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AN INTERIM ASSESSMENT
OF THE RAPID PROJECT

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION
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AN INTERIM ASSESSMENT
OF THE RAPID PROJECT

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ABBREVIATIONS

AID/W	Agency for International Development/Washington
APHA	American Public Health Association
ASHONPLAFA	Honduran Family Planning Association
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEPGL	Economic Community of Great Lakes States
CH/FH	Colombo Hospitals/Family Health
COLPROSUMAH	Honduran Teachers' Association
CONSUPLANE	Ministry of Public Health and Planning (Honduras)
DOS	Department of State
FPAN	Family Planning Association of Nepal
GDPP	General Directorate of Population Planning (Turkey)
LA	Latin America
LDC	Less Developed Country
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board
NPC	National Planning Council
OFIPLAN	National Planning Office (Costa Rica)
ONAPO	National Office of Population for Research
PFA	Population and Community Development Association (Thailand)
PDD	Policy Development Division
PPFB	Population Family Planning Board (Egypt)

POP	Population
PSRI	Population Studies and Research Institute
RAPID	Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development
REDSO/WA	Regional Development Office/West Africa
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WFS	World Fertility Survey

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In November 1980, Judith R. Seltzer made an interim assessment of the RAPID project for the American Public Health Association (APHA). The objectives of this assessment were to follow up an evaluation of the RAPID project (see Dr. Raymond Carlaw, Contract 582017, APHA, January-February 1980); to identify new or continuing problems resulting from the greatly increased demand for RAPID presentations; and to report in detail on the status of project activities in each country.

The interim assessment is based on discussions with the staff of the Department of State, AID/W, and The Futures Group and on an intensive review of project files for each country.

Purpose of Project and Major Activities

The purpose of the RAPID project is to encourage awareness and promote a basic understanding of relationships between population growth and socio-economic development among high-level LDC policymakers and U.S. technical program management officials involved in development planning.

The major tasks are to:

- prepare in-depth country-specific analyses of the relationships of socioeconomic development goals to varying levels of fertility;
- present the comparative analyses to LDC policymakers, heads of state, and appropriate officials of the U.S. Government and international agencies;
- develop, install, and place in operation for use by AID personnel and decision makers in the host countries a computer system that has the capacity to project development requirements in health, education, nutrition, manpower, housing, and family planning programs.

Contract and Funding History

The original three-year contract for \$1,013,469 was signed with The Futures Group in September 1977. After a slow start-up and with the resolution of staffing problems, project activities began in the spring of 1979.

Because work accelerated, the original contract was amended in August 1979 and the completion date extended from September 1980 to December 1980. An additional sum of \$661,000 was obligated. Based on the February 1980 APHA evaluation of RAPID, the non-competitive procurement of a two-year extension of the contract was sought and attained. The amendment to extend the life of the contract to December 1982 and to obligate an additional sum of \$2,282,439 was signed in September 1980.

II. THE FOLLOW-UP ASSESSMENT

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The RAPID project was evaluated by Dr. Raymond Carlaw in February 1980. The two objectives of Dr. Carlaw's assignment were to assess the contractor's performance and to assess the project design and future demand for project activities in order to provide technical assistance in redesigning the project paper.

In the 10 months following the evaluation, the demand for RAPID increased substantially, and the contract was amended to continue the life of the project for another two years. Dr. Carlaw's recommendations will be reviewed in the light of these developments. Twenty-five recommendations have been abstracted from Dr. Carlaw's evaluation report. They are labeled "A" through "Y" in this interim assessment. The sections in the APHA evaluation report from which these recommendations are drawn are indicated by page and paragraph to facilitate cross-referencing.

The recommendations are divided into three main sections. The first section covers contractor performance, primarily in LDCs (A through K), and in Washington, D.C. and other non-LDC locations (L through R). The second section covers the assessment of project design (S and T). The third section concerns the assessment of future demand for RAPID (U through Y).

ASSESSMENT OF CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE

Recommendations A through K primarily concern activities in the LDCs.

A. Recommendation (p. 10, para 4; p. 23, para 2)

Incorporate both preliminary and follow-up activities in the contractor's country strategy, in part by increasing the number of visits the contractor must make to the host country. At least one preliminary fact-finding visit to each LDC is recommended.

Follow-up

The contract was amended to increase the estimated number of visits by contract staff to LDCs. The contract now reads:

Throughout the life of the contract, conduct an average of four (4) on-site presentations for LDC policymakers, planners, and other groups requested by LDC officials or Mission in each of the 35 to 40 designated countries in order to: (a) establish a basis for dialogue between AID/W, Mission, and LDC personnel on population aspects of development planning; and (b) stimulate LDC interest in institutionalizing population planning concepts in the national planning system.*

The contractor's strategy now includes both preliminary and follow-up components. Project activities, by country, are divided into the following four classes:

1. Class I

Preliminary in-country visit for demonstration of completed RAPID presentation for another country before mission staff and host country officials to determine interest in developing RAPID analysis

* B. Article I, Statement of Work, para 11.

and presentation, to establish collaborative working relationship with host country officials and mission staff, to identify target audiences, to collect data, and to determine major sectors to be analyzed in RAPID presentation.

2. Class II

In-country review of "draft" RAPID analysis by host country officials and mission staff.

3. Class III

In-country final presentation (may involve more than one trip), delivery of mini-computer, and training of host country and mission staff (training either in-country or in Washington, D.C.).

4. Class IV

Follow-up activities of contractor or other PDD* contractors (Battelle or RTI) and additional final presentations in the countries.

Continuing Concerns

Despite the recognized need for Class I activities, a residual of the initial contract, which had a limited travel budget, was country-specific draft analyses prepared without host country or mission collaboration. In order to use these draft analyses, the contractor combined, and will probably continue to combine, Class I and Class II activities. Opposition to the idea of even partially ignoring Class I activities (particularly collaborative relationships with host country officials) has been voiced by some agency personnel. Given his experience, the contractor has generally found that the initial working draft is useful as a basis for discussion. As a result of recent discussions about RAPID activities, particularly in Africa, the contractor and PDD staff are more aware of the issue. The result should be a greater effort by the contractor to emphasize collaboration with host country officials.

* Policy Development Division, Office of Population, USAID.

Both agency and contractor staff think the missions should receive more detailed information on the general process of in-country RAPID activities to better understand the importance of collaboration and to allocate the time needed to develop the analysis and prepare for presentations.

Another issue on host country participation in RAPID is whether host country collaborators can be expected to assist in preparing drafts or writing particular sections of reports. Remuneration for such work is not covered in the contract; therefore, this type of participation does not appear to be feasible.

A third issue concerns countries where there is sufficient interest in or expertise to do a RAPID analysis. In these cases, the host countries prefer to undertake all project activities (i.e., analysis, presentations, and operation of computer equipment) without requesting the advice and assistance of the contractor. Such a situation occurred in Morocco and could arise in Kenya and Brazil. Because the contractor effectively "loses control" over project activities in such circumstances, there is no guarantee that the desired objectives will be met. The contractor would like additional guidance from the PDD on this matter to determine whether continued support of such activities is within the scope of the contract.

It has been suggested by some agency personnel that an official exchange of letters between the AID mission (acting on behalf of the contractor) and the host country government could result in the commitment of the host country to a specified level of activity to meet the objectives of the project.

B. Recommendation (p. 11, para 4; p. 12, para 1)

The PDD should monitor follow-up activities, schedule regular meetings with the contractor, and follow up contractors to review project activities in specific countries. It should be prepared to expand the contractor's functions to maintain the momentum of population policy development and to support the plans of the AID mission.

Follow-up

The project paper on which the amended contract is based includes the following statement (see "Background"):

Follow-up activities to the RAPID presentation will be coordinated by the project monitor and the RAPID

contractor. The third year of the project has involved considerable coordination between The Futures Group and other DS/POP/PDD contractors who provide policy and planning development assistance. Coordination takes place through involvement of follow-up contractor staff in RAPID host country presentations and through regular meetings of The Futures Group with the follow-up contractors. The first such meeting occurred in February 1980 and meetings are planned for three or four times per year.

