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Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development III

Final Report

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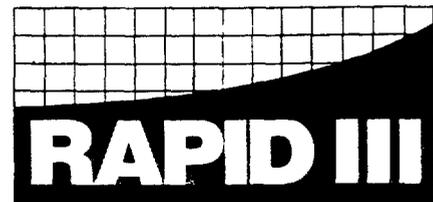
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Policy and Evaluation Division
Office of Population
Research and Evaluation

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The Futures Group International
1070 17th Street NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036
Tel (202) 775-9680

Research Triangle Institute
PO Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
Tel (919) 541-7218



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I. ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------|---|
| ADC | Costa Rican Demographic Association |
| ADS | Salvadoran Demographic Association |
| AIBEF | Ivoirian Association for Family Well-being (Cote d'Ivoire) |
| APROFAM | Guatemalan Association for Family Well-being |
| CEDS | Center for Demographics and Social Studies (Mauritania) |
| CERPOD | Center for Applied Research on Population and Development (Mali) |
| CILSS | Permanent Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel |
| CONAPO | National Population Council (Bolivia, Mexico) |
| CORDECRUZ | Santa Cruz Development Corporation (Bolivia) |
| CPO | Central Planning Office (Yemen) |
| CREA | Regional Audiovisual Center (Guatemala) |
| DENR | Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines) |
| DIRPLAN | Direction of Planning (Cote d'Ivoire) |
| DOP | Department of Planning (Ecuador) |
| DPA | Department of Population Activities (Nigeria) |
| DPHO | District Public Health Officers (Nepal) |
| ECA | Economic Commission for Africa |
| EPD | Department of Economic Planning and Development (Malawi) |
| FAMPLAN | Family Planning Evaluation, Planning, and Financial Analysis |
| FEMAP | National Federation of Private Mexican Family Planning Associations |
| FHACS | Family Health and AIDS Control Support (Malawi) |
| FLAS | Family Life Association of Swaziland |
| FYP | Five-Year Plan |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems (Egypt) |
| GS | General Secretariat (Jordan) |
| HPN | Health Population and Nutrition (Swaziland) |
| IAPG | Inter-America Parliamentary Group on Population and Development |
| IE&C | Information, Education and Communication |
| IIPS | International Institute of Population Science (India) |
| INANDEP | Andean Institute of Studies on Population and Development (Peru) |
| INCAP | Nutrition Institute of Central America & Panama (Costa Rica) |
| INP | National Planning Institute (Peru) |
| IUCN | Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Costa Rica) |
| LAC | Latin American Countries |
| MCH/FP | Maternal Child Health/Family Planning |
| MINIPLAN | Ministry of National Planning (Somalia) |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MOHFW | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (India) |
| MOHWA | Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs (Sri Lanka) |
| MOPH | Ministry of Public Health (Morocco) |
| MPAT | Ministry of Planning and Territorial Administration (Togo) |

I. ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| NACPP | National Advisory Council on Population Policy (PNG/SI) |
| NCDP | National Commission for Development Planning (Zambia) |
| NCPD | National Council for Population and Development |
| NFPB | National Family Planning Board (Jamaica) |
| NIHFW | National Institute for Health and Family Welfare (India) |
| NIPS | National Institute for Population Studies (Pakistan) |
| NPC | National Planning Commission (Tanzania, Jordan) |
| NPC | National Population Council (Sudan, Egypt) |
| NPP | National Population Policy |
| NSO | National Statistics Office (Malawi) |
| ONAPO | National Office of Population (Rwanda) |
| ONFP | National Office of Family and Population (Tunisia) |
| OSB | O Segundo Brasil |
| OSIPD | Statistic and Data Processing Office for Development Planning (Madagascar) |
| PACD | Project Authorization Completion Date |
| PAE | Environmental Action Plan (Madagascar) |
| PDEU | Population and Development Evaluation Unit (Bangladesh) |
| PIP | Population Impact Project (Ghana) |
| PLCPD | Philippine Legislator's Committee on Population and Development |
| PNDC | Provisional National Defense Council (Ghana) |
| POMA | Population and Environment Model (Costa Rica, Guatemala) |
| POPCOM | Population Commission (Philippines) |
| PPCC | Population Policy Coordinating Committee (Jamaica) |
| PPU | Population Planning Unit (Tanzania) |
| PPW | Population Planning Wing (Bangladesh) |
| PRB | Population Reference Bureau |
| PSP | Population Simulation Project (India) |
| PSRC | Population Studies and Research Council (Yemen) |
| PSSD | Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development |
| PVO | Private Organizations |
| UNFPA | United Nations Fund for Population Activities |
| UNFT | National Union of Togolese Women |
| UPP | Population Planning Unit (Togo) |
| UPSP | Social and Population Policy Unit (Bolivia) |
| WID | Women in Development |
| YARG | Yemen Arab Republic Government |

II. Introduction

A. Project Overview

RAPID III was a five-year project funded and monitored by the Policy and Evaluation Division of the Office of Population. USAID granted a no-cost extension to complete a few activities and, thus, the project ran from September 1987 through July 1993. RAPID III was authorized under the Demographic Data Initiatives project paper, a 10-year authorization that also included agreements with the Bureau of the Census, the Population Reference Bureau and the East-West Center Program on Population. The Futures Group International and its subcontractor, Research Triangle Institute, implemented the project.

Over the course of the project, RAPID III provided support in 39 countries: 18 in sub-Saharan Africa; 12 in Asia and the Near East; and nine in Latin America and the Caribbean. RAPID III had an obligation ceiling of \$12,666,000 and was fully funded. Of the total, \$8,505,000 came through core obligations and \$4,161,000 through buy-ins. Overall, RAPID III received 36 separate buy-ins that, in fiscal terms, accounted for 33 percent of project activities.

B. Project Objectives

RAPID III was designed to contribute to the evolution of population policies aimed at increasing access to and voluntary use of family planning services. It responded to requests from developing-country governments to support activities that:

- raise awareness among national leaders about the relationships between population growth and development and about fundamental demographic and family planning trends;
- strengthen the commitment of national leaders and managers to implement voluntary family planning programs and to allocate public and private resources to increase access to services;
- develop a consensus on policies and programs at different management and technical levels in both the public and private sectors; and
- institutionalize developing-country capability to conceive, plan and implement population and development policies.

Overall, RAPID III was designed to support advocacy activities to expand awareness of population issues and the need for action; to increase understanding of what needs to be and what can be done; and to strengthen the capacity to take appropriate action. Host-country counterparts and USAID missions found RAPID III constituency-building and planning activities to be useful at all stages of family planning program development: early on, when countries are initiating family planning programs; as programs expand and a sustained political and financial commitment is required; and in mature programs moving toward sustainability.

C. Project Approach

To achieve its objectives, RAPID III centered its efforts in two broad areas -- policy presentations and institution-building/training. Policy presentations utilized microcomputer-based programs designed to evaluate and communicate key population and family planning trends, issues and policy alternatives. Training activities included a range of in-country and regional programs, including on-the job training in analytic and presentation techniques, hands-on microcomputer instruction, in-country workshops and training seminars, regional training workshops and regional policy seminars for decision-makers.

D. Project Components -- Policy Presentations

RAPID divided its policy presentations into six families.

1. National Presentations (Traditional RAPID Presentations)

Classic RAPID presentations remained the best known of project activities. These constituency-building programs combined a review of current demographic characteristics, projections of future population growth under alternative fertility scenarios, and assessments of the implications of population growth on such key development sectors as education, health, employment and agriculture.

2. Sub-national Presentations

These presentations compared population projections for a particular region and analyzed the implications of rapid population increase for the health of the population and for development sectors of key importance to regional leaders.

3. Sector-Specific Presentations

These presentations enabled the evaluation of tradeoffs in meeting various sectoral goals under alternative population projections. Health, education, employment and agriculture have been key sectors addressed by these presentations.

4. Special-Issue Presentations

Special issue analyses focused on issues of particular importance to the evolution of population and family planning programs. RAPID III centered its resources on three issues of import: the demographic consequences of the AIDS epidemic; family planning and child survival; and population and the environment.

