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70-ADD-920

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AID-1380-1A (7-84) PIO/P CONFIRMATION COPY	DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDER/PARTICIPANTS	1. Cooperating Country Indonesia	2. PIO/P No. 497-270-1-80089
		3. Project/Activity No. and Title: 497-0270 FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT SERVICES Management of Public Health - MPH	

13p

4. Appropriation Symbol 72-1181021.4	5. Desired Starting Date September 1977	6. No. Participants 1	7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original or <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment No. _____
8. Allotment Symbol 844-50-497-00-44-81	9. Terminal Starting Date	10. Location and Duration of Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. 12/30 M/M <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country _____ weeks	

11. AID Financing	AUTHORIZED AGENT	TYPE OF EXPENSE	(A) PREVIOUS TOTAL	(B) INCREASE	(C) DECREASE	(D) TOTAL TO DATE
	AID	(a)				
MISSION	(b)	Int. Travel				*
		Maint. Advance				
AID/W	(c)					1,650
	(d)					
THIRD COUNTRY	(e)					
	(f)					
	(g)					
	(h)					

12. Cooperating Country Financing	\$1.00 =				
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13. U.S. Trust Account	A. Trust Account No.	C. Authorized Agent	D. Currency Unit	E. Amount
	B. Allotment Symbol			

14. Special Provisions Funds available in ProAg 497-0270. FY 78-2. Ob1. #80015. Signed January 3, 1978. Final contribution date January 3, 1981.

*International round trip travel was provided by the GOI.
This PIO/P is issued to switch participant from Project 497-15-580-188.0 under PIO/P 497-188-1-70101 to Project 497-0270 and to provide funds for the Summer Program.

All other conditions of the original document remain as stated.

REF: STATE 101069

PARTICIPANT:
MR. MAMOTO Ben Otto Patrick PFP/Academic 95810-1

2 pages

15. Mission Clearances	Date	Mission Clearances	Date

The signature of an authorized official of the cooperating country covering this order is on file in the Mission <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date of Original Issuance April 28, 1978	Date of this Issuance April 28, 1978
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16. For the Cooperating Country- The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby accepted

For the Agency for International Development

6/13/78 DATE	50-812 SIGNATURE
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Academic Technical

I. INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS

- 1. Programming Agent
- 2. Training Costs (Technical Training)
 - \$ _____ per _____
 - \$ _____ per _____
- 3. Name of University
- 4. Tuition at \$ _____ for period of _____
(Sem-Qu., Trimesters, etc.)

Sub-Total \$ _____

II. LIVING MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

- 1. Monthly Rate Status: Supplement to already budgeted maintenance
\$ _____ per month for allowance _____ month(s) x _____ Parts. \$ 1,110
 - 2. Maintenance Advances:
\$ _____ per day for first _____ days = \$ _____
 - 3. Daily Rate Status (Other, including split rates):
\$ _____ per day for _____ days = \$ _____
\$ _____ per day for _____ days = \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ 1,110

III. Other Recurring Costs

- 1. Related Costs:
 - a. Books \$ 75
 - b. Equipment \$ _____
 - c. Typing of Academic \$ _____
 - d. U.S. Travel \$ _____
 - e. Research Costs \$ 265
 - f. Other (Specify) Lab. Fee \$ 50
 - 2. Special Non-Tuition Training Fees (ACADEMIC ONLY) \$ _____
 - 3. RESEA/Contractor Charges \$ _____ per Mo. x _____ Mo. x \$ _____
 - 4. Miscellaneous Fee for Insurance, Orientation,
 - a. \$100 per month for technical training and Academic Training Administered by
USIA and NOAA; Department of Commerce \$ _____
 - b. \$150 per month for all other Academic Training \$ 150
- Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ 540

Said 4 non-transferable

IV. OTHER SPECIFIC ONE-TIME COSTS

- a. Communications Workshops (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - b. University of Hawaii Orientation & Training (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - c. Mid-Term Seminars (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - d. ALIGD \$ _____
 - e. Escorts & Interpreters (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - f. Thesis \$ _____
 - g. Doctoral Dissertation \$ _____
 - h. Shipment \$ _____
 - i. Professional Society Membership \$ _____
 - j. Other \$ _____
 - k. International Travel \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ _____

V. FOR PROGRAMS OVER TWELVE MONTHS

(For SER/PM Use ONLY)

Inflation percentage factor to be applied to categories I, II, and III on FIO/P's for more than twelve months of training.

Monthly Average for 1st year \$ _____ (For Items I, II, and III)
 13th month thru _____ month @ 10% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____
 25th month thru _____ month @ 114% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____

Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ _____
 Sub-Total Items IV \$ _____
 Sub-Total Item V \$ _____

Grand Total to be entered on FIO/P \$ 1,650
 Monthly Cost Factor: Total Cost: \$ 1,650 ÷ N/M 3 ÷ 1 Per/Month = \$ 550

PREPARED BY: Barbara Gardner

AID-1988-1A (7-54) PIO/P CONFIRMATION COPY	DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDER/PARTICIPANTS	1. Cooperating Country Indonesia	3. PIO/P No. 497-270-1-80080
		3. Project/Activity No. and Title: 497-0270 FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT SERVICES Demography/Population	

4. Appropriation Symbol 72-1181021.4	5. Desired Starting Date May 1975	6. No. Participants 1	7. Amendment No. <input type="checkbox"/> Original <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Allotment Symbol 844-50-497-00-44-81	9. Terminal Starting Date	10. Location and Duration of Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. 12 M/M <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country _____ weeks	

11. AID Financing	AUTHORIZED AGENT	TYPE OF EXPENSE	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
			PREVIOUS TOTAL	INCREASE	DECREASE	TOTAL TO DATE
AID	(a)					10,925
MISSION	(b)	Int. Travel				*
	(c)	Maint. Advance				
AID/W	(d)					1,800
S E C I D	(e)					9,125
THIRD COUNTRY	(f)					
	(g)					
	(h)					

12. Cooperating Country Financing	\$1.00 =				
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13. U.S. Trust Account	A. Trust Account No.	C. Authorized Agent	D. Currency Unit	E. Amount
	B. Allotment Symbol			

14. Special Provisions Funds available in ProAg 497-0270. FY-78-2. Obl. #80015. Signed January 3, 1978. Final contribution January 3, 1981.

*International round trip travel was provided by the Government of Indonesia.

This PIO/P is issued to switch participant from Project 497-15-580-188.3 under PIO/P 497-188-1-50126/60177/70166 to Project 497-0270 and to extend for 12 months beginning June 1978 thru May 1979 to permit the degree completion, a Ph.D. in Sociology/ Demography.

REFERENCE: AIDTO A-33 dated 3/28/78

PARTICIPANT:
Mr. Sri Pamoedjo RAHARDJO, PFP/Academic 95810-1

15. Mission Clearances	Date	Mission Clearances	Date

The signature of an authorized official of the cooperating country covering this order is on file in the Mission <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date of Original Issuance April 18, 1978	Date of this Issuance April 18, 1978
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16. For the Cooperating Country - The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby accepted	For the Agency for International Development
6/15/78	50-650
DATE	SIGNATURE

Academic Technical

I. INFRASTRUCTURAL COSTS

- 1. Programming Agent SECID
- 2. Training Costs (Technical Training)
 - \$ _____ per _____
 - \$ _____ per _____
- 3. Name of University Florida State University
- 4. Tuition at \$ 3,492 for period of 2 Semesters + 2 Summer Sessions Fees \$75
(Sem-Quar., Trimesters, etc.)

Sub-Total \$ 3,567

II. LIVING MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

- 1. Monthly Rate Status:
 - \$ 375 per month for 12 month(s) x 1 Parts. \$ 4,500
 - 2. Maintenance Advances:
 - \$ _____ per day for first _____ days = \$ _____
 - 3. Daily Rate Status (Other, including split rates):
 - \$ 22.50 per day for 13 days x 1 = \$ 293
 - \$ _____ per day for _____ days = \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ 4,793

III. Other Recurring Costs

- 1. Related Costs:
 - a. Books \$ 240
 - b. Equipment \$ _____
 - c. Typing of Academic \$ 125
 - d. U.S. Travel \$ 300
 - e. Research Costs \$ _____
 - f. Other (Specify) Contingency \$ 100
- 2. Special Non-Tuition Training Fees (ACADEMIC ONLY) \$ _____
- 3. RSSA/Contractor Charges \$ _____ per Mo. x _____ Mo. x \$ _____
- 4. Miscellaneous Fee for Insurance, Orientation,
 - a. \$100 per month for technical training and Academic Training Administered by
USIA and NOAA; Department of Commerce \$ _____
 - b. \$150 per month for all other Academic Training . X.12 MOS. \$ 1,800

3 and 4 non-transferable

Sub-Total \$ 2,565

Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ 10,925

IV. OTHER SPECIFIC ONE-TIME COSTS

- a. Communications Workshops (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - b. University of Hawaii Orientation & Training (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - c. Mid-Term Seminars (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - d. ALIGU \$ _____
 - e. Escorts & Interpreters (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - f. Thesis \$ _____
 - g. Doctoral Dissertation \$ _____
 - h. Shipment \$ _____
 - i. Professional Society Membership \$ _____
 - j. Other \$ _____
 - k. International Travel \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ _____

V. FOR PROGRAMS OVER TWELVE MONTHS

(For SER/PM Use ONLY)

Inflation percentage factor to be applied to categories I, II, and III on FID/P's for more than twelve months of training.

Monthly Average for 1st year \$ _____ (For Items I, II, and III)
 13th month thru _____ month @ 10% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____
 25th month thru _____ month @ 11% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____

Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ _____
 Sub-Total Items IV \$ _____
 Sub-Total Item V \$ _____

Grand Total to be entered on FID/P

Monthly Cost Passover Total Cost: \$ 10,925 x, M/M 12 + 1 Per/Month = \$ 910

PREPARED BY: Barbara Lane

AID-1390-1A (7-64) PIO/P CONFIRMATION COPY	DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDER/PARTICIPANTS		1. Cooperating Country	2. PIO/P No.			
			Indonesia	497-270-1-80082			
			3. Project/Activity No. and Title				
			497-0270 Family Planning Development Services Statistics				
4. Appropriation Symbol		5. Desired Starting Date	6. No. Participants		7. Amendment		
72-1181021.4		April 1975	1		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original or <input type="checkbox"/> No.		
8. Allotment Symbol		9. Terminal Starting Date		10. Location and Duration of Training			
844-50-497-00-44-81				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. 12 M/M <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country _____ weeks			
11. AID Financing	AUTHORIZED AGENT	TYPE OF EXPENSE	(A) PREVIOUS TOTAL	(B) INCREASE	(C) DECREASE	(D) TOTAL TO DATE	
	AID	(e)				10,891	
	MISSION	(b) Int. Travel					*
		Maint. Advance					
	AID/W	(c)				1,930	
	SECID	(d)				8,961	
	THIRD COUNTRY	(a)					
		(f)					
		(g)					
		(h)					
12. Cooperating Country Financing	\$1.00 =						
13. U.S. Trust Account	A. Trust Account No.		C. Authorized Agent		D. Currency Unit	E. Amount	
	B. Allotment Symbol						

14. Special Provisions Funds available in ProAg 497-0270. FY 78-2. Obl. #80015. Signed January 3, 1978. Final contribution date January 3, 1981.

