, spent less and less time in the country during the policy development period. The NPC representative did not share many insights upon his return. However, he subsequently became an officer in the IPPF regional association and has been consulting for IPPF outside of Sudan, and the experience in Nigeria surely raised his awareness of alternative service delivery systems. The Finance Ministry participant was enthusiastic about the Nigerian program and shared many ideas with colleagues but is no longer in the Ministry. The Parliamentarian did help to found the "Friends of NPC" group in Parliament, which provided strong support for the policy before the parliament was dissolved. He has remained a supporter of NPC efforts, even if informally.

D. Tunisia

The Tunisian trip had a special character due to the participation of the wife of the Prime Minister (and party leader, herself) which caused the Tunisians to consider it an official diplomatic visit. This meant that the lucky group was treated royally (escorts, VIP airport rooms, bodyguards, dinners hosted by various ministers, and even a meeting with President Bourguiba), but it did not prevent them from learning about the development of the country's comprehensive population policy and visiting a wide variety of program sites. The

National Family Planning Office (ONFP) which, like BKKBN in Indonesia, has excellent experience in hosting visitors, organized an elaborate program for the group, emphasizing the integration of many different types of population activities and the importance of policy feedback and revision. The groups were particularly interested in the progress Tunisia had made in terms of women's rights and spent a considerable time looking at Women's Union activities. Group members with special interests were able to devote part of the trip to individual meetings with their Tunisian counterparts and a number established working relationships which continue today. The group also was able to visit the regional office of IPPF and the Arab League Population Division.

Participants included the director of Population Education and an official from the Planning Section of the Ministry of Education, the head of OB/GYN at a major Khartoum hospital, a nurse at Khartoum's Children's Hospital (who came as the First Lady's assistant), and representatives from the Ministries of Finance and of Social Affairs. This time, the group was mainly women.

The group was extremely impressed by the Tunisian system and felt that the country was similar enough to Sudan, except for the open access to abortion, to be encouraged about possibilities for starting such programs at home. The group brought home a number of ideas which they shared during the conference and beyond. The First Lady became an active supporter of NPC and certainly influenced the Prime Minister to increase his support for population policy. She also was instrumental in upgrading NPC's position in the government, where it maintains a secure influence even though the government has radically changed. The physician is currently on the staff of NPC, in charge of the Family Planning/MCH activities, after returning from a position as WHO advisor in Yemen. The Population Education Director has remained very active and provides valuable guidance to NPC through its governing council. He has also been put in charge of all donor education projects in the Ministry of Education. The representative from Social Affairs created a number of new women's projects in the Ministry and worked closely with NPC until her departure from the country recently. The Finance representative continues to help NPC through budgetary issues. Another unplanned outcome was that the Tunisian trip got a large amount of press coverage both in Tunisia and in Sudan, thereby bringing the attention of the public to population concerns and policies which can respond to them

E. U.S.

This trip was for the Chairman of the Council of the NPC, a political appointee who had interest in population matters but little knowledge of the sector. It was felt that he would benefit by meeting with donors in the sector to learn more about their programs and their interest in helping in Sudan. He was accompanied by a University demographer who was active in NPC and had excellent experience with managing funded projects. The two visited various AID offices, PRB, the Futures Group, UNFPA, IPPF, Population Council, and the University of North Carolina. The Chairman returned to Sudan with a much greater awareness of the "donor world" and of the types of population activities which were going

on in other countries as well. He also became a valuable supporter to the OPTIONS project in Sudan. For a time after the Conference, he was appointed Minister of Commerce and initiated activities which would clear the way for social marketing of contraceptives in the country until the next change of government occurred.

Lessons Learned

- Selection of appropriate participants is critical to the success of any trip. Trip members can become valuable allies in many different capacities and at many levels. Going for the currently important people may not be the best strategy. The mix of people is also important; some people need convincing; others are good convincers. Putting them together is a good idea.

- Selection of programs to visit should be done carefully. Thailand was pushing the limits of social and cultural acceptability for the Sudanese. Religion and culture are very important factors when selecting sites. Level of development is important, too. Such visits can be frustrating if the group knows that replication of programs is completely out of the question at home due to lack of finances or other resources.

- Follow-up (continued communication with participants, etc) is also important in order to maintain support for policy or programs and to firmly establish a good working relationship between participants and the sponsoring institution. NPC did a fairly good job at this on the political level but not enough in terms of substance. Participants' knowledge and ideas could have been much better utilized within NPC itself. Periodic "reunions" of groups can maintain enthusiasm and encourage more active policy support.

- Such programs can have a longer impact than we guess at the time. Four years later, Sudanese are still talking about the trips and many relationships established during that time (between participants themselves and with NPC) have become very strong and are critical for maintaining population activities (and the NPC) now despite the changes in government which have occurred.

- Observational travel programs can be used to strengthen contacts between ministries and other agencies, where communications are normally weak. One of the aspects of the Sudanese program participants appreciated most was getting to know people (sometimes their counterparts) in other offices and ministries. They almost all saw this as professionally beneficial as well as personally rewarding. For NPC, the tours were invaluable in establishing strong, long-lasting networks in the ministries and for raising awareness about NPC itself as well as population policy in Sudan.

C. OPTIONS FOR POPULATION POLICY CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS STATUS

TECHNICAL STATUS

OPTIONS I is in its final year. The following summarizes the project progress relative to the contract requirements:

REQUIREMENT	STATUS
1. Policy projects in 15 countries	Major policy projects in 15 countries; moderate projects in 12 countries
2. Staff development in 15 countries	Staff development in 14 countries
3. Microcomputer transfer to 8 countries	Microcomputer transfer in 9 countries
4. Policy tool applications in 15 countries	35 applications in 22 countries
5. Policy files: 50 requests per year	Requests exceed 100 per year; 123 in FY '90
6. Special subprojects: 30 in 15 countries	49 subprojects in 20 countries
7. Five regional conferences	4 conferences held
8. Study tours for 32 people	Study tours for 33 people
9. 4 long term advisors (contingent on Mission buy-ins)	2 advisors fielded
10. One Fellows Program meeting with 15 fellows and one Fellows Program meeting with 8 fellows	2 meetings with 49 Fellows

The staff generated \$3.8 million in buy-ins to the project, which is an indication of the value of the project as perceived by the USAID Missions. In FY '90, the project received a very positive external evaluation which stated, "The OPTIONS Project has exceeded all of A.I.D.'s expectations."

The most important factor in this appraisal was the continued excellence of the staff's field work. Further, special attention was given to communicating the project's accomplishments to the Office of Population, including a March 1990 presentation to the Office Director, Deputy Director and Associate Director.

D. OPTIONS I TRAVEL REPORT

3/24/92

OPTIONS I TRAVEL REPORT

Page 1

Traveler	Departure Date	Return Date	Activity	Project	Status
** BENIN					
DICKERSON	9/28/88	10/07/88	ATTEND UN MEETING ON POP. & DEV.	OPTIONS I	COMPLE
MAY	3/05/89	3/15/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLE
** BOLIVIA					
ISAACS	8/29/88	9/29/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLE
KINGFIELD	8/29/88	9/29/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLE
O'HANLON	2/02/90	2/10/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLE
PEDERSEN	2/03/90	2/11/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLE
PEDERSEN	9/08/90	9/12/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLE
** BOTSWANA					
LACEY	6/01/87	6/10/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
LACEY	7/13/87	8/01/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
LACEY	10/10/88	10/22/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
KINGFIELD	3/02/89	3/22/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
LACEY	6/24/89	7/16/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
STUPP	7/01/89	7/16/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
LACEY	12/05/89	12/16/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
KIRMEYER	3/31/90	4/13/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
LACEY	5/22/90	6/05/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
** BURKINA FASO					
MIDDLEBERG	9/18/88	9/22/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MURPHY	3/05/89	3/14/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
DICKERSON	7/23/89	7/30/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MURPHY	8/20/90	9/03/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
** CAMEROON					
FAIRCHILD	2/07/88	2/24/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
DE LYS	8/08/88	8/14/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
VAN DEN OEVER	8/09/88	8/18/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
WALLACE	12/01/88	12/21/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
DEERING	12/03/88	12/21/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
VAN DEN OEVER	12/03/88	12/21/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
DEERING	9/01/89	9/15/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
DE MALVINSKY	9/16/90	9/21/90	SEMINARS	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED

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Traveler	Departure Date	Return Date	Activity	Project	Status
** CHAD					
DE MALVINSKY	5/07/88	5/17/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	8/13/88	8/23/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	10/08/88	10/15/88	ATTEND CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
MIDDLEBERG	12/02/88	12/11/88	PRESENTATION AT A CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DICKERSON	12/05/88	12/09/88	ATTEND CERPOD CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** COTE D'IVOIRE					
DICKERSON	7/16/90	7/21/90	TRAINING	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** COTE DIVOIRE					
PATRIQUIN	9/07/87	9/18/87	ORGANIZATION/LOGISTICS FOR ADB CONF.	OPTIONS I	COMPL
VAN DEN OEVER	9/07/87	9/17/87	ORGANIZATION ADB/AIBEF/LABOR CONF.	OPTIONS I	COMPL
PATRIQUIN	10/06/87	10/17/87	ATTEND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK CONF.	OPTIONS I	COMPL
VAN DEN OEVER	10/06/87	10/17/87	ATTEND AFRICAN DEVEL. BANK CONF.	OPTIONS I	COMPL
STOVER	10/11/87	10/15/87	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DICKERSON	10/30/87	11/14/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
SMITH	11/20/87	11/29/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	11/21/87	12/05/87	ATTEND MINISTRY OF LABOR CONF.	OPTIONS I	COMPL
VAN DEN OEVER	11/21/87	12/03/87	ATTEND MINISTRY OF LABOR CONF.	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DICKERSON	11/28/87	12/04/87	ATTEND MINISTRY OF LABOR CONF.	OPTIONS I	COMPL
MACDONALD	10/02/88	10/14/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
MIKOBI	10/02/88	10/07/88	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK CONF.	OPTIONS I	COMPL
STOVER	10/02/88	10/07/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** ECUADOR					
SKIPP	5/09/87	5/27/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
YAMASHITA	5/09/87	5/27/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
YAMASHITA	6/12/87	6/15/87	TECH. ASST. /POLICY DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
KINGFIELD	9/28/87	9/30/87	TECH. ASST./WORK W/SOCIAL SECURITY	OPTIONS I	COMPL
SKIPP	9/28/87	9/30/87	TECH. ASST./WORK W/SOCIAL SECURITY	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** EGYPT					
KANGAS	6/20/87	6/27/87	LEADER OF SUDANESE OBS. TRAVEL TEAM	OPTIONS I	COMPL
CLAXTON	7/08/89	7/28/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
CLAXTON	9/18/89	10/11/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
WAWER	9/18/89	10/11/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
CLAXTON	11/25/89	12/12/89	MEETING WITH NPC	OPTIONS I	COMPL
CLAXTON	11/25/89	12/12/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
WAWER	10/09/90	10/23/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
MIDDLEBERG	11/03/90	11/13/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL

Traveler	Departure Date	Return Date	Activity	Project	Status
** EGYPT					
** GUINEA BISSEAU					
DICKERSON	4/15/90	4/28/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
** HAITI					
GUENGANT	2/17/87	2/25/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
COLE	6/18/87	6/27/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	6/18/87	6/27/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
GUENGANT	4/11/88	4/19/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	4/14/88	4/19/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
GUENGANT	8/14/88	8/24/88	ANALYSIS PREP.	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
YPSILANTIS	8/16/88	8/25/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
YPSILANTIS	8/16/88	8/25/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	8/17/88	8/30/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	12/13/88	12/21/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	1/25/89	2/09/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
GUENGANT	1/30/89	2/08/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
YPSILANTIS	2/13/89	2/20/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
COLE	6/12/89	6/17/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	6/12/89	6/25/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	7/30/89	8/05/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
COLE	8/23/89	8/31/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	9/25/89	10/06/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	1/14/90	1/18/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	4/04/90	4/12/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	6/24/90	7/03/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	8/08/90	8/17/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
GUENGANT	2/19/91	3/09/91	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
MAY	2/19/91	3/09/91	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
** INDONESIA					
COLE	2/02/88	2/14/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
DE MALVINSKY	5/15/91	5/27/91	STUDY TOUR	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
** INTL ORG					
KINGFIELD	3/02/87	3/04/87	MEET WITH ILO - GENEVA	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
MACDONALD	3/02/87	3/04/87	MEET WITH ILO - GENEVA	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED
YAMASHITA	3/02/87	3/04/87	MEET WITH ILO - GENEVA	OPTIONS I	COMPLETED

Traveler	Departure Date	Return Date	Activity	Project	Sta
** LIBERIA					
LACEY	3/06/88	3/12/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
LACEY	7/18/88	7/27/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
LACEY	12/11/88	12/18/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** MADAGASCAR					
DE MALVINSKY	10/26/87	11/03/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	2/02/88	2/15/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
YPSILANTIS	6/05/88	6/30/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	6/12/88	6/21/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	11/27/88	12/12/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	1/12/89	1/22/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	4/04/89	4/23/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	9/22/89	10/06/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	12/05/89	12/20/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	5/22/90	6/03/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	11/26/90	12/01/90	SEMINAR ON POPULATION POLICY	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE MALVINSKY	4/18/91	4/28/91	STUDY TOUR	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** MALI					
MIDDLEBERG	9/10/88	9/19/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
MIDDLEBERG	10/22/88	10/29/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
MIDDLEBERG	11/27/89	12/04/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
COLLINET	2/14/90	2/17/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GALWAY	3/11/90	3/18/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DICKERSON	3/14/90	4/06/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DICKERSON	7/21/90	7/28/90	POLICY ANALYSIS	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GALWAY	8/12/90	8/18/90	ANALYSIS PREPARATION	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DICKERSON	9/04/90	9/11/90	POLICY DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GALWAY	9/16/90	9/30/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GALWAY	12/10/90	12/20/90	CERPOD RETREAT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
MIDDLEBERG	12/10/90	12/20/90	CERPOD RETREAT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DICKERSON	12/14/90	12/21/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** MAURITUS					
DE MALVINSKY	5/08/91	5/14/91	STUDY TOUR	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** MEXICO					
O'HANLON	1/10/90	1/28/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
O'HANLON	4/30/90	5/07/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
O'HANLON	7/01/90	7/14/90	SEMINAR CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL

Traveler	Departure Date	Return Date	Activity	Project	Status
** MEXICO					
KIRMEYER	7/06/90	7/14/90	SEMINAR CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
O'HANLON	8/12/90	8/16/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** MOROCCO					
WALLACE	6/20/88	6/24/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GALWAY	9/25/88	10/07/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
KNOWLES	9/25/88	10/07/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
WALLACE	9/25/88	10/07/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GALWAY	3/13/89	3/30/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
KNOWLES	5/06/89	6/05/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GALWAY	5/22/89	6/02/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
VOGEL	6/06/89	6/20/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
ENRICH	7/09/89	8/06/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GALWAY	10/02/89	10/16/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
KNOWLES	12/06/89	12/20/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
KNOWLES	1/28/90	2/11/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
KNOWLES	1/29/90	2/02/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
ENRICH	2/12/90	3/05/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
KNOWLES	5/07/90	5/21/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
KNOWLES	7/15/90	8/03/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
** NIGER					
MIDDLEBERG	1/28/89	2/11/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
DICKERSON	10/22/89	10/29/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
MIDDLEBERG	10/23/89	10/30/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
MIDDLEBERG	11/25/89	12/05/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
DICKERSON	11/27/89	12/10/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
MIDDLEBERG	12/03/89	12/10/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
COLLINET	2/18/90	2/21/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
DICKERSON	2/19/90	3/01/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
COLLINET	3/19/90	4/05/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
DICKERSON	3/24/90	4/07/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
DICKERSON	6/24/90	6/29/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
DICKERSON	8/10/90	8/17/90	PRESENTATION IN ECA TRAINING	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
DICKERSON	10/29/90	11/09/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
KEUMAYE	10/29/90	11/09/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
DICKERSON	2/06/91	2/19/91	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPLET
** NIGERIA					
LACEY	6/22/87	6/27/87	OBSERVATIONAL TRAVEL LEADER	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE
KINGFIELD	7/11/87	7/23/87	PRIVATE SECTOR ACTIVITIES(NCPA)	OPTIONS I	COMPLETE

