

9320655004201

932-0655
PD-AAG-852 ①

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET	1. TRANSACTION CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">A</div> A ADD C CHANGE D DELETE	PP 2. DOCUMENT CODE 3
--	---	---------------------------------

3. COUNTRY ENTITY Interregional	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------------	--

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">932-0655</div>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL DSB	B. CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">7</div>	7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">Population Development Planning</div>
---	--------------------------------------	---	--

8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">84</div>	9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">79</div> B. QUARTER <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">4</div> C. FINAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">82</div> (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
---	--

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 -						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	2,000		2,000	5,400		5,400
(GRANT)						
(LOAN)						
OTHER U.S. 1.						
OTHER U.S. 2.						
MOST COUNTRY						
OTHER DONOR(S)						
TOTALS	2,000		2,000	5,400		5,400

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY <u>79</u>		H. 2ND FY <u>80</u>		K. 3RD FY <u>81</u>	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) PN	J420	420		2,000		1,000		1,800	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				2,000		1,000		1,800	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY <u>82</u>		O. 5TH FY <u>83</u>		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVAL. UATION SCHEDULED
	D. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1) PN	600		-		5,400		MM YY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">03 82</div>
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS		600		-	5,400		

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

1 BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE SIGNATURE <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">R. T. Ravenholt</div>	15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/ W. OR FOR AID/ W DOCUMENTS. DATE OF DISTRIBUTION DATE SIGNED MM DD YY
---	--

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET	Cover
PART I. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	
A. Purposes	1
B. Description of Services	1
C. Background	1
D. Focus on Development Planners	4
E. The Need for Services	4
F. Methodology	5
G. Specific Tools and Techniques	6
H. Skills	6
I. Data	6
J. Countries, Institutions, Researchers	6
K. Country Plans of Action	7
L. Project Resources	7
M. Relation to Other DS/POP/PPD Projects	9
PART II. PROJECT ANALYSES	
A. Technical Analysis	10
B. Financial Plan	11
C. Social Consequences and Benefits Incidence	11
D. Economic Analysis	13
E. Feasibility	13
F. Minimum Criteria for Selection of Host Country Collaborators	14
G. Spread Effects	14
H. Contractor Characteristics	14
I. Project Implementation Plan	15
J. Model Country Implementation Plan	15
K. Evaluation Plan	17
L. Conditions, Covenants, Negotiating Status	17
M. A.I.D. Processing Schedule	17
ANNEXES	
1. Environmental Threshold Determination	
2. Project Checklist	
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	
Project Design Summary Logical Framework	2
Figure 1. Direction of Project Impact	8
Table 1. Estimated Professional Labor Requirements from Contractor and Consultants for Project Components, All Years	9
Table 2. Population/Development Planning Project (932-0655) Direct and Indirect Costs for Project Components (All Years) and for total Project by Fiscal Year of Expenditures	12
Table 3. Population Development Planning Project (932-0655) Estimated Expenditures by Project Component, FY 1980-1984	13
Table 4. Implementation Schedule for Population Development Project (932-0655) Activities	16

POPULATION DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROJECT PAPER

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT*

A. Purposes

1. To incorporate demographic considerations in the development planning process of 15-20 African, Asian and Near Eastern countries.
2. To raise the levels of awareness and sensitivity of development planners to the potential impacts of population growth on alternative resource allocations for socio-economic development.

B. Description of Services

Training and technical assistance will include the following kinds of economic-demographic analysis with special emphasis on documenting and elucidating potentially adverse consequences of rapid population growth for the attainment of specific development targets.

1. Projections of demographically sensitive aggregate measurements such as demand for social services, employment, capital requirements and food imports under alternative demographic assumptions.
2. The application of economic analysis in specific countries to study economic and demographic trade-offs implicit in defined policy objectives, e.g., the relationship between the rate of population growth and the rate of growth of per capita income.
3. Projections of the potential impact of development plans on migration, fertility and mortality.
4. Cost-effectiveness studies of alternative ways for governments to lower fertility, e.g., comparisons of the cost of fertility reduction through the provision of additional schooling for females versus provision of contraceptives.

C. Background

This project has evolved out of the work of population economists over the past twenty-five years. During the early 1960s professional economists initiated study and discussion of the economic benefit to be realized in the developing world through slower population growth. Employing elementary economic-demographic models (linking demographic projections to conventional economic growth models), these studies estimated the value of an averted birth

* / See "Project Design Summary, Logical Framework", p. 2.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY,
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK.
Date Prepared 6/7/79