A second meeting of all PDD contractors was held in October 1980.

Continuing Concerns

The RAPID project would benefit from closer attention by the project monitor to possible follow-up activities. The PDD staff was enlarged recently and closer monitoring is now feasible. The project monitor should consider holding regularly scheduled meetings with the RAPID contractor and the two follow-up contractors, Battelle and RTI.

C. Recommendation (p. 10, para 3 and para 4)

The contractor responsible for follow-up activities to RAPID should accompany RAPID contractor staff on their preliminary visits to LDCs to assess host country concerns and interests.

Follow-up

In Mali, Nepal, and Senegal, the contractors' follow-up staff have accompanied the RAPID team. This recommendation should receive more attention from the project monitor.

Continuing Concerns

The project monitors for the RAPID contract and for the follow-up contractors should orchestrate the planning of a general strategy for all activities in a given country in collaboration with the various contractors.

D. Recommendation (p. 12, para 3)

Install interactive computer system in all LDCs with missions after a RAPID presentation and the follow-up have been made.

Follow-up

The contract was amended to read as follows:

Consistent with meeting the objectives of this project and as directed by the Project Monitor, the Contractor shall purchase and install the interactive computer-based demographic analysis system in up to twenty (20) designated LDCs.

Interactive systems have been installed in six countries. The contractor loans the equipment to the AID missions, which may in turn give equipment to appropriate host country institutions. Computers have been placed in the following countries:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Date</u>
Morocco	Ministry of Health, GOM	April 1980
Turkey	General Directorate of Population Planning	June 1980
Sri Lanka	Ministry of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health Bureau	October 1980
Honduras	CONSUPLANE and ASHONPLAFA	November 1980

Continuing Concerns

The selection of appropriate host country recipients for computer equipment is necessary to ensure continued and appropriate use of equipment. Continuing cooperation by AID mission staff is important.

Interest in mini-computer transfer was expressed in several other countries. To date, no action has been taken in Egypt or Jordan. The requests should be followed up.

E. Recommendation (p. 12, para 3)

Train appropriate mission and host country personnel to operate the computer.

Follow-up

The contract was amended to state that two to three persons should be trained in each of the 20 LDCs (where an interactive computer system has been installed).

Personnel from four countries (Honduras, Morocco, Sri Lanka, and Turkey) have been trained to use the computer. Training for personnel from Mali and Rwanda is also planned. The training has been conducted in the countries and in Washington, D.C.

Continuing Concerns

Given the experience of the contractor, it is suggested that mid-level, as opposed to high-level, personnel be selected for training to ensure greater use of equipment. A prerequisite for training programmers is previous programming experience. The contractor generally believes that, in U.S.-based training training staff are used more efficiently and that training for several countries can be coordinated simultaneously.

F. Recommendation (p. 12, para 4; p. 13, para 1)

Provide for proper maintenance of computers and for updating information (for both designated LDCs and computers located in Washington), and provide for sectoral analyses.

Follow-up

The contract was amended to read as follows (see Section B, Article I, Statement of Work, subparagraph 13):

During the life of the contract, the contractor will be responsible for maintaining the computer software of these systems and for updating the presentations when requested by the host country, American Embassy, or Mission and approved by the AID/CTO, but the contractor will not be responsible for maintaining the computer hardware of these systems.

Subparagraph 16 reads:

In the course of training personnel in the use of the interactive computer, procedures will be developed for host country personnel to obtain service from the manufacturer or regional distributor.

The contractor has arranged with AID/CM the legal transfer of responsibility for the computer to the AID mission in Tanzania and plans to do this for all countries so that missions can have full responsibility for and control over equipment. Although the equipment apparently requires minimal maintenance and although the contract does not cover service costs, the contractor agrees to cover minimal service expenses if necessary. In addition, the contractor does not recommend the purchase of service contracts (\$190 annually) by missions because the equipment requires minimal maintenance. Computer distribution centers are located in various places around the world, and the contractor provides this information to missions that have received equipment.

The contractor assumes that once mission staff or host country personnel have been trained to use a computer, data can be updated in collaboration with these trained personnel.

G. Recommendation (p. 22, para 1)

Continue to have access to high-level presenters for LDC RAPID presentations.

Follow-up

In the past, the contractor obtained the services of several internationally recognized expert presenters for ad hoc RAPID presentations in LDCs. At this time, additional contacts and advance arrangements are being made to ensure the availability of such experts whenever they are needed. Given the objectives of the project, presenters who are economist-demographers are considered to be more effective than those who are closely identified with family planning programs. An expert presenter has participated in a RAPID presentation in the following countries:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Presenter</u>	<u>Date</u>
Cameroon	Dr. Paul-Marc Henri	July 1979
Egypt	Ambassador Green Marshall	January 1980
Senegal	Dr. Paul-Marc Henri	January 1980
Tanzania	Dr. Rene Dumont	February 1980
Honduras	Dr. Luis Ramirez-Boettner	November 1980

H. Recommendation (p. 10, para 2)

Train supplemental staff to assist in making RAPID presentations when regular staff are overburdened.

Follow-up

At the time of the APHA evaluation, the contractor had only 1.6 staff members to make all presentations in the U.S. and overseas. Currently, there are four teams of presenters on the contractor's full-time staff; three are available for extensive international travel (i.e., for three months each year). One speaks Spanish, but the contractor cannot communicate in French. The contractor is now seeking additional French-speaking economist-demographers to fill this need. In addition, high-level presenters are used to enhance the contractor's capability to make presentations.

I. Recommendation (p. 23, para 3)

The contractor and the PDD should prepare criteria and guidelines to facilitate the selection of LDC officials who will participate in the project.

Follow-up

This recommendation has not been followed because of a continuing shortage of staff in the PDD, but given the recent activities of division staff, this recommendation should receive some attention.

Continuing Concerns

The selection of LDC officials for collaboration and participation is a critical component of the RAPID project in a given country. The contractor relies primarily on the assistance of mission staff (population officer, mission director, ambassador) to identify key host country collaborators and target audiences. The mission staff's interest in and understanding of the project and their access to host country officials are important variables. Follow-up contractors have also been helpful in identifying potential host country participants. In addition, lists of participants in World Bank Population and Development Seminars have been a useful source of potential collaborators for RAPID activities.

The experience of the contractor to date indicates that host country collaborators in RAPID activities have been drawn from ministries of health and planning and departments of census and statistics. Because the RAPID project is viewed primarily as a tool to encourage the adoption of a population policy and to incorporate demographic analysis into a country's development planning process, the most appropriate collaborators may very well be officials from ministries of planning and economic development. An effort has been made and should continue to be made to minimize the role of individuals identified with family planning activities.

Target audiences for RAPID presentations have included high-level and mid-level officials from ministries of health, planning, education, manpower, housing, etc. Among the audiences are individuals from family planning organizations (both government-run and private centers) and faculty from host country universities. Target audiences should continue to be drawn from a wide spectrum of government agencies that make policy. Parliamentarians also should be included. A follow-up activity to the contractor's mandate might be outreach to other audiences, including the general public (as in Egypt, where a nationally-televized program has been proposed).

J. Recommendation (p. 10, para 1; p. 25, para 1)

Use AID regional bureau expertise to identify host country interests and sensitivities.

Follow-up

Regional bureau staff are now invited to participate in all debriefings on trips by contractor staff. Trip reports and cables from the contractor must be circulated to regional bureau staff to keep them informed. Because of the need for close relationships, the PDD has held periodic meetings with the contractor, the PDD, and the regional bureau to review RAPID activities by country and occasionally by region.

K. Recommendation (p. 11, para 1 and para 2)

Use RAPID analysis in countries without AID missions.

Follow-up

Although RAPID analysis and presentations were made in Turkey with the cooperation of embassy staff, the contractor believes that in most instances the presence and participation of mission staff in RAPID activities are necessary. In addition, given the existing level of demand for RAPID, opportunities to make RAPID analyses in countries without mission staff will probably not be pursued.

Recommendations L through R primarily cover activities in Washington, D.C., and other non-LDC locations.