*International round trip travel was provided by the GOI.

This PIO/P is issued to switch participant from Project 497-15-580-188.3 under PIO/P 497-188-1-40157/60263/70200 to Project 497-0270 and to extend for 12 months beginning July 1978 thru June 1979 to permit the degree completion, a Ph. D. in statistics. All other conditions are unchanged.

REF: AIDTO A-31 dated 3/24/78

PARTICIPANT:

Mr. I. Gusti Ngurah AGUNG, PFP/Academic 95810-1

2 pages

15. Mission Clearances		Date	Mission Clearances	Date
The signature of an authorized official of the cooperating country covering this order is on file in the Mission <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			Date of Original Issuance	Date of this Issuance
			April 18, 1978	April 18, 1978
16. For the Cooperating Country- The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby accepted			File the Agency for International Development	
6/20/78			50-650	
DATE			SIGNATURE	
				

Academic Technical

I. DEPENDENT COSTS

- 1. Proprietary Agent SECID
- 2. Training Costs (Technical Training)
 - \$ _____ per _____
 - \$ _____ per _____
- 3. Name of University University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- 4. Tuition at: 2,225 per year of 2 Semesters + Summer
(60-90%, Trimesters, etc.)

Sub-Total \$ 2,225

II. LIVING MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

- 1. Monthly Basic Allowance:
 - \$ 425 per month for 12 month(s) x 1 Parts. \$ 5,100
 - 2. Maintenance Advances:
 - \$ _____ per day for _____ days = \$ _____
 - 3. Daily Basic Stipend (Other, including split rates):
 - \$ 20.83 per day for 13 days X 1 = \$ 271
 - \$ _____ per day for _____ days = \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ 5,371

III. Other Recurring Costs

- 1. Related Costs:
 - a. Books \$ 240
 - b. Equipment \$ 100
 - c. Typing of Academic \$ 125
 - d. U.S. Travel \$ 500
 - e. Research Costs \$ 100
 - f. Other (Specify) _____ \$ _____
- 2. Special Non-Tuition Training Fees (ACADEMIC ONLY) \$ _____
- 3. USA/Contractor Charges \$ _____ per Mo. x _____ Mo. x \$ _____
- 4. Miscellaneous Fee for Insurance, Orientation,
 - a. \$100 per month for technical training and Academic Training Administered by USA and USIA: Department of Commerce \$ _____
 - b. \$150 per month for all other Academic Training X 12 mos. \$ 1,800

Sum 4 Non-Transferable

Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ 10,461

IV. OTHER SPECIFIC ONE-TIME COSTS

- a. Communications Workshops (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - b. University of Hawaii Orientation & Training (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - c. Mid-Term Seminars (Non-Transferable) \$ 130
 - d. ALICE \$ _____
 - e. Records & Antiquities (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - f. Thesis \$ _____
 - g. Doctoral Dissertation \$ _____
 - h. Shipment \$ _____
 - i. Professional Society Membership \$ _____
 - j. Other Contingency \$ 300
 - k. International Travel \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ 430

V. TOP PROGRAMS OVER TWELVE MONTHS (For SEA/PA Use ONLY)

Inflation percentage factor to be applied to categories I, II, and III on FID/7's for more than twelve months of training.

Monthly Average for 1st year \$ _____ (For Items I, II, and III)
 12th month thru _____ month = 107% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = _____
 25th month thru _____ month = 114% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = _____

Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ _____
 Sub-Total Items IV \$ _____
 Sub-Total Item V \$ _____

Grand Total to be entered on FID/7 \$ 10,891

Monthly Cost Factor: Total Cost: \$ 10,891 + M/M 12 + 1. Per/Month = \$ 908

PREPARED BY: Barbara J. Lane

AID-1300-1A (7-64) PIO/P CONFIRMATION COPY	DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDER/PARTICIPANTS	1. Cooperating Country Indonesia	2. PIO/P No. 497-270-1-80073
		3. Project/Activity No. and Title: 497-0270 Family Planning Development Services Demography/Population	

4. Appropriation Symbol 72-1181021.4	5. Desired Starting Date May 1976	6. No. Participants 1	7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original or <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment No. _____
8. Allotment Symbol 844-50-297-00-44-81	9. Terminal Starting Date	10. Location and Duration of Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. 12 M/M <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country _____ weeks	

11. AID Financing	AUTHORIZED AGENT	TYPE OF EXPENSE	(A) PREVIOUS TOTAL	(B) INCREASE	(C) DECREASE	(D) TOTAL TO DATE
	AID	(a)				
MISSION	(b)	Int. Travel				*
		Maint. Advance				
AID/W	(c)					1,800
SECID	(d)					8,433
THIRD COUNTRY	(e)					
	(f)					
	(g)					
	(h)					

12. Cooperating Country Financing	\$1.00 =				
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13. U.S. Trust Account	A. Trust Account No.	C. Authorized Agent	D. Currency Unit	E. Amount
	B. Allotment Symbol			

14. Special Provisions Funds available in ProAg 497-0270. FY 78-2. Obl. #80015. Signed January 3, 1978. Final contribution date January 3, 1981.

*International round trip travel was provided by the GOI.

This PIO/P is issued to switch participant from Project 497-15-580-188.3 under PIO/P 497-188-1-50132/60178/70168 to Project 497-0270 and to extend for 12 M/M beginning May 1978 thru April 1979 to permit the degree completion, a Ph.D. in Demography/Population. All other conditions are unchanged.

REF: AIDTO A-26 dated 3/10/78

PARTICIPANT:
Ms. Siti Zainab BAKIR, Education/Academic 95804-1

2 pages

15. Mission Clearances	Date	Mission Clearances	Date

The signature of an authorized official of the cooperating country covering this order is on file in the Mission <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date of Original Issuance APR 15 1978	Date of this Issuance APR 15 1978
	16. For the Cooperating Country- The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby accepted 6/20/78 60-650 DATE SIGNATURE	

For the Agency for International Development
[Signature]

I. INSTITUTIONAL COSTS

1. Programming Agent: SECID

2. Training Costs (Technical Training)

\$ _____ per _____
\$ _____ per _____

3. Name of University: Florida State University

4. Tuition at: \$ 2,875 for period of 4 Quarters and fees

(Sem-Qu., Trimester, etc.)

Sub-Total \$ 2,875

II. LIVING MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

1. Monthly Rate Status:

\$ 375 per month for 12 month(s) x 1 Parts.

\$ 4,500

2. Maintenance Advances:

\$ _____ per day for _____ days

\$ _____

3. Daily Rate Status (Other, including split rates):

\$ 22.50 per day for 13 days X 1

\$ 293

\$ _____ per day for _____ days

\$ _____

Sub-Total \$ 4,793

III. Other Accounting Costs

1. Material Costs:

a. Books \$ 240

b. Equipment \$ _____

c. Typing of Academic \$ _____

d. T.R. Travel \$ 125

e. Research Costs \$ 300

f. Other (Specify) Contingency \$ _____

2. Special Non-Tuition Training Fees (ACADEMIC ONLY) \$ 100

3. NEHA/Comptroller Charges \$ _____ per Mo. x _____ Mo. x

4. Miscellaneous Fee for Instances, Orientation, \$ _____

a. \$100 per month for technical training and Academic Training Administered by

NEHA and NOAA; Department of Commerce

b. \$150 per month for all other Academic Training X 12 mos. \$ 1,800

and 4 non-transferable

Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ 2,565

Sub-Total \$ 10,233

IV. OTHER SPECIFIC ONE-TIME COSTS

1. Communications Workshops (Non-Transferable) \$ _____

2. University of Nevada Orientation & Training (Non-Transferable) \$ _____

3. Mid-Term Seminars (Non-Transferable) \$ _____

4. ALIOT \$ _____

5. Records & Interpreters (Non-Transferable) \$ _____

6. Thesis \$ _____

7. Doctoral Dissertation \$ _____

8. Shipment \$ _____

9. Professional Society Membership \$ _____

10. Other \$ _____

11. International Travel \$ _____

Sub-Total \$ _____

V. TOP PROGRAMS OVER TWELVE MONTHS

(For SLP/ST Use ONLY)

Inflation percentage factor to be applied to categories I, II, and III on FID/F's for more than twelve months of training.

Monthly Average for 1st year \$ _____ (For Items I, II, and III)
1st month thru _____ month @ 107% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____
25th month thru _____ month @ 141% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____

Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ _____

Sub-Total Items IV \$ _____

Sub-Total Item V \$ _____

Grand Total to be entered on FID/F

Monthly Dow. Factor: Total Dow. \$ 10,233 + M/X 12 + 1 Per/month = 850

PREPARED BY: Barbara J. Lane

AID-1980-1A (7-84) PIO/P CONFIRMATION COPY	DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDER/PARTICIPANTS	1. Cooperating Country Indonesia	2. PIO/P No. 497-270-1-80096
		3. Project/Activity No. and Title: 497-0270 FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT SERVICES Public Health	

4. Appropriation Symbol 72-1181021.4	5. Desired Starting Date September 1977	6. No. Participants 1	7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original or <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment No. _____
8. Allotment Symbol 844-50-497-00-44-81	9. Terminal Starting Date	10. Location and Duration of Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. <u>2 1/2</u> M/M <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country _____ weeks	

11. AID Financing	AUTHORIZED AGENT	TYPE OF EXPENSE	(A) PREVIOUS TOTAL	(B) INCREASE	(C) DECREASE	(D) TOTAL TO DATE
	AID	(a)				
MISSION	(b)	Int. Travel				*
		Maint. Advance				
AID/W	(c)					3,270
	(d)					
THIRD COUNTRY	(e)					
	(f)					
	(g)					
	(h)					

12. Cooperating Country Financing	\$1.00 =				
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13. U.S. Trust Account	A. Trust Account No.	C. Authorized Agent	D. Currency Unit	E. Amount
	B. Allotment Symbol			

14. Special Provisions Funds available in ProAg Number 497-0270. Obligation #80083 dated April 7, 1978.

*International round trip travel was provided by the GOI.

This PIO/P is issued to switch participant from Project 497-15-580-188.0 under PIO/P 497-188-1-70266 to Project 497-0270 and to provide additional funds for the Summer field training.

All other conditions of the original PIO/P remain unchanged.