Project Title: Population Development Planning
Project Number: 932-0655

Period: FY 79 to FY 84
Total U.S. Funding \$5.4 miln.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	External Factors																																																																												
<p><u>Goal</u></p> <p>Development of LDC policies and programs for reducing population growth rates</p>	<p><u>Measures of Goal Achievement</u></p> <p>1. Anti-natalist laws/practices in effect, for example: a) legal age of marriage is higher. b) majority of children in school and most of them (boys and girls) obtain some secondary-level education. c) job opportunities available to women in most occupations.</p> <p>2. Public and private FP programs offering wide availability of fertility control methods.</p>	<p>Legal statutes, social statistics, etc.</p>	<p>Continuous high level LDC interest in and commitment to slowing population growth rate.</p> <p>A better understanding of population dynamics will lead to the development of more effective policies and programs.</p>																																																																												
<p><u>Project Purpose</u></p> <p>1. Incorporate demographic considerations in the development planning process of selected LDCs in Africa, Asia, and the Near East.</p> <p>2. Increase the awareness and sensitivity of LDC development planners to the potential impacts of population growth on alternative resource allocations for socio-economic development.</p>	<p><u>End of Project Status/Conditions</u></p> <p>Development plans in 3-10 LDCs reflect demographic analyses and other research on interrelationships of population with development.</p> <p>LDCs conducting regular programs of research on population and other social variables. (5-10 LDCs).</p> <p>Planners routinely examining development options in terms of impact on fertility, mortality, and migration. (15-20 LDCs).</p>	<p>Development planning documents.</p> <p>Research reports</p> <p>Evaluations</p>	<p>LDC has made policy determination that development plans should take account of demographic variables.</p> <p>LDC budget support of research, and staff in planning ministries (or cells).</p>																																																																												
<p><u>Outputs</u></p> <p><u>Training</u> In-country U.S./3d Country <i>Long term</i></p> <p><u>Research and Development Planning Techniques</u> (Studies /Seminars)</p> <p><u>Publications</u></p> <p><u>Technical Assistance</u></p>	<p><u>Magnitude of Output</u></p> <p>120 seminars (4,800 persons), 55 workshops (800 persons) 20 persons</p> <p>40 subprojects</p> <p>40 (types of publication tbd*)</p> <p>20 LDCs (no. of organizations - tbd*)</p>	<p>Project Reports</p> <p>Evaluations</p>	<p>LDC government commitment to planning as means of achieving social and economic development.</p>																																																																												
<p><u>Inputs</u></p> <p>Five year contract through RFP</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="301 1346 1124 1610"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Item</th> <th colspan="6">Expenditures/Year (\$1,000)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>80</th> <th>81</th> <th>82</th> <th>83</th> <th>84</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel</td> <td>135</td> <td>180</td> <td>198</td> <td>207</td> <td>180</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultants</td> <td>48</td> <td>80</td> <td>92</td> <td>100</td> <td>80</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supplies & Equipment</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>20</td> <td>5</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Direct Costs</td> <td>57</td> <td>76</td> <td>114</td> <td>135</td> <td>98</td> <td>480</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training</td> <td>44</td> <td>176</td> <td>264</td> <td>264</td> <td>132</td> <td>880</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subcontracts</td> <td>42</td> <td>124</td> <td>248</td> <td>248</td> <td>162</td> <td>824</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indirect</td> <td>184</td> <td>285</td> <td>373</td> <td>389</td> <td>285</td> <td>1,516</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>595</td> <td>1,006</td> <td>1,374</td> <td>1,423</td> <td>1,002</td> <td>5,400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Expenditures/Year (\$1,000)						80	81	82	83	84	Total	Personnel	135	180	198	207	180	900	Consultants	48	80	92	100	80	400	Supplies & Equipment	25	25	25	20	5	100	Other Direct Costs	57	76	114	135	98	480	Travel	60	60	60	60	60	300	Training	44	176	264	264	132	880	Subcontracts	42	124	248	248	162	824	Indirect	184	285	373	389	285	1,516	Total	595	1,006	1,374	1,423	1,002	5,400	<p><u>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</u></p> <p>*tbd - to be determined.</p>	<p>*tbd - to be determined.</p>	<p><u>LDC Inputs</u></p> <p>LDCs are to provide planning office personnel, local facilities, and other local support.</p> <p>DS/POP/PDD, 7.VI.79</p>
Item		Expenditures/Year (\$1,000)																																																																													
	80	81	82	83	84	Total																																																																									
Personnel	135	180	198	207	180	900																																																																									
Consultants	48	80	92	100	80	400																																																																									
Supplies & Equipment	25	25	25	20	5	100																																																																									
Other Direct Costs	57	76	114	135	98	480																																																																									
Travel	60	60	60	60	60	300																																																																									
Training	44	176	264	264	132	880																																																																									
Subcontracts	42	124	248	248	162	824																																																																									
Indirect	184	285	373	389	285	1,516																																																																									
Total	595	1,006	1,374	1,423	1,002	5,400																																																																									

and projected the more rapid growth of per capita income that would follow fertility declines. In FY 68, this work entered its first applied stage when it undertook to translate the academic discussions and studies of the previous years into projects supportive of Title X Population Programs. Specifically, a basic economic-demographic computer model was developed by GE-TEMPO together with a set of booklets which described economic-demographic interactions and argued that limitation of population growth created significant potential economic benefits to countries practicing such control.

In the early 1970s the continuing economic analysis of population growth focused more sharply on the different growth experiences of particular countries and sought to define more precisely the consequences of rapid population growth for various sectors, such as education, health, etc. A related effort to identify and measure the feedback of various sorts of developmental change (female education, for example) on fertility was also enlarged and expanded. In FY 72-73 this work moved to a second stage in which expert teams were recruited to adapt the general economic-demographic model to specific country settings. Sectors of particular importance were examined in detail in these country studies. Project activity also expanded to study how and to what extent the achievement of higher levels of development would, in turn, affect fertility patterns.

The World Population Conference of 1974 further sharpened the focus. In Paragraph 95 of the World Plan of Action developed during the Conference, the following practical step was urged on all signatories:

"Population measures and programs should be integrated into comprehensive social and economic plans and programs and this integration should be reflected in the goals, instrumentalities and organizations for planning within the countries. In general, it is suggested that a unit dealing with population aspects be created and placed at a high level of the national administrative structure...."

The emphasis of this recommendation is on equipping development planning units with relevant demographic expertise.

In response, A.I.D. began during FY 75-76 to direct activity toward helping economic development planners take account of demographic variables.* These actions included collaborative studies of planning issues in a limited set of 5 countries, training programs for development planners in economic-demographic analysis techniques, and a pilot effort to inject the same analysis into the assessment of AID bilateral development assistance activities.

An AID evaluation team, assisted by an outside contractor, conducted a formal evaluation of the project in late 1977. The contractor completed only a

*Under "Population/Economic Growth Analysis (932-0516) with GE-TEMPO.

part of the task and accordingly issued a partial report. The AID team held an oral review of the partial evaluation but did not issue any written report. Consequently, the evaluation was of only limited value in developing the new project.

Nevertheless, with the aid of previous in-house evaluations and those portions of the evaluation contractor's report which were considered adequate, we arrived at the following new directions:

- a) The DS/POP contractor should not perform general studies with his core staff nor should he work on development of general purpose models.
- b) Activities should be strictly focused on country-specific problems and issues, and maximize use of host country personnel.
- c) The project's goals should be relatively modest and capable of attainment given the limited resources and means available to the contractor. The measure of success may not be a change in population policy; the causal chain is too difficult to trace and one cannot contract to change a policy directly.
- d) Acceptance by many governments of the desirability of planning for and encouraging demographic change reduces the need for contractors to spend a great deal of time and energy making the general economic case for fertility control. Rather the focus can and should be on imparting techniques of planning and analysis which, if properly assimilated, will assist governments to develop more effective programs to reduce population growth.