5. Family Planning Presentations

Family planning presentations became an increasing focus of RAPID III activities. These, for example, considered alternative scenarios for changes in demand for family planning services and alternative program strategies for meeting this demand. Family planning presentations also examined such issues as the unmet need for family planning in developing countries and the influence of an appropriate contraceptive method mix on program success.

6. Financial Presentations

These presentations, closely allied to the family planning presentations, were used in considering the cost implications of program expansion, as well as alternative family planning strategies. Cost-benefit analyses compared past and projected family planning program costs with benefits (reductions in expenditures) for health and other social services.

E. Project Components -- Training Programs

RAPID III training programs incorporated different strategies and approaches, including technical training to develop greater capacities for population policy analysis and presentation and activities designed for high-level policymakers.

1. Technical Training

a. On-the-job Training in Policy Analysis and Presentation

Project staff spent large amounts of time overseas working directly with host-country counterparts in the development and presentation of RAPID analyses. This on-the-job training was an important way in which RAPID III helped to build capabilities for population policy work in-country.

b. Applied Training Workshops

These workshops were in-country programs often centered on the preparation of RAPID analyses and the development of presentation skills. RAPID III increasingly used the applied training workshop as a way to involve a spectrum of individuals and organizations in project activities.

c. Regional Technical Training Courses

These courses were held at regional training sites and were designed to strengthen the analytic skills of technical staff in local institutions and to supplement in-country training. RAPID III's successful participation in the East-West Center's Summer Seminar is perhaps the best example of this type of training.

2. Activities for High-Level Policymakers

a. High-Level Policy Seminars

These seminars took two forms. One alternative was to assemble policymakers and senior technicians from several countries in a region for up to one week to review population, health and development issues of importance. These meetings emphasized dialogue among national policymakers to give them an often rare opportunity to learn from experiences of other countries. A second alternative was for RAPID III to make a meaningful contribution to an already-organized conference.

b. Observational Travel

Observational travel provided opportunities for policymakers from a particular country to observe the evolution of population policies and programs in other countries. Travel was organized around meetings with key policymakers in the recipient countries and visits to family planning organizations.

F. Overview of Deliverables

The project provided assistance to develop traditional RAPID models in 18 countries and worked on sub-national issues in 10 countries. RAPID III also assisted in 18 family planning, seven financial and 26 special-issues presentations. Also, RAPID III organized three high-level regional policy seminars, one observational study tour, and four regional training seminars, two at CERPOD in West Africa and two at the East-West Population Institute in Hawaii. In all its work, RAPID III placed strong emphasis on applied training and on the transfer of microcomputer systems.

III. Country Activities

AFRICA

Burkina Faso

Objective: RAPID III continued the institutional capacity-building efforts of RAPID I and II to increase the Ministry of Plan's capacity to conceive, plan and implement population and development policies.

Activities: RAPID III focused on the training of the staff of the Planning Department, Ministry of Plan, in the utilization of the RAPID/Burkina model. Training centered on model and software use, the ability to manipulate database changes and choices, presentation techniques, equipment use, and audience targeting. At the end of the training, the RAPID model was presented to 20 directors from the Planning and Studies Divisions of various ministries.

Results: RAPID III successfully transferred skills needed for population policy development and constituency-building.

Chad

Objective: RAPID III's objective in Chad was to raise the awareness of leaders about the relationship of population and development as a step toward the development of a National Population Policy (NPP).

Activities: Impeded by Chad's recurring political instability and civil unrest, RAPID III offered limited assistance in model development and awareness-building. RAPID III provided technical support to the Options in Population Policy (OPTIONS) Project in preparation for the Conference on Family Planning held in 1988. RAPID III updated the RAPID/Chad model and trained OPTIONS staff in its use and presentation.

Results: Despite the country's internal strife, RAPID III increased awareness of the need to establish a population policy among a small population of opinion-makers. With the establishment of the current government, those initial seeds took root and Chad has now adopted a NPP.

Cote d'Ivoire

Objective: Cote d'Ivoire traditionally has been strongly pronatalist. RAPID III took advantage of evolving attitudes in the 1980s by striving to raise awareness and develop a consensus among local, regional, and national-level leaders about the socioeconomic and health effects of lower fertility.

Activities: To accomplish this objective, RAPID III concentrated on two areas of activity: 1) collaboration with the Ivoirian Association for Family Well-being (AIBEF) to increase local-level awareness of the relationships between population and development and the benefits of family planning; and 2) training and support of planning activities with Direction of Planning (DIRPLAN), Ministry of Health, to increase the technical capability of staff to address population issues in the planning process.

AIBEF's dissemination activities included six local-level conferences on health, population, and development and three seminars for regional leaders. Both dissemination series positively impacted population policy: 1) the local conferences resulted in numerous resolutions calling for expanded service delivery activities in the locale and the commencement of IE&C activities for the general public; 2) regional seminars were well received by more than 150 prefects, mayors, local city officials, public health officials, physicians, and women's organization leaders.

RAPID III's training of DIRPLAN's staff, which focused on computer literacy, was facilitated by the transfer of new computer equipment, population projection formulation, and the introduction of population into the planning process.

Results: The Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GOCI) is now much more open to family planning, as evidenced by the new USAID/GOCI bilateral Family Planning Program, as well as UNFPA's substantial financial support of GOCI's Family Planning Program. AIBEF had an enhanced capability for constituency-building activities and continued its program of local-level conferences beyond the end of RAPID III. DIRPLAN had an increased capability to integrate population into the planning process.

Ghana

Objective: In 1969, Ghana became the first African country to formulate a National Population Policy, although little effective action was taken by successive governments. RAPID III's objective was to vivify population policy by increasing the Government of Ghana's (GAG) commitment to implementing family planning programs.

Activities: The Futures Group International (FUTURES), in a subcontract with the Population Reference Bureau, trained and supported the Population Impact Project (PIP), University of Ghana, in its role of awareness-raising among policymakers and promulgating the national population policy.

PIP's extensive dissemination program used print, radio, and television to convey information about the impact of population and development, as represented in the initial RAPID model, and population and related environment problems, as demonstrated in the Population, Resources, and Environment presentation.

PIP's prolific exposure in hundreds of presentations to innumerable top government officials, including the First Lady Naja Agyamempong Rawlings, PNDC secretaries, and regional and district representatives, placed it in a position to provide technical support to the GAG in implementing population programs.

Results: Partially due to RAPID III support, Ghana moved to adopt a new National Population Policy with a strong emphasis on action-oriented implementation.

Kenya

Objective: Contrary to most African countries, Kenya enjoyed relative political stability and economic prosperity during the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, as well as strong international support for a comprehensive set of structural adjustment reforms. Against this backdrop, RAPID III joined the World Bank and UNFPA in supporting the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) in undertaking the improvement of NCPD's capability to coordinate and facilitate the national family planning program.

Activities: RAPID III's technical assistance to NCPD staff, in addition to equipment-use training, focused on two areas: 1) training in policy development and analysis; and 2) assistance in training District Population Officers.

The successfully-completed 1989 Kenya Demographic Health Survey provided evidence that the long period of program effort, which appeared to have had little effect, was affecting substantially contraceptive knowledge and use. These positive results proved to be the cornerstone upon which RAPID III and NCPD staff developed a cost-benefit analysis, using the Family Planning Evaluation, Planning, and Financial Analysis (FamPlan) model. The cost-benefit model, a critical tool for monitoring and evaluating policy relevance, enabled staff to assess family planning use in Kenya and project family planning costs.

Further aiding Kenya's population policy was NCPD's novel decision to devolve service delivery and population activities to 14 districts. Under RAPID III, this program of decentralization was supported in workshops for District Population Officers, where NCPD disseminated handbooks on the preparation of district population strategies and annual workplans.

Results: The continued proliferation of policy and family planning projects and activities at the national and regional levels in Kenya still presents real challenges to NCPD in developing the capacity for coordinating, facilitating and providing policy guidance to the many actors and agencies involved. RAPID III's institutional development support has helped equip NCPD to face the complicated challenges of coordinating an extensive national population policy in a country now facing internal economic and political strife.