L. Recommendation (p. 7, para 3)

Increase outreach through RAPID presentations to Department of State and AID staff, other Federal agency staff, visiting dignitaries, and the staffs of international agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Follow-up

The APHA evaluation of February 1980 noted that only 20 presentations for approximately 500 people had been made as of July 1979. The contractor's Activity Progress Report (August 1979 to July 1980) indicated that 60 presentations had been made to approximately 1,100 people.

Continuing Concerns

Given the increased demand for RAPID analyses and presentations in LDCs and the demand for presentations in other locales, such as Washington, D.C., the contractors must set priorities and try to arrange presentations for more than one group so that the presenter's time is well used. Since requests for RAPID presentations emanate from various sources, including missions, the Office of Population, the Department of State/Office of Population Affairs, and regional bureaus, it is essential that the PDD be the primary coordinator for the various requests to the contractor. The next two recommendations address this concern. Generally speaking, LDC commitments take priority.

M. Recommendation (p. 8, para 1)

Install four interactive computer systems in the Washington, D.C. area (e.g., AID's training office in Rosslyn, Virginia; the State Department; the Office of Population; the Foreign Service Institute).

Follow-up

The contract was amended to read as follows (see Section B, Article I, Statement of Work, new subparagraph 4):

As directed by the Project Monitor, the contractor will purchase and install the interactive, computer-based demographic analysis system in up to four (4) designated locations in the Washington, D.C. area, AID, or State Department offices.

Initial inquiries are being made by PDD staff to AID's Office of Contract Management and Office of Data Management to determine how to proceed with this recommendation.

N. Recommendation (p. 8, para 1)

Train appropriate staff to operate computers located in the Washington, D.C. area and to make RAPID presentations.

Follow-up

The contract was amended to read as follows (see Section B, Article I, Statement of Work, new subparagraph 14):

[The contractor] will train appropriate U.S. government personnel in its [the computer's] use. Three to four persons should be trained in each location.

To date, the contractor has trained two members of the DS/POP staff (C. Hemmer and J. Burdick) to give RAPID presentations. The PDD has also received a request for training from W. Bair, formerly of DS/POP/OPS, who will be going to REDSO/WA in Abijan. PDD staff will be reviewing the contract to determine funding provisions for future training.

O. Recommendation (p. 7, para 2)

Extend the existing contract for two years, given the demonstrated performance of contractor, in order to meet the increased demand for RAPID analysis and presentations.

Follow-up

Based on a non-competitive procurement, the contract with The Futures Group was extended for two years, from January 1981 through December 1982.

P. Recommendation (p. 15, Comment)

Modify the contractor's plan of work so that it specifies more precisely the maximum number of countries and maximum number of presentations expected.

Follow-up

The contract was amended to specify that a maximum of 40 countries will be selected from a list of 45 countries, based on consultation with the staff of the Office of Population and regional bureaus.

Q. Recommendation (p. 6, para. 4)

Authorize a project budget for \$1-\$1.5 million for two years with complete line-item flexibility. The estimated budget was based on an average cost per country for RAPID analysis and on presentations costing \$50,000-\$60,000.

Follow-up

The authorization for the two-year extension of the RAPID project totaled \$2,282,439. The increase in the budget above the APHA evaluator's recommendation was justified to allow for more frequent in-country trips and for the increased number of countries selected for presentation.

Continuing Concerns

The project monitor for RAPID should calculate new estimates of average costs for RAPID activities in each country in light of the increased number of trips specified in the September 1980 contract amendment. Such information may be useful in determining whether the level of activity and of effort in any given country is appropriate, given the project activities in LDCs.

R. Recommendation (p. 25, para 2)

Improve the quality of the contractor's annual Activity Progress Report by (1) identifying major issues; (2) providing more analytical discussion; (3) discussing the subcontractor's performance; and (4) providing a budget summary.

Follow-up

Although the contractor did not address Items 1 and 2 in the Activity Progress Report for 1979-1980, he had frequent discussions with PDD staff to ensure that all major issues and problems related to the RAPID project were considered. Because of the fairly wide distribution of the Activity Progress Report, the contractor did not consider the inclusion of Items 3 and 4 to be appropriate.

In subsequent Activity Progress Reports, the contractor should address Items 1 and 2. It is hoped he will suggest ways to resolve the identified problems.

ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN

S. Recommendation (pp. 5-6)

Modify the project design so that project activities and project outputs are more compatible. In particular, the project activities need to be restated to incorporate standards of performance and expected end-of-project conditions.

Follow-up

The Project Paper on which the amended contract was based (see Part 2B3, "End-of-Project Status") now reads:

In the successful achievement of project purpose, it is expected (1) that some of the participating countries will have gone from not including to including relevant demographic and fertility-affecting factors in their overall development plans, the annual plans and budgets of their ministries and directorates, or will request assistance to develop their capabilities to do so; (2) that State/AID regional bureaus and technical offices, and specifically their staffs, who are responsible for coordinating programs and devising policy for development assistance activities, will be aware of the importance of including demographic and socioeconomic factors in development planning; (3) that the contractor will have established a uniform, cross-referenced data bank for selected countries; (4) that the contractor will have developed interactive simulation techniques which can be used for country-specific sectoral analyses of the development process and which recognize the relationship between population growth and sectoral development; and (5) that AID technical staff will be engaging in tailored sectoral development analyses of various economic and social sectors which recognize and include these demographic and population growth variables.

Continuing Concerns

There is no adequate measure of the successful completion of a project activity in a given country. Because the overall objective of bringing about policy change is a long-term objective, other measures should be

considered. These might include the number of presentations made; the number and positions of participants at a presentation; the number of country briefing reports distributed and the persons to whom they are distributed; requests for computer installations and training by host country officials; the incorporation of demographic factors when planning strategy or designing a development plan; statements by public officials that are presumably the direct result of RAPID analyses; requests from host countries for additional assistance in population activities, using follow-up contractors such as Battelle and RTI; and requests for family planning activities.

T. Recommendation (p. 7, para 2)

Make a final review of the project at the end of 1982 to determine further demand.

Follow-up

A final evaluation is scheduled for the summer of 1981 to allow sufficient time to incorporate recommendations in follow-up projects. One central issue which the evaluation must consider is how to determine the success of in-country project activities in light of objectives (see Recommendation S). A second and related issue is the extent and effectiveness of the collaborative relationship established with host country officials. A third issue is the degree and effectiveness of coordination between project activities and activities completed as part of a follow-up contract.

The evaluator will assess the need for continuing RAPID support of RAPID-type activities. Given the contract history (which includes two amendments to the original contract, extending the life of the original contract two and one-quarter years), if it is determined that this future need does exist, the evaluator should also consider the need for competitive bidding on a new contract.

ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE DEMAND FOR RAPID

U. Recommendation (p. 8, para 3 and para 5)

The PDD should prepare a priority list of 20 countries, based on regional bureau priorities, so that the contractor can get a head start on country analysis.

Follow-up

The Project Paper on which the amended contract was based includes a list of 41 countries which were considered to be the most likely candidates for RAPID analysis. The countries, listed by region, are:

<u>Asia</u>	<u>Near East</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Latin America</u>
India	Egypt*	Botswana	Bolivia
Indonesia	Jordan*	Burundi	Brazil
Nepal*	Morocco*	Cameroon*	Colombia
Pakistan	Turkey*	Ghana*	Costa Rica
Philippines		Ivory Coast	Ecuador
Sri Lanka*		Kenya*	El Salvador
		Liberia	Honduras*
		Malawi	Mexico
		Mali*	Panama
		Niger	Paraguay
		Nigeria	Peru*
		Rwanda*	
		Senegal*	
		Sierra Leone	
		Sudan	
		Swaziland*	
		Tanzania*	
		Togo	
		Upper Volta*	
		Zaire	

* In-country presentations made as of November 1980.

As perceived by regional bureaus and mission staffs, the changing needs and interests of the priority countries are reviewed periodically. For example, project activities in Mauritania, Nicaragua, and Zimbabwe are now being considered.