REF: STATE 103096

PARTICIPANT:
Miss Solita SARWONO, PFP/Specialized 95810-4

15. Mission Clearances	Date	Mission Clearances	Date

The signature of an authorized official of the cooperating country covering this order is on file in the Mission <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date of Original Issuance May 5, 1978	Date of this Issuance May 5, 1978
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16. For the Cooperating Country - The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby accepted	For the Agency for International Development
6/15/78 DATE	50-812 SIGNATURE

I. INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS

- 1. Programming Agent AID
- 2. Training Costs (Technical Training)
 - \$ 995 per participant summer program
 - \$ _____ per _____
- 3. Name of University Univ. of Chicago
- 4. Tuition at \$ _____ for period of _____
(Sem-Qu., Trimesters, etc.)

Sub-Total \$ 995

II. LIVING MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

- 1. Monthly Rate Status:
 - \$ 600 per month for 2½ month(s) x 1 Parts. \$ 1,500
 - 2. Maintenance Advance:
 - \$ _____ per day for first _____ days = \$ _____
 - 3. Daily Rate Status (Other, including split rates):
 - \$ _____ per day for _____ days = \$ _____
 - \$ _____ per day for _____ days = \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ 1,500

III. Other Recurring Costs

- 1. Related Costs:
 - a. Books \$ 50
 - b. Equipment \$ _____
 - c. Typing of Academic \$ _____
 - d. U.S. Travel \$ _____
 - e. Research Costs \$ 75
 - f. Other (Specify) Lab Fee \$ 400
- 2. Special Non-Tuition Training Fees (ACADEMIC ONLY). \$ _____
- 3. RSSA/Contractor Charges \$ _____ per No. x _____ No. x \$ _____
- 4. Miscellaneous Fee for Insurance, Orientation,
 - a. \$100 per month for technical training and Academic Training Administered by DSEA and NOAA; Department of Commerce - X 2½ X 1 \$ 250
 - b. \$150 per month for all other Academic Training \$ _____

3 and 4 non-transferable

Sub-Total \$ 775
Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ 3,270

IV. OTHER SPECIFIC ONE-TIME COSTS

- a. Communications Workshops (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - b. University of Hawaii Orientation & Training (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - c. Mid-Term Seminars (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - d. ALIGD \$ _____
 - e. Escorts & Interpreters (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - f. Thesis \$ _____
 - g. Doctoral Dissertation \$ _____
 - h. Shipment \$ _____
 - i. Professional Society Membership \$ _____
 - j. Other \$ _____
 - k. International Travel \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ _____

V. FOR PROGRAMS OVER TWELVE MONTHS

(For SEM/PM Use ONLY)

Inflation percentage factor to be applied to categories I, II, and III on FIO/P's for more than twelve months of training.

Monthly Average for 1st year \$ _____ (For Items I, II, and III)
 13th month thru _____ month @ 107% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____
 25th month thru _____ month @ 114% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____

Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ _____
 Sub-Total Items IV \$ _____
 Sub-Total Item V \$ _____

Grand Total to be entered on FIO/P

Monthly Cost Factor: Total Cost: \$ 3,270 ÷ M/M 2½ ÷ 1 Per/Month = 1,308

PREPARED BY: Barbara J. Gardner

AID-1988-1A (7-64) PIO/P CONFIRMATION COPY	DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDER/PARTICIPANTS	1. Cooperating Country Indonesia	2. PIO/P No. 497-270-1-80112
		3. Project/Activity No. and Title 497-0270 FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT & SERVICES Bureau of Economic Analysis Seminar	

4. Appropriation Symbol 72-1181021.4	5. Desired Starting Date May 1978	6. No. Participants 1	7. Amendment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> No. _____
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8. Allotment Symbol 844-50-497-00-44-81	9. Terminal Starting Date February 1979	10. Location and Duration of Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. <u>2</u> M/M <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country _____ weeks	
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11. AID Financing	AUTHORIZED AGENT	TYPE OF EXPENSE	(A) PREVIOUS TOTAL	(B) INCREASE	(C) DECREASE	(D) TOTAL TO DATE
	AID	(e)				
MISSION	(b)	Int. Travel				*
	(c)	Maint. Advance				525
AID/W	(e)					550
	(d)	Dept. of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis				3,455
	(e)	THIRD COUNTRY				
	(f)					
	(g)					
	(h)					

12. Cooperating Country Financing	\$1.00 =				
-----------------------------------	----------	--	--	--	--

13. U.S. Trust Account	A. Trust Account No.	C. Authorized Agent	D. Currency Unit	E. Amount
	B. Allotment Symbol			

14. Special Provisions Funds available in ProAg 497-0270. Obl. #80083 Dated April 7, 1978.

*International round trip travel provided by the GOI.

Agreement between AID and Dept. of Commerce, BEA, dated 12/27/67, as amended, is applicable.

REF: AIDTO A-166 dated 4/6/78

PARTICIPANT:
Miss Tjahjani SUDIRMAN, Public Administration/Specialized 95811-4

2 pages

15. Mission Clearances	Date	Mission Clearances	Date

The signature of an authorized official of the cooperating country covering this order is on file in the Mission <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date of Original Issuance May 19, 1978	Date of this Issuance May 19, 1978
---	---	---------------------------------------

16. For the Cooperating Country- The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby accepted	For the Agency for International Development
<u>6/15/78</u> DATE	<u>70-911</u> SIGNATURE

I. INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS

- 1. Programming Agent Commerce, BEA
- 2. Training Costs (Technical Training)
\$ 1,000 per participant
\$ _____ per _____
- 3. Name of University _____
- 4. Tuition at \$ _____ for period of _____
(Sem-Qu., Trimesters, etc.)

Sub-Total \$ 1,000

II. LIVING MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

- 1. Monthly Rate Status:
\$ _____ per month for _____ month(s) x _____ Parts. \$ _____
 - 2. Maintenance Advances:
\$ 35 per day for first 60 days x 1 = \$ 2,100
 - 3. Daily Rate Status (Other, including split rates):
\$ _____ per day for _____ days = \$ _____
\$ _____ per day for _____ days = \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ 2,100

III. Other Recurring Costs

- 1. Related Costs:
 - a. Books \$ 50
 - b. Equipment \$ 100
 - c. Typing of Academic \$ _____
 - d. U.S. Travel \$ 250
 - e. Research Costs \$ _____
 - f. Other (Specify) Contingencies \$ 350
 - 2. Special Non-Tuition Training Fees (ACADEMIC ONLY). \$ _____
 - 3. RSEA/Contractor Charges BEA \$ 175 per No. x 2 No. x 1 . . . \$ 350
 - 4. Miscellaneous Fee for Insurance, Orientation,
 - a. \$100 per month for technical training and Academic Training Administered by USIA and NOAA; Department of Commerce \$ 200
 - b. \$150 per month for all other Academic Training \$ _____
- 3 and 4 non-transferable*
- Sub-Total \$ 1,300
Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ 4,400

IV. OTHER SPECIFIC ONE-TIME COSTS

- a. Communications Workshops (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - b. University of Hawaii Orientation & Training (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - c. Mid-Term Seminars (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - d. ALIGO \$ _____
 - e. Escorts & Interpreters (Non-Transferable) \$ _____
 - f. Thesis \$ _____
 - g. Doctoral Dissertation \$ _____
 - h. Shipment \$ 30
 - i. Professional Society Membership \$ 100
 - j. Other \$ _____
 - k. International Travel \$ _____
- Sub-Total \$ 130

V. FOR PROGRAMS OVER TWELVE MONTHS

(For SEM/EM. See ONLY)

Inflation percentage factor to be applied to categories I, II, and III on FIO/P's for more than twelve months of training.

Monthly Average for 1st year \$ _____ (For Items I, II, and III)
 13th month thru _____ month @ 107% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____
 25th month thru _____ month @ 114% of 1st year average \$ _____ months = \$ _____

Sub-Total Items I, II and III \$ _____
 Sub-Total Items IV \$ _____
 Sub-Total Item V \$ _____

Grand Total to be entered on FIO/P \$ 4,530
 Monthly Cost Factor: Total Cost: \$ 4,530 ÷ M/M 2 ÷ 1-Per/Month = 2,265

PREPARED BY: Athens H. Jackson

AID-188-1A (7-64) PIO/P CONFIRMATION COPY	DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDER/PARTICIPANTS	1. Cooperating Country Indonesia	2. PIO/P No. 497-270-1-80090
		3. Project/Activity No. and Title: 497-0270 FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT SERVICES Management of Public Health - MPH	

4. Appropriation Symbol 72-1181021.4	5. Desired Starting Date September 1977	6. No. Participants 1	7. <input type="checkbox"/> Original of No. 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendment
8. Allotment Symbol 844-50-497-00-44-81	9. Terminal Starting Date	10. Location and Duration of Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. 12 M/M <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country _____ weeks	

11. AID Financing	AUTHORIZED AGENT	TYPE OF EXPENSE	(A) PREVIOUS TOTAL	(B) INCREASE	(C) DECREASE	(D) TOTAL TO DATE
	AID	(a)				
MISSION	(b)	Int. Travel				*
		Maint. Advance				
AID/W	(c)					1,650
	(d)					
THIRD COUNTRY	(e)					
	(f)					
	(g)					
	(h)					

12. Cooperating Country Financing	\$1.00 =				
-----------------------------------	----------	--	--	--	--

13. U.S. Trust Account	A. Trust Account No.	C. Authorized Agent	D. Currency Unit	E. Amount
	B. Allotment Symbol			

14. Special Provisions Funds available in ProAg 497-0270. FY-78-2. Ob1. #80015. Signed January 3, 1978. Final contribution date January 3, 1981.

*International round trip travel was provided by the GOI.

This PIO/P is issued to switch participant from Project 497-15-580-188.0 under PIO/P 497-188-1-70083 to Project 497-0270 and to supplement funds for the Summer program.

All other conditions of the original document remain as stated.

REF: STATE 101063

PARTICIPANT:
Mr. DARMOKUSUMO Harry Victor, PFP/Academic 95810-1 Page 1 only

13. Mission Clearances	Date	Mission Clearances	Date

The signature of an authorized official of the cooperating country covering this order is on file in the Mission <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date of Original Issuance April 28, 1978	Date of this Issuance April 28, 1978
---	---	---

16. For the Cooperating Country - The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby accepted 6/8/78 50-810	For the Agency for International Development 
DATE	SIGNATURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

4970270 (4)
70-ADD-920

TO : Distribution

DATE: February 22, 1979

FROM : ASIA/PD/EA, M. P. Leifert

9p

SUBJECT: Amendment No. 1 to Project Grant Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the United States of America for Family Planning Development and Services (497-0270)

Attached, for your information and files, is copy of subject amendment.