Traveler	Departure Date	Return Date	Activity	Project	Sta
** NIGERIA					
STUPP	10/02/87	10/16/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
KINGFIELD	10/04/87	10/21/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
BAIR	11/19/87	12/11/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
H. FREYMANN	2/22/88	3/09/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
LACEY	2/23/88	3/06/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
STUPP	2/23/88	3/07/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
KINGFIELD	4/09/88	4/21/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
SHERMAN	4/09/88	4/21/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
SHERMAN	6/21/88	7/11/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
H. FREYMANN	6/23/88	7/13/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
CLYDE	7/13/88	7/28/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
STUPP	7/17/88	7/31/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
TSUI	7/17/88	7/31/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
** PARIS					
HAY	6/05/90	6/07/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
** PERU					
KINGFIELD	6/15/87	6/20/87	SUBCONTRACT MONITORING	OPTIONS I	COM
KINGFIELD	12/06/87	12/18/87	SUBCONTRACT MONITORING	OPTIONS I	COM
KINGFIELD	6/26/88	7/10/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
KINGFIELD	8/29/88	9/10/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
PEDERSEN	11/08/88	11/29/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE & INP & INANDEP	OPTIONS I	COM
PEDERSEN	6/25/89	7/21/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
O'HANLON	7/08/89	7/13/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
MCHERTNEY	7/16/89	7/31/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
PEDERSEN	10/01/89	10/21/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
SKIPP	10/01/89	10/21/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
MCHERTNEY	11/26/89	12/02/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
PEDERSEN	1/29/90	2/03/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
PEDERSEN	1/29/90	2/12/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
MCHERTNEY	3/10/90	3/17/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
** PNG/SI					
STOVER	5/03/87	5/09/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
MACDONALD	3/30/88	4/22/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
** RWANDA					
HAY	2/18/88	3/15/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
MURRAY	2/18/88	3/15/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM

Traveler	Departure Date	Return Date	Activity	Project	St
** RWANDA					
VEKEMANS	2/19/88	3/15/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COI
MANDENDI-VITA	2/22/88	3/15/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COI
** SENEGAL					
KNOWLES	8/16/87	8/18/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COI
KNOWLES	9/23/87	10/06/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COI
DE LYS	11/04/87	11/09/87	OBSERV. TRAVEL PREP.	OPTIONS I	COM
DEERING	11/13/87	11/13/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COM
DE LYS	11/15/87	11/19/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COM
KNOWLES	12/01/87	12/09/87	POLICY DEVELOPMENT ASST.	OPTIONS I	COM
KATUSISAKO	11/06/88	11/14/88	ATTEND IUSSP CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COM
MIKOBI	11/06/88	11/14/88	ATTEND IUSSP CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COM
** SENEGAL/IUSSP					
MAY	11/06/88	11/13/88	ATTEND IUSSP CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
** SOMALIA					
M. FREYMANN	2/18/88	3/18/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMP
** SUDAN					
DE LARGY	3/30/87	4/25/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GOLIBER	3/30/87	4/25/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE LARGY	6/14/87	6/28/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GOLIBER	7/27/87	8/15/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (NPC)	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE LARGY	8/22/87	8/31/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
FAIRCHILD	9/02/87	10/15/87	PREPARATION FOR NPC CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GOLIBER	9/02/87	10/15/87	PREPARATION FOR NPC CONFERENCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE LARGY	9/30/87	10/20/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GOLIBER	1/05/88	1/27/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DE LARGY	1/10/88	1/26/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
CLYDE	2/26/88	3/17/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
J. FREYMANN	2/26/88	3/17/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GOLIBER	3/19/88	4/02/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DELARGY	9/07/88	9/25/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
GOLIBER	10/14/88	11/10/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DELARGY	1/06/89	1/20/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DELARGY	6/22/89	7/20/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMPL
DELARGY	12/03/89	12/20/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMPL

Traveler	Departure Date	Return Date	Activity	Project	Sta
** THAILAND					
DE MALVINSKY	4/29/91	5/07/91	STUDY TOUR	OPTIONS I	COMP
** TOGO					
DICKERSON	12/04/87	12/07/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
MAY	12/11/87	12/23/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
MAY	10/03/88	10/13/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
MAY	2/17/89	3/05/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
MURPHY	2/17/89	3/04/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
COLE	4/17/89	4/23/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
MURPHY	8/27/89	9/17/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
MURPHY	11/15/89	11/30/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
GALWAY	3/04/90	3/11/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
GALWAY	3/18/90	3/25/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
GALWAY	8/27/90	9/03/90	PRESENTATIONS AND ANALYSIS	OPTIONS I	CONF
GALWAY	10/19/90	11/03/90	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
** TUNISIA					
DE LARGY	9/01/87	9/12/87	LEADER OF SUDANESE OBS. TRAVEL TEAM	OPTIONS I	CONF
** ZAIRE					
CLAXTON	2/08/87	2/28/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
DEERING	2/08/87	3/02/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
VAN DEN OEVER	2/08/87	2/28/87	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
CLAXTON	6/14/87	6/20/87	TECH.ASST./WORK W/MINISTRY OF PLAN	OPTIONS I	CONF
VAN DEN OEVER	6/14/87	6/21/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
DEERING	6/23/87	7/18/87	TECH.ASST./WORK W/MINISTRY OF PLAN	OPTIONS I	CONF
DEERING	9/18/87	10/15/87	OPT/TIPPS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
YPSILANTIS	9/21/87	10/06/87	COMPUTER TRAINING	OPTIONS I	CONF
DE LYS	11/09/87	11/15/87	SENEGAL OBSERV. TRAVEL LEADER	OPTIONS I	CONF
DE LYS	12/04/87	12/15/87	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
DEERING	12/04/87	12/15/87	TECH. ASST. & ACTIVITY PLANNING	OPTIONS I	CONF
DE LYS	3/15/88	4/10/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
DEERING	3/15/88	3/29/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
CLAXTON	4/01/88	4/11/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
VAN DEN OEVER	4/04/88	4/10/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
DEERING	4/23/88	5/07/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
FAIRCHILD	7/29/89	8/15/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
DEERING	7/31/89	8/14/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	CONF
DE MALVINSKY	3/13/90	3/28/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
DE MALVINSKY	4/26/90	5/10/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF
DE MALVINSKY	9/04/90	9/16/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	CONF

Traveler	Departure Date	Return Date	Activity	Project	Sta
** ZAIRE					
DE MALVINSKY	12/03/90	12/18/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMI
** ZAMBIA					
HARDEE	12/02/88	12/20/88	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMI
CLYDE	2/04/89	2/21/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMI
HARDEE	2/04/89	2/21/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMI
CLYDE	9/07/89	9/22/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMI
GOLIBER	9/07/89	9/22/89	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMI
CLYDE	12/09/89	12/22/89	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMI
CLYDE	2/08/90	3/01/90	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMI
CLYDE	3/15/90	4/02/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMI
MANYENENG	3/15/90	3/25/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMI
MUKOLWE	3/15/90	3/25/90	PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT	OPTIONS I	COMI
** ZIMBABWE					
CLYDE	10/21/88	10/29/88	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	OPTIONS I	COMI