D. Focus on Development Planners

Thus, the desired end-product of the new project is the creation of a generation of development planners who take account of demographic variables as they fashion development plans. For example, they would be able to identify and make projections of target populations for development programs, assess the value for development objectives of lower fertility, demonstrate concern for the relationship of long-run prospects to shorter-run objectives, consider the way in which a variety of development actions can contribute to fertility decline and conversely, how fertility decline can contribute to the achievement of a variety of development objectives. The project aims to enhance planning skills in such a way that they engender attitudes that lead LDC planners to advocate inclusion of demographic considerations in the development planning process. At the project's conclusion, this concept should have become institutionalized in those countries where the project operates, with a permanent group or cell of trained professionals carrying on development planning with a demographic bias.

E. The Need for Services

During the course of the initial project, it was discovered that many LDCs had research units attached to planning offices which were capable of conducting demographic research. When planners were asked why greater use

was not made of this capacity in carrying out demographic research relevant to formulating plans, most replied that the data were too scarce or too unreliable to support meaningful policy conclusions.

This universal complaint has had considerable validity and, in fact, AID and other international agencies are currently engaged in extensive efforts to improve demographic statistics. But government demands for more and better data continue to grow, data improve only slowly and with great effort, and in the meantime, policy decisions must be made. This is where the present project weighs in. We are primarily concerned with augmenting capability for analysis and policy formulation (of the type which the UN regards as one of the major remaining bottlenecks to implementation of the World Plan of Action) using methods of analysis suited to the existing serious data constraints.

In addition, development banks in both Asia and Africa have shown interest in drawing on the capability of such a centrally supported resource in explicating the consequences of changing levels of fertility on development plans.

In a 1976 survey of country activities, the UN concluded that:

"Experience clearly shows, however, that the existence of research means is not a sufficient prerequisite for the successful formulation of rational population policies and their integration in an over-all development plan. There is a need for institutional machinery that can apply the results of research to the formulation and integration of population policies.

In many developing countries, the adoption of a central planning system has made it theoretically possible to integrate demographic factors in the formulation of development policies. While the institutional conditions appear to be fairly favourable, considerable improvements must still be made with regard to the necessary techniques and procedures for identifying the policy options open to Governments."

F. Methodology

The technical strategy of the project calls for close collaboration with planning technicians located in planning agencies or cells of developing countries. Where relationships with the government planning body or bodies cannot be worked out at this time, the project will try to build a resource group of demographically informed planners in an influential advisory group—similar in influence, for instance, to the Brookings Institution vis-a-vis the U.S. Government.

The principal means by which this strategy will be implemented will be technical consultation and advice provided by the contractors to the countries. As required by each country situation, this effort will be supplemented by other project resources enumerated in this paper: Subcontracts will be initiated by the contractors with local institutions to

conduct studies, conduct/participate in seminars and, in general, assist in implementing needed local actions; work agreements with individual local researchers or supportive staff studies by the contractors themselves will be carried out to fill knowledge gaps identified during the development of country strategies or implementation of country action plans; short-term training sessions will also be called for and conducted in the form of on-the-job consultation/demonstrations or workshops to instruct local technicians in country or on a regional basis on the application and use of economic-demographic analytical techniques and tools.

G. Specific Tools and Techniques

Consequences Analysis: Existing models can be adapted to specific country situations to demonstrate the economic advantages of slowing population growth for various sectors of the economy.

Trade-off Analysis: The cost of slowing population growth can be compared with the gains from lowered demand for government-sponsored social services.

Population Impact Analysis: The consequences for population growth of alternative development budgets can be studied.

Cost-Effectiveness Studies: Studies can be undertaken to investigate the relative economic efficiency and impact of direct interventions to lower fertility, e.g., family planning programs compared to other actions which may increase motivation to limit fertility.

H. Skills

In order to understand the above techniques and tools, it is necessary to be able to make and use simple demographic projections, understand simple macroeconomic projection models, and understand the rudiments of cost-effectiveness analysis. In those countries where these skills are inadequate, it will be necessary to provide technical assistance and on-the-job training for planning personnel.

I. Data

The project will be strongly biased toward the utilization of existing data rather than the collection of new data.

J. Countries, Institutions, Researchers

From FY 1979 through FY 1984, the project is expected to reach approximately 15-20 African, Asian, and Near Eastern countries in one manner or another (see "Methodology" section).

This selection will be based on the following criteria: (a) availability and qualification of at least one local technician located within an indigenous institution, or an independent researcher (with a minimum of a university degree in economics, demography or related discipline) who is working in a planning capacity in the LDC or is in an advisory role to the LDC planners; (b) the apparent potential of the intended actions to influence planning processes; (c) ranking of the prospective target country or region with respect to overall AID priorities.

The selection of countries and institutions for involvement in the project will be made in consultation and coordination with DS/POP functional and geographical divisions, with AID technical and regional offices and U.S. Missions overseas, as may be appropriate. Also sub-projects will be reviewed with the above parties at both the early and final stages of their development. Each subcontract will be reviewed by the DS/POP Project Officer in consultation with the Regional Bureau, after USAID has given its concurrence. The Project Officer will recommend approval to the Contract Officer

K. Country Plans of Action

Country programs will be developed by the contractor in consultation with the host governments and LDC institutions/researchers, as well as with AID/W and U.S. Missions. Each plan will necessarily be tailored to the particular country's and AID/W's needs and capacities.

An all-encompassing actic. plan cannot be designed to suit all target countries. However, the program designed and implemented in Colombia illustrates the kinds of activities that can be programmed and carried out.