Attachment: a/s

Distribution:

FM/LD: Arthur Smith

FM/BFD: J. O'Neill

FM/FDC: Dannie Baker

ASIA/ISPA: H. Petrequin, D. Fredrick

GC/ASIA: H. Morris

ASIA/PD/ENGR: R. MacDonald

ASIA/TR: T.M. Arndt

ASIA/DP: R. Halligan

SER/CM/SD: J. Murphy

→ DS/DIU (2)

FM/PAD: W. McKee



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File &
distribute

A.I.D. Grant No. 497-0270

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO PROJECT
GRANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
and the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
for
FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES

Dated: January 25, 1979

This AMENDMENT NO. 1 dated January 25, 1979 , is entered into between the REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ("Grantee") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, acting through the AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ("A.I.D.").

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantee and A.I.D. entered into a project grant agreement, designated as A.I.D. project No. 497-0270, on April 7, 1978, ("Grant Agreement"), whereby A.I.D. agreed to grant to the Grantee up to two million one hundred eighty thousand United States dollars (\$2,180,000) to assist the Grantee in carrying out its program for population development and evaluation activities, family planning services, training and population policy studies, and

WHEREAS, the Grantee and A.I.D. desire to amend the grant agreement to reflect an increase of \$5,190,000 in the amount of the grant from \$2,180,000 to \$7,370,000;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Grantee and A.I.D. agree that A.I.D. project grant agreement designated as A.I.D. project No. 497-0270 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Section 3.1 of the Grant Agreement is hereby amended by substituting the words "seven million three hundred seventy thousand United States dollars (\$7,370,000)" in lieu of the words "two million one hundred eighty thousand United States dollars (\$2,180,000)."

2. Annex 1-A which is attached to the Grant Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and Annex 1-C which is attached thereto is substituted in lieu thereof.

3. Except as hereinabove expressly amended, the Grant Agreement remains in full force and effect in accordance with all of its terms.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantee and the United States of America, each acting through its respective duly authorized representative, have caused this Amendment to be signed in their names and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

By: 

Dr. Suwardjono Surjaningrat
Chairman
National Family Planning
Coordinating Board

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By: 

Thomas C. Niblock
Director
USAID

ANNEX 1-C

FINANCIAL PLAN - FY 1979

Following joint signature of the first Project Agreement amendment, USAID will prepare Project Implementation Orders for the continued services of Dr. Voulgaropoulos (PIO/T), support of short and long-term participants (PIO/Ps) and purchase of medical equipment and vehicles (PIO/Cs).

USAID will provide local costs support through a series of discrete, time-limited, proposals principally for research and development activities and village family planning. Proposals will be submitted to USAID for review and discussion with the BKKBN. If USAID and the BKKBN concur, USAID will prepare Project Implementation Letters (PIL's) agreeing to disbursements for the proposed activity.

USAID and the BKKBN understand that the above financial plan is approximate and changes of up to 25% in any line items of Annex 1-C can be made without formal revisions to this Agreement.

<u>Category</u>	<u>US \$</u>
Personnel - Dr. Emmanuel Voulgaropoulos	\$ 82,000
Participants (In-Country and Out-of-Country)	\$ 520,000
Commodities	\$ 700,000
Local Costs (Village Family Planning - Development and Evaluation)	<u>\$3,888,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$5,190,000</u>

File &
distribute

A.I.D. Grant No. 497-0270

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO PROJECT
GRANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
and the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
for
FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES

Dated: January 25, 1979

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WHEREAS, the Grantee and A.I.D. desire to amend the grant agreement to reflect an increase of \$5,190,000 in the amount of the grant from \$2,180,000 to \$7,370,000;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Grantee and A.I.D. agree that A.I.D. project grant agreement designated as A.I.D. project No. 497-0270 is hereby amended as follows:

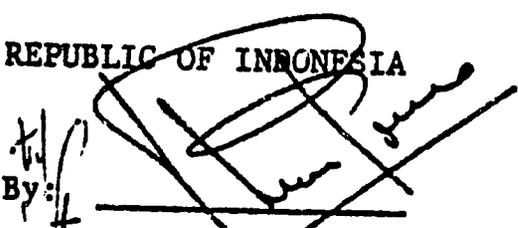
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3. Except as hereinabove expressly amended, the Grant Agreement remains in full force and effect in accordance with all of its terms.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantee and the United States of America, each acting through its respective duly authorized representative, have caused this Amendment to be signed in their names and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

By: 

Dr. Swardjono Surjaningrat
Chairman
National Family Planning
Coordinating Board

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By: 

Thomas C. Niblock
Director
USAID

ANNEX 1-C

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Participants (In-Country and Out-of-Country)	\$ 520,000
Commodities	\$ 700,000
Local Costs (Village Family Planning - Development and Evaluation)	<u>\$3,888,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$5,190,000</u>

4970270 (5)
PD-AAD-920

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT REVIEW PAPER FACESHET		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D DELETE	PRP 2. DOCUMENT CODE
3. COUN/RY/ENTTY Indonesia		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) 497-0270	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL PHA B. CODE 07	7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 99 characters) Family Planning Development and services	
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 PP B. DATE 05 77		9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY 78 B. FINAL FY 82	

35p.

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FY	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FY	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	3400		3400			17000
(GRANT)	3400		3400			17000
(LOAN)						
OTHER 1.						
U.S. 2.						
HOST COUNTRY	17200		17200			163900
OTHER DONOR(S)	3000		3000			26000
TOTALS	23600		23600			206900

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 78		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) PH	B 400	430	NA	3400		17000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				3400		17000	

12. PROJECT PURPOSE (Maximum 400 characters) "K" IF DIFFERENT FROM PID

To increase the prevalence and effective use of all legal types of contraceptive methods.

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN PID FACESHET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACE SHEET.
 1 NO
 2 YES

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (Staff/Funds)
 1-2 mm Tdy Assistance annually - AID/W

15. ORISMATING OFFICE CLEARANCE SIGNATURE  Thomas C. Niblock		16. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W OR FOR AID/W OSCILLANTS. DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
TITLE Director	DATE SIGNED MM DD YY	

POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

I. Priority and Relevance

The GOI places a high priority on the National Family Planning Program and continues to support the program through budgetary allocations - approximately \$52 million in development funds through the GOI FY 1976/77. The President also continues to review the progress of the program in special quarterly cabinet sessions.

The GOI has strengthened its population policy in the second Five-Year Plan and called for a 50% reduction in the birth rate by the year 2000. The road to this goal is by way of an increasingly improved and comprehensive national family planning program. Annex I provides a brief history of the Indonesian family planning program to date.

This project will assist the GOI in achieving its goal by cooperating with the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) in extending family planning services in the Outer Islands; increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of family planning services on Java and Bali; accelerating the spread of voluntary surgical contraception services (VSC); initiating population policy studies; broadening in and out-of-country training opportunities; and, providing selected commodities.

II. Project Description

The project design is presented in the attached logical framework format.

USAID proposes a five year project (FY 1978 - FY 1982) with a comprehensive AID-GOI review of USAID inputs in FY 1980.

A. Project Components

1. Family Planning Development and Evaluation - This activity will focus on pioneering and experimenting with various approaches to improved delivery of family planning services; increasing the demand for services by testing innovative community and family planning service education activities; developing improved population measures for fertility and mortality levels and trends; and supporting increased rigorous program evaluation and impact analysis through special studies, surveys and analyses.

Development activities will include tailored provincial projects on the Outer Islands to test the feasibility

and practicality of launching village contraceptive depot and household distribution systems. In addition, a variation of the West Java two-person family planning health teams (STMK) may be demonstrated on the Outer Islands. The idea is to rapidly boost contraception use in selected areas. The two-person teams are intended to increase useage through door-to-door visitations with later support provided by local village contraceptive depots. The BKKBN recently (1975) approved voluntary surgical contraception as a research program and may submit VSC research proposals to USAID for funding. These might include the introduction of VSC in regency and sub-district hospitals and health centers, as well as the pilot testing of mobile VSC teams.

Activities to increase demand for family planning services will be focused on the Outer Islands. The BKKBN is interested in stimulating and creating increased awareness about family planning program in these provinces. South Sumatra has already pilot tested the use of mobile "Information Teams" to inform regency, sub-district and village leaders about the program. The BKKBN is currently developing an information program for "Camats" in Aceh. These programs, if successful, may be tested in other Outer Island provinces.

USAID and the BKKBN hope to gain improved population measures through the use of periodic surveys and support of a modest sample vital registration project. In addition, there is interest by the BKKBN in encouraging increased provincial activity in gathering improved population data.

Evaluation and impact analysis will receive increased emphasis. USAID and the BKKBN expect to support an in-depth analysis of the 1976 Intercensal Survey. The BKKBN has also expressed interest in an in-depth evaluation of the East Java Family Planning Program; a quantitative analysis of the relationship between family planning service outlets and contraceptive use; and, an evaluation of the West Java STMK teams.

2. Family Planning Services - This component will focus on promoting non-surgical contraceptive means such as the IUD, pill and condom. The BKKBN will direct additional emphasis towards institutionalizing the Java and Bali family planning contraceptive depots and sub-village family planning groups. Successful pilot testing of "village family planning" on the Outer Islands will lead to full funding for 1-2 years with GOI support to follow.

Aceh and North Sulawesi are already experimenting with village family planning programs. It is expected that North Sumatra will soon follow. Following the successful testing of the two-person family planning/health teams in West Java, the BKKBN may utilize these teams across Central Java and in selected areas of East Java to rapidly increase contraceptive use. This is a limited process designed to temporarily redeploy resources to focus on lagging areas. Village family planning depots and sub-village family planning groups provide follow-up support. The BKKBN will also strengthen the sub-village family planning groups through selected training and occasional workshops.

3. Voluntary Surgical Contraception (VSC) - This activity will be tailored to assist the BKKBN in its efforts to expand the nascent VSC program. The GOI is developing a plan for introducing VSC on a wider basis throughout the country. An Indonesian team, led by senior family planning officers, is currently in the United States to discuss the VSC program. USAID expects that AID will be requested to assist this program with equipment, training, research and evaluation and in-country sterilization costs. The BKKBN has indicated its interest in maximizing use of the AID/W intermediaries in assisting the VSC program. USAID will seek BKKBN guidance in determining the types and magnitude of direct USAID assistance for the VSC program. Details of USAID support for the VSC program should be available for the project paper.

4. Population Policy Studies - There is increasing interest at the BKKBN and the National Planning Development Agency (BAPPENAS) in initiating population policy studies including improved population program management. The primary objective is to gauge the impact of other government programs on fertility, population growth and population pressure on Java. One GOI policy priority is a study of organizational alternatives for improving the management and administration of the government's population programs.

5. Training - Trained manpower in population remains a serious population program constraint. USAID proposes to address this problem in concert with the BKKBN by accelerating long-term academic training in the U.S., selected short-term overseas training, increased in-country technical training through seminars and workshops, the initiation of in-country, long-term training at the university level, and a major BKKBN manpower development project for junior and mid-level BKKBN employees.