V. Recommendation (p. 8, para 4)

In view of the four-month lead time to develop in-depth analyses for specified countries, prepare analyses in advance of actual country requests, if there is reasonable assurance that a RAPID presentation will be made eventually.

Follow-up

The contractor has made advance analyses, both before and after an evaluation report has been submitted, for numerous countries, including Bolivia, Costa Rica, Liberia, Ghana, and Malawi.

Continuing Concerns

As was noted on page 5 (Recommendation A, "Continuing Concerns"), the wisdom of preparing in advance RAPID draft analyses has been questioned because of the importance of host country participation. This recommendation in effect contradicts the implication of Recommendation A, which emphasizes the importance of establishing a collaborative relationship with host country officials during preliminary visits.

W. Recommendation (p. 9, para 1 and para 2; p. 39, para 4)

Increase the number of presentations to international agencies, regions, and subregions to meet existing demand and to generate new demand.

Follow-up

The number of presentations to international agencies has increased. The need for regional RAPID analyses and presentations has been questioned since policy decisions are made by national leaders, and not by regional institutions.

Continuing Concerns

The degree of interest in RAPID activities generated since the contract was signed in September 1977 indicates that further promotional efforts are unnecessary. At this stage in the project's life, demand for new RAPID activities appears to be self-generating. Thus, the primary task for the contractor is to meet existing and new demands as they arise.

X. Recommendation (p. 39, para 3)

Modify RAPID analyses to address particular concerns and problems in the major states or regions of large countries (e.g., Brazil, Nigeria, India, Indonesia).

Follow-up

The contractor is assessing the interest of Brazilians in carrying out RAPID activities in several states or regions in that country.

Y. Recommendation (p. 9, para 3, 4; p. 10, para 1; p. 43, para 1)

Monitor interest in and opportunities for RAPID presentations in LDCs with the help of regional bureau and PDD staff. It has been suggested that a "circuit rider" be used to monitor LDC interest.

Follow-up

Given existing demand for RAPID, there is no need to promote the project at this time. Existing channels of communication among the missions, regional bureaus, and the PDD should be adequate to discern the new or changing interests of the LDCs. The project monitor should review the Implementation Plan included in the Project Paper to help the contractor meet the missions' demands for RAPID by establishing a realistic schedule of activities for the next two years. As new requests are received, such information could be used to explain to the missions the constraints on the contractor's time.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN					
<u>Activities Schedule</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>
Preparation of Country-Specific Issues Papers*	X	X	X	X	X
Awareness Seminars for DOS/AID	X	X	X	X	X
Other U.S. Presentations*	X	X	X	X	X
Overseas Presentations to LDC Officials*	-	3	10	13	14
Instruction in Host Country in Computer Presentation	-	-	5	7	8
Instruction in Programming Country Updates	-	-	-	5	5

* These are prepared as they are requested; no exact number or scheduling can be assumed. The numbers given are estimates.

CONCLUSIONS

Briefly, the concerns that have been identified above are:

1. The contractor should emphasize more strongly collaboration with host country officials in preparing, reviewing, and presenting RAPID.
2. The contractor and PDD staff should give more attention to the selection of appropriate LDC officials for collaboration and to the selection of target audiences.
3. More extensive information on the process of RAPID activities in-country should be sent to mission staff to avoid misunderstandings about the project and the contractor's capability to respond to requests within a specified period of time.
4. The official exchange of letters with host countries interested in assuming major responsibility for project activities should be considered.
5. Greater attention should be given, particularly by PDD staff, to coordinating RAPID and follow-up contractor activities. Such coordination might involve planning a country-specific strategy for the various contractors' activities.
6. The host country/mission requests for computer equipment and training (in Egypt and Jordan) should be followed up.
7. The PDD should coordinate DOS and AID/W requests for local RAPID presentations so that contractor staff can be used most efficiently and become as completely involved as possible in activities in LDCs. Installing computer equipment in the Washington, D.C. area and training staff to use a computer and to make RAPID presentations would also result in more efficient use of the time of contractor staff.
8. The contractor should give more attention to the identification of major issues (and, it is presumed, recommendations for their resolution) in subsequent Activity Progress Reports.
9. The contractor and the PDD (and eventually the team that will make the final evaluation in mid-1981) should further consider measures of the successful completion of project activities in specific LDCs.

10. The contractor and the PDD should further consider average project costs per country in order to determine the appropriate level of activity and effort in a given LDC with a given budget.
11. The PDD and the contractor should give more attention to a long-term implementation plan to meet the demand for RAPID, given the time of the contractor staff.

III. STATUS OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

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ASIA

Indonesia

As of May 1980, neither AID/Jakarta nor the BKKBN was interested in a preliminary demonstration presentation of RAPID.

Nepal

An initial request for a RAPID analysis was made by AID/Kathmandu (through D. Mutchler, population officer) and Dr. B. P. Upreti, executive director of the Nepal Population Commission, in October 1979. A preliminary visit to demonstrate "RAPID: Tanzania" was made in November 1979 by T. Goliber, of The Futures Group. Presentations were made to Mutchler and Upreti, the director of family planning in Nepal, and staff of the Center for Economic Development and Administration, Tribhuvan University. A presentation of "RAPID: NEPAL" was made in conjunction with Battelle and RTI. Goliber conducted follow-up activities in April 1980.

Presentations were made to AID/Kathmandu staff (including Mission Director Butterfield), the Population Commission of Nepal, the Departments of Health and Forestry, the National Planning Commission, and the Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN). Her Royal Highness Princess Devi Shah, president of the FPAN, attended one of the presentations. The final presentation scheduled for the fall of 1980 was postponed by the mission until February 1981. It will be held in conjunction with the National Conference on Population and Development. The mission has requested sector-specific analyses. A mini-computer has been requested for the Population Commission. These requests should be followed up.

Sri Lanka

The mission's initial request for a RAPID analysis was made in October 1979 following a presentation at the Society for International Development. The International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development was held in August 1979 and chaired by P. Claxton and J. Stover of The Futures Group. Goliber made a preliminary visit to demonstrate "RAPID: Nepal" in April 1980. Mission staff and the staff of the Office of Mahaweli Development, the Office of Rural Development, and the University of Colombo attended the meeting. A draft of the RAPID analysis for Sri Lanka was also reviewed. After extensive revisions, final presentations were made in October 1980 by K. Yamashita, of The Futures Group, to embassy and mission staff (including Ambassador Toussaint), the Ministry of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health

Bureau (CH and FH), the Secretariat for Development Planning, and the Ministry of Mahaweli Development. A presentation which had been planned for the Cabinet with two senior-level Sri Lankan presenters was canceled because of political problems. During this trip, a mini-computer was delivered to the Ministry of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health Bureau and to the Ministry of Public Finance. Nine people were trained to use the computer--three from the Ministry of Public Finance, three from the Department of Information, and three from the Family Health Bureau.

Follow-up activities are planned by T. Devendra, secretary of CH and FH. DS/POP/PDD staff will be visiting Sri Lanka in December 1980 to investigate other possibilities for follow-up.

Thailand

In July 1980, K. Yamashita, of The Futures Group, presented "RAPID: Nepal" at "The First Seminar on Future Trends in Family Planning in the Developing World." David Oot, population adviser, AID/Bangkok, and Mr. Mechai Viravaidya, secretary-general of the Population and Community Development Association (PFA) and director of the Community-Based Family Planning Services, are interested in a RAPID analysis for Thailand and are willing to approach Thai officials. Although a request from the Thai Government is expected, RAPID activities in Thailand are generally considered by AID/W to have low priority. DS/ASIA/TR (E. Muniak) has suggested that if RAPID activities were pursued in Thailand, it might be most appropriate to prepare a regional analysis for the northeast province in collaboration with the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), which is directed by Dr. V. Oustananda, formerly head of the Population Division of the NESDB.

AFRICA

Botswana

The initial interest of AID/Gaborone in a RAPID analysis was based on a discussion with Sebina, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Health, in May 1980. A visit originally scheduled for November 1980 was postponed because the contractor and subcontractor had problems obtaining a presenter. A working draft of an analysis of Botswana is now ready for review. During a future visit, an attempt should be made to broaden the base of host country interest beyond the MOH.