Madagascar

Objective: An elevated population growth rate, rapid urbanization, insufficient investment in the agricultural sector, and pervasive poverty threatened to place exorbitant stress on the environment of the island of Madagascar. Thus, RAPID III strove to gain support for the formulation of environment and family planning strategies.

Activities: In response to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar's (GDRM) concern about the impact of population on the environment, RAPID III collaborated with the newly-established Population, the Economy and the Environment (PopEnv) Working Group in updating data and creating an interactive PopEnv model analyzing the interactions among population, the economy, and the environment. RAPID III trained the PopEnv Working Group in the statistical, graphic and word-processing skills required to employ this model, which was presented to USAID/Madagascar in 1989.

Results: RAPID III provided the GDRM with the tools and ability to assess the impact of population on the environment of Madagascar.

Malawi

Objective: RAPID III committed support to the country's central policymaking institution, the newly-created Population and Human Resources Development Unit, Department of Economic Planning and Development (EP&D), Office of the President and Cabinet, with the objective of: 1) creating high-level awareness of the AIDS epidemic; 2) enhancing high-level awareness of the relationships between rapid population growth and social and economic development; and 3) encouraging passage of an explicit National Population Policy (NPP).

Activities: RAPID III activities concentrated on the development of an expanded RAPID/Malawi model with sections on health services, the National Child Spacing Program and the demographic impact of AIDS. The Programme Review and Strategy Development Workshop for Principal Secretaries on Population, held in 1991, stimulated population policy by bringing the

AIDS topic to the forefront of policymakers' agendas and by initiating the development of a comprehensive population policy.

Population activities were coordinated by EP&D with the help of two collaborating institutions offering technical assistance: 1) the Demographic Unit, Chancellor College, University of Malawi, fulfilled its mandate to organize workshops and seminars on specific issues in demography and population studies; and 2) the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, National Statistics Office (NSO), analyzed demographic and related socio-economic data for development planning and the RAPID model.

RAPID III additionally supported USAID/Malawi in analyzing the constraints and initiatives involved in USAID/Malawi's Family Health and AIDS Control Support (FHACS) Project, calling for expanded access to family planning services, increased contraceptive prevalence, and increased support for AIDS prevention.

Results: Boosted by RAPID III's training in population analysis and computer skills, EP&D developed a highly-successful, diversified RAPID/Malawi model. The extensive dissemination activities and high-level exposure of the draft RAPID/Malawi model resulted in: 1) approval for first-time inclusion of the demographic impact of AIDS in that model; and 2) the adoption of EP&D's NPP less than half-way through RAPID IV.

As a result of RAPID III support, the Government of Malawi incorporated AIDS data in its policymaking processes. Also, RAPID III made an important contribution to the eventual adoption of the NPP.

Mauritania

Objective: Mauritania's shift from overt opposition to family planning and contraceptive use toward a subtle interest in family planning, especially when integrated into maternal and child health, enabled RAPID III to raise awareness among a new audience of development planners by introducing population and demographic variables to them.

Activities: RAPID III worked primarily with the Center for Demographic and Social Studies (CEDS), Ministry of Economics and Finance, in creating a RAPID/Mauritania model. Ministers and mid-level technical staff partook in the model's official viewing at the UNFPA-funded conference, "The Future of the Mauritanian Population and Its Implications on Sectoral Plans." Coverage of the event and the RAPID model presentation included national television evening broadcasts, newspapers, and radio.

Results: Although the conference was postponed three times, the success of both the eventual conference and RAPID III's work with CEDS on the RAPID/Mauritania model was evidenced by: 1) the President's request for documents related to the presentation and seminar; and 2) the conference resolution's request for RAPID IV's continued assistance in formulating a Mauritanian Population Policy and expanding the RAPID model. Unfortunately, further aid was not approved.

Nigeria

Objective: Cultural norms in Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, have long encouraged large families. However, spurred by plummeting oil revenues that had been expected to offset problems arising from rapid population growth, the Ministry of Health in 1985 initiated support of family planning and an effort to develop a National Population Policy. In 1988 a National Policy on Population for Development, Unity, Progress & Self Reliance was adopted. Subsequent policy work was subsumed under the Family Health Services Project. However, in 1991 RAPID staff conducted a project development trip to Nigeria. RAPID III's objective was to identify efforts needed to maintain the government's commitment to and the momentum for the family planning program, especially as new leadership was forthcoming in a transfer to civilian government.

Activities: In discussions with more than a dozen Nigerian institutional counterparts, it was unanimously requested that the RAPID policy models and presentations serve as the principal tools to further develop the national family planning program. The following development activities were recommended: 1) a Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning presentation; 2) an updated RAPID model; and 3) local-language booklets on population issues. It was also decided that the Department of Population Activities, Ministry of Health, would oversee these activities under RAPID IV.

Results: RAPID III project development led to an extensive program of activities under RAPID IV.

Rwanda

Objectives: In 1981, the Government of Rwanda (GOR) created the National Office of Population (ONAPO) to launch a family planning program. However, given ONAPO's limited success in family planning services, as compared to awareness-raising and IE&C efforts, the GOR began to question its large investment in family planning. The goal of RAPID III was to gain the renewed commitment and support of the GOR for family planning activities.

Activities: RAPID III activities focused on: 1) demonstrating to the GOR the ultimate financial savings of an efficient program; and 2) helping the GOR better define its National Population Policy. Through the Family Planning Cost-Benefit model, RAPID revealed ways to achieve contraceptive prevalence targets through better allocation and optimization of resources.

RAPID III modeling activities received high-profile exposure. Graphic presentations of the Cost-Benefit model were made to the President of Rwanda and the National Party Central Committee (MRND), the Rwanda parliament, and participants at interministerial meetings. The model report was incorporated as part of a working document and action plan prepared by ONAPO for the President. Despite postponement due to civil strife, the training in model-use for ONAPO staff and various ministers received extensive coverage on the radio and in the newspapers. In further support of RAPID III, the GOR asked RAPID III staff to provide a follow-up cost effectiveness study to determine the most efficient way to reach the targeted family planning goal.

Results: The response generated from the presentation and analysis of the RAPID Cost-Benefit model was significant. As a direct result of the political debate on the population-reproduction issue, the GOR adopted an accelerated family planning action program -- the model's ambitious family planning scenario. In addition, a new goal of achieving a 2 percent growth rate by the year 2000 -- also the model's ambitious family planning scenario -- and educational enrollment targets presented in the model were adopted.

Sahel

Objective: Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, and Guinea-Bissau constitute the Sahel. These countries, as part of the Permanent Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), received technical assistance and training on the relationship between population and development from the Center for Applied Research on Population and Development (CERPOD), a regional institution in Mali. RAPID III's objective in the Sahel was the institutional and human-resource development of CERPOD and CERPOD staff, as well as constituency-building in the respective Sahelian countries.

Activities: RAPID III's collaborative activities with CERPOD centered on developing three awareness and planning models that address the relationship between population growth and economic development: 1) the Integra System, a series of integrated models in population, family planning, health, education, and employment sectors, was applied to Niger, Mali, and Guinea Bissau (the latter was not completed due to lack of available data); 2) a Maternal and Child Survival storyboard analyzing the relationship between fertility behavior and child survival was adapted to the Sahelian countries of Senegal and Mali; 3) a Sahel Population, Agriculture and Environment (PAGE) model, applied to Mali, examined the links among population growth, agricultural production, food demand and the impact of population and agricultural demands on the environment.

The transfer of RAPID models and presentation techniques to CERPOD enabled CERPOD to further transfer skills to the countries in the CILSS. CERPOD and RAPID III jointly executed the RAPID III-funded Francophone Africa Regional Seminar on Integrating Population Variables in Development Planning. Training on the Integra model enabled CERPOD to introduce the numerous ministers and high-level technicians attending the seminar from 17 countries to the use of models as a method for integrating demographic variables in development planning.