E. OPTIONS LDC SUBCONTRACTS (September, 1986 - March, 1992)

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	ORGANIZATION	Paid During Period	Paid to Date	Balance
Burkina Faso	National Seminar	DPD/MP	\$0	\$0	\$17,500
Cameroon ¹	Population Conference	Ministry of Plan & Regional Development	\$0	\$0	\$0
	National Seminar	Ministry of Plan & Regional Development	\$28,330	\$28,330	\$10,330
Cote D'Ivoire	Population Conferences	Ministry of Labor	\$0	\$7,971	\$0
	Population Development & Conferences	IBEF	\$0	\$29,409	\$0
Haiti	Private Sector Training Seminar	(CHD) Child Health Institute	\$0	\$15,000	\$0
Liberia	Population Policy Implementation	Ministry of Plan & Economic Affairs	\$0	\$20,000	\$0
Madagascar	National Seminar	GNPPD	\$1,000	\$7,644	\$0
	National Seminar	GNPPD	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500
Mexico City	Conferencia Interamericana de Seguridad Social	CIESS	\$0	\$13,438	\$0
Morocco	Time Use Study of Primary Health Services	ICOONE	\$0	\$25,644	\$0
Niger	Support National Population Development	Ministry of Plan	\$6,000	\$32,000	\$0
Nigeria	Business Conference	NCPA	\$0	\$32,300	\$0
	Sentinel System	NPC	\$0	\$35,361	\$0
Peru	Activities on Behalf of Voluntary Sterilization	IEPO-UPCH	\$0	\$7,855	\$0
	Cost Benefit Study	INANDEP	\$0	\$13,725	\$0
	IPPS Workshop	INPPARES	\$0	\$14,500	\$0

¹ Subcontract expired; therefore, balance for Population Conference was deobligated and a new subcontract was written for \$38,660.

E. OPTIONS LDC SUBCONTRACTS (September, 1986 - March, 1992)

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	ORGANIZATION	Paid During Period	Paid to Date	Balance
Togo	National Seminar	URD	\$0	\$8,000	\$0
	National Seminar	URD	\$8,700	\$8,700	\$0
	National Workshop	UNFT	\$2,250	\$11,100	\$0
Zaire ²	National Workshop on Programming & Budgeting	Ministry of Plan	\$0	\$9,901	\$0
	National Conf. on the National Population Committee	Ministry of Plan	\$0	\$14,183	\$0
	National Workshop on Managing Projects Related to the Implementation of the NPP	Ministry of Plan	\$0	\$15,738	\$0
	Two Week Training Programs for CECAP/CTIP	Ministry of Plan	\$0	\$28,155	\$0
Zambia	Commodities Assistance for CECAP	Ministry of Plan	\$0	\$30,000	\$0
	Support for World Population Day Activities	Ministry of Plan	\$0	\$2,500	\$0
	Assistance for Inaugural Seminar of National Population Committee	Ministry of Plan	\$0	\$20,000	\$0
	National Workshops (new subcontract) ³	Ministry of Plan	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$0
TOTALS	Population Conferences	NCDP	\$0	\$21,024	\$0
	Population Policy Workshop	NCDP	\$0	\$27,143	\$0
			\$87,780	\$521,121	\$33,330

² Subcontract expired; therefore, balances remaining under this subcontract were deobligated and a new subcontract was written for \$125,000.

³ Please note that new law in Zaire prohibits transfer of US dollars to GOZ institution. Therefore, remaining funds under this subcontract are deobligated.

F. OPTIONS POLICY FELLOWS AND RESEARCH PAPERS

NAME	COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY & DEGREE PROGRAM	RESEARCH TOPIC
<u>1987 PROGRAM:</u>			
Adeiamare ALACANTARA	Philippines	University of Hawaii PhD/Population	Fertility & Status of Women: Gender Equality in the Phil- ippines
Chalcratit DHANAGOM	Thailand	Univ. of Southern Cal. PhD/Public Admin.	Evaluation Research of the Pop. Project on Family Planning Status in 20 Provinces in Thailand
J. Filipe GARCIA-ESPANA	Mexico	Univ. of Pennsylvania PhD/Population	Internal and International Out- migration from Rural Mexico
Napaporn HAVANON	Thailand	Brown University PhD/Sociology	Demographic and Non-Demographic Responses to Available Resources Among Peasants in the Nang Rong District of Thailand
Mian Bazle HOSSAIN	Bangladesh	Univ. of Michigan M.A./Pop. Planning & Int'l Health	Worker-Client Relations and Related Policy Issues in the Bangladesh Family Planning Program
Keshari KANSAKAR	Nepal	U. of Southern Cal. PhD/Sociology	Family Planning Programs and Socio-Economic Setting: the Case of Nepal
Sar MCCLAIN	Liberia	American University PhD/Education	National Decision-Making Process and Decision-Makers in African Governments
Peter NWAKEZE	Nigeria	Fordham University PhD/Sociology	Female Labor Force Part- icipation and Fertility in Nigeria

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OPTIONS POLICY FELLOWS AND RESEARCH PAPERS

NAME	COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY & DEGREE PROGRAM	RESEARCH TOPIC
Omondi ODHIAMBO	Kenya	Florida State Univ. PhD/Urban Planning	A Procedure for Estimating Ages and Assessing Accuracy in Age Statements During Pop. Enumeration: Kenyan Experience
Diego PALACIOS	Ecuador	Florida State Univ. M.A./Demography	Determinants of Migration and Pop. Distribution in Ecuador: Implications for Pop. Policy
Diouratic SANOGO	Mali	Johns Hopkins PhD/Demography	The Determinants of Breast-feeding Duration and its Effect on Fertility in Bamako, Mali
Boubacar SOW	Senegal	Johns Hopkins Univ. PhD/Pop. Dynamics	Senegal: Proposal for Study of the Determinants of Infant and Child Mortality
John SSEKAMATTE-SSEBULIBA	Uganda	Brown University PhD/Sociology	Some Policy-Relevant Determinants of Infant Mortality in Uganda
Hassan ZAKY	Egypt	Johns Hopkins Univ. PhD/Population Dynamics	External Migration and Consumption: A Case Study of Egypt
Tania ZAMAN	Bangladesh	Yale University PhD/Anthropology	Women's Productive Roles and Their Fertility Decision-Making Process: A Village Level Study in Bangladesh

OPTIONS POLICY FELLOWS AND RESEARCH PAPERS

NAME	COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY & DEGREE PROGRAM	RESEARCH TOPIC
<u>1988 PROGRAM:</u>			
Joseph ADDAE-MENSAH	Ghana	Florida State Univ. MS/Demography	The Land Tenure System and Migration of Farmers in Ghana: Policy for Rural Development
Bhishna N. BAJRACHARYA	Nepal	Univ. of Hawaii PhD/Geography	Population, Resources, and Rural Underdevelopment in the Hills of Nepal
Colette S. DEHLOT	Congo	Penn State University PhD/Public health	Women's Roles in Cultural Transmission and Reproductive Health
Tommy FIRMAN	Indonesia	Univ. of Hawaii PhD/Geography	Labor Flows and the Housing Construction Industry in Bandung, Indonesia: Some Policy Implications
Eduardo GONZALEZ	Philippines	Univ. of Pennsylvania PhD/Public policy	Family Planning, Health and Education in the Philippines: Governmental Initiatives and Household Choice
Benny JOSE	India	Fordham University PhD/Sociology	Nuptiality as an Aspect of Policy Intervention
Kourtoum NACRO	Burkina Faso	Florida State Univ. PhD/Sociology	Population Education: A Strategy for Population Change
OMONDI-ODHIAMBO	Kenya	Florida State Univ. PhD/Urban Planning	Men and Family Planning in Kenya: An Exploration
Florence ORYEM-EBANYAT	Uganda	Johns Hopkins Univ. MPH	The Pattern of Birth Intervals in Eastern Uganda