B. Project Inputs

This project is an integral part of USAID's population assistance which includes Project 497-0271, a proposed five-year \$55 million loan to finance oral contraceptives and materials.

The Family Planning Development and Services project will assist the BKKBN in establishing a comprehensive family planning delivery system to effect country-wide family planning service coverage by 1983. The USAID currently estimates its inputs into this project as follows:

Project Component	Fiscal Year (\$000)					Total
	78	79	80	81	82	
Family Planning Development and Evaluation	1,000	1,095	950	675	200	3,920
Family Planning Services	1,550	2,250	1,190	1,065	200	6,255
Voluntary Surgical Centers	300	700	750	900	900	3,550
Population Policy Studies	100	150	175	200	150	775
Training	<u>450</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>2,500</u>
TOTALS	3,400	4,645	3,565	3,340	2,050	17,000

C. Project Outputs and Impact

Outputs

The primary project output will be an increase in the effectiveness and number of family planning service outlets of which, in rural areas, there are primarily three levels. These are:

- Public Health Clinics: IUDs, pills, condoms, surgical contraception on a pilot basis in selected areas.

- Village Contractive Depot Center (VCDCs): Village oral contraceptives and condom resupply points for acceptors registered in clinics or by mobile service units. Pilot tests of distribution of the first cycle (in VCDCs) in the near future.
- Family Planning Groups: Sub-village family planning groups serve as distributors of oral contraceptives for resupply as well as provide motivation support. The BKKBN may undertake pilot tests of distribution of the first cycle of oral contraceptives by these groups.

The present and planned BKKBN administrative and service coverage of Java and Bali is presented below:

<u>Unit (Type)</u>	<u>BKKBN Java and Bali</u>	
	<u>Current-1976</u>	<u>Planned 1976-1982</u>
Central (Admin)	1	1
Provincial (Admin)	6	6
Regency (Admin)	114	114
Sub-Regency (Service)	2,500 clinics 6,000 fieldworkers	2,500 clinics 6,000 fieldworkers
Village (Services)	25,000 VCDC	30,000 VCDC
Sub-Village (Services)	Not available	100,000 groups

The BKKBN intends to maintain the 2,500 clinics and 6,000 fieldworkers on Java/Bali.

The BKKBN also plans to increase the 25,000 Village Contraceptive Distribution Centers to 30,000. At the same time the BKKBN intends to undertake a substantial training effort to improve the service capability of the VCDC.

The formation of additional family planning groups in

West, Central and East Java and the expansion of the door-to-door delivery by roving health/family planning teams in West Java (STMK) will increase subvillage level coverage.

The present contraceptive coverage on the Outer Islands with governmental units as a reference point is as follows:

<u>BKKBN</u> <u>Outer Islands</u>		
<u>Unit (Type)</u>	<u>Current-1976</u>	<u>Planned 1976-1982</u>
Central (Admin)	1	1
Provincial (Admin)	10	21
Regency (Admin)	none	not available
Sub-Regency (Service)	800 clinics	1,025 - 1,500
Village (Service)	none	25,000
Sub-Village (Service)	none	not available

The BKKBN expects to increase the 800 clinics to at least 1,025. In addition, village level availability of contraceptives will increase through either VCDC, community based, sub-clinical or commercial delivery systems. By the end of this project, the BKKBN expects to make operational approximately 25,000 village level contraceptive outlets.

In the remaining 11 provinces, which are scheduled for entry into the program in 1979, clinical services at the sub-regency level should be developed during the life of this project. Details of this development are not yet available.

A subsidiary output under this project will be a series of discrete research and development and population policy studies designed to: increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the national family planning program through operations research; experiment and pioneer with various approaches for improving and extending the delivery of family planning services; test methods of increasing demand by rapidly increasing awareness and understanding of family planning services; support increased rigorous program evaluation and program impact analyses; and, continue to assist in establishing reliable benchmark population measures such as estimates of population

growth, fertility and mortality levels and trends. An additional subsidiary output of this project will be the training, on and off shore, of Indonesian personnel. The emphasis will be on the training of BKKBN junior and mid-level personnel so that at the end of this project a strong cadre of people will have been trained and in place to assist with the planning, managing and administering of the national family planning program.

D. Impact

Although prediction is fraught with danger and Indonesian population data still remain sketchy, it is possible to cautiously estimate the impact of the Indonesian family planning program on birth rates through past program performance data and recent limited fertility data. A statement regarding the possible future impact of the program is attached as Annex 2.

Briefly, the analysis indicates that total program contraceptive useage can be expected to grow from 22% of the married couples of reproductive age (MWRA) on Java and Bali to about 38% in 1980 and 56% by 1984. Outer Island contraceptive use, depending upon the success of the BKKBN in stimulating that program, should range from 11% - 22% in 1980 and 20% - 41% in 1984. The crude birth rate in 1980 should be 27 for Java and 29 for all of Indonesia.

E. Project Purpose and Goal

The goal of this project is to assist the GOI in its efforts to decrease the natural rate of increase of population by reducing fertility, i.e., a 50% reduction of the CBR currently estimated at 38-40 per 1000 population by the year 2000.

The purpose of this project is to make comprehensive family planning services as widely available as possible in order to reach that goal. USAID and the BKKBN are conducting an operation's research project to determine an optimum range for service outlets in order to insure full service availability. Exploratory research indicates this range is probably somewhere between two outlets per 1,000 MWRA to five outlets per 1,000 MWRA. In other words, one service outlet for every 200 to 500 MWRAs.

USAID and the BKKBN believe that the wide availability of modern family planning services, coupled with an effective information program about the use of these services, will continue to be successful in encouraging couples to use family

planning. Increased use of family planning will result in a continued reduction in the birth rate. The GOI should be able to meet its goal of a 50% reduction in the birth rate by the year 2000.

III. AID Experience

USAID has supplied considerable assistance to the Indonesian family planning program. This project will capitalize on this past experience, especially the collaborative and flexible style of operation that has developed between the BKKBN and USAID. This project will continue to use R&D projects to pretest innovations and pioneering family planning activities. Successful activities will receive full USAID support for wide implementation with the final objective GOI financial responsibility. USAID has used this method of operation with considerable success in the past. One emphasis of this project will be on rapidly increasing contraceptive use in West and Central Java from the current 16-18% MWRA to the level of use in East Java and Bali, which is currently 32%. Hopefully the STMK, currently being tested in West Java, will be successful in boosting contraceptive use in these two big provinces.

In the past, this style of collaboration has been productive. The BKKBN data system, initiated with USAID assistance, is now wholly BKKBN funded. Currently the BKKBN is seeking partial GOI funding for the village family planning depot system (VDCs), with the expectation that the program will be fully GOI funded on Java and Bali by 1980. West Java has applied to BAPPENAS for funding of the STMK.

IV. Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the successful implementation of this project will be the married rural women between the ages of 15-44 who will be able to gain control over their childbearing through the use of modern family planning services. These women will benefit by conception becoming largely a matter of choice and not chance. Control over fertility will free some of these women from the threat of maternal mortality (estimated to be in the range of 150-200 maternal deaths per 100,000 births) as well as directly relieving them from the debilitating effects of one child bearing experience after another. In addition, couples will have the option of planning the size of their families as well as the spacing of children. Living children will also benefit as it has been shown in the past that too many children too closely spaced has a detrimental

effect upon them.

Married women between the ages of 15-44 have been selected as the target for this activity as they are the childbearers. This does not, of course, exclude men from responsibility for family planning. The BKKBN is promoting the use of the condom through its public program as well as private commercial condom sales. Male sterilization is also available on a limited basis as a pilot research program.

The obvious ultimate target of this project is the population in general. At current rates of population growth, and with the possibility the rate of growth could increase without a sharp reduction in fertility, population projections for the next 25-50 years portend large populations for Java and Bali and all of Indonesia that will make the development task more difficult than it is.

V. Feasibility Issues

This project is feasible and builds upon a solid base of experience. The appropriate contraceptive technology is currently available and already widely being used on Java and Bali and more recently in the ten Outer Island provinces, where the national family planning program has been active since 1974. The major project constraints are viewed as the time and distance involved in attempting to accelerate the family planning program on the Outer Islands. Lack of sufficient trained manpower will also be a problem in stimulating village family planning on the Outer Islands.

The project is viewed as financially sustainable as USAID and the BKKBN agree that USAID assistance should be generally directed toward one-time costs or start-up costs. In the village program, for example, USAID will support training of personnel, supervision of operations, upgrading workshops, reporting and evaluation. Recurring costs will be supported by the GOI or initially supported by USAID with later GOI phasing-in.

USAID and the BKKBN will continue to hone this project by additional analyses on the relationship between contraceptive use and the number of service centers per MWRA; attempting to develop "standard costs" for VDCs and the STMK; preparing guidelines on survey research costs; developing additional evaluation plans to include an interim fertility measure before the 1981 census; and, collaborating in the development of a

five-year BKKBN manpower development project.

The GOI continues to be firmly committed to the family planning program with increased GOI budgets for family planning and quarterly Presidential reviews. The movement to the village is well underway on Java and Bali and USAID and the BKKBN consider it feasible to accelerate and expand this village program to the Outer Islands.

In terms of receptivity, the program continues to be well received on Java and Bali and the Outer Islands. The age and parity (number of living children) continue to decrease and the number of acceptors per clinic continues to increase (increased clinic production). There is as yet no apparent sign of the plateauing that has often bedeviled other large family planning programs. Although the program is sometimes resisted by religious leaders, the BKKBN has proven successful in overcoming this opposition. At this time, it does not appear that anyone will be harmed by the project.

VI. Other Donor Contribution

The IBRD continues to be active in the GOI family planning program and is currently developing a second population project. The IBRD project will focus on in-country, non-academic training, buildings for the Outer Islands and population education. There is no duplication of effort between this AID project and the IBRD project. The UNFPA is considering increasing its family planning assistance to Indonesia, but its plans are still vague. The Ford Foundation is also interested in population institutional development. We will continue to coordinate with Ford and the UNFPA to avoid duplication.

VII. Financial Plan

USAID will provide this project assistance annually on grant terms through Project Agreements and sub-obligating documents, including Letters of Agreement. This project will contain a large element of local cost financing for family planning development and evaluation; further spreading and institutionalization of the village family planning program; the initiation of large scale voluntary surgical contraception; and, significant manpower development activities.

An estimate of the financial resources available to the Indonesian family planning program over the life of this project are listed on the following page:

Period	GOI ¹	USAID ²	(\$Millions)		Total
			IBRD	Other	
1978	17.2	3.4 G-10.0L	2.0	1.0	33.6
1979	18.9	4.6 G-11.1L	6.0	1.0	41.6
1980	21.8	3.6 G-11.2L	6.0	1.0	43.6
1981	25.8	3.3 G-11.7L	3.0	1.0	44.8
1982	31.7	2.1 G-11.0L	3.0	1.0	48.8
1983	<u>48.5</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>49.5</u>
Total:	163.9	72.0	20.0	6.0	261.9

¹
GOI family planning budget includes provision for GOI financing of oral contraceptives, but does not yet include the GOI contribution to the second IBRD population project.