Beginning in 1972, a number of subcontracts with the Colombia Regional Center for Population (CCRP) were undertaken. The CCRP first adapted economic-demographic models to the Colombian situation, then conducted studies with follow-up seminars to convey the implications of their results to government officials, particularly those working in the Planning Ministry, and influential members of the private sectors. As a follow-up, CCRP is designing/ conducting a series of workshops on the application and use of the economic-demographic techniques and tools for local technicians and their supervisors.

L. Project Resources*

To assist the contractor in achieving the project purpose and to supplement his technical advice, he will have access to the following resources, to be utilized as appropriate to each country situation. The direction of project impacts can also be described diagrammatically (see Figure 1).

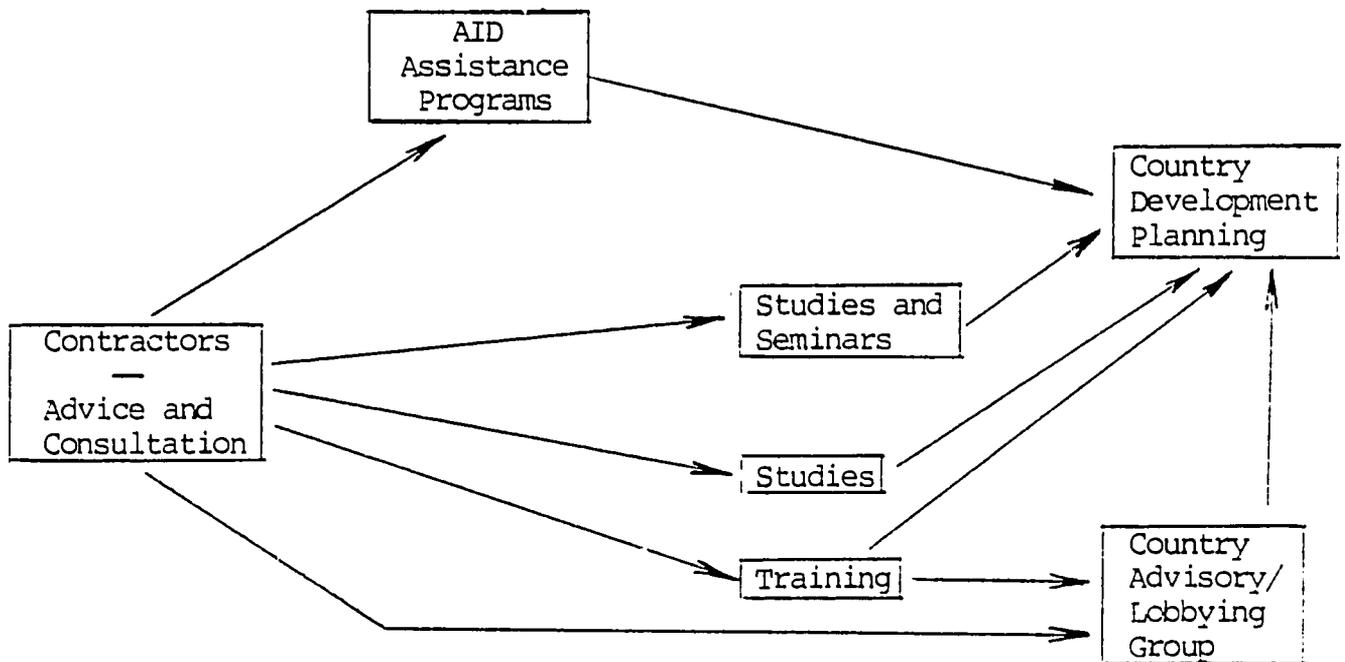
(a) Studies/Seminars: Local institutions will be subcontracted to conduct studies, to conduct/participate in follow-up seminars and, in general, to assist in implementing needed local actions. The CCRP, for example, conducted a number of studies on such topics as maternal and child health, education, nutrition, migration, family planning and changes in real wages. They also conducted and participated in 21 seminars dealing with the results of their studies and reached members of the National Planning Office, various other federal ministries, the Municipal Planning Offices of Medellin, the Colombian National University, the National Association of Financial Institutions, the Javeriana University, the Colombian Association of Electronic Computation and Operations Research, the Latin American Association of Newsmen for Development.

*See PART II, Section B, Financial Analysis, for budget information.

(b) Technical Assistance: In general, two kinds of technical analysis embody this concern for demographic variables in the planning process. One of these employs economic-demographic models suitable for computer analysis. While no new basic model development is envisioned under the project, some additional elaboration of the available models is anticipated in adapting them to the particular concerns of each country.

(c) Training: The process of building in-country expertise requires training. The training package included in this project consists of support for on-the-job training projects in which planning technicians are supported in analyzing development issues from the perspective of their interaction with demographic variables. Long-term training for planning technicians will also be available in the U. S. or third countries under this project wherever considered necessary to achieve the project purpose of strengthening and improving the quality of development planning.

FIGURE 1. DIRECTION OF PROJECT IMPACT



A measure of input for these resources is shown in Table 1. Additional human resources inputs will take place (for example, subcontract activities), but these cannot be estimated at this time.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED PROFESSIONAL LABOR REQUIREMENTS
FROM CONTRACTOR AND CONSULTANTS FOR PROJECT COMPONENTS, ALL YEARS

Source	Study Projects	Seminars	T.A. to Planners	Training		TOTAL
				In-Country	U.S. or 3d Country	
			(person years)			
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>32</u>
Contractor <u>1/</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>
Consultants <u>2/</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>9</u>

1/ Based on \$52,000/person year for salaries, fringe, and overhead. Assumes personnel costs, direct and indirect, are 90% professional and 10% clerical.

2/ Based on \$55,000/person year. Assumes professional personnel costs are 80% of consultant costs.