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OPTIONS POLICY FELLOWS AND RESEARCH PAPERS

NAME	COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY & DEGREE PROGRAM	RESEARCH TOPIC
Aurora E. PEREZ	Philippines	Brown University PhD/Sociology	The Policy Relevance of Rural-Urban Migration to the Family Planning Program of the Philippines
Diouratie SANOGO	Mali	Johns Hopkins PhD/Demography	The Determinants of Infant Mortality in Bamako, Mali
Boubacar SOW	Senegal	Johns Hopkins Univ. PhD/Pop. Dynamics	The Socioeconomic Deter- minants of Health Care and Feeding Practices and their Effects on Early Childhood Mortality in Rural Senegal
Peter UBOMBA-JASWA	Uganda	Univ. of Wisconsin PhD/Sociology	Perspectives on Ethnicity and Early Childhood Mortality: A New Direction for Mortality Policy Research
Carmen Hilary WARREN	Jamaica	Florida State Univ. PhD/Dev. Planning	The Role of Women in the Urban Informal Sector: Conceptual and Policy Questions
Haiou YANG	China (PRC)	University of Hawaii PhD/Sociology	Emerging Problems of Supporting the Elderly in Rural China and their Policy Implications
<u>1989 PROGRAM:</u>			
Joseph de GRAFT-JOHNSON	Ghana	Univ. of N. Carolina MPH	The Determinants of Infant Mortality in Ghana: The Potential Role of Family Planning

OPTIONS POLICY FELLOWS AND RESEARCH PAPERS

NAME	COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY & DEGREE PROGRAM	RESEARCH TOPIC
Rene DESIDERIO	Philippines	Cornell University PhD/Dev. Sociology	Contraceptive Goal: Meeting Potential Demand in the Philippines
Barthelemy KUATE DEFO	Cameroon	Univ. of Wisconsin PhD/Sociology	Effects of Breastfeeding and Maternal Factors on Health and Survival at Early Ages in Urban Cameroon
Leunita Auko MURULI	Kenya	Penn State PhD/Home Ec.; Demog.	Population and Resource Management in Kenya: Research Needs
Wamucii NJOGU	Kenya	Univ. of Wisconsin PhD/Demography	Contraceptive Use in Kenya: Trends and Determinants
Luis Manuel PAITA	Philippines	Utah State University PhD/Sociology	Excess Fertility in the Philippines: The Prevalence of Non-Control
Siti PARIANI	Indonesia	U. of Southern Cal. PhD/Sociology	Contraceptive Discontinuation in East Java, Indonesia
Voahangi RAVAO	Madagascar	Columbia Univ. MPH	Family Planning Awareness and Practice in Context: Niamey, Niger
Luis ROSERO-BDXBY	Costa Rica	University of Michigan PhD/Population	Nuptiality Trends and Fertility Transition in Latin America
Tulahi SAHA	Bangladesh	Brown University PhD/Sociology	Determinants of Family Planning Service Utiliz- ation in Bangladesh: A Behavioural Model

OPTIONS POLICY FELLOWS AND RESEARCH PAPERS

NAME	COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY & DEGREE PROGRAM	RESEARCH TOPIC
Khalida P. ZAKI	Pakistan	Michigan State Univ. PhD/Soc. & Demography	The Rural-Urban Difference in Contraceptive Use in Pakistan: The Effects of Women's Literacy and Desired Fertility
Xiyan ZHAO	China (PRC)	Johns Hopkins Univ. PhD/Pop. Dynamics	Indirect Effect of Family Planning on Women's Health
<u>1990 PROGRAM:</u>			
Agus DWIYANTO	Indonesia	Univ. of Southern Cal. PhD/Public Admin.	Changes in Demand for Family Planning Services in Indonesia
Victor GAIGBE-TOGBE	Benin	Univ. of Wisconsin PhD/Demography	Effects of Contraceptive and Breastfeeding on Infant Mortality in Benin
Wanjiru GICHUHI	Kenya	Penn State PhD/Rural Soc. & Demog.	Family Planning and the Enhancement of Maternal and Child Health in Kenya
Pav. GOVINDASAMY	Malaysia	Michigan State Univ. PhD/Sociology	Ethnicity and Fertility Differentials in Malaysia: The Impact of Government Policies
Daniel KABIRA	Kenya	Univ. of Michigan MPH & PhD/Pop. Planning	The Determinants of Con- traceptive Use Among Kenyan Women

OPTIONS POLICY FELLOWS AND RESEARCH PAPERS

NAME	COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY & DEGREE PROGRAM	RESEARCH TOPIC
Jiali LI	China (PRC)	Fordham Univ. PhD/Sociology	Sex Preference and Fertility Behavior in China: Impediments to Family Planning Effectiveness
S. RAMASUNDARAM	India	Univ. of Southern Cal. Applied Demography	Motivating Couples in India to Accept Nonterminal Methods of Contraceptive When Family Size has been Achieved
Eva TAGOE	Ghana	Brown University PhD/Sociology	Infant and Child Mortality and Morbidity: Implications for Family Planning in Ghana
Argelia TEJADA	Dominican Rep.	Bowling Green PhD/Sociology	Women's Economic Status and Fertility in the Dominican Republic
Javed ZAKI	Pakistan	Michigan State Univ. PhD/Sociology	Relation Between Family Planning Programs and Children's Health Care Service Utilization in Pakistan
<u>1991 PROGRAM:</u>			
Francis ADEOLA	Nigeria	Mississippi State PhD/Sociology	Socio-economic, Cultural and Health Factors Affecting Fertility in Ondo State
Ather Maqsood AHMED	Pakistan	Johns Hopkins Univ. PhD/Economics	Migration, Fertility and Labor Market Participation in Pakistan
Somaya EL-SAADANI	Egypt	Johns Hopkins Univ. PhD/Pop. Dynamics and Statistics	Demographic and Socio-economic determinants of Egyptian Labor Migration to Gulf Nations

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OPTIONS POLICY FELLOWS AND RESEARCH PAPERS

NAME	COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY & DEGREE PROGRAM	RESEARCH TOPIC
Alex Chika EZEH	Nigeria	Univ. of Pennsylvania PhD/Pop. Studies	Gender differences in Reproductive Orientation: Family Planning Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa
Liu GANG	China (PRC)	Brown University PhD/Sociology	Family Planning Programs in Anhui, China: Challenges of Population Redistribution
Mei HAN	China (PRC)	Cornell Univ. PhD/Pop. and Devel. Program	Determinants of Premarital Sexual Permissiveness Among Colombian Adolescents
Lihua LIU	China (PRC)	Univ. of Southern Cal. PhD/Sociology	Changes in Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Time Periods: 1950-79, China
Linda MORTEZO	Philippines	Bowling Green PhD/Sociology	Impact of the Outreach Project on Contraceptive Prevalence in the Philippines
John NKUCHIA	Kenya	Univ. of Michigan PhD/Public Health and Population	An Evaluation of Kenya's Policy Regarding Population and Environment Dynamics
Inungu NTEIN	Zaire	Tulane Univ. PhD/Public Health	Impact of the "Family Education Project" on the Use of Health Services Among Children Under Five
Vijay RAO	India	Syracuse Univ. PhD/Public Admin.	Financial Sustainability of Primary Health Care Projects in Developing Countries

OPTIONS POLICY FELLOWS AND RESEARCH PAPERS

NAME	COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY & DEGREE PROGRAM	RESEARCH TOPIC
Durga RAUNIYAR	Nepal	Penn State PhD/Rural Sociology and Demography	Breastfeeding and its Effects on Birth Interval & Child Survival in Sri Lanka
N. SUNDARDEVAN	India	Univ. of Southern Cal. PhD/Applied Demography	New Strategies for Effective Implementation of the Family Welfare Program in India

G. OPTIONS POLICY STUDIES AND DOCUMENTS

1. POPULATION POLICY - GENERAL

Checklist for Examining Laws and Regulations Affecting Family Planning, S. Isaacs - September 1988.