²
USAID Family Planning Development and Services grant project (G) and oral contraceptive project 497-0271 which is a loan (L) project. Combined USAID grant and loan assistance 1978-82 is estimated at \$72 million.

VIII. Implementation Plan

The Government of Indonesia will be the recipient of this grant and the BKKBN the administering agency. The BKKBN has continued to improve its management and administrative capability and has shown keen interest in upgrading its managerial capability through more efficient organization of functions, improved management techniques and upgrading of BKKBN staff personnel.

The BKKBN will be primarily responsible for the implementation of this project. As a coordinating body in the population sector, the BKKBN will often contract with other public and private host country organizations to conduct population activities. For example, the BKKBN might contract with the Central Bureau of Statistics or the Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia to conduct population surveys. The BKKBN might contract with the GOI Institute of Management to conduct BKKBN management upgrading courses. An intergal part

of this project will be in-country manpower development which will focus on upgrading BKKBN mid-level and junior-level personnel. This will be implemented through a USAID and BKKBN cost-sharing plan allowing BKKBN employees to seek one or two year population related training courses in Indonesian institutions.

The extension of the non-surgical family planning service program will be implemented in most cases by the provincial BKKBNs, with assistance from regional implementing agencies such as the Ministry of Health, Information, Social Affairs, Religion and so forth. The VSC program will be implemented with the assistance of the Ministry of Health and their guidance will be sought in establishing VSC centers throughout the country.

USAID will continue to be available to the BKKBN as requested to assist with all phases of the implementation of this program.

IX. Project Development Schedule

USAID will accelerate planning discussions with the BKKBN during the next 4-6 months to more clearly define the components of this project. We will continue to work with the BKKBN in detailing the plans for a vigorous VSC project and a five-year in-country manpower development project. Three to four weeks of AID/W TDY assistance may be required in early 1977 to assist with project refinement.

X. Project Development Team

Thomas H. Reese III	- Population Officer
William H. Johnson	- Population Advisor
Robert F. Zimmerman	- Program Office

XI. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

Project Location : Indonesia
Project Title : Family Planning Development
: and Services
Funding : FY 1978
Life of Project : FY 1978 - 82
: \$17,000 million
IEE Prepared by : Thomas H. Reese III
: October 15, 1976
Environmental Action Recommended: Negative Determination
Mission Director's Concurrence :


Thomas C. Niblock

Date

Assistant Administrator's Decision:

Approved: _____

Not Approved: _____

Date: _____

Examination of Nature, Scope and Magnitude of Environmental Impacts

A. Description of Project

The proposed project will assist the GOI to maintain a population program by making comprehensive family planning services as widely and effectively available as possible and

increasing the prevalence (use) of all legal types of contraceptive methods.

1. Inputs - local cost support to conduct family planning program development, improvement and evaluation; spread the concept of village family planning; initiate VSC throughout the country; and, develop in-country manpower training programs. Foreign exchange cost for a limited number of vehicles, medical and sterilization equipment, office equipment and modest data processing equipment.

2. Outputs - full contraceptive service availability through hospitals, clinics, village family planning and sub-village family planning groups throughout Indonesia.

3. Purpose - to increase family planning use currently 15% in Indonesia in 1975 to 42.48% in 1984.

4. Goal - to assist the GOI in its efforts to decrease the natural rate of increase of population by reducing fertility (i.e., 50% reduction in the CBR currently estimated at 38-40/1,000 by the year 2000).

B. Identification and Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

The successful implementation of this project in concert with the total national family planning program will have an indirect positive effect in moderating environmental problems. Population growth is the greatest environmental threat in Indonesia. Excessive population growth is compromising the quality of human life by restraining socio-economic development and hampering progress in the areas of employment, education, housing, food and health. In addition rapid population growth is a substantial factor in the following environmental problems: water pollution derived primarily from human waste; air pollution from refuse burning and vehicle exhaust emissions; soil depletion and erosion; noise pollution, depletion of forest reserves; and endangered wildlife.

As stated in Agency Regulation 16, actions which will have a significant effect of the human environment will require an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement. In making this "Threshold Decision," as explained in Section 216.1 under C.3: "Actions that should be considered in determining 'significant effects' include those which ad-

versely affect such aspects of the human environment such as air, water, land, flora and fauna and socio-economic conditions." Because this project will have no adverse environmental impact as defined above, the report warrants a "Negative Determination."

ANNEX 1

INDONESIAN NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

A. Population Program Development

The estimated 1976 population of Indonesia is 134 million, the fifth largest in the world. The population is characterized by its uneven distribution among the various Indonesian islands. Java and Madura, which comprise only 6.7% of the land area, have 63.2% of the population. Kalimantan which accounts for 27.3% of the land area has only 4.3% of the population.

The Country's population profile reflects a largely agrarian population with 83% of the people living in rural areas and 17% in urban areas. The population is young with 44.1% of the population below 15 years of age and 60% below the age of 25.

Indonesia is a developing country facing many hurdles on its road to progress - employment, education, housing, food and health problems. In the face of rapid population growth, progress in any of these problem areas is exceedingly difficult. Population is clearly the most pervasive and important factor in Indonesia's socio-economic development equation.

Under former President Sukarno, the official population attitude of the government was strongly pro-natalist. Sukarno called for more children and proclaimed the country could easily feed 250 million people. He saw the need for more people to exploit Indonesia's wilderness areas. Notwithstanding this official policy, the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (IPPA), formed in 1957, pioneered family planning activities. The Association quietly offered contraceptive services in Jakarta, later in other areas on Java and Bali and eventually in the outer islands.

The change of government in 1965 brought a transformation in the official attitude toward family planning. In 1967 the IPPA organized the first national congress of family planning in Jakarta. In 1968, a National Family Planning Institute was set up as a semi-governmental body to direct family planning activities. The GOI replaced the Institute in January 1970 with a government unit, the National Family Planning Coordinating Body (BKKBN).

Government policy at that time was formulated primarily in terms of the social objective of improving the health and welfare of the mother, child and family. But increasingly, government statements emphasized the economic objective of a program to raise the standard of living by limiting the birth rate so that population growth did not exceed the _____ increase of food production.

1. The First Phase (1969 to 1974)

During this initial phase, family planning activities were limited to the islands of Java and Bali. The emphasis was on integrating family planning services into health service clinics on these islands.

By late 1974 there were some 2,400 clinics on Java and Bali offering services. In addition to making family planning available, efforts were made to win the support of formal as well as informal community leaders and create a general awareness and support for the program among the people.

From 1969 to 1974 the BKKBN made creditable progress in promoting the program and recruiting family planning acceptors. Family planning acceptors increased from 53,100 in 1969 to 1.5 million in 1974. It is particularly interesting to note the rapid increase in the use of the pill in the program. Oral pill acceptors increased from 27% of all acceptances in 1969/70 to 69% in 1974/5. In West Java and East Java pill acceptors constituted high percentages (at 82% and 77% respectively) of all new family planning acceptors. The IUD (inter-uterine device) steadily declined in popularity from 55% in 1969/70 to only 11% in 1974. Only Bali maintains a substantial IUD program with 44% of its acceptors in 1974/5 adopting the IUD. Although a more cost-effective method with a better record of sustained use by the acceptor, the IUD has lost favour throughout Java and Bali. Adverse side-effects and consequent rumors appear to be one cause of the decline. This illustrates the limited utility of a theoretically effective contraceptive if acceptors will not adopt it. Other reasons are probably the rapid expansion of pill outlets and the manpower constraints on IUD insertions. The condom lost its early popularity and by 1974/5 accounted for only 19% of acceptances; only Yogyakarta has a predominantly condom program.

In terms of achieving a demographic impact as well as providing a service to the low income families on Java and Bali, age and parity characteristics of the acceptors have been encouraging. Age of acceptors dropped from an average of 29.0 years in 1971 to 27.9 years in 1974 while the number of living children per acceptor fell from 4 to 2.8. At the end of 1974, 82% of acceptors reported the head of household as either a farmer, fisherman, manual laborer or as unemployed. Thirty-seven percent of acceptors described themselves as illiterate and 92% as having had six years or less of schooling. This suggests that younger women with fewer children were entering the program, and

moreover women who were representative of the rural poor.

In summary, the first phase of the program aimed at consolidating government support, winning local formal and informal leader support, introducing services into public clinic health system and, of critical importance, building a viable administrative organization.

2. The Second Phase (1975 to 1979)

The evolution of the Indonesian family planning program is evidenced by the reformulation of the goal of the program from a qualitative statement - "to improve the health and welfare of the mother, child and family..." - to a quantitative one. Policy, explicitly stated in Repelita II, now calls for a 50% reduction in the current fertility level by the year 2000. The evolution of the program is also marked by an increased emphasis on continuance of contraceptive practice. The 6,000 fieldworkers employed on Java and Bali have had their job descriptions broadened to include follow-up activities. They are to ensure that acceptors return for periodic medical check-ups and are provided with an adequate supply of contraceptives.

The Government has continued to encourage the participation in the program of various other government agencies such as the Ministries of Health, Social Affairs, Education and Culture, Religion, Information, as well as private organizations such as the Indonesian Council of Churches, the Muhammadiyah and women's organizations.

In addition, the government has actively encouraged the participation of the private sector in expanding and extending the family planning program. These efforts have focused mainly on the condom. Condoms are currently being distributed through traditional herbal preparation (jamu) dealers in Java. Since many of these preparations are advertised as improving the consumer's sex life, this is an imaginative effort to stimulate private sector participation in the family planning program.

Finally, the government has initiated a large research and development program to evaluate, improve and adapt the family planning program to local needs and conditions. The government has shied away from extensive involvement with population projects which have a high degree of outside design and staffing, and which are so often both costly and unsuited to the host country. In contrast, Indonesia has attempted to decentralize and Indonesianise its activities. Provincial family planning

officials have been encouraged to participate in the process, as they have been actively involved with the day-to-day running of their respective family planning programs, and know their regions better than officials in Jakarta or elsewhere.

Most of the projects funded so far have been low cost, sharply focused activities designed to provide information rapidly on the practicality and effectiveness of an idea or approach in relating the family planning program to the needs of the community. Local participation and initiative are key features.