Results: RAPID III fostered CERPOD self-reliance in every aspect of RAPID activities -- data compilation and analysis, model development and programming, dissemination, training and institution-building. CERPOD continues to ensure the sustainability of products and messages developed under the project by providing a well-rounded and efficient means of applying and disseminating the models.

Somalia

Objective: In Somalia, RAPID III hoped to augment the Government of Somalia's understanding of the relationship between population growth and social and economic development through the use of microcomputer modeling and graphics-presentation techniques.

Activities: RAPID III was to offer technical, financial and logistical support to the Department of Statistics, Ministry of National Planning (MINIPLAN), for the Third National Population Conference. Anticipated RAPID III support included: 1) transfer of microcomputer equipment; 2) updating and translation of the existing RAPID/Somalia model; 3) MINIPLAN staff training in the operation and presentation of the RAPID model; 4) development of sector submodels; and 5) assistance for the Third National Population Conference.

Results: RAPID III activities did not progress beyond the planning stages due to civil war and the collapse of the Somali government.

Sudan

Objective: Despite the June 1988 coup d'etat, the National Population Committee (NPC), National Research Council, maintained its mandate to develop a National Population Policy and implementation plan. OPTIONS/RAPID III's collaborative role in Sudan was to assist the NPC in implementing its 18-month program designed to refine the population policy and develop constituencies and implementation programs.

Activities: RAPID III activities furthered the objectives of NPC's policy development program:

- 1) Population policy and planning. RAPID III offered technical and logistical support for the Third National Population Conference. A lengthy set of recommendations developed during the conference served as Sudan's interim population policy. At the National Conference for Economic Salvation, a RAPID III presentation focusing on the economic implications of rapid population growth resulted in the inclusion of a population component in the final conference policy draft.
- 2) Regional population policy workshops. RAPID III workshops conducted in the Northern, Eastern, Central, Kordofan and Darfur regions. In Kordofan, more than 400 persons, including the Prime Minister and Governor, attended.
- 3) Ministerial support. RAPID III supported the NPC with in-house population and development seminars for the ministers of Health, Education and Social Welfare & Zakat. RAPID III also played a critical role in advising the Khartoum Commissioner on the urban census to be undertaken.
- 4) Private sector initiatives. The workshop in Khartoum was exceptionally successful in both the number of high-level government officials and ministers -- and private sector leaders -- who attended. This was the first discussion between the two communities on such an important social and economic issue.
- 5) Migration and population mobility. Papers on rural and urban land use, legal issues, and refugees and displaced persons were presented at the workshop on migration and distribution.

The RAPID models, the key focus of the above activities, included both national and regional models in English and Arabic. Additionally, a Population and Environment presentation was developed for the regional workshops. The institutionalization of the NPC included staffing, facilities improvement, and computer-skills development. Staff were trained in computer-graphics presentation preparation, and data compilation, analysis and entry for the RAPID population model.

Results: The policy program achieved widespread participation and significantly broadened support for population policies and programs in Sudan. The regional program especially was well conceived and effectively implemented. Private sector initiatives created support for contraceptive social marketing and employer-based distribution of contraceptives, now available for import.

However, in December 1989, all activities ceased due to Article 5.3 restrictions and the phase-out of USAID-supported development activities in Sudan. The NPC, trained by RAPID III and financed by local USAID and UNFPA funding, remained a viable and active population organization subsequent to the cessation of RAPID III activities.

Swaziland

Objective: In response to a request by the All-Africa Parliamentarians Conference for countries to educate their parliamentarians on population and development issues, RAPID III provided technical and financial support to the Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS) in its effort to educate parliamentarians and permanent secretaries.

Activities: RAPID III supported FLAS in conducting two conferences: 1) a population and development conference for newly-elected parliamentarians; and 2) a similar seminar for the permanent secretaries of various ministries. RAPID III supported the latter by providing funding; by collecting data, by updating the RAPID model to include indicators on child and maternal survival, employment issues in the education sector and land availability in the agriculture sector; and by training FLAS staff in the use of the RAPID model.

Additionally, at the request of USAID/Swaziland, RAPID III participated in the Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN) Sector Assessment to review the achievements and trends of current USAID assistance to the sector and advise on future direction, magnitude and content of assistance.

Results: RAPID III's institution-building efforts left FLAS capable of conducting additional advocacy activities. RAPID III activities also helped gain high-level support for the expansion of family planning services in Swaziland.

With respect to the HPN Assessment, after reviewing 40 documents, interviewing 30 government officials, and conducting six field visits, the team determined that in the fields of primary health care services, in manpower development, and in planning and management, significant advances were made. The final recommendation on future USAID assistance to Swaziland called for a modified package of selected assistance using principally centrally-funded mechanisms and PVOs.

Tanzania

Objective: The Government's National Planning Commission (NPC), responsible for coordination of all national population activities, established the Population Planning Unit (PPU) to provide technical staff to and serve as secretariat for the NPC. RAPID III designed activities in Tanzania to strengthen the PPU's technical capabilities for population policy formulation and implementation.

Activities: Principal activities under RAPID III included: 1) in-country training in demographic and policy analysis and presentation methodologies to strengthen technical skills relevant to the implementation of the National Population Plan (NPP), and to develop institutional linkages among PPU and other relevant agencies; and 2) development of a RAPID/Tanzania model to demonstrate the impact of policy goals on development efforts.

Three policy seminars offered attending ministers and officials training in: 1) identification and definition of policy questions and analyses; 2) application of Target model techniques to integrate population into planning; and 3) analysis of the relationship between fertility behavior and child and maternal survival.

Results: RAPID III's institution-building and awareness-raising activities contributed to the eventual adoption of the NPP.

The high level of interest in the RAPID/Tanzania model spurred the development of other models under RAPID IV to strengthen further support for population and family planning activities.

Togo

Objective: Despite political turmoil in Togo, RAPID III's goal of raising awareness of population issues remained consistent. However, RAPID III's counterpart institutions, and therefore focus and target audiences, changed, paralleling a change in government leadership.

Activities: RAPID III's initial activities were oriented toward family planning and family welfare issues. Work with the National Union of Togolese Women (UNFT) culminated in The National Information and Awareness-Raising Seminar on Family Planning and Welfare.

With major political turmoil in 1991 and the resulting disbandment of the UNFT, RAPID III was obligated to redefine its scope of work. In an effort to revive the stalled population policy development process, RAPID III targeted new leaders and the highest level of government for awareness-raising and dissemination activities. RAPID III's collaborative effort with the Population Planning Unit (UPP), Ministry of Planning and Territorial Administration (MPAT), resulted in a draft version of an updated RAPID model. The UPP was to undertake a series of national and provincial presentations to decision-makers when the revised model was completed.

Results: Due to repeated RAPID III activity postponements and an eight-month general strike stemming from the civil conflict, project activities could not be completed prior to the PACD. USAID/Lome advised and concurred in the cancellation of RAPID III work in Togo. The difficult transition from 25 years of authoritarian rule persists today in Togo.

Uganda

Objective: Throughout the 1970s and much of the 1980s, Uganda suffered through protracted civil conflict and internal turmoil. In this context, the objective of RAPID III, which began work in Uganda in 1988, was to help the new government understand the importance of taking population factors into account in the national reconstruction effort.

Activities: To achieve this objective, RAPID III undertook three activities: 1) development of a traditional RAPID model showing the relationship between population factors and social and economic development; 2) support to the Department of Geography, Makerere University, to prepare an analysis of the relationship between rapid population growth and environmental degradation in Kabale District; and 3) assistance to the Population Secretariat, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, to prepare a microcomputer graphics presentation on results of the Ugandan Demographic and Health Survey. Of the three, the traditional RAPID model proved to be the most effective tool for constituency-building in Uganda.

RAPID III worked primarily with the Department of Geography, Makerere University, and the Population Secretariat, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. The latter organization had the mandate to develop a National Population Policy for Uganda. When Dr. John Kabera moved from the Department of Geography to the Population Secretariat, RAPID III activities became more centered in that organization. As part of its program, RAPID III organized three week-long training sessions that were held at the Population Secretariat but were open to representatives from other organizations. This training proved to be one of the most well-received components of RAPID III assistance in Uganda.