Family Planning Costing Module (Draft), D. Nortman, A. Tsui - November 1988.

Guidelines for Developing a National Population Policy (Draft), Maureen Clyde - September 1990.

Islam and Family Planning, Edited by Nazy Roudi - January 1988.

Materials for Preparing National Population Policies for African Countries, Volumes I-III, P. Claxton, C. Carver - August 1988/Revised January 1989.

Materiaux Pour La Preparation de Politiques Nationales de Population Pour Les Pays Africains, Volumes I-III, P. Claxton, C. Carver - January 1989.

Policy Tools Manual, Jim Knowles and Maurice Middleberg - September 1990.

Status Report - Population Policy and Programs in Africa (Updated), N. Roudi - January 1989.

2. COUNTRY STUDIES

Background Materials for Use in Drafting a National Population Policy for Papua, New Guinea - April 1988.

Benefit/Cost Analysis of the Moroccan Family Planning Program (Draft), J. Knowles - December 1988.

Components of a Plan of Action for a National Program of Population Information, Education, and Communication (IEC): Zaire, W. Bair - April 1988.

Contraceptive Supply Forecasting in Nigeria, M. Clyde, M. Sherman - July 1988.

Diagnostic Studies of Family Planning Activities in Rwanda - How to Increase Contraceptive Prevalence, J. May, T. Murray, M. Vekemans - March 1988.

Egypt's Population Policy Development Process: A Review, P. Friel - August 1987.

Guidelines: Developing a National Plan of Action for Family Planning: Zaire, W. Bair - April 1988.

Haiti Population Strategy (1989 - 1990), J. May, J.P. Guengant, E. Adé, A. Verly.

Lois, Règlements, et Directives se Rapportant à la Planification Familiale au Rwanda, Me Nseka Mandendi Vita - March 1988.

Morocco: A Model of the Market for Oral Contraception in Morocco, W. Wallace - June 1989.

Policy/Regulatory Constraints to Expanding Contraceptive Distribution Through Private Providers: Indonesia, H. Cole, B. Ravenholt - February 1988.

Programming and Budgeting Tool for Family Planning Service Delivery in Peru - User's Guide - September 1988.

Proposed Contraceptive Legislation to Replace Article 98 of Law of Chad, Ana Klenicki - September 1987.

Sentinel System: A Strategy for Early Detection of Population Program Effects, P. Stupp - June 1989.

3. PRESENTATIONS

Africa Development of Population Policies and Programs: ADB - October 1988.

Establishment of a Population Policy Secretariat and International Expert Recommendations: Zimbabwe, E. Boohene, P. Claxton, M. Clyde - October 1988.

Estudio de Costo-Beneficio de los Servicios de Salud Materno-Infantil y Planificación Familiar en el Instituto Peruano de Seguridad Social: Peru - September 1987.

La Famille Camerounaise en l'An 2000, Tayo, P. Fairchild - March 1988.

Family Planning in Morocco: Do Women Know Enough? (French with English Executive Summary), K. Galway, J. Knowles, G. Brophy - February 1989.

Latin American Social Security Seminar on Reproductive Health and Family Planning, M. Clyde, S. Kirmeyer, and B. O'Hanlon - July 1990.

Modèle Population et Développement (POPDEV), J. May, J.P. Guengant, E. Adé - January 1989.

Présentation à son Excellence le Président de la République du Sénégal, M. Clyde, P. Fairchild, M. Middleberg - May 1990.

Strengthening Egypt's Population Program, P. Claxton - September 1990.

Nigeria Policy Presentation: A Vision for the Future, M. Sherman - June 1988 (Edited & Revised - January 1989).

OPTIONS for Population Policy - September 1988 (Revised May 1989).

Population et Developpment au Togo, J. May, P. Claxton, G. Murphy, R. Smith, P. Fairchild - June 1989.

Population Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa/Politique de Population en Afrique (CERPOD), M. Middleberg, D. Dickerson - December 1988.

Population Policy for Zaire: Design and Perspectives for the Future, M. Mingashanga, J. Deering, P. Fairchild, H. de Lys - June 1988.

Seminario Taller: Estudio Costo Beneficio (Spanish/English Text), K. Kingfield, D. Pedersen - September 1988.

La Survie Maternelle et Juvénile et sa Relation avec la Fecondité: Madagascar, adapted by P. Fairchild, J. De Malvinsky, M. Middleberg, K. Galway - January 1989.

A Vision for the Future: Zambia (Draft), M. Clyde, L. Blonder - October 1989.

Zaire Presentation: 1989 (Draft), P. Fairchild - June 1989.

4. COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPERS

Bolivia	Kevin Kingfield, Stephen Isaacs
Burkina Faso	Maurice Middleberg
Cameroon	Joe Deering, Bill Wallace
CERPOD	Maurice Middleberg
Ecuador	S. Ken Yamashita
Egypt	Phil Claxton
Haiti	John May
Liberia	Linda Lacey
Madagascar	Jean de Malvinsky
Morocco	Jim Knowles, Katrina Galway
Niger	Maurice Middleberg
Nigeria	Moye Freymann, Kevin Kingfield
Papua New Guinea	Don MacDonald
Peru	Kevin Kingfield
Rwanda	John May
Sudan	Thomas Goliber
Togo	John May
Zaire	Joe Deering
Zambia	Maureen Clyde

5. CONFERENCE/SEMINAR REPORTS

Botswana

Report: The Senior Public Officers Workshop on the Development of a Botswana Population Policy, L. Lacey - April 1987.

CERPOD

N'Djamena Program of Action on Population & Development in the Sahel.

Côte d'Ivoire

Rapport Synoptique et Resolutions AIBEF Seminaire National des Parlementaires sur la Santé, la Population et le Developpement, Y. Koue-Lou - November 1987.

Mexico City

Social Security Conference, B. O'Hanlon, S. Kirmeyer - July 1990.

Zambia

Integrating Family Planning into Public Health Sector Programmes: Botswana Case Study, W. Manyeneng - March 1990.

Contraceptive Social Marketing, J. Karambizi - March 1990.

Employee-Based Family Planning Programmes, J. Awori - March 1990.

H. OPTIONS I EQUIPMENT

INVENTORY REPORT

MARCH 31, 1992

1. PURCHASED JANUARY 1, 1990 - DECEMBER 31, 1990
2. TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS
JANUARY 1, 1990 - DECEMBER 31, 1990
3. EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS
1986-1990
4. EQUIPMENT LOCATED AT THE FUTURES GROUP
5. REPLACED (UPGRADED)/STOLEN EQUIPMENT

INVENTORY OF OPTIONS I EQUIPMENT
PURCHASED JANUARY 1, 1990 - DECEMBER 31, 1990

3/26/91

OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00
** INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT PURCHASED IN 1990

Type	Maker	Model	Serial	Purdate	Cost
** TYPE OF EQUIPMENT: COMPUTER					
COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE III	8017HL2H0025	6/26/90	3,499
COMPUTER	NEC	PROSPEED 286	0100259HM	3/27/90	3,716
COMPUTER	NEC	PROSPEED 386	9200030HG	2/13/90	4,199
** TYPE OF EQUIPMENT: PROJECTOR					
PROJECTOR	DA-LITE	PORTA SCRIBE	153114	8/11/90	500
PROJECTOR	KODAK	460K	929879	8/11/90	499
PROJECTOR	KODAK	CARCUSEL SLIDE	803631	2/21/90	399
PROJECTOR	KODAK	LC-500	9GS14959	2/16/90	2,887

TOTAL

\$ 15,699

H-4

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**INVENTORY OF OPTIONS EQUIPMENT
TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS
JANUARY 1, 1990 - DECEMBER 31, 1990**