M. Relation to Other DS/POP/PDD Projects

The Population and Development Planning project provides a valuable complement to ongoing and proposed projects of the Population Policy Development Division. Among these other projects are the following:

1. The RAPID project (Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development, 932-0637) as undertaken by the Futures Group employs computer-based technology for country-specific presentations of the interrelationships between population and development goals as defined by individual countries. It provides multiple presentations for influential people in a host country, including USAID and Embassy officials. The Population Development Planning project is one of several approaches proposed as follow-up to RAPID in-country presentations.
2. The Population Policy Analysis project (932-0635) contracted with Battelle Memorial Institute has the aim of stimulating population policy development in LDC countries by supporting a broad number of activities such as social science research, seminars and newsletters. Although Battelle's activities are not specifically addressed to development planners, the potential for overlap of subject matter with the new project does exist; consequently, A.I.D. must exercise careful coordination of the work of the two contractors. However, it should be noted that 0635 does not attempt to develop trained cadres of development planners.
3. The projects in social science research, particularly that of the National Academy of Sciences (Study of Determinants of Fertility Change, 932-0643) and the on-going subprojects under Social Science Research on the Determinants and Consequences of Fertility (932-0616), follow the approach of legitimization of population policy by identifying and researching topics of interest to host country scholars. As such, these projects are targeted for different audiences and use an altogether different strategy in attempting to create a favorable

climate for population policy development. The Development Planning project shares with these on-going projects the goal of developing favorable population policies, but not the final means by which this goal is achieved.

PART II. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Technical Analysis

The economic development process involves a continued series of public decisions to use the available resources to accomplish priority public goals. Development planning occurs insofar as these decisions, separately and/or collectively, become systematic and have internally consistent rationales. The point of this definition of development planning is to deny, on the one hand, that everything formally called development planning should be taken at face value and, on the other hand, to affirm that some development efforts are, in fact, defined and guided by a planned allocation of resources. Granting that the techniques of development planning need monumental improvement, it is still true that planned decisions are usually preferable to unplanned ones insofar as the planning process submits the rationales behind actions to scrutiny and enables public officials to see and weigh the impact of one action on a variety of others.

The project assists development planners to take account of the impact of population growth on the development process. The basic premise is that the input of development planners to development policy and program decisions is critical. However, in many countries development planning is often an empty exercise to rationalize (or paste together) decisions that were already made in an arbitrary and uncoordinated manner. Development planning is rarely rigorous; the published plan is a patchwork of separately crafted sectoral pieces, loosely stitched together. The project, therefore, is basically sound inasmuch as it assumes that policy can be affected through assistance to development planners.

The major considerations that bear on this issue are the following:

1. This project recognizes that capricious factors override systematic planning and play a large or dominant role in many development decisions. Even in developed countries, major decisions have mixed roots in both systematic management and arbitrary political rationales. This project stresses the institutionalization of systematic thinking about population issues among public officials with planning responsibilities. At any point in time, powerful and arbitrary leaders can override the wisdom of their staffs. For the most part, however, the premises about development that get embodied in institutions establish the range within which decisions are made. A leader who finds that his generation of public officials takes it for granted that population growth impacts are an integral part of responsible decision-making is likely to turn in other directions in exercising capricious judgment. The project has no pretensions of winning confrontations with strong leaders who currently dismiss population growth as a serious national problem. It does, however, propose to undermine the bureaucratic support for this premise and build a professional body of opinion in government that will make such views politically untenable at some point.

2. The project has modest but realistic objectives. It takes time to build analytic capacity that is self-sustaining and that has a measurable influence on the decision-making process. Some false starts are inevitable, adding to the time required to achieve the project purpose. The project does not take on the world, but only a small set of countries so that a critical mass of resources can be brought to bear on each case.

3. The project is directed towards development planners wherever they are situated in government. Where planning decisions are really made in separate ministries, these planning units are the targets of project action. Where the planning ministry is dominant, this is the target. And where other ministries effectively carry out planning functions—e.g., ministry of finance—the focus shifts again. Each country's planning effort poses a distinct problem for project strategy.

B. Financial Plan

1. A.I.D. Funding. DS will fund the project as follows:

<u>FY</u>	<u>Obligations</u> (Millions)
1979	\$2.0
1980	1.0
1981	1.8
1982	0.6
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$5.4</u>

Complementary efforts through other A.I.D. contracts will be supported through the budgets of those contracts. In addition, USAIDs wishing to use bilateral funds to support country activities are encouraged to do so.

2. Other Funding. Host country organizations are expected to provide their personnel and the use of local facilities including some data, local language materials, and related support.

3. Project Expenditures. Estimated project expenditures are shown in Tables 2 and 3. Some allowance for inflation was included in the distribution by slightly skewing the figures toward the later years. Under "Direct Costs," the "Miscellaneous" category makes provision for minor contingencies.

C. Social Consequences and Benefit Incidence

The project will create a corps of specialists in long-term development planning which will represent a net addition to the planning expertise of cooperating countries. Insofar as the project generates attention to demographic variables in a variety of ministries, it also creates additional potential bases of support for public family planning efforts. The only groups threatened by the project activity are those ideologically opposed to public measures to slow population growth.

TABLE 2. POPULATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROJECT (932-0655)
 DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS FOR PROJECT COMPONENTS (ALL YEARS) AND
 FOR TOTAL PROJECT BY FISCAL YEAR OF EXPENDITURES
 (Figures in \$1,000)

Item	Total	Project Components, All Years					Expenditures				
		Study Projects	Seminars	T.A. to Planners	Training		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
					In-Country	U.S. or 3d Country					
<u>Direct Costs</u>											
Salaries	750	300	150	187	75	38	113	150	165	173	150
Fringe (at 20%)	150	60	30	38	15	7	22	30	33	34	30
Subtotal, Personnel	900	360	180	225	90	45	135	130	198	207	180
Consultants	400	80	120	160	40	--	48	80	92	100	80
Supplies & Equipment	100	45	25	10	15	5	25	25	25	20	5
Data Processing	350	175	50	125	--	--	35	52	88	105	70
Publications	30	12	12	3	3	--	2	4	6	10	8
Miscellaneous	100	30	20	25	15	10	20	20	20	20	20
Subtotal (O.D.C.)	480	217	82	153	18	10	57	76	114	135	98
Travel	300	60	30	60	30	120	60	60	60	60	60
Subtotal (for 50% overhead)	2,180	762	437	608	193	180	325	421	489	522	423
Training*	880	--	--	--	480	400	44	176	264	264	132
Subcontracts	824	206	206	206	206	--	42	124	248	248	162
Subtotal (for 25% overhead)	1,704	206	206	206	686	400	86	300	512	512	294
Total Direct Costs	3,884	968	643	814	879	580	411	721	1,001	1,034	717
<u>Indirect Costs</u>											
At 50% rate	1,090	381	218a/	304	97b/	90	162a/	210a/	245b/	261	212b/
At 25% rate	426	52b/	52b/	52b/	172b/	100	22b/	75	128	128	73a/
Total Indirect Costs	1,516	433b/	270	356b/	269b/	190	184	285	373	389	285
Grand Total	5,400	1,401b/	913	1,170b/	1,148b/	770	595	1,006	1,374	1,423	1,002

a/ Rounded downward to nearest number.