Over time, Ugandan counterparts made numerous presentations to audiences totaling in the thousands. Several ministers have seen the presentation, although the head-of-state has not.

Results: Given the difficult modern history of the country, considerable advances in population policy formulation have been achieved in a relatively brief time. Uganda eventually adopted a comprehensive national population policy that calls for lower fertility and increased contraceptive prevalence. USAID/Kampala, UNFPA/Kampala and Ugandan colleagues have all identified the traditional RAPID as an important tool contributing to the policy development process. The efficacy of RAPID III work is further evidenced by the fact that the Population Secretariat has made several requests for additional assistance under RAPID IV. USAID/Kampala decided to limit its population portfolio and RAPID IV has not been able to respond to these requests.

Zambia

Objective: RAPID III designed activities to support the general operations and the constituency-building efforts of the National Commission for Development Planning (NCDP).

Activities: RAPID III provided limited support to NCPD in conjunction with the OPTIONS project. The program included constituency-building and implementation planning activities. NCPD, the counterpart organization, is responsible for coordinating all population-related activities in Zambia. To carry out its scope of work, NCPD needed to upgrade its computer and presentation equipment. In response, RAPID III transferred microcomputer and projection equipment and software. NCDP utilized the equipment on a daily basis to write reports, develop budgets and formulate plans. The computer and projector were also used as part of a national constituency-building effort, particularly to give a graphics presentation on the National Population Policy.

Results: With its limited assistance, RAPID III contributed to building nationwide support for the population policy and to developing the institutional capability to implement it.

AMERICAS

Bolivia

Objective: Bolivia was suffering from the highest infant mortality rate in South America and from the Government's reluctance to recognize family planning as a necessary and useful health care service. In response, RAPID III sought to: 1) raise awareness of and support for family planning activities among the public and private sectors; 2) institutionalize the ability of counterparts to develop and implement family planning activities; 3) promote the Government of Bolivia's (GOB) adoption of a population policy; and 4) to develop policies to reduce infant mortality in Bolivia.

Activities: To accomplish these goals, RAPID III, through a series of three buy-ins, undertook the following six activities in policy awareness, formulation and analysis: 1) assisted the National Population Council (CONAPO) in the development of a Reproductive Risk policy by analyzing the effects of birth spacing, parity and age of mother on infant mortality; 2) developed with CONAPO an Infant and Child Survival presentation analyzing the child survival situation in Bolivia; 3) supported the Ministry of Health (MOH) in the preparation of Bolivian Health models analyzing the cost effectiveness of two alternate health interventions -- family planning and infant and maternal immunizations -- for the country and 11 health regions; 4) aided CONAPO and the Santa Cruz Development Corporation (CORDECRUZ) in developing a Population Projection model for Bolivia, Santa Cruz department, and Santa Cruz city demonstrating the impact of migration on Santa Cruz' population and economy and providing population projections; 5) drafted with CONAPO a family planning program and population policy in Bolivia; and 6) trained counterparts in the use of microcomputer-based graphic software and demographic analysis tools.

Each model was disseminated through high-level seminars, training workshops and dozens of presentations. Hundreds of government officials, regional representatives, members of Congress, international donors, and representatives of the academic and civil communities were exposed to the ideas presented in the RAPID presentations. The President of Bolivia viewed the National Plan for Infant Survival-Development and Maternal Health storyboard presentation.

Results: RAPID III's first approach in addressing the delicate issue of family planning was from a child and maternal health perspective, stressing the relationship between family planning and child survival. This approach proved enormously fruitful. An historic change in Bolivia's population and health policy came with the announcement of a National Plan to protect the health of women, children under five years of age, school-age children and adolescents. For the first time, reproductive health was an explicit component of the Plan, which endorsed a high reproductive risk strategy (viewing risk as a policy variable for establishing program priorities) and family planning programs.

The National Plan for Infant Survival-Development and Maternal Health, 1989-93 (the National Plan), also set quantitative goals. The RAPID III models, used to analyze quantitatively the feasibility of these targets and their implications, were extremely useful in improving the planning capabilities of Bolivian professionals responsible for implementing health programs. The Infant Survival model and book significantly contributed to reducing infant mortality levels in Bolivia.

The GOB signaled further change through reorganization. CONAPO was reformed and renamed the Social and Population Policy Unit (UPSP). The creation of an Undersecretariat for Social Policy underscored the shift from an almost exclusively fiscal economic policy under the previous administration to a more socially-oriented policy.

At the GOB's request, RAPID III and CONAPO prepared an official population policy for Bolivia, which resulted directly from the RAPID III awareness-raising activities for high-level decision-makers. Subsequently, the policy was incorporated into the Bolivian National Five-Year Strategy for Development. CONAPO prepared and presented the population policy in less than two weeks, attesting positively to the effectiveness of RAPID III's institution-building activities.

CORDECRUZ, as effective in its institutional skills, drafted a technical report and presented the Population Projection model for Santa Cruz to high-level officials. The model raised decision-makers' awareness of the consequences of rapid population growth in Santa Cruz. This focus on the consequences of rapid population growth at the regional level exemplified RAPID III's second approach to addressing delicate family planning issues.

Brazil

Objective: RAPID III's objective in Brazil was consensus-building among important municipal and state officials on the effect of population growth on national development.

Actions: In support of this dialogue, RAPID III worked with O Segundo Brasil (OSB) on policy research and dissemination. The Brazil: Population, Environment and Urbanization model illustrated the effects of rapid population growth on land, urban pollution and the destruction of the tropical forest. The environment segment focused on environmental degradation in the Amazonas, Nordeste, Sao Paulo, while the urban segment, the major portion of the model, focused on differentials across cities and regions within Brazil. The OSB RAPID Project Director received training in presentation techniques to augment OSB dissemination efforts and increase access to policymakers.

Results: The RAPID III model was shown to numerous municipal and state leaders. These activities helped build support for population activities in Brazil. Under RAPID IV, the model was presented at the United National Conference on Environment and Development.

Costa Rica

Objective: The majority of RAPID III activities in Costa Rica were conducted under the LAC Bureau Central America buy-in. As such, the project's objective was to demonstrate to senior leaders the linkages between population growth and the environment in order to increase support for population activities for reasons of environmental conservation. A second goal was to gain support for the formulation of environmental strategies.

Activities: RAPID III offered model development and dissemination support to three counterpart organizations: 1) the Costa Rican Demographic Association (ADC); 2) the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP); and 3) the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources' (IUCN) Population and Sustainable Development Programme. Corresponding activities included: 1) preparation of a RAPID Population and Environment model, (POMA), developed as part of the Recursos Naturales project; 2) preliminary dissemination of the policy presentation model (SIMAP) on maternal and child health and child survival to advisors to the Vice President and President of Costa Rica; and 3) presentations of the POMA model at IUCN's General Assembly and at the Second Meeting of the First Ladies of Central America.

The POMA model, which simulates relationships among population growth and air pollution, waste management, deforestation, and changes in land use, was disseminated widely at a policy seminar with representatives from the Legislative Assembly and various ministries, the Bipartisan Committee on Environment, the director of the Commission on the Environment, administrators and academicians from the University of Costa Rica, international donors, NGOs and local environmental groups.

Results: The policy seminar and POMA model, using high-resolution computer images of satellite photos, were particularly successful, receiving both extensive praise and media coverage. As a result of the seminar, the Vice Minister of Planning decided to include some of the study's results in the Five-Year Plan. Overall, RAPID III helped build support for both population and environmental efforts in Costa Rica. Further dissemination activities were planned by ADC.

Ecuador

Objective: During the 1970s and 1980s, the rapid growth of the Quito metropolitan area led to massive urban sprawl and the urbanization of out-lying districts. By assisting local leaders in their efforts to understand and respond to accelerated urban growth and its impacts on the local environment, infrastructure, and social services, RAPID III hoped to increase the commitment of policymakers to population policies in general and environmental and urban policies specifically.