Burundi

AID/Bujumbura made its initial request for a RAPID analysis in September 1980. Because of a heavy schedule, the contractor responded that a preliminary analysis could not be prepared before the summer of 1981. In response to the mission's disappointment over the long lead time, the contractor tentatively scheduled a preliminary demonstration presentation in the country for January 1981. The PDD and the contractor should consider sending a long cable that explains the contractor's general in-country strategy and goals for life-of-project activities in Burundi, including possibilities for follow-up activities.

Cameroon

AID/W requested information on the Yaounde mission's interest in a RAPID presentation as a potential model analysis for Africa in July 1978. AID/W, AID/Yaounde, and apparently host country officials as well reviewed the draft analysis. Secretary-General Nyassa, Ministry of Economy and Plan, supported the presentations and assisted in identifying government officials for RAPID presentations. A final presentation was made in July 1979 by Dr. Paul-Marc Henri of the Society for International Development and J. Stover of The Futures Group. Presentations were made to officials in the Ministries of Economy and Plan, Labor, Health, Public Works, Social Services, and Social Affairs; embassy and mission staff (including the ambassador); representatives of the press; and the donor community. Final country-specific briefing papers in English and French were made available. Cameroon officials requested and received an additional 250 copies of the paper in August 1979.

President Adhidjo gave a general policy speech on population (which apparently used the RAPID analysis) to the 3rd Cameroon Nation Union Party (Congress) in February 1980. AID/Yaounde sent a description of population-related activities which are supported by the mission.

During follow-up activities, it should be determined whether demographic analysis was incorporated into the 1981-1986 national plan and whether there is any interest in a computer and training. Ray Martin, the current population officer in Cameroon (he was stationed in Ghana), might be helpful in pursuing another contractor, such as RTI, for the follow-up.

Ghana

In January and February 1980, AID/Accra (R. Martin, population officer, now stationed in Cameroon) expressed interest in RAPID analysis and in the

possibility of obtaining the assistance of two Ghanaian experts, Professor Gaisie, Population Dynamics Program, University of Ghana, and Professor Okonjo (a Nigerian), an expert economist-demographer and director of the West African Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra. A presentation of the draft of "RAPID: Ghana" was made to mission staff, including Ambassador Smith, Professor Gaisie, Professor Okonjo, and staff of the Ghana National Family Planning Program, Ghana Manpower Board, and University of Ghana. J. Stover of The Futures Group made the presentation in April 1980. (L. Robinson, from the follow-up contractor firm, Battelle, was supposed to accompany J. Stover, but could not go to Ghana.) The Ghanaian audience was only mildly interested and felt that the short-term problems of food supply, inflation, and balance-of-payments were of more immediate concern to the country's leaders. Activities in Ghana are still classified under the Class I and Class II headings.

The contractor believes that although the mission supported the project, activities should perhaps be delayed until successful presentations are made in Nigeria. The contractor suggests waiting six months before renewing the effort.

Ivory Coast

Letters were exchanged between G. Evans, director of the AID/Regional Development Office for West Africa (REDSO/WA), and AID/W in the summer of 1979. Evans indicated some interest in RAPID. To date, nothing further has transpired; however, a new population coordinator, W. Bair, has been assigned to REDSO/WA. Given his knowledge of the RAPID project, increased interest in RAPID might be expected.

Kenya

AID/Nairobi's initial response to a proposal to do a RAPID analysis was negative. Mission staff had thought that the Population Studies and Research Institute (PSRI), in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), was developing similar data in March 1979. DS/POP/AFR (formerly, L. Robinson, who is now with Battelle) stimulated the mission director's interest in August 1979. A preliminary demonstration presentation of "RAPID: Tanzania" was made in November 1979 to mission staff and Dr. Henin, PSRI, University of Nairobi. T. Goliber of The Futures Group made the presentation.

In February 1980, AID/Nairobi requested the preparation of a draft RAPID analysis for Kenya and also mentioned the interest of H. Mule, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Country Affairs, and Permeet Singh, director of the Central Bureau of Statistics. (Y.F.D.)

Masakhalia subsequently was appointed to this position.) Dr. Singh agreed to discuss RAPID with the Demographic Trends Working Group, which is composed of mid-level representatives of several ministries and the PSRI, University of Nairobi.

The draft analysis was presented in July 1980. The mission recommended a follow-up presentation for high-level government officials. Presentations were made to the Demographic Trends Working Group, Masakhalia, Singh, and other CBS staff, and embassy and mission staff (including Ambassador Harropp). Although the mission responded favorably to the presentation, the Kenyans were dubious about the possible uses of RAPID, especially for national leadership. The mission agreed to ascertain whether presentations could be made at the Ministry of Health Conference for Parliamentarians, and for national leaders, and to investigate the possibility of developing more in-depth sector-specific models. T. Goliber of The Futures Group stopped in Kenya in October 1980 and talked with Silberstein, the AID population officer, about further interest in RAPID.

Any future presentations (for example, presentations to the Conference for Parliamentarians) would have to be made by Kenyans. The mission will nominate a Kenyan for training. B. Trayfors, AFR/DR, who visited Kenya in November 1980 to discuss RAPID activities, should be contacted for information on new developments.

Liberia

AID/Monrovia's request for a RAPID analysis was based on the interest expressed by officials in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs in August and November 1979. The ministry, which was interested in including a population policy statement in the 1980-1984 five-year plan, needed a RAPID analysis by March 1980. The contractor drafted a RAPID analysis by February and prepared for a presentation in March. The review of the presentation, which was scheduled for April to accommodate the ministry, was postponed because of scheduling conflicts in the ministry (a World Bank/UNDP review had been scheduled for the same time). The government subsequently was overthrown during a coup. In October 1980, the mission requested that the RAPID presentation be rescheduled because of renewed interest on the part of the ministry. The contractor has tentatively scheduled a presentation for December 1980. The mission and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs have concurred on the date.

Lesotho

A request for a preliminary visit in late October (or at another later date) to discuss RAPID activities was received from AID/Maseru in September

1980. The contractor was prepared to schedule a demonstration of "RAPID: Swaziland" in January 1981. In October, the mission requested a postponement until April 1981.

Malawi

In July 1979, AID/Lilongwe requested a copy of "RAPID: Cameroon" and expressed possible interest in an analysis for Malawi. The contractor responded that an official request from the mission was required to undertake a draft analysis and that, because of heavy demand for RAPID, the analysis could not be initiated until 1980. As of August 1979, the mission was not prepared to issue an official request. OES/CP arranged for a presentation of a RAPID draft analysis for Malawi for Minister E. B. Muluzi and Deputy-Secretary Winga, Economic Planning Department, who visited Washington in October 1980. Minister Muluzi indicated interest in RAPID and said that the government might make an official request to AID for RAPID activities. There was considerable concern on the part of some agency staff that the draft analysis was prepared without the assistance of Malawian officials, and it was recommended that any future activity be conducted in collaboration with host country officials. The contractor is awaiting the report on the mission's follow-up visit to Muluzi.

Mali

The initial request from AID/Bamako for a RAPID analysis was based on a discussion at AID/W with R. Levin, POP/PDD (then director of the mission), and the contractor. This meeting took place in March 1980. M. Donald and K. Allen of The Futures Group scheduled a draft presentation for June 1980. Because of delays in receiving data from Mali and in completing the analysis, the presentation was incomplete. It had not been translated into French by the time the presenters were scheduled to depart for Mali. Although the mission was informed in advance of these problems, invitations were issued to a number of high-level government officials but then had to be withdrawn. This action embarrassed the mission.

The contractor's team did make presentations to the staff of the embassy (including Ambassador Halloway), the AID mission, and the Ministry of Planning. Many of the difficulties in Mali appear to be attributable to the differing expectations of the mission staff and the contractor. The mission expected a finished product, but the presenting team (which had problems obtaining data) expected only to review the rough draft of the presentation.