The most effective use of this approach has been the development of the village contraceptive depots. Initially tested as a small (\$4,000) project in West Java, the BKKBN is now trying to extend this system in West, Central and East Java. Under the original clinic-dependent system, a couple using consumable contraceptives (oral contraceptives, condoms, foam) must return to the clinic every month or two for supplies. Where clinics may be as far away as 10-20 miles from the village, such a trip may require half a day. A trip to the distant clinic in the hot sun on poor rough roads is obviously a disincentive to continuing contraception. Evaluation and inspection of depots - usually located in the home of an informal leader or in a village administration building - show they are enthusiastically accepted by the community, village officials and, especially, family planning users. Of particular interest is the fact that the depot systems in each province are somewhat different. In West Java the system is known as the "family planning post" and is located in the home of the wife of a teacher, government worker, or a village official. In Central Java, the depot system is known as the "village sub-clinic" and the contraceptive supplies are kept in the village administration office, while in East Java the system is a combination of the other two systems. In each of the provinces, the systems continue to be altered and refined to meet the needs of the community.

In summary, the second phase of the program has quantified the goal of the program; shifted from an emphasis on new acceptors to continuing users; broadened the participation in the program of various governmental and non-governmental groups; expanded the program into the private sector to take advantage of commercial distribution systems; and launched a research and development program to stimulate local problem identification and resolution.

In addition to these important changes in the nature of the program, the scope of the program was broadened from 6 to 16 provinces beginning April 1974. Another 11 provinces are scheduled for inclusion in the program in 1979. While the second phase effort is maintaining program momentum on Java/Bali; much remains to be done, especially on the outer islands.

B. Population Program Results

The program, now approximately half way into the second phase, has produced very impressive results. From the 1974 total of 1.5 million new acceptors, Java/Bali increased recruitment to 1.8 million new acceptors in 1975 for a cumulative total of over 7.0 million new acceptors. During 1974 and 1975 the outer islands got off to a good start by registering a total of 0.36 million new acceptors. As illustrated in Table 1, almost one-half (48.7% of the married women of reproductive age (MWRA) on Java/Bali have become new acceptors and an estimated 21.6% are currently using contraception. On the outer islands 6.9% of MWRA have become acceptors and an estimated 4.4% are currently using contraception.

TABLE 1
Program Results (as of 7/76)

	<u>Java/Bali</u>	<u>Outer Islands</u>
Total New Acceptors	7.0 million	0.36 million
New Acceptors per 1000 MWRA	487 (48.7% MWRA)	69 (6.9% MWRA)
Current Users	3.1 million (21.6% MWRA)	0.23 million (4.4% MWRA)

As Table 2 illustrates, the program is continuing to reach the rural poor. The "average acceptor," on Java/Bali and the outer islands may be described as follows:

Java/Bali - 27 year old woman with less than primary school education with 2.54 living children, whose husband is a farmer, fisherman, laborer or unemployed.

Outer Islands - 29 year old woman with primary school or better education with 3.88 living children, whose husband is a government official or tradesman.

Table 2
Family Planning Acceptor Characteristics
(3rd Quarter 1975/76)

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Java/Bali</u>	<u>Outer Islands</u>
Age - Percent women 15-29	67.0	50.0
Parity - Number of living children	2.54	3.88
Education - Percent acceptors with less than 6 years of education	52.3	29.7
Husband's occupation - percent acceptors whose husband is farmer, laborer, fisherman or unemployed	82.6	51.1
Desire for additional children - percent acceptors with 3 living children who do not desire additional children	40.1	27.9

The total estimated costs of the program from 1968 to 1977 are 133.5 million dollars, very close to \$1 per capita. It is estimated that the GOI has financed 39% of this cost, USAID 31% and the other donors combined 30%. The estimated cost effectiveness indices of these inputs over the 1968 to 1977 period are impressive and are estimated as follows: cost per acceptor of \$13.08; cost per couple year of protection of \$11.25 and cost per birth averted of \$41.47

C. USAID Assistance

USAID has been actively involved in assisting the Indonesian National Family Planning Program since 1968. Total USAID assistance through FY 1976 is \$31 million, which includes 144 million cycles of oral contraceptives. In addition to OCs, USAID has provided vehicles, medical equipment, office and data processing equipment, and local cost for R&D activities and the extension of family planning services.

The hallmark of USAID technical assistance efforts has been the development of a collaborative style of operation in which the BKKBN and USAID have worked together in defining program problems and constraints and devising acceptable solutions.

USAID has been able to respond to BKKBN needs and innovations by providing start-up funds or "risk capital" to pilot test and experiment with new and improved approaches to

making family planning services more effective and widely available.

Successful testing of an innovation is generally followed by full USAID funding for a period of 1-2 years. Simultaneously the BKKBN will apply to BAPPENAS for GOI funding if the innovation is to be incorporated into the family planning program. In the past, this collaborative style has worked successfully with the development and implementation of the family planning data system. The BKKBN is currently seeking GOI funding for the village depots, which have been endorsed by BAPPENAS.

USAID has also assisted the BKKBN in developing an evaluation framework for the program. In 1973, USAID provided partial support to the nationwide Fertility-Mortality Survey. In 1976, USAID provided partial support to the Intercensal Population Survey. These two surveys will facilitate an analysis of the demographic impact of the program.

ANNEX 2

Demographic Impact of The Indonesian National Family Planning Program

\$125-\$130 million will have been spent on the Indonesian family planning program by the GOI and foreign donors from 1968 through 1977. The expenditure to date has resulted in notable primary and intermediate progress toward a reduction in fertility.

The National Family Planning Coordinating Board has proved a viable administrative agency and is increasingly effective in coordinating the multifaceted family planning program. Family planning services are currently offered in some 3,500 clinics. The program has recently moved to the village and established local contraceptive depots (VCDCs). Over 20,000 VCDCs are now in operation across Java and Bali. In addition, numerous sub-village family planning groups have been formed for resupply and motivation reinforcement.

Initial program results have been impressive with about seven million new family planning acceptors recruited from 1969-76. Currently 22% of the eligible couples on Java and Bali are using family planning through the program; 5% are using in the ten Outer Island provinces.

The outstanding question at this time is whether the program has resulted in lower birth rates.

Preprogram Baseline Fertility 1966-71

In 1973 a Fertility/Mortality Survey was conducted by the Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia with USAID assistance. The survey findings are available in a preliminary series of reports as well as a more detailed monograph series.

These analyses have established baseline fertility measures, which are presented in Table 1, on the following page.

Table 1
Crude Birth Rates
1966-71

	<u>1966-71</u>
West Java	48
Central Java	38
East Java	38
Bali	41
Sumatra	47
<u>Sulawesi</u>	<u>46</u>
Java	41
Outer Islands	46
Indonesia	43

Source: "Levels and Trends in Fertility and Childhood Mortality in Indonesia," McDonald, Yasin, Jones. Lembaga Demografi, FEUI, 1975.

It is of interest to note that the crude birth rate (CBR) - the number of births per 1,000 population - is lower in Java than on the Outer Islands. Noteworthy too, is the fact that Central and East Java average fertility for the period 1966-71 is in the high 30s, not the mid-to-high 40s as previously supposed. There is, for example, a ten point difference between the birth rate in West Java and the birth rates in Central and East Java, West Java having a CBR of 48.

Estimated Program Impact 1965-1970

Dr. John Laing has analysed the impact of the Indonesian family planning program for the base period 1965-70 (slightly different from McDonald's, et. al. base) through 1975. He bases his analysis on contraceptive use estimates and adjusted fertility assumptions about program family planning users.

Laing's estimates of a reduction in fertility on Java and Bali from 1965-70 to 1975 are as follows:

TABLE 2

Demographic Impact of
The Indonesian Family Planning
Program
1965-70 to 1975

Province	CBR 65-70	CBR 75	% Change
Jakarta	37	33	-11
West Java	48	44	- 8
Central Java	38	34	-11
East Java	37	30	-19
<u>Bali</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>-27</u>
Java + Bali	<u>44</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>-14</u>
	—	—	—

Source: Demographic Effects of Indonesia's Family Planning Program through 1975, Laing, unpublished mimeograph.

In Table 2, Laing has calculated a 14% reduction in the birth rate on Java and Bali for the period 1970-1975. The reduction ranges from 27% in Bali and 19% in East Java to 8% in West Java.

Supporting Laing's analysis are data presented by Gardner from a vital registration project in which birth and deaths were recorded over a year's time. These data are for "kecamatan," or sub-districts, with average populations around 25,000. We have added family planning useage data from the BKKBN by "kabupaten" or district. A "kecamatan" is a sub-district in either a district or a municipality. Keeping in mind the overlap, the association is striking. Where family planning use is high, crude birth rates are low.

TABLE 3

Birth Rates and Family Planning
Use - August 1975

Area 1/	% MWRA Using FP 2/	Crude Birth Rate 3/
<u>Java/Bali</u>		
Jakarta	11.6	37
Cirebon, West Java	28.5	33
Sukabumi, West Java	7.7	47
Pekalongan, Central Java	11.0	34
Malang, East Java	26.4	24
Klungkung, Bali	22.5	26
<u>Outer Islands</u>		
West Lombok, Lombok	1.5	36
Central Tapanuli, North Sumatra	1.4	48
Banjar, South Kalimantan	3.6	39
Bone, South Sulawesi	1.7	43

1/ The test kecamatans range from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants.

2/ The percent of married women of reproductive age (MWRA) using family planning in the kabupaten as of August 1975.

3/ Number of births per 1,000 population as reported in kecamatnas.

Source: Gardner, "Sample Vital Registration-Time First Year (A Summary of Some Preliminary Results)," Majala Demografi Indonesia, Lembaga Demografi, University of Indonesia, June 1976.

In Table 3, as was noted, there is a strong inverse correlation between reported family planning use and crude birth rates. Of interest is the association between the CBRs estimated by Laing and the sub-district rates reported by Gardner. We see, for example, that Laing has estimated that the largest reductions in fertility were in Bali and East Java. In Gardner's report, the sub-districts with the lowest birth rates are located in Bali and East Java.

These comparisons tend to support the thesis that fertility is falling in Java and may be falling rapidly in the provinces of East Java and Bali.

Of particular interest will be the results of the USAID assisted 1976 Intercensal Survey conducted by the GOI's Bureau of Central Statistics. This survey will provide contraceptive use data for cross-checking purposes and more current fertility levels and trends.

Future Contraceptive-Use and Fertility Levels

Projections are fraught with danger, especially since they are often considered predictions. Nevertheless, USAID has projected program contraceptive use for the period 1975-84 and also an estimate of the program impact upon fertility. These projections are simply an extrapolation of past trends and must be viewed with caution.

Table 4 contains family planning program use estimates for January 1975-January 1984 for Java and Bali, the Outer Islands and all Indonesia. The data for 1975 and 1976 are actual use figures from the BKKBN data system.* The figures for 1977-1984 are projected from prior year useage.

* For a validation of BKKBN data system see: Siquefield and Jones, "Evaluating the Validity of the Indonesian Family Planning Service Statistics" August 1976 (Memo).

- For an excellent description of the system see: Haryono and Clinton, "Family Planning Service Statistics System: The Indonesian Experience," BKKBN Technical Report Series, 1976.