Activities: RAPID III assisted the Department of Planning (DOP), Municipality of Quito, in developing "Urbiquito," an interactive computer-based model that focuses on the links between rapid urban growth and environmental degradation. Examples included changes in land-use patterns, encroachment on agricultural areas, and deforestation. The model was disseminated at a policy seminar with over 40 participants.

DOP also developed the model, "Plan Quito 2000: The Redefinition of Quito's Metropolitan Area," and presented it to the Mayor's office and the Office of the Vice President.

Results: Policymakers were willing to address rural- to urban-migration but lacked information about and understanding of the implications of rapid urban growth. Urbiquito provided that information and convinced the DOP and other city services of the need to integrate demographic projections in their plans and programs.

The models also served as impetus for specific and immediate action. After viewing the results of Urbiquito's air- and water-pollution sections, the Mayor of Quito passed an emergency Plan of Action to address those environmental problems. The Vice President, after viewing "Plan Quito 2000: The Redefinition of Quito's Metropolitan Area," allocated \$400,000 to redefine Quito's metropolitan area. Legislation was introduced to the legislature and was pending approval upon completion of RAPID III activities.

El Salvador

Objective: The newly-elected President of El Salvador and his party had not stated their position on population issues, the new Population Policy or family planning activities when RAPID III commenced activities in-country. RAPID III, therefore, sought to increase: 1) the new administration's understanding of the relationship between population growth and socio-economic development; 2) support of public and private sector leaders for population activities; and 3) the institutional ability in El Salvador to carry out policy analyses and dissemination activities.

Activities: To accomplish these objectives, RAPID III carried out model development, training, and dissemination activities with the Salvadoran Demographic Association (ADS), RAPID's principal counterpart. RAPID III and ADS chose the RAPID/El Salvador model as an appropriate vehicle to disseminate results from ADS' research on family health (FESAL) and the impact of population growth on socioeconomic development (MARCABLE), as well as present information on maternal and child health.

RAPID III also trained counterparts in other models, including DemProj, Target, and QCinco. The latter was developed to provide accurate estimates of infant and child mortality during the first five years of life.

Results: Although local security risks interrupted RAPID III activities for a year, the project accomplished its goals. Through RAPID III's training on demographic and graphic computer software, ADS developed models and disseminated information to politicians, ministers and mid-level ministerial technicians. Additional models were disseminated to assist national-level strategic planning with regard to utilization of family planning resources.

Guatemala

Objective: Political sensitivities to population policies and family planning programs in Guatemala had sharpened, threatening advances already made in policy formulation and family planning service delivery, and creating reticence on the part of organizations to align themselves with a volatile issue like population. Against this backdrop, RAPID III hoped to garner support for population activities by raising awareness among political leaders and organizations of the impact of population growth on socio-economic development.

Activities: RAPID III's primary activity in Guatemala, supported by a LAC Regional buy-in, was assisting the Guatemalan Association for Family Well-being (APROFAM) in creating the Population and Environment model (POMA). The model, which links population growth and change with environmental degradation, played to the importance the Government of Guatemala attached to environmental issues in an effort to increase high-level understanding of and focus on population matters. APROFAM, RAPID III and CREA (a subsidiary of APROFAM) developed

a video derivative, "Population, Environment, and Development," for policy seminars and for a television documentary.

Under a USAID/ROCAP buy-in, RAPID III worked with the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP) to produce SIMAP, a policy-presentation model on Maternal and Child Health and Survival. The SIMAP model, composed of database, mapping, population, and projection segments, linked demographic and health indicators by geographic area.

RAPID III also analyzed population trends and contraceptive needs by projecting population and estimating future demand for family planning services from 1985 to 2010. This presentation offered baseline data for national planning and coordination of family planning services.

Results: RAPID III provided innovative and successful policy tools that were useful to both analysts and decision-makers in improving awareness and thus the policy environment for population issues. At the conclusion of RAPID III, APROFAM and INCAP were proficient in the use of presentation software programs and in the development and delivery of presentations.

APROFAM's Population and Environment model, which uses of remote sensing technology, made a dramatic case for immediate policy action at the policy seminar on Population and Environment. RAPID III and APROFAM, after updating the RAPID/Guatemala model to include environment modules, delivered a highly-successful presentation to the Vice President of Guatemala and cabinet-level officials.

The SIMAP model spurred much interest, particularly among Costa Rican Government officials. In Guatemala, staff of collaborating agencies who viewed the "Perspectivas Demograficas de la Planificacion Familiar, 1985-2010" draft presentation agreed to meet on a regular basis to develop and coordinate realistic family planning goals.

Jamaica

Objective: Jamaica benefits from a relatively mature and successful family planning program. Consequently, the country faces a total withdrawal of USAID financial support by 1998. The National Family Planning Board (NFPB) requested RAPID III assistance in gaining the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ) increased commitment of resources to sustain the effectiveness of family planning in Jamaica after 1998.

Activities: As a major part of this effort, RAPID III supported NFPB in carrying out a Cost-Benefit Analysis of the family planning program. The Cost-Benefit Analysis model and policy presentation were based upon the FamPlan model, a system of three models that assists planners in evaluating the demographic and financial impacts of a family planning program.

NFPB staff received RAPID training in the use of the model and software and subsequently developed a dissemination plan for the model. In addition to these activities, RAPID III also attended the Jamaica Population Policy Coordinating Committee (PPCC) workshop to review with the NFPB and GOJ's revised draft National Population Policy.

Results: The Cost-Benefit model was highly acclaimed by senior officials in several GOJ agencies. High-level officials, including the Prime Minister, the Chair of the NFPB Board, and the NFPB Executive Director, quoted data from the analysis in speeches.

NFPB plans to use the policy presentation as a springboard for its increasing responsibility as the leading advocate for public and private sector activities needed to achieve the national goal of replacement-level fertility by the year 2000, as well as program sustainability.

Mexico

Objective: RAPID III's objective in Mexico was to increase fiscal allocations for family planning and implementation of voluntary family planning programs in both the public and private sectors.

Activities: RAPID III assisted the National Federation of Private Mexican Family Planning Associations (FEMAP) in the design and development of two major undertakings: 1) state-level RAPID analyses for seven states in Mexico, plus Ciudad Juarez; and 2) Promaq, an awareness presentation model offering a limited cost-benefit study of the textile industry in Mexico and describing the benefits of instituting family planning services within the Maquiladoras. Presentations of all RAPID models were made to high-level state politicians, officials, governors and their wives, workers organizations, unions, and public/private sector leaders from the health community.

Additionally, RAPID III offered technical assistance to the National Population Council (CONAPO) in preparing final reports and storyboard presentations of the Inplan model for the Meeting on "Prospective Studies on Population and Development in Mexico."

Results: The direct results linked to model development and dissemination in Mexico are impressive. State-level RAPID model presentations led to the mobilization of funds for the following family planning endeavors:

- In Michoacan, the opening of two new family planning clinics with full financial support from the State government, as well as private entrepreneurs;
- In Veracruz, the establishment of a private sector council for family planning that voted to open additional clinics by early 1990;

- In Chiapas, a change in the government's position on family planning that resulted in the opening of two new clinics;
- In Chiapas, Pueblo, Oaxaca, Yucatan, Edo. de Mexico, a modification in health care workers' family planning programs to incorporate the recommendations from the RAPID presentation; and
- In a presentation to the Honorable Salinas de Gotari, President of Mexico, additional state and private sector funds to open new family planning clinics.

The Promaq model, presented to major industrial groups and important private sector business leaders, led private enterprises to agree to provide family planning services to their employees on company premises.

Development of a strategy for future USAID activities in Mexico will be based on Target setting analyses carried out by RAPID III.

Peru

Objective: Peru's President, Dr. Alan Garcia Perez, announced a regionalization policy in 1987. As part of the Government of Peru's policy, RAPID III was recruited to facilitate population and development planning at the provincial and regional levels by developing decentralized population and development policies.