The director of the mission has requested that a mini-computer be delivered to the Ministry of Planning and that a Malian be trained in July

1980 to use the equipment. After several requests by the contractor, the mission sent the additional data which were needed for the analysis in October 1980. Arrangements have been made to train N. Keita, the deputy director-general of the Direction National de la Statistique y L'Information. The training will last one week and be conducted in Washington in December 1980.

Mauritania

Another PDD contractor, RTI (Allen), gave a presentation of "RAPID: Tanzania" and reviewed the draft on Mali for mission staff and various government officials in November 1980. It is anticipated that AID/Noukchott will request a draft analysis.

Niger

AID/Niamey requested information on the RAPID project for the Minister of Health in August 1979. Information on "RAPID: Cameroon" and on the general strategy of in-country RAPID activities and data needs was forwarded to the mission director, J. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was informed that, because of heavy demand, an analysis could not be initiated until 1980. Following U.S./Niger bilateral talks, which were held in February 1980 at AID/W, the mission was informed that Minister Annou, Ministry of Planning, considered economic growth, and not reduction in population growth, to be the primary concern of Niger. The Minister believed that with greater social and economic development, the birth rate would decline. He recognized the need to improve demographic data and analysis as part of an overall development effort. The contractor should consider approaching the mission sometime in the future, perhaps in conjunction with the follow-up contractor, RTI.

Nigeria

Ambassador Benedick, OES/CP, corresponded with Ambassador Low Amembassy of Lagos about the RAPID project in October 1979. A preliminary trip was proposed for April 1980, and arrangements were made for D. Horlacher, Department of Economics, Susquehanna University (see PSU subcontract with contractor), to visit Nigeria. The trip was postponed so that two key Nigerian officials who would be in the U.S. in August 1980 could confer with project staff. F. J. Faoldun, director of the National Population Bureau, and Dr. A. B. Sulaiman, director of National Health Planning, met with J. Stover of The Futures Group and D. Horlacher to view a demonstration presentation of "RAPID: Tanzania" and to discuss the components of the RAPID analysis for

Nigeria. PDD staff should coordinate RAPID activities in Nigeria and also follow up the contractor, Battelle. Battelle is already planning to initiate a project in Nigeria.

Rwanda

Dr. V. Ntabomvura, Ministry of Social Affairs and Cooperatives, Rwanda, was in the U.S. in April 1980 and saw a RAPID presentation. A draft analysis was then undertaken from Rwanda. In early July 1980, the Minister of Plan, via the mission, requested from Ambassador Benedick, OES/CP, a status report on RAPID. He also asked about the possibility of a regional analysis for CEPGL (Economic Community of Great Lakes States--Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire). It was explained to the mission that: (1) a working draft of an analysis, in English, would be ready by late July or August 1980 and would be sent to Rwanda for review by government officials and the mission; and (2) a revised draft would be translated into French and a team would be sent to Kigali to show the draft presentation in early September 1980. A final presentation would be scheduled for late September. A well known expert, such as Dr. Paul-Marc Henri, would be the presenter. It was also explained that regional analysis was not within the scope of the project.

At the mission's request, a final presentation was tentatively scheduled for early October 1980. In September, President Habyariman established the National Office of Population (ONAPO) for Rwanda. One of the functions of ONAPO is to study the problems of population growth and the impact of population growth on socioeconomic development.

Because of staff turnover, project activities in Rwanda were delayed for several months. The Futures Group proposed that a draft presentation be made in December. At the embassy's urging, a presentation was hastily arranged by T. Goliber of The Futures Group. Several difficulties arose during the in-country review presentation because the presenter did not speak French, the materials contained some technical errors, and there were power outages which interrupted the presentation.

The mission has proposed that a second review presentation by a French-speaking presenter be scheduled for January 1981 and held in Kigali and that a final presentation be scheduled for January or February 1981. The Ministry of Planning has requested training in computer use for one of its staff members. It has asked that this training last three weeks and take place in Washington, D.C. The Ministry also has proposed revisions in the analysis. The contractor is trying to set up a realistic schedule to accommodate the request for extended training, to ensure that the revisions from the Ministry of Planning are considered, and to ensure that Paul-Marc Henri will be available for the final presentation. The project monitor should consider possible follow-up activities with other contractors.

Senegal

Following the Africa mission's Director's Conference in July 1979, POP/PDD followed up with a letter to the director, then N. Schoonover, about "RAPID: Cameroon." The mission requested clarification on the RAPID and RTI project in November 1979. A final presentation of "RAPID: Senegal" was made in January 1980. Dr. Paul-Marc Henri of the Society for International Development was the main presenter; J. Stover of The Futures Group assisted him. Presentations were made to ministers and representatives from the Ministries of Economy and Finance, Public Works, Employment and Work, Education, Health, Information, and Culture; to mid-level personnel from the various ministries; and to embassy (including Ambassador Cobon) and mission staff. The contractor has been informed by AID/Dakar (D. Shear, mission director) that the National Population Commission is launching its own population awareness campaign and that it wants to use RAPID. A request from Senegal for a mini-computer is anticipated.

Karim Diop, executive secretary of the National Population Commission, Ministry of Planning and Occupation, attended the conference for RTI planners in September 1980. He is interested in developing a national population program that would be initiated in April or May 1981. J. Knowles of RTI will be involved in follow-up activities. Diop is interested in another RAPID presentation for provincial governors. The contractor will contract AID/Dakar to clarify this matter.

Sudan

AID/Khartoum (T. Chapman, development officer) expressed its interest in RAPID in August 1979. Following discussions between Dr. Mica, health officer, AID/Khartoum, and S. Clark, POP/PDD, a preliminary trip was planned by the contractor for August 1980. The trip was postponed in order to schedule a presentation for the Steering Committee on the RAPID project in the Sudan. Two Sudanese government officials attended a RTI conference in August 1980 and were shown a RAPID presentation. A. I. El-Iman, director of the Loans and Technical Assistance Division, Ministry of National Planning, and A. Moneim Lofti, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of National Planning, could be potential collaborators or useful contacts for in-country RAPID activities. A March 1981 review presentation of the working draft of "RAPID: Sudan" has been proposed for mid-level government officials. Battelle will be involved in follow-up activities.

Swaziland

In view of the interest of the Department of Economic Planning, AID/Mbabne requested a demonstration presentation in February 1980. A demonstration of "RAPID: Tanzania" was presented by T. Goliber of The Futures Group in March 1980 to government health, planning, statistics, and education officials. (L. Mac Gilliray of RTI was originally scheduled to join Goliber on this trip.) Following the demonstration in March 1980, the mission requested the preparation of a draft analysis for Swaziland, at the request of the Department of Economic Planning. The Department of Economic Planning collaborated on the content of the RAPID analysis for Swaziland. Two months later, the mission indicated that a completed analysis was expected by August 1980. (The mission indicated that the Minister of Health in Botswana was interested in seeing the "RAPID: Swaziland" presentation and that there was interest in Lesotho for RAPID.) A review presentation by T. Goliber was scheduled for October 1980 for the permanent secretaries of the Ministries of Planning, Health, Education, and Agriculture. A final presentation in-country, probably for the prime minister, has been tentatively scheduled for April 27, 1981. Dr. H. Cooper, University of California, an expert on Swaziland, has been recommended as a co-presenter. The project monitor should help to initiate and coordinate follow-up activities with RTI.

Tanzania

AID/Dar es Salaam (A. Hern, health and population officer) submitted an initial request for a RAPID analysis in March 1979. A demonstration of the draft of "RAPID: Tanzania" was reviewed by mission staff, Professor Mascarenas, the director of the Bureau of Resource Allocation and Land Use Planning, and Mr. Mpogolo of the Central Bureau of Statistics in November 1979. A final in-country presentation was made in February 1980 in conjunction with a presentation at the UNDP National Seminar on Population and Development in Arusha. Dr. Rene Dumont was the main presenter. T. Goliber of The Futures Group also presented material. Among the Tanzanian officials who attended the presentation were the prime minister, the ministers of Health, Manpower, Agriculture, Development Planning, Capital Development, Lands, Housing and Urban Development, and Water, Energy and Minerals. A mini-computer was delivered to the mission at the conclusion of this trip. In May 1980, the mission indicated government interest in additional presentations later in the year. J. Burdick (formerly, DS/POP/PDD), the population officer at AID/Dar es Salaam, should be approached for information on the follow-up activities of RTI.