b/ Rounded upward to nearest number.

*Training not embodied in other categories

TABLE 3. POPULATION DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROJECT (932-0655)
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT COMPONENT, FY 1980-1984
(in \$1,000)

Component	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Total
Study Projects	141	220	312	430	298 ^{a/}	1,401 ^{a/}
Seminars	91	95	205	242	280	913
Tech. Assistance	242	304	262	255	107 ^{a/}	1,170 ^{a/}
Training	121	387	595	496	319	1,918
In-Country	(111)	(302)	(356)	(259)	(118 ^{a/})	(1,148 ^{a/})
U.S./3d Country	(10)	(83)	(239)	(237)	(201)	(770)
Total	595	1,006	1,374	1,423	1,002 ^{b/}	5,400 ^{b/}

a/ Rounded upward.

b/ Components exceed this total because of rounding error.

D. Economic Analysis

This project must be assessed in terms of its cost-effectiveness. As it is not a revenue-producing project, however, it does not readily lend itself to cost-benefit analysis. The economic gain to be derived from this project is essentially the choice of a more productive growth path for the nations involved. By systematically building demographic factors into the planning process, resources can be allocated more efficiently and accelerated growth in economic well-being can be secured.

While the expected improvement in development performance can be roughly quantified, it would be an exaggeration to attribute it solely to the project activity. In short, significant economic benefits are associated with national growth paths that lead to declining fertility; the project is designed to move countries towards these kinds of growth paths by reshaping the growth models that influence development planning decisions.

E. Feasibility

The target groups for this project are the existing bodies of technically qualified persons engaged in development planning or in an advisory role to development planners. They work in existing organizations. The maximum structural change implied by the project is the creation of specialized units in government or in existing advisory groups. The motivation for participation should be more than adequate. Target groups will be persuaded that the project activities can make a significant contribution to national development efforts, that it can help them monitor a wider range of development activities, and that they will be better able to respond to a continuing series of UN inquiries regarding implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. The desire to compete successfully with the achievements of other countries in this field will provide an additional spur.

At the time of the most recently published survey of government compliance with the World Plan of Action, the UN found that only 17 out of 144 developing countries made use of research carried out by institutions having a specific function with regard to demographic research. Yet, the majority had some sort of socio-economic research capability within the government. These facts indicated that the potential demand for the project's services is very great.

F. Minimum Selection Criteria for Selection of Host Country Collaborators

The minimum requirements for individual participation have been established by earlier experience which has identified an ample pool of potential participants. These requirements are: a bachelor's degree or equivalent, with training in economics, demography, and/or statistics; and involvement in official development planning or in an advisory organization. The principal obstacles to the achievement of the project purposes come from those ideologically opposed to public interventions to control fertility in order to promote development. Wherever these opponents of the project activities are dominant, a different approach is required. In the face of such opposition, a preferred strategy is to present the problems of population growth as an obstacle to other development objectives and to expose officials to analysis of this problem in various forums and through modes of communication that enable them to change their previous public postures gracefully. The basic strategy is to supply fresh slants on the problem in forms that they can appropriate as their own discovery and possession. In these cases, close collaboration with the RAPID project will be emphasized.

G. Spread Effects

The project is designed to have two kinds of in-country spread effects. On the one hand, the project seeks to insert useful ideas and analytic procedures into influential technical groups, in or out of government. If the ministry of planning is very influential, and if it accepts the procedure of considering demographic interactions with development efforts, other ministries of lesser influence will want to acquire similar technical expertise.

Selection of countries for these activities will be made in consultation and coordination with appropriate U.S. Missions, AID technical and regional offices, and other DS/POP area and functional divisions. While it is recognized that high priority countries (i.e., countries with the most pressing population growth problem) would normally receive first attention, countries of lower priority which present good opportunities will also be included in this project.

H. Contractor Characteristics

Contractor characteristics are somewhat flexible as long as the project's purposes can be accomplished. Nevertheless, experience has shown that the following skills and experience are very useful, if not essential:

1. Staff: The Staff will consist of at least 4 to 6 professional social scientists with Ph.D. level training, including at least 3 economists with training and experience in demography and simulation modeling. Language skills are required in French and are highly desirable in Arabic. Staff must be available for frequent travel.

2. Experience: The contractor should have experience working and contracting in Africa, Asia, and the Near East. Prior experience with AID is also desirable although not essential.

I. Implementation Plan

This project is composed of a group of related activities implemented according to field needs (see Table 4). These activities result from the contractor's development of subcontracts with indigenous planning institutions, together with the technical work required to support and monitor subcontracts in the field. Other activities involve a set of consultant agreements with indigenous experts with contractor technical support of the consultants.

As the project is implemented, a modified implementation plan will be developed for each consistent group of activities. These networks are not proposed as preconditions for implementing actions but as essential management tools for monitoring a complex body of activities. For instance, a subcontract will require a plan that shows the critical points at which actions must be completed if the desired outputs are to emerge.

An in-country research project will have an implementation plan that indicates the critical points of review and modification. To sum up, the implementation plan is necessarily stated in terms of the activity component; however, this implies a series of detailed activities that will be developed as the project progresses towards the desired outputs. There will be one contractor for the project acquired through the competitive process. Initial efforts will concentrate on those countries in which population/development activities are already underway or which have expressed an interest in becoming involved in the future. These include Egypt, the Sudan, Jordan, Syria, and Cameroon.