TABLE 4

Family Planning Use
January 1976 - January 1984
% MWRA Using Program Contraception

<u>Period</u>	<u>Java and Bali</u>	<u>Outer Islands</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>
1/76	19.7	3.4	14.1
1/77	24.3	5.4	17.6
1/78	28.8	7.5-13.9	20.6-22.8
1/79	33.4	9.5-18.6	24.8-27.0
1/80	37.6	11.4-22.7	28.0-30.9
1/81	42.1	13.4-27.2	31.5-34.9
1/82	46.7	15.5-34.1	36.0-39.8
1/83	51.2	17.5-36.4	38.7-43.4
1/84	55.8	19.6-41.0	42.3-47.6

Source: USAID projections based on BKKBN family planning data.

As can be seen in Table 4, USAID estimates that family planning useage will increase from 20% in 1976 on Java and Bali to 56% by 1984. For the Outer Islands, we have made high-low projections. The low projection is an extrapolation of current trends. The high projection assumes that the BKKBN is successful in stimulating family planning program development in the Outer Islands. As can be seen in Table 4, family planning useage is estimated to increase from a current 3% in 1976 to 20-41% in 1984. USAID feels the higher estimate to be realistic, if the GOI follows through on its plan to increase Outer Islands program activity.

Estimated Fertility Decline

The crucial question remains: What is the impact of the program on fertility? USAID has derived an equation from the data in Table 3 that relates fertility to contraceptive use. Using this equation and the projected contraceptive use rates, we attempt to estimate future fertility levels. These estimates must, of course, be viewed with tolerance.

First, however, it is of interest to check the equation against Laing's fertility estimates presented in Table 2.

TABLE 5

Estimates of Java/Bali
Fertility-1975

<u>Province</u>	<u>Laing ^{1/} Estimate</u>	<u>USAID ^{2/} Estimate</u>	<u>% Difference</u>
Jakarta	33	37	+12
West Java	44	38	-14
Central Java and Yogyakarta	33	36	+10
East Java	30	28	- 6
Bali	<u>32</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>-13</u>
Java and Bali	38	34	-11

The comparison in Table 5 between Laing's estimates of a reduction in the Java and Bali CBR through program activity and USAID's estimates differ by 11% - USAID estimating a CBR of 34 for 1975 for Java and Bali, and Laing a CBR of 38.

Keeping this difference in mind, USAID has projected the possible impact of the family planning program on Java and Bali, the Outer Islands and all Indonesia. These results are depicted in Table 6 for the period 1975-80

1/ Laing, op.cit

2/ USAID estimation equation and BKKBN Family planning use data for August 1975.

TABLE 6

Estimated CBRs
1976-1980

<u>Period/ Province</u>	<u>Jakarta</u>	<u>W.J.</u>	<u>C.J.</u>	<u>E.J.</u>	<u>Bali</u>	<u>Java/Bali</u>
1976	37	35	33	26	25	32
<u>Period/Area</u>	<u>Java/Bali</u>	<u>Outer Islands</u>		<u>Indonesia</u>		
1977	30	41		34		
1978	29	38		32		
1979	28	36		31		
1980	27	34		29		

Source: Estimates derived from family planning use estimates and fertility estimation equation.

The 1976 estimates for Java and Bali are probably reasonably representative. The further we move away from July 1976 in projecting fertility levels, the less reliable the rates. Carried to an extreme, they become absurd. This is because the estimating relationships are behavioral and a rapid fertility decline would probably tend to be curvilinear and not linear.

Accordingly, we have adjusted the estimates for Java and Bali to reflect a rapid reduction in fertility from 1970-76 as "excess births" are prevented, then a more gradual fertility decline as families transition to a small family norm. The result of these adjustments are reflected in Table 6 and indicate a CBR of 27 for Java and Bali by 1980. Continued extrapolation of this trend on Java and Bali results in a CBR of 22 by 1985.

The estimated CBR in 1980 for the Outer Islands in Table 6 is 34 and 29 for all Indonesia.

The implied fertility reductions of these calculations are presented in Table 7. As can be seen, we estimate a 39% reduction in the crude birth rate for Java and Bali; a 26% reduction for the Outer Islands and a 33% reduction for all Indonesia.

As a cross-check, the USAID CBR estimates for 1980 are compared to CBRs estimated by the "Laing Method" in the right

side of Table 7. As can be seen, the USAID estimates are lower by some 8-11%. A key to Laing's method is the assumption that ... "the potential fertility of the acceptors without program contraception is assumed to be equal to that of the MWRA in the general population."*

In a technical annex Laing discusses this important assumption and concludes: "Hence, if the assumption of equal potential fertility among acceptors and non-acceptors errs at all, it appears more likely to be conservative than otherwise."*

TABLE 7
Fertility Reductions
1970-1980
CBRs

Area	1970	1980	Change	-----1980-----		Difference
				Laing	USAID	
Java/Bali	44	27	-39%	30	27	-10%
Outer Islands	46	34	-26%	37	34	- 8%
Indonesia	43	29	-33%	32	29	- 9%

Impact on Population Growth

The implications of the above are dramatic. Put simply, the Indonesian population will be significantly smaller than otherwise thought. Table 8 reflects four population projections for the year 2000 with the population growth rate and the year the crude birth rate reaches 20 - approximately a two-child family.

*Laing op.cit.

TABLE 8

Indonesia
Population Projections*
Year 2000

<u>Projection</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>1975-2000 Rate of Growth</u>	<u>Year CBR = 20</u>
A	253,000,000	2.6%	2037
B	236,000,000	2.3%	2015
C	212,000,000	1.9%	2000
D	200,000,000	1.7%	1990

According to the above USAID estimates, the CBR for Indonesia will reach 20 sometime between 1990-2000. This translates into an Indonesian population of 200-212 million by the year 2000.

Recently the GOI published a study "Indonesia in the Year 2000" in which the population in the year 2000 is estimated at 254 million. This implies an average population growth rate of 2.6% a year (the current rate is 2.0-2.2%) and apparently ignores the family planning program effort and the nascent signals that fertility is falling on Java and Bali.

Given continued political, social and budgetary support, no major upheavals, or behavioral reversals, USAID considers the 200-212 million figure to be more realistic. This implies a population growth rate from 1975-2000 of 1.7-1.9%.

Thomas H. Reese, III
October 1976
USAID/Jakarta

*Population projections from various sources. All assume continued gradual declines in mortality. See, for example, "Indonesia-Country Prospects," Population Council 1974.

Project Title & Number: Family Planning Development and Services 497-0270

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR																
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>To decrease the natural rate of increase of population by a 50% reduction in the crude birth rate (CBR), currently estimated at 38-40 per 1,000 population, by the year 2000.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>K.A.P. data indicating a desire by the majority of eligible couples to have small families and control fertility through the use of family planning.</p> <p>A declining country-wide birth rate as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="874 617 1282 700"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>1970</u></th> <th><u>1975</u></th> <th><u>1980</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CBR</td> <td>43</td> <td>38</td> <td>29</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	CBR	43	38	29								
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CBR	43	38	29														
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>To make comprehensive family planning services as widely and effectively available as possible and increase the prevalence (use) of all legal types of contraceptive methods.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <p>The % of married women of reproductive age (MWRA) using contraception through the GOI National Family Planning Program by 1980 and 1984 will be:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="854 1036 1517 1139"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Java/Bali</u></th> <th><u>Outer Islands</u></th> <th><u>Indonesia</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1980</td> <td>38%</td> <td>11-23%</td> <td>28-31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1984</td> <td>56%</td> <td>20-41%</td> <td>42-48%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Java/Bali</u>	<u>Outer Islands</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>	1980	38%	11-23%	28-31%	1984	56%	20-41%	42-48%				
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1980	38%	11-23%	28-31%														
1984	56%	20-41%	42-48%														
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>Full contraceptive service availability through hospitals, clinics, village family planning and sub-village family planning groups throughout Indonesia; a series of R&D projects and population policy studies; and, GOI personnel trained to assist with program planning, management and administration.</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <p>The following number of family planning service outlets will be operative by the end of the project:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="823 1388 1473 1522"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Clinics</u></th> <th><u>Village</u></th> <th><u>Sub-Village</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Java/Bali</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outer Islands</td> <td><u>1,500</u></td> <td><u>25,000</u></td> <td><u>?</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>55,000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Clinics</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Sub-Village</u>	Java/Bali	2,500	30,000	100,000	Outer Islands	<u>1,500</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>?</u>	Total	4,000	55,000	100,000
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<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Project development and evaluation costs; training; supervision; reporting and recording; medical equipment; data processing; vehicles, and, contraceptives (OCs) under USAID Project 497-0271.</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="823 1750 1403 1916"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>(\$000)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Family Planning Devel. & Eval.</td> <td>4,160*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Planning Services</td> <td>6,065</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Voluntary Surgical Steril (VSC)</td> <td>3,550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population Policy Studies</td> <td>775</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training</td> <td><u>2,450</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>\$17,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*VSC R&D = \$1,600</p>		<u>(\$000)</u>	Family Planning Devel. & Eval.	4,160*	Family Planning Services	6,065	Voluntary Surgical Steril (VSC)	3,550	Population Policy Studies	775	Training	<u>2,450</u>		<u>\$17,000</u>		
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**SUMMARY
FRAMEWORK**

Life of Project:
From FY 78 to FY 82
Total US Funding _____
Date Prepared: October 5, 1976

MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Surveys, mini-census, extensive analyses of existing data, review of research projects coordinated by BKKBN and conducted by Bureau of Statistics, Social and Economic Research Institute, Faculty of Public Health, Demographic Institute and others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1976 Intercensal Population Survey - 1981 Census of Population 	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <p>Continued high GOI commitment to rapid fertility reduction as evidenced by population policy and budgetary support to fertility reduction efforts. Continued willingness on the part of the GOI to innovate and experiment in order to extend and improve family planning services.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyses of new acceptor, clinic revisit and contraceptive use data derived from the BKKBN service statistics systems. - Surveys of contraceptive prevalence and continuation rates. - 1976 Intercensal Population Survey - 1981 Census of Population - Special surveys and analyses 	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program will continue to receive GOI moral and financial support. - BKKBN continued willingness to pioneer in pilot testing and experimentation in order to broaden and improve the delivery of family planning services. - Continued assistance from USAID and other donors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of BKKBN data system to include acceptor and logistic data. - BKKBN reports and analyses. - Special evaluations and surveys. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <p>GOI willing to continue to promote the village family planning program. Continued willingness to intervene at the village and sub-village level.</p>
<p>Review of annual Project Agreements, PIO/Ts, PIO/Cs, PIO/Ps and LOAs. Review of annual PARS.</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued availability of funds, commodities and staff necessary to realize and evaluate these inputs. - Continued USG support for population growth control efforts in Indonesia.