Togo

M. Donald and K. Allen of The Futures Group presented "RAPID: Tanzania" at the RTI conference in Lomé in June 1980. No other RAPID-related activity is called for at this time.

Upper Volta

Ambassador Boyatt (formerly, ambassador to Upper Volta) requested information on the RAPID presentation in March 1980. The contractor outlined a tentative schedule:

1. A working draft of an analysis would be ready for a review presentation in mid-June 1980.
2. A final presentation would be made in the country in August 1980.

M. Donald and K. Allen of The Futures Group gave a demonstration presentation of "RAPID: Mali" (the draft of Upper Volta was not ready) in June 1980 to mission staff. A revised draft analysis of Upper Volta was to be given to Ambassador Boyatt in London in September 1980. But because of staff problems, the draft presentation in London was canceled and a review presentation was proposed for November 1980. A draft analysis was also delayed because of difficulties related to the incorporation of migration components. In September 1980, the mission concurred on the review presentation, but wanted to schedule final presentations for senior government officials once the analysis was acceptable. A review presentation has now been scheduled for December 1980. The project monitor should consider appropriate follow-up activities.

Zimbabwe

The Minister of Health of Zimbabwe viewed "RAPID: Tanzania" at a presentation in Washington in October 1980. W. Trayfors, AFR/DR, visited Zimbabwe in November. He was to have sent back the data needed to present the analysis. The contractor has tentatively scheduled a review presentation of "RAPID: Zimbabwe" for January 1981, and he anticipates that the final presentation will be ready for the Donor's Conference in March 1981, barring extensive delays in obtaining necessary data.

NEAR EAST

Egypt

The mission submitted its initial request for a demonstration of "RAPID: Jordan" in November 1978. A demonstration presentation for mission staff was made by J. Stover of The Futures Group in January 1979. This led to a mission request for a RAPID analysis of Egypt. In June, H. Cole of the subcontractor G.E. Tempo visited Egypt to discuss the preliminary analysis and sectoral emphasis, to collect data, and to plan the presentation schedule with mission staff and Egyptian officials from the Population Family Planning Board (PFPB), the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), the Institute for National Planning, and faculty from Cairo University.

A review presentation of the draft of "RAPID: Egypt" was given in December 1979 by P. Claxton and J. Stover of The Futures Group. Mission staff (including Ambassador Atherton), the Minister of Health, the director of the Population and Family Planning Board, officials of CAPMAS and the State Information Service, and the Deputy Minister of Economy attended the presentation. The purpose of the visit was to review the draft presentation and to plan future presentations for high-level officials. Final presentations of "RAPID: Egypt" were given in January 1980 by Ambassador Green (formerly, OES/CP) and J. Stover of The Futures Group for Mrs. Sadat, Prime Minister M. Khalil, the Supreme Council of the PFPB, the ministers of Health, Planning, Religious Affairs, Information, Education and Communication, Education, Social Affairs, and Youth, and two governors. Various suggestions were made for a follow-up. They included an Arabic adaption of RAPID; a popularized presentation for television (to be delivered by a private group); and a 16 mm film presentation for training (by Dr. Bindary, PFPB).

Slides, videotape, and film (a negative was sent but the positive print was needed) were received by the mission in April 1980. At the same time, the mission expressed interest in training people to use the mini-computer. As of September 1980, the videotape sent to Egypt had not been used. Plans to provide a film version of "RAPID: Egypt" have not been settled. The contractor does not want to undertake this task and is not obligated under the contract to produce the film. In November 1980, Ambassador Atherton requested another high-level RAPID presentation for new cabinet members and for President Sadat. In January 1981, Ambassador Green and J. Stover of The Futures Group intend to make another, final high-level presentation and to settle all technical problems related to the film and computer training.

Jordan

A review presentation of a draft of "RAPID: Jordan" was made by J. Stover for AID/Amman mission staff in December 1978. During the visit, additional data were collected; the sectoral focus of the analysis, potential audiences, the possibility of leaving the computer in Jordan, and computer training were considered. In March 1979, a presentation of "RAPID: Jordan" was given by P. Claxton and J. Stover of The Futures Group to Dr. Odeh, president of the National Planning Council, the Minister of Health, and faculty of the Medical School and Department of Economics, University of Jordan. AID/W approved the procurement of a computer for AID/Amman.

As a follow-up, an additional trip was planned to update data, to conduct another high-level presentation, and to plan for other follow-up activities specified in the RTI contract. In May 1980, J. Stover and J. Bye of The Futures Group made presentations to Crown Prince Hassan, the National Planning Council (NPC), and the Department of Statistics. The most recent data were obtained. In July 1980, the NPC requested that staff be trained to use the mini-computer. AID/Amman intended to buy three mini-computers for the NPC, Department of Statistics, and University of Jordan. To date, these requests for equipment and training have not been filled. The project monitor should follow up on these requests and coordinate follow-up activities with RTI.

Morocco

An initial request from AID/Rabat (W. Trayfors, then population officer) expressing the government's (King Hassan's) interest in RAPID was made in November 1978. A demonstration presentation of "RAPID: Jordan" was conducted by J. Stover of The Futures Group for mission staff and MOH officials, including Dr. R. Rahali, Minister of Health, in January 1979. A review presentation of a draft of "RAPID: Morocco" was given by J. Stover in March 1979 to the Minister of Health. The possibility of employing Dr. Paul-Marc Henri as the main presenter for the final presentation at the National Planning Conference in April 1979 was discussed. This presentation was delayed because the government postponed the conference. In addition, the acceptability of the data and the desire of MOH to use only trained Moroccan presenters posed problems. At the request of the mission and the MOH, a Moroccan (M. B. Hasbi) was trained to use the computer in February 1980. Further training was provided in Morocco, before an April dry-run presentation by a Moroccan presenter and technician. During this trip, the mini-computer was formally turned over to the Government of Morocco. Final country-specific briefing papers were prepared in English and French.

A follow-up is needed to encourage the minister to use the equipment for additional presentations. The individuals who were trained have not developed sufficient expertise to use the computer for presentations. Some additional training may be advisable. Numerous ministries, not just the MOH, should have been among the participants in and target audience for analytic presentations. Ambassador Benedick, OES/CP, has offered to discuss these concerns with the U.S. Ambassador to Morocco.

Turkey

Staff of the PDD met with Ambassador Spiers and Ambassador Benedick, OES/CP, in February 1979. In March, Mr. M. Tokgoz of the General Directorate of Population Planning (GDPP) saw a demonstration of "RAPID: Jordan." This was followed in April 1979 by a request from Amembassy for a RAPID analysis. H. Cole (subcontractor G.E. Tempo) and J. Bye (The Futures Group) visited Turkey in May 1979 to collect data, determine sector priorities, and identify potential audiences. The contractor was concerned about reliance on one key Turkish official. Embassy staff indicated complete confidence in this arrangement. Responding to the desire to produce a "Turkish" presentation, Professor S. Uner (WFS project director for Turkey) was trained to operate the computer and to give presentations in Washington in December 1979.

The final presentation was scheduled to coincide with a conference on Turkey's population problems which was co-sponsored by the General Directorate of Population Planning, Ministry of Health, the Association of Istanbul University Economics Graduates, and the Turkish Family Planning Association. Presentations were made at the conference and at the Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies. Staff from Ministry of Health and embassy staff attended the meeting. The presentations at the conference were not as effective as they might have been because an unanticipated number of people--approximately 500--attended the conference; the optimal size of an audience for a RAPID presentation is 10-20). Tokgoz (GDPP) requested through the mission a computer and also asked that GDPP staff be trained. The equipment was delivered and training provided in June 1980. The trainees were the director of research and evaluation at the GDPP and a technician.

No other information on follow-up activities is available. NE/TECH (M. Rothe) mentioned that H. Gray of Pathfinder will be visiting Turkey and Egypt in the near future. The project monitor should explore the possibility of initiating follow-up activities with other contractors (e.g., Battelle).

Tunisia

The next development plan will be prepared in 1981. The Tunisians have indicated some interest in using a RAPID analysis for this purpose. S. Seims, DS/POP/PDD, visited Tunis in November 1980 and reported that a request may be forthcoming from AID/Tunis.

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia

An initial request for RAPID presentations was submitted in December 1978 by AID/La Paz through LA/DR (M. Brackett). A draft analysis was sent to the mission for review in March 1979. An APHA review (by B. Carlson) of AID work in Bolivia indicated that RAPID activities should be made a Bolivian exercise, possibly with support from another Latin American institution, such as the CCRP in Bogota. In November 1980, the mission indicated that it was ready to proceed with project activities. A visit is planned to review the revised analysis and to discuss potential audiences for the final presentations.

Brazil

In October 1980, AID/Brasilia (S. Taylor, population officer) submitted an initial request to PPD/LA for a preliminary visit to explore the possibility of initiating a RAPID-type project using Brazilians. A visit was made by J. Stover of The Futures Group in October and discussions were held with Dr. R. Vaz da Costa, secretary of Economy and Planning, State of Sao Paulo, and M. de Mello Moreira, Fundacao de Informacoes para Desenvolvimento de Pernambuco.

The contractor and the mission have agreed on a tentative plan of activities. Analyses of one or two states will be made. A draft of an analysis for the State of Sao Paulo will be reviewed in Brazil in February or March 1981.

The final presentation for this state is tentatively planned for the summer of 1981. The follow-up contractor, Battelle, will be involved from the beginning in planning and carrying out follow-up activities.

Costa Rica

An initial request for a RAPID analysis came from AID/San Jose in November 1978. A demonstration presentation of "RAPID: Honduras" was conducted by P. Claxton and J. Stover of The Futures Group (also E. Ott, DS/POP/PDD) in June 1979. Mission staff and officials of the Costa Rican Demographic Association, the Ministry of Health, the President's Office, and the National Planning Office (OFIPLAN) attended the meeting. A draft analysis was sent to the mission in December 1979. Mission staff made extensive and helpful changes. The revised draft was sent to the mission in May 1980. According to LAC/DR, as of November 1980, the mission staff (S. Knaebel, mission director, Mary Kilgore, assistant director, and L. Diaz, MCH/population officer) were not ready to proceed with RAPID activities.

Guyana

LAC/DR (M. Brackett) met with Naraine at the WFS Conference in July 1980. Naraine agreed to approach the Ministry of Economic Development about government interest in RAPID. Apparently, there is no official interest at this time.

Haiti

An initial indication of interest in RAPID came from AID/Port-au-Prince (S. Gibson, population officer, previously stationed in Morocco and knowledgeable about RAPID) in September 1980. A preliminary visit that will coincide with a visit by the follow-up contractor, Battelle, is being considered.

Honduras

AID/Tegucigalpa submitted the initial request for a RAPID demonstration in July 1978. A preliminary visit was made by W. Robinson (subcontractor for Penn State University) and E. Ott, DS/POP/PDD, in September 1978. There were considerable delays in initiating RAPID activities because of the government's sensitivity to population issues and the mission's desire to maintain a low profile in this area. A review presentation of "RAPID: Honduras" was made by P. Claxton and J. Stover of The Futures Group. Embassy and mission staff (including Ambassador Jaramillo) attended the June 1979 presentation. The mission informed the contractor that the Honduran Family Planning

Association would be the primary collaborator in RAPID activities and that the mission would no longer be directly involved.

Another series of in-country presentations were made by T. Merrick of Georgetown University and K. Yamashita of The Futures Group for officials of the Ministries of Public Health, Planning (CONSUPANE), and Natural Resources; COHEP (business leaders); the Honduran Family Planning Association (ASHONPLAFA); and the Honduran Teachers' Association (COLPROSUMAH) in February 1980. Training in computer use and RAPID presentations for three Hondurans were provided in October 1980 in Washington. A final presentation of "RAPID: Honduras" was given by Dr. Ramirez-Boettner (the main presenter) and K. Yamashita of The Futures Group in November 1980. During this trip, a mini-computer was delivered to AID/Tegucigalpa for use by CONSUPANE and ASHONPLAFA. The follow-up contractor (Battelle) is working now with the CONSUPANE.

Nicaragua

The initial request for a demonstration of RAPID was submitted by AID/Managua (B. Warmon, MCH/population officer) in October 1980. A preliminary visit was tentatively scheduled for November 1980 but was postponed because of time constraints.

Panama

AID/Panama first requested information on RAPID in May 1979. A demonstration presentation of "RAPID: Honduras" was conducted by K. Yamashita of The Futures Group. Mission staff and staff from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy attended the February 1980 meeting. Initiation of project activities was delayed until a request from the Ministry of Planning was received. In October 1980, the mission (J. Codry, population officer) indicated that the government was reluctant to begin an analysis before 1980 census data became available, although the Family Planning Institute was interested in the project and would be forwarding data.

Paraguay

LAC/DR (M. Brackett) contacted AID/Asuncion in January 1979 for information on RAPID project activities. Following discussions with the director of Census and Statistics at the July 1980 WFS Conference, LAC/DR suggested that the mission ascertain government interest in RAPID analysis.

Peru

An initial request for a RAPID analysis for the new government was made by AID/Lima in July 1980. In November 1980, K. Yamashita gave a demonstration presentation of "RAPID: Honduras."

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Table 1, pages 44 and 45, is a summary of RAPID activities by country.

Table 1

SUMMARY OF RAPID ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY

<u>Country</u>	<u>Draft Analysis</u>	<u>Final Analysis</u>	<u>Class I Demonstration Presentation</u>	<u>Class II Review Presentation</u>	<u>Classes III and IV Final Presentation</u>	<u>Computer In-Country</u>	<u>Computer Training</u>
<u>Asia</u>							
Nepal	X	X	11/79	4/80			
Sri Lanka	X	X	4/80	6/80	10/80	X	X
Thailand							
<u>Africa</u>							
Botswana	X						
Burundi	X		1/81 (?)				
Cameroon	X	X			7/79		
Ghana	X			4/80			
Ivory Coast							
Kenya	X		11/79	7/80			
Liberia	X			81 (?)			
Lesotho			4/81 (?)				
Malawi	X		11/80 (D.C.)				
Mali	X			6/80			X
Mauritania			11/80 (RTI)				
Niger							
Nigeria	X		8/80 (RTI in NC)				
Rwanda	X			10/80			X
Senegal	X	X			1/80		
Sudan	X		8/80 (RTI in NC)	3/81 (?)			
Swaziland	X		3/80	10/80	4/81 (?)		
Tanzania	X	X		11/79	2/80	X	
Togo			6/80				
Upper Volta	X		6/80	81 (?)			
Zimbabwe	X		10/80 (D.C.)	1/81 (?)			
Zaire	X						

SUMMARY OF RAPID ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY

<u>Country</u>	<u>Draft Analysis</u>	<u>Final Analysis</u>	<u>Class I Demonstration Presentation</u>	<u>Class II Review Presentation</u>	<u>Classes III and IV Final Presentation</u>	<u>Computer In-Country</u>	<u>Computer Training</u>
<u>Near East</u>							
Egypt	X	X	1/79		1/80 & 1/81 (?)		
Jordan	X			12/78 & 3/79	5/80		
Morocco	X		1/79	3/79		X	X
Turkey	X	X	3/79		1/80	X	X
Tunisia							
<u>Latin America</u>							
Bolivia	X						
Brazil	X			2-3/81 (?)	Summer 81 (?)		
Costa Rica	X		6/79				
Guyana							
Haiti							
Honduras	X	X		6/79 & 2/80	11/80	X	X
Nicaragua							
Panama	X		2/80	2/81 (?)			
Paraguay							
Peru			11/80				
TOTAL	28	8	13 in-Country 4 in U.S.A. 2 tentative	14 in 12 countries 6 tentative	8 3 tentative	5	6

(?) = Tentatively Planned