Additional clients will be developed with the help of other contracts administered by the Population Policy Development Division. These contracts are designed to increase awareness of population issues in the developing countries but are not equipped or responsible for providing technical assistance. The contracts include those with Battelle and the Futures Group.

J. Model Country Implementation Plan

It should be recognized from the start that this project, in order to succeed, must incorporate a large measure of creative and spontaneous responses to specific country opportunities as they arise, and that the particular style of

TABLE 4. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR POPULATION DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (932-0655) ACTIVITIES

Activity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Study Projects Initiated.	5	10	20	5	0
Seminars.	8	12	30	40	30
Tech. Assistance (assignments). .	12	16	13	13	5
Training					
Workshops	4	15	17	12	6
Long-term training completed. .	0	0	4	8	12
(persons)					

of operation will depend to a considerable degree on the special strengths of the contractor. The following is a hypothetical model implementation plan which does not correspond to actual experience in any one country. Indeed, we expect the pattern to be different in each case using the wide range of options described on page 4 and 5. The illustrative example below presumes a country which has not previously had an activity such as the ones provided by this project.

Stage ONE: Contractor identifies persons in the country who are involved in population or planning and are sufficiently trained in technical demographic and economic skills to understand the nature of economic demographic interactions. Through USAID and other contacts, the contractor will schedule a reconnaissance visit to the country in order to recruit local collaborators for workshops, studies or seminars. In conjunction with these collaborators, USAID personnel or other AID contractors, he will identify key planning issues in which population may be expected to play a major role, e.g., school construction, food imports. He will then formulate a specific work plan for the next 12 to 18 months.

Stage TWO: During this stage the activities of the contractor will center around supporting and monitoring in-country research or resources to analyze the problem or set of problems, acquire or synthesize necessary data, and/or train operational personnel in the skills necessary to accomplish the above tasks. Subcontracts or work agreements will be written to cover local costs. Visits back and forth between contractor and host country personnel will be fairly frequent, i.e., quarterly. Contractor personnel may be stationed in-country for extended TDYs (4 to 12 months).

Stage THREE: Study findings which bear on the previously targeted planning issues will be packaged and disseminated in the most appropriate manner to insure maximum impact on policy. Activities which have proven useful in the past have been:

Seminars presenting findings, discussing issues, and laying out agendas for further research. Ideally, such seminars should include policy makers as well as technicians and researchers.

- Workshops for more junior technicians to learn skills and simultaneously apply them to a relevant issue.
- Press releases.
- Seminars for professional or lobbying groups.
- White papers.
- Books and journal articles.
- Slide presentations for high officials of both the host country and of the official American community.

The time frame of this model implementation plan is from two to three years for a given country. Activities can be lengthened or shortened as appropriate to the local situation.

K. Evaluation Plan

Two evaluations will be conducted during the five years of this project to review past performance, to take note of the activity's progress at the time of the respective appraisals, and to assess future requirements and direction in the area of economic-demographic analyses.

The first evaluation will be carried out 30 months after the project is initiated and will be an intensive examination of the project activities. It will assess the timeliness and nature of the achievement of project outputs as projected in the implementation schedule. As well, it will suggest new or modified actions to be taken to attain project purpose, if so required.

The second evaluation will take place during the 57th month of this project and will be of the intensive type. Consideration will center around the end-of-project conditions, as stated in this Paper and on the degree to which the project has met the recommendations of the intensive evaluation. Moreover, the impact of this project, as it relates to AID population interests, will be an important, if not indispensable consideration.

The Africa, Asia, and Near East Bureaus will be invited to participate in all country evaluations. USAIDs are encouraged to participate in the evaluation process. USAID requests for special evaluations of in-country project activities will be accommodated.

L. Conditions, Covenants, Negotiating Status None.

M. A.I.D. Processing Schedule

AA/DS Approval	15.VI.79
Submission of PIO/T to SER/CM	18.VI.79
Issuance of RFP	27.VI.79
Closing date for receipt of responses to RFP	15.VIII.79
Technical Review of Proposals Completed by DS/POP	31.VIII.79
Cost Review completed by SER/CM	7.IX.79
Signing of contract	30.IX.79

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DETERMINATION

TO: AA/DSB

FROM: DS/POP, R.T. Ravenholt

SUBJECT: Environmental Threshold Determination

Project Title: Population Development Planning

Project #: 932-0655

Specific Activity (if applicable) _____

REFERENCE: Initial Environmental/Examination (IEE) contained in
attached paper dated _____

I recommend that you make the following determination:

 X 1. The proposed agency action is not a major Federal action which will have a significant effect on the human environment.

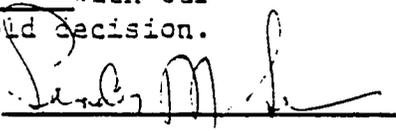
 2. The proposed agency action is a major Federal action which will have a significant effect on the human environment, and:

 a. An Environmental Assessment is required; or

 b. An Environmental Impact Statement is required.

The cost of and schedule for this requirement is fully described in the referenced document.

 3. Our environmental examination is not complete. We will submit the analysis no later than _____ with our recommendation for an environmental threshold decision.