Activities: The Andean Institute of Studies on Population and Development (INANDEP) and the National Planning Institute (INP) drafted a proposal for the development of regional demographic-socioeconomic planning models. RAPID III activities supported INANDEP and INP's development of a Family Planning Target model for three priority planning regions and 25 departments. Additionally, national and regional intersectoral models provided population projections and impact assessments of population growth on employment, education, and health services.

Results: RAPID III training and model-development activities significantly affected policy in many sectors of Peruvian society, strengthened national and subnational support for family planning programs, and contributed to Peru's sustainability.

On the model-development side, RAPID III, INANDEP and INP performed the first serious analytical analysis of social sectors in Peru, drawing extensive media coverage. The models improved not only the planning capabilities of regional governments, but were anticipated to serve the new government in the formulation and implementation of its social policies. Two counterpart team members, whose participation was sought by the new government, also assisted in the development of sectoral policies.

On the training side, initial training in sectoral model-development methodologies and in graphic presentation software included one central and two regional courses. RAPID III's Peruvian colleagues exclusively conducted the second training course, indicating the success of RAPID III's institution-building efforts.

The institutionalization of INANDEP and INP also was evidenced by their extensive presentation program. In one seven-month period, these organizations made 19 presentations of models and analyses to government and private institutions, academia, businesses, politicians and the media. The newly-elected President of Peru even requested a special presentation of the models developed under RAPID III.

ASIA/NEAR EAST

Bangladesh

Objective: Bangladesh is the world's most densely populated country. The support of the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) and international donor for family planning over the last 20 years has increased awareness of the adverse effects of rapid population growth on socioeconomic development. However, this apparent awareness has had little impact on government policy analysis and planning in those sectors on which rapid population growth impacts especially severely. Consequently, RAPID III's overall objectives in Bangladesh were to improve family planning program performance and to accelerate fertility decline.

Activities: RAPID III's counterpart in Bangladesh was the Population and Development Evaluation Unit (PDEU), the central evaluation and research element of the Population Planning Wing (PPW) that formulates and implements Bangladesh National Population Policy. RAPID III implemented activities in two phases to coincide with the GOB's planning cycle. The specific task of Phase I was to assist PDEU in the preparation of family planning and population projections for the Fourth Five-Year Plan (FFYP), which was accomplished through the adaptation of two models: 1) the Bangladesh Integrated Family Planning and Population Projection model which, identified major program options available to the government to carry out effective family planning programs and illustrated the potential implications of these options; and 2) the updated Bangladesh Family Planning and Health Services Planning model, which calculated the family planning and health services resource requirements on the basis of service levels and the sizes of targeted population groups.

Major political, institutional and personnel changes, in addition to the Gulf War, initially slowed Phase II work on a Family Planning Financial Analysis model. This tool guided Bangladesh family planning officials in evaluating the relative effectiveness of different interventions for promoting contraceptive prevalence and reducing fertility as a way to determine effective allocation of resources for family planning.

RAPID assisted the PDEU in disseminating widely to key senior policymakers and to other influential people the results of these awareness presentation and planning models.

Results: RAPID III increased the government's capability to conduct population policy analysis and evaluation by assisting PDEU staff in model development and use. The family planning target projections produced by the model marked a significant improvement over previous GOB projections by providing consistency between service statistics and survey findings, contraceptive prevalence rates and fertility rates, and different measures of fertility. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Health and Family Planning approved these estimations and projections of contraceptive acceptors and users, as well as their demographic implications, as the official estimates and projections for the FFYP.

RAPID III's success is also evidenced by the request for additional modeling to address finance and sustainability issues.

Egypt

Objective: RAPID III focused on generating a population policy commitment among governorate-level leadership and encouraging their more active and effective role in implementing Egypt's population policy and family planning programs.

Activities: RAPID III activities occupied the second and third year of Egypt 21, a three-year project to facilitate decentralization efforts of the National Population Council (NPC), the governmental body tasked with formulating and implementing population policies. Efforts concentrated on the following local activities: 1) preparing and presenting governorate-specific RAPID models; 2) involving local officials and planners in drafting a Population Policy Brief and a Recommended Plan of Action to be ratified by the Governor; and 3) training officials in presentation and microcomputer techniques, RAPID modeling, and the relationships between population and development.

Egypt 21 activities were terminated in the fourth quarter of 1989 due to institutional conflicts. RAPID III activities then supported the NPC in the creation of exhibition materials for a Population Information Center. Center highlights included: 1) slides created from an updated land-use change report, and a three-color brochure demonstrating the impact of urban growth on Egypt's agricultural land and wetlands; 2) a Population Information system, a computerized data

retrieval system for 26 governorates using some 40 indicators covering family planning, population, the labor force, health, education and housing to show population linkages and family planning target-setting; and 3) the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) set of maps demonstrating governorate-level population and social indicators.

Results: RAPID III increased policy dialogue at and between national and governorate-levels of leadership and broadened the scope of work to include planning and action recommendations. The eight RAPID governorate models developed under RAPID III were presented to thousands of local participants, including governors and top staff, political and religious leaders, local NPC staff, village leaders and such social agency workers as nurses, teachers, and health workers.

Through dissemination of these models and completion of the exhibition activities, RAPID IV continued to build political and social commitment to family planning activities.

India

Objective: Under RAPID II, the Population Simulation Project (PSP) provided an expansive package of training and technical assistance to collaborators in three participating Indian institutions: the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOHFW), the National Institute for Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) and the International Institute of Population Science (IIPS).

Through continued assistance under PSP II, RAPID III sought to: 1) raise awareness among national and sub-national leaders of the fiscal and health benefits of family planning; and 2) assist in planning health and family planning programs to gain a stronger commitment for implementing effective services.

Activities: RAPID III activities under PSP II emphasized the applicability and wide dissemination of modeling efforts. Two of these activities -- the state-level implementation of the Family Planning Health Services model and the development of the Health Resource Allocation model -- were designed as planning tools to assist national- and state-level planners in making budgetary allocations decisions for family planning and health programs and in preparing long-term and short-term plans. Training was the cornerstone of these activities.

Two other activities -- the state-level dissemination of the RAPID and Family Planning Cost-Benefit models, and the preparation of a birth-spacing promotion presentation -- were designed to increase the awareness of economic and health consequences of high fertility. For these activities, dissemination was the key to success.

RAPID III also organized the Asia Regional Conference, "New Approaches to Population Policy and Family Planning Analysis," attended by 26 senior government officials from 10 Asian countries.

Results: Despite the limited resources of two small buy-ins for RAPID III activities, the project's dissemination of policy and financial presentations to national and state leaders successfully presented several vital messages: 1) the economic returns on investment in family planning are substantial; 2) the benefits of birth spacing include lower fertility, lower infant mortality, and higher infant and child survival; and 3) the cost effectiveness of different interventions for achieving health goals need to be taken into account. RAPID III also enhanced planning capabilities at both the national and state levels.

RAPID activities successfully addressed sustainability by transferring planning and presentation capabilities to national and state organizations. Under RAPID III, the NIHFW developed a self-contained capability to create new presentations and to modify models. Further model development will occur in a new major effort under RAPID IV.

Jordan

Objective: In 1988 the Government of Jordan (GOJ) revived the National Population Commission (NPC) after more than a decade of inactivity and charged it with advising the GOJ on all population-related matters. RAPID III sought to assist the General Secretariat (GS), the operating arm of the NPC, in conducting population research into the relationship between population and development with the broad goal of developing and evaluating sound population programs and policies for the GOJ.

More specifically, in order to promote sound government family planning efforts, RAPID III sought to: 1) raise Jordanian leaders' awareness of the potential benefits of birth spacing; 2) provide GS staff with both the skills and the legitimacy to prepare the official national population projections; 3) aid planners and policymakers in understanding the role that population programs can play in reducing costs, particularly in health and education.

Activities: RAPID III collaborated with the GS in training and modeling activities. The Birth Spacing for Child Survival model examined Jordan's high infant and maternal mortality rates, attributed principally to the country's short average interval between births, the shortest of any country in the world (for which data is available). Among the many high-level policymakers to see this presentation, Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, sister of King Hussein and Chair of The Board of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Funds, displayed particular interest in the model, which presented the benefits of birth spacing and maternal and child survival.

RAPID III addressed the GOJ's need for population projections for sectoral planning by sponsoring an Arabic training seminar in demographic projection techniques. The training covered projection methodologies, techniques for projection assumptions, and computer programs for analyzing assumptions and presenting results. Twenty-one technicians from 14 ministries attended the seminar.

Results: As a result of activity in the Gulf area, Jordan was contending with severe budget constraints, diminished financial support from the Gulf states, and rapid inflation. Jordan's austerity program brought the issue of government-financed programs to the forefront of debate. RAPID III activities successfully responded to concerns by demonstrating the financial and social benefits of a family planning program.

Highlights included Her Royal Highness Princess Basma's profession of strong support for family planning as an integral component of a Jordanian child survival strategy, the media's emphasis on the importance of population projections and demography, and the provision of necessary information to analyze costs and benefits of various population policies and programs.

Limited funds and the ban on travel to the region during the Gulf War led to the postponement of RAPID III activities, including the Cost-Benefit analysis and the Seminar on Population Projects, Programs, and Policies and the additional demographic projections workshop.

Morocco

Objective: USAID direct support to service delivery in Morocco will terminate in 1996. RAPID III strove to assist the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) in: 1) raising awareness among key Government of Morocco (GOM) and private sector decision-makers of the achievements of Morocco's family planning program and the importance of the program's future resource needs; and 2) building a national consensus around MOPH's strategy to secure family planning financial sustainability beyond 1996.

Activities: RAPID III assistance was designed to support MOPH's efforts to develop two computer-assisted presentations promoting Maternal Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) financial sustainability: 1) a storyboard presentation describing and justifying the MOPH strategy; and 2) a RAPID Finance model highlighting family planning financial sustainability within the context of the GOM's overall health finance strategy. These presentations incorporated projections from the Moroccan-implemented RAPID Health Finance model.

Results: RAPID III was successful in producing a range of data focusing on MCH/FP financial sustainability and in disseminating the data to a wide audience, including the Minister of Public Health, the press, provincial medical officers, other health personnel and visiting dignitaries. RAPID assistance and training permitted MOPH to serve as a regional resource for presentation graphics by enabling its staff to develop and perfect their capability to prepare computer graphic presentations in French, Arabic, and English.

Nepal

Objective: Nepal's newly-integrated, horizontal approach to His Majesty's Government's policy to meet Basic Minimum Needs stressed the decentralization and regionalization of the health program. The District Public Health Officers (DPHOs), the target audience for the RAPID model, came from a wide range of outreach programs and, in many cases, were required to work with family planning and population issues for the first time. By raising DPHO awareness of the importance of family planning and population and development issues, RAPID III sought to improve population and family planning efforts throughout the country.

Activities: RAPID III's principal counterparts were the Family Planning/Maternal Child Health Division (FP/MCH), Ministry of Health (MOH), and New Era, a private, not-for-profit social science research organization. Designing and developing a RAPID/Nepal model and booklet, and training New Era consultants on its use dominated RAPID III efforts.

Additionally, RAPID III prepared key presentations on population dynamics, demographic concepts and historic and projected trends in fertility, contraceptive prevalence and method mix for the December 1989 national seminar, "Emerging Issues in Family Planning."

Results: The RAPID/Nepal model was very well-received in Nepal, and gained support for family planning among key decision-makers. King Birendra stated, "I feel that uncontrolled population growth and environmental degradation are two of our greatest challenges," and the Vice Chairman of the National Commission on Population eagerly encouraged dissemination of the RAPID model as widely as possible.

The Mission proposed a second buy-in for further training and dissemination activities. RAPID III project had reached its financial ceiling, so the buy-in was prepared for RAPID IV. These follow-on activities are essential in ensuring strong support for family planning among members of the new government.

Pakistan

Objective: In 1986 the Government of Pakistan (GOP) established the National Institute for Population Studies (NIPS), which is charged with conducting population research and disseminating population information. RAPID III collaborated with NIPS in a two-year program to develop consensus among national and provincial officials on the need for a strong population program.

Activities: The national RAPID model was updated in English and Urdu and included: 1) the effects of rapid population growth and development in Pakistan; 2) an emphasis on improving education, health, and female work opportunities in support of population efforts; and 3) steps needed to improve Pakistan's population program. It effectively brought the work of the population program to the attention of the GOP and other influential groups.

Two governments were in power during RAPID III activities. Both Prime Ministers Bhutto and Sharif, along with most of Bhutto's Cabinet and senior civil servants and Sharif's 600 high-profile guests, viewed the RAPID presentation. The latter presentation gained extensive television coverage touching on the impacts of rapid population growth and high fertility, the past population program, and the government's plans for the population program. Broadcasts included RAPID presentation segments and statements by Prime Minister Sharif in support of both family planning and RAPID III.

Results: Despite only two years of involvement in Pakistani family planning, RAPID III significantly affected the two governments and their views toward population policy. The high-level RAPID model presentation especially influenced the former government. After viewing the presentation, Prime Minister Bhutto committed the government's support to an effective population program (not a highly-visible program) and requested concrete proposals to be presented to the Cabinet. After the Bhutto government was dismissed, Prime Minister Sharif likewise praised the RAPID presentation and expressed strong support for the population program. The new GOP set a four-year goal of providing family planning services in all health outlets.

Papua New Guinea/Solomon Islands (PNG/SI)

Objective: In 1987 the Government of Papua New Guinea convened an expert committee to formulate a National Population Policy (NPP) for integration into the country's socioeconomic plan. RAPID III assisted in this task by raising government officials' awareness of population and development and by amassing support for the establishment and adoption of definitive policy measures.

Activities: RAPID III activities centered on the development of two RAPID models for high-level workshops: 1) a RAPID/PNG model presented by the Finance and Planning Department, Prime Minister's Office at the National Advisory Council on Population Policy (NACPP) Drafting Workshop; 2) a RAPID/SI model, developed in collaboration with OPTIONS II, presented by RAPID staff at the National Workshop on Population Issues and Development; and 3) an updated RAPID/PNG model presented by RAPID staff at the 19th Waigani Seminar on Population and Development in PNG. Additional RAPID presentations were given throughout the region to the University of South Pacific, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Health (Fiji), South Pacific Commission (Noumea), and Ministry of Planning (PNG).

Results: Although RAPID III activities in PNG/SI provided short-term limited assistance, they successfully raised the awareness among government officials. The RAPID/SI model enabled policymakers to evaluate for the first time population growth projections based on 1986 census data, and to consider impacts of rapid growth on national development efforts. In PNG, RAPID III and OPTIONS II activities contributed to the adoption of the Integrated NPP for Progress and Development in 1988.

Philippines

Objective: In the late 1980s, the revised mandate of the Population Commission (POPCOM) focused on advocacy for population and development issues. This new direction, coupled with concern surrounding an extremely active pro-life (anti-family planning) lobby, helped to cast RAPID III with a prominent role in aiding Philippine family planning. RAPID III targeted both national- and regional-level leadership audiences to raise their awareness of the importance of bringing population/family planning issues to the forefront of the Philippines social and economic development agendas, with the goals of strengthening population policy and implementing a national platform.

Activities: To accomplish these objectives, RAPID III conducted the following awareness-raising and dissemination activities: 1) development of a national RAPID model, presentation book, and 14 regional RAPID models; 2) coordination of a national workshop for Secretaries and Undersecretaries, and a series of 48 presentations targeting regional department heads, provincial governors, city mayors, private sector and civic leaders; 3) development and printing of People Count, a newsletter that examines population and development issues; 4) sponsorship of an observational study tour to Central and South America for Philippine Legislators; and 5) development of a computer model to simulate the interaction among population, environment and natural resources in support of a Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD) .

Agencies collaborating with RAPID III included: 1) POPCOM on the RAPID model and the series of workshops and