3/26/91

OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
 CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00

Page 1

**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS (1990)

	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	PURCHASE DATE	COST	TRANSFER DATE
** BURKINA FASO							
* INSTITUTION:	MIN OF PLAN & COOPERATION						
LOCATION:	OUAGADOUGOU						
CONTACT:	SOULEYMANE KONGOYE						
	PROJECTOR	DA-LITE	PORTA SCRIBE	153114	8/11/90	500	8/23/90
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	460K	929879	8/11/90	499	8/23/90
** MALI							
* INSTITUTION:	CERPOD						
LOCATION:	BAHAKO						
CONTACT:	NASSOUR OUAIDOU						
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE III	8017HL2H0025	6/26/90	3,499	7/10/90
** MOROCCO							
* INSTITUTION:	MIN OF PUBLIC HEALTH						
LOCATION:	RABAT						
CONTACT:	MOHAMMED ZAROUF						
	OTHER	POLAROID	PALETTE PLUS	WC9195C	11/14/89	2,368	1/12/90
	PRINTER	HEWLETT PACKARD	LASERJET IIP	2936J04449	11/14/89	975	1/09/90
	PROJECTOR		OVERHEAD	D146298	11/14/89	998	1/09/90
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	CAROUSEL W/ZOOM	911252	11/06/89	548	2/21/90
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	LC-500	9CS12211	4/06/89	2,995	11/05/90

3/26/91

OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00

**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS (1990)

	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	PURCHASE DATE	COST	TRANSFER DATE
** NIGER							
* INSTITUTION: MINISTRY OF PLAN							
LOCATION: NIAMEY							
CONTACT: IDRISSE ALICHINA							
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE III	4927HL4N0079	11/22/89	4,100	10/18/90
** ZAIRE							
* INSTITUTION: DEPARTMENT OF PLAN							
LOCATION: KINSHASA							
CONTACT: BOTSWALI							
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	CAROUSEL SLIDE	803631	2/21/90	399	3/05/90
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	LC-500	9GS14959	2/16/90	2,887	3/05/90
TOTAL							\$ 19,768

1

INVENTORY OF OPTIONS I AND OPTIONS II EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS

1986-1990

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3/11/91

OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Page 1

CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00

**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS

	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	PURCHASE DATE	COST	TRANSFER DATE
** BURKINA FASO							
* INSTITUTION: MIN OF PLAN & COOPERATION							
LOCATION: OUAGADOUGOU							
CONTACT: SOULEYMANE KONGOYE							
	PROJECTOR	DA-LITE	PORTA SCRIBE	153114	8/11/90	500	8/23/90
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	460K	929879	8/11/90	499	8/23/90
** EGYPT							
* INSTITUTION: NPC							
LOCATION: CAIRO							
CONTACT: DR. M. MAHRAN							
	PROJECTOR	SONY	1040	5000115	6/10/87	5,501	9/10/87
** MADAGASCAR							
* INSTITUTION: MIN DE LA POP							
LOCATION: ANTANANARIVO							
CONTACT: T. RABETSITONTA							
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286	4812AP2B0924	5/17/88	2,795	6/04/88
	MONITOR	NEC	MULTISYNC	72D00284M	5/17/88	479	6/04/88
	PRINTER	EPSON	FX 286E	P0070982	5/17/88	479	6/04/88

1/91

3/11/91

OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Page 2

CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00

**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LOC INSTITUTIONS

	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	PURCHASE DATE	COST	TRANSFER DATE
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
** MADAGASCAR							
* INSTITUTION:	UPD						
LOCATION:	ANTAHANARIVO						
CONTACT:	T. RABETSITONTA						
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286	4744AM181067	3/04/88	2,795	3/11/88
	MONITOR	MAGNAVOX	CM8562074G	54698736	3/04/88	269	3/11/88
	PRINTER	HEWLETT PACKARD	LASERJET II	FGK76033	3/09/88	1,720	3/11/88
** MALI							
* INSTITUTION:	CERPOD						
LOCATION:	BAMAKO						
CONTACT:	NASSOUR OUAIDOU						
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE III	8017HL2H0025	6/26/90	3,499	7/10/90
** MOROCCO							
* INSTITUTION:	MIN OF PUBLIC HEALTH						
LOCATION:	RABAT						
CONTACT:	MOHAMMED ZAROUF						
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	386E-40	4852HL4H0013	3/14/89	3,625	5/19/89
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286/40	4849AM380487	3/14/89	2,758	3/19/89
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286/40	4849AM380503	3/14/89	2,758	3/19/89
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286/40	4849AM380519	3/14/89	2,758	3/19/89
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286/40	4849AM380520	3/14/89	2,758	3/19/89
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286/40	4849AM380546	3/14/89	2,758	3/19/89
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286/40	4849AM380563	3/14/89	2,758	3/19/89
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286/40	4849AM380793	3/14/89	2,758	3/19/89

3/11/91

OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Page 3

CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00

**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS

TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	PURCHASE DATE	COST	TRANSFER DATE
COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286/40	4849AM3B0803	3/14/89	2,758	3/19/89
COMPUTER	COMPAQ	DESKPRO 286/40	4849AM3B0809	3/14/89	2,758	3/19/89
HARD DISK	BERNOULLI	20+20	0138450007	3/14/89	1,715	3/19/89
HARD DISK	BERNOULLI	20+20	0138450032	3/14/89	1,715	3/19/89
MONITOR	COMPAQ	AMBER	9509715	3/14/89	188	3/19/89
MONITOR	COMPAQ	AMBER	9520768	3/14/89	188	3/19/89
MONITOR	COMPAQ	AMBER	9520771	3/14/89	188	3/19/89
MONITOR	COMPAQ	AMBER	9520893	3/14/89	188	3/19/89
MONITOR	COMPAQ	AMBER	9525821	3/14/89	188	3/19/89
MONITOR	COMPAQ	AMBER	9648159	3/14/89	188	3/19/89
MONITOR	COMPAQ	AMBER	9648165	3/14/89	188	3/19/89
MONITOR	COMPAQ	COLOR	838145440262	3/14/89	526	3/19/89
MONITOR	COMPAQ	COLOR	842145448678	3/14/89	526	3/19/89
OTHER	POLAROID	PALETTE PLUS	WC9195C	11/14/89	2,368	1/12/90
PLOTTER	HEWLETT PACKARD	7475A	2807V90968	3/14/89	1,478	3/19/89
PRINTER	EPSON	LQ 1050	0031014434	3/14/89	833	3/19/89
PRINTER	EPSON	LQ 1050	0031014443	3/14/89	833	3/19/89
PRINTER	EPSON	LQ 1050	0031014444	3/14/89	833	3/19/89
PRINTER	EPSON	LQ 1050	0031014466	3/14/89	833	3/19/89
PRINTER	EPSON	LQ 1050	0031027289	3/14/89	833	3/19/89
PRINTER	EPSON	LQ 1050	003102796	3/14/89	833	3/19/89
PRINTER	EPSON	LQ 1050	003104353	3/14/89	833	3/19/89
PRINTER	EPSON	LQ 1050	003104446	3/14/89	833	3/19/89
PRINTER	EPSON	LQ 1050	003104462	3/14/89	833	3/19/89
PRINTER	HEWLETT PACKARD	LASERJET IIP	2936J04449	11/14/89	975	1/09/90
PROJECTOR		OVERHEAD	0146298	11/14/89	998	1/09/90

** MOROCCO

* INSTITUTION: MIN OF PUBLIC HEALTH
 LOCATION: RABAT
 CONTACT: MOHAMMED ZAROUF

3/11/91

OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Page 4

CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00

**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LOC INSTITUTIONS

	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	PURCHASE DATE	COST	TRANSFER DATE
** MOROCCO							
* INSTITUTION: MIN OF PUBLIC HEALTH							
LOCATION: RABAT							
CONTACT: MOHAMMED ZAROUF							
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	CAROUSEL W/ZOOM	911252	11/06/89	548	2/21/90
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	LC-500	9CS12211	4/06/89	2,995	11/05/90
** NIGER							
* INSTITUTION: MINISTRY OF PLAN							
LOCATION: NIAMEY							
CONTACT: IDRISSE ALICHINA							
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE III	4927HL4H0079	11/22/89	4,100	10/18/90
** NIGERIA							
* INSTITUTION: NPB							
LOCATION: LAGOS							
CONTACT: HARRISON							
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE II	1738AE2B0214	10/26/87	2,895	4/11/88
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE II	1807AE2B0043	3/10/88	2,795	4/29/88
	MONITOR	MAGNAVOX	CM85620799	52978978	3/10/88	299	3/11/88
	MONITOR	SAMSUNG	SM-12SFA7	8734163919	6/01/88	100	6/17/88

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OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

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**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS

	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	PURCHASE DATE	COST	TRANSFER DATE
** PERU							
* INSTITUTION:	INANDEP						
LOCATION:	LIMA						
CONTACT:	CARLOS MONGE						
	DISK DRIVE	ZENITH	PE101	061988-10213	7/08/88	299	
** SENEGAL							
* INSTITUTION:	DHR, MIN OF PLAN						
LOCATION:	DAKAR						
CONTACT:	SOULEMANE SALL						
	PROJECTOR	BESLER	OVERHEAD	D105853	11/24/87	279	12/20/87
** SUDAN							
* INSTITUTION:	NPC						
LOCATION:	KHARTOUM						
CONTACT:	ALHAJ HANED						
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE II	161508080375	2/19/87	3,195	11/15/88
	PRINTER	PANASONIC	KX109114	80MALL24859	8/25/88	199	6/23/89
	PRINTER	PANASONIC	P1091i	6JKALB19692	5/13/87	269	9/01/87
	PRINTER	PANASONIC	P1091i	6LKALC37512	3/25/87	269	11/15/88
	PROJECTOR	MAGNABYTE	5040	10475	9/01/88	1,295	9/06/88
	PROJECTOR	SONY	1040A	5000899	8/18/87	5,190	11/15/88

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OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

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**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS

	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	PURCHASE DATE	COST	TRANSFER DATE
** TOGO							
* INSTITUTION:	MIN OF PLAN						
LOCATION:	LOME						
CONTACT:	MEYRAM KETEVI						
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	LC-500	8KS11419	2/15/89	2,973	2/19/89
** ZAIRE							
* INSTITUTION:	CECAP						
LOCATION:	KINSHASA						
CONTACT:	CITOYENNE ISKONKOY						
	COMPUTER	IBM PC AT	5170	7126484	1/26/87	5,446	9/21/87
	MONITOR	NEC	JC-1401P3A	6XC201160	1/26/87	579	9/21/87
	PRINTER	EPSON	FX 286	05060692	11/10/86	519	9/12/87
* INSTITUTION:	DEPARTMENT OF PLAN						
LOCATION:	KINSHASA						
CONTACT:	BOTSWALI						
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	CAROUSEL SLIDE	803631	2/21/90	399	3/05/90
	PROJECTOR	KODAK	LC-500	9GS14959	2/16/90	2,887	3/05/90
* INSTITUTION:	USAID						
LOCATION:	KINSHASA						
CONTACT:	HERVE DE LYS						
	MONITOR	MAGNAVOX	COLOR	65840660	7/21/89	289	7/28/89

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OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

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CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00

**INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED TO LDC INSTITUTIONS

	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	PURCHASE DATE	COST	TRANSFER DATE
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
** ZAMBIA							
* INSTITUTION:	NCDP						
LOCATION:	LUSAKA						
CONTACT:	RAYMOND CHIPOMA						
	COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE II	1738AE2B0212	10/26/87	2,895	9/06/89
** ZIMBABWE							
* INSTITUTION:	PARL COUNCIL ON POP & DEV						
LOCATION:	HARARE						
CONTACT:	DAVID KUIDINI						
	PRINTER	PANASONIC	P1090i	7HKALG35236	10/27/87	199	8/18/88
TOTAL							\$ 107,010

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**INVENTORY OF OPTIONS I
EQUIPMENT LOCATED AT:
THE FUTURES GROUP
DECEMBER 31, 1990**

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OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
 CONTRACT DPE 303-C-00-6062-00
 ** INVENTORY OF NON-TRANSFERRED EQUIPMENT (TO DATE)

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Type	Maker	Model	Serial	Purdate	Cost
** INSTITUTION: TFG					
LOCATION: WASHINGTON					
** COMPUTER					
COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE III	1826AL2B0301	9/29/88	3,625
COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE III	1908AE480460	7/27/89	3,095
COMPUTER	IBM	PC 5160	2059622	11/10/86	2,260
COMPUTER	IBM	PC AT 5170	7263823	4/14/87	3,695
COMPUTER	IBM	PS2 60	8011258	9/21/87	5,785
COMPUTER	NEC	PROSPEED 386	9200030HG	2/13/90	4,199
** DISK DRIVE					
DISK DRIVE	SYSGEN	EXTERNAL	43-10686	9/21/87	399
** HARD DRIVE					
HARD DRIVE	BERNOULLI	20+20	038T4	9/30/87	350
** MONITOR					
MONITOR	IBM	8513001 (REPLCMNT)	72-0249079	9/21/87	0
MONITOR	MAGNAVOX	RGB	61051677	11/29/88	299
MONITOR	NEC	MULTISYNC	71D06376C	4/14/87	585
MONITOR	NEC	MULTISYNC	79C015945	10/08/87	559
MONITOR	NEC	MULTISYNC II	7XC62480H	2/24/88	629
** PRINTER					
PRINTER	HEWLETT PACKARD	LASERJET IIP	2944J13736	12/15/89	975
PRINTER	IBM	PROPRINTER	110254171	9/21/87	799
PRINTER	KODAK	DICONIX 150 PLUS	PKA921G560	9/12/89	380
PRINTER	PANASONIC	P1090i	7HKALG41783	10/27/87	199

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OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00

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** INVENTORY OF NON-TRANSFERRED EQUIPMENT (TO DATE)

Type	Maker	Model	Serial	Purdate	Cost
** INSTITUTION: TFG LOCATION: WASHINGTON					
** PRINTER					
PRINTER	PANASONIC	P1090i	7HKALG41887	10/27/87	199
PRINTER	PANASONIC	P1592	6KMAIG2462B	4/14/87	499
** PROJECTOR					
PROJECTOR	KODAK	35MM	929846	11/15/89	399
PROJECTOR	MAGNABYTE	5040	13939	7/20/88	1,295
** INSTITUTION: TFG/TOGO LOCATION: LOME					
** PRINTER					
PRINTER	PANASONIC	KX109114	80MALL33259	8/25/88	199
TOTAL					\$ 30,424

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**OPTIONS I EQUIPMENT
REPLACED (UPGRADED)/STOLEN EQUIPMENT**

3/26/91

OPTIONS I COMPUTER EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
CONTRACT DPE 3035-C-00-6062-00
** REPLACED/MISSING/STOLEN EQUIPMENT (TO DATE)

Type	Maker	Model	Serial	Purdate	Cost
MISSING ** COMPUTER					
COMPUTER	COMPAQ	PORTABLE 111	1908AE480460	7/27/89	3,095
REPLACED ** COMPUTER					
COMPUTER	NEC	PROSPEED 286	0100259HM	3/27/90	3,716
** MONITOR					
MONITOR	IBM	8513	72-0133182	9/21/87	685
** PROJECTOR					
PROJECTOR	MAGNABYTE	5040	10114	11/24/87	1,249
STOLEN ** PROJECTOR					
PROJECTOR	KODAK	LC-500	9DS12773	6/07/89	3,218

TOTAL

\$ 11,963

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