Approved: 

Disapproved: _____

Date: 6-22-79

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

<u>Impact Areas & Sub-areas^{1/}</u>	<u>Impact^{2/}</u>
A. LAND USE	
1. Changing the character of the land thru:	
a. Increasing the population.....	N
b. Extracting natural resources.....	N
c. Land clearing.....	N
d. Changing soil character.....	N
2. Altering natural defenses.....	N
3. Foreclosing important uses.....	N
4. Jeopardizing man or his works.....	N
5. Other factors _____	U
<hr/>	
B. WATER QUALITY	
1. Physical state of water.....	N
2. Chemical and biological states.....	N
3. Ecological balance.....	N
4. Other factors _____	U
<hr/>	
C. ATMOSPHERIC	
1. Air additives.....	N
2. Air pollution.....	N
3. Noise pollution.....	N
4. Other factors _____	U
<hr/>	
D. NATURAL RESOURCES	
1. Diversion, altered use of water....	N
2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments	N
3. Other factors _____	U
<hr/>	
E. CULTURAL	
1. Altering physical symbols.....	N
2. Dilution of cultural traditions.....	N
3. Other factors _____	U
<hr/>	

<u>Impact Areas & Sub-areas^{1/}</u>	<u>Impact^{2/}</u>
F. SOCIOECONOMIC	
1. Changes in economic/employment patterns.....	N
2. Changes in population.....	N
3. Changes in cultural patterns.....	N
4. Other factors _____	U
<hr/>	
G. HEALTH	
1. Changing a natural environment... ..	N
2. Eliminating an ecosystem element... ..	N
3. Other factors _____	U
<hr/>	
H. GENERAL	
1. International impacts.....	N
2. Controversial impacts.....	N
3. Larger program impacts.....	N
4. Other factors _____	U
<hr/>	
I. OTHER POSSIBLE IMPACTS (not listed above)	

FOOTNOTES:

1/ See Explanatory Notes for this form.

2/ Use the following symbols:

N- No environmental impact
L- Little environmental impact
M- Moderate environmental impact
H- High environmental impact
U- Unknown environmental impact

Additional comments:

PROJECT CHECKLIST

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENTA. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT.1. App. Unnumbered: FAA Sec. 653(b)

(a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure plus 10%)?

Regular AID Budget Process

2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

Yes

3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?

N/A

4. FAA Sec. 611(b); App. Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per Memorandum of the President dated Sept. 5, 1973 (replaces Memorandum of May 15, 1962; see Fed. Register, Vol. 38, No. 174, Part III, Sept. 10, 1973)?

N/A

5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?

N/A

6. FAA Sec. 209, 619. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. If assistance is for newly independent country, is it furnished through multilateral organizations or plans to the maximum extent appropriate?

N/A

7. FAA Sec. 601(a); (and Sec. 201(f) for development loans). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

N/A

8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

N/A

9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.

To be determined in consultation with U.S. Embassies/USAIDs

10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

AID regulations will apply in appropriate countries

I. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

- a. FAA Sec. 102(c); Sec. 111; Sec. 231a. Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas; and (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions?

N/A

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 105, 107 is assistance being made available /Include only applicable paragraph -- a., b., c., etc. -- which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one funds source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source. N/A

(1) /T03/ for agriculture, rural development or nutrition, if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; /T03A/ if for agricultural research; if full account taken of needs of small farmers; N/A

(2) /T04/ for population planning or health; if so, extent to which activity extends low-cost, integrated delivery systems to provide health and family planning services, especially to rural areas and poor; embodied in project.

(3) /T05/ for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development; N/A

(4) /T05/ for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:

(a) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations; N/A

(b) to help alleviate energy problem; N/A

(c) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques; N/A

(d) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster; N/A

(e) for special development problem, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure etc., assistance; All for population & family planning

(f) for programs of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development. N/A

(5) /T07/ by grants for coordinated private effort to develop and disseminate intermediate technologies appropriate for developing countries. N/A

c. FAA Sec. 110(a); Sec. 208(e). Is the recipient country willing to contribute funds to the project, and in what manner has or will it provide assurances that it will provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed" country)? To be determined

c. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing. No

e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on: (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economic, political, and social development, including industry; free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies; transportation and communication; planning and public administration; urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy. (1), (2), (5) N/A (3) & (4) Embodied in project

f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government. N/A

g. FAA Sec. 201(b) (2)-(4) and -(8); Sec. 201(e); Sec. 211(a)(1)-(3) and -(8). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development: of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth; or of educational or other institutions directed

toward social progress? Is it related to and consistent with other development activities, and will it contribute to realizable long-range objectives? And does project paper provide information and conclusion on an activity's economic and technical soundness?
Will contribute in general way

n. FAA Sec. 201(b)(5); Sec. 201(a)(5), (6). Information and conclusion on possible effects of the assistance on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and extent to which U.S. commodities and assistance are furnished in a manner consistent with improving or safeguarding the U.S. balance-of-payments position. N/A

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loan only)

a. FAA Sec. 201(b)(1). Information and conclusion on availability of financing from other free-world sources, including private sources within U.S. N/A

b. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2); 201(d). Information and conclusion on (1) capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects, and (2) reasonableness and legality (under laws of country and U.S.) of lending and relending terms of the loan. N/A

c. FAA Sec. 201(e). If loan is not made pursuant to a multilateral plan, and the amount of the loan exceeds \$100,000, has country submitted to AID an application for such funds together with assurances to indicate that funds will be used in an economically and technically sound manner? N/A

d. FAA Sec. 201(f). Does project paper describe how project will promote the country's economic development taking into account the country's human and relationship between ultimate objectives of the project and overall economic development? N/A

e. FAA Sec. 202(a). Total amount of money under loan which is going directly to private enterprise, going to intermediate credit institutions or other borrowers for use by private enterprise, is being used to finance imports from private sources, or is otherwise being used to finance procurements from private sources? N/A

f. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete in the U.S. with U.S. enterprise, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan? N/A

3. Project Criteria Solely for Security Supporting Assistance

FAA Sec. 531. How will this assistance support promote economic or political stability? N/A

4. Additional Criteria for Alliance for Progress

Note: Alliance for Progress projects should add the following two items to a project checklist.

a. FAA Sec. 251(b)(1), -(2). Does assistance take into account principles of the Act of Bogota and the Charter of Punta del Este; and to what extent will the activity contribute to the economic or political integration of Latin America? N/A

b. FAA Sec. 251(b)(8); 251(h). For loans, has there been taken into account the effort made by recipient nation to repatriate capital invested in other countries by their own citizens? Is loan consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (now CEPRIES, the Permanent Executive Committee of the OAS) in its annual review of national development activities? N/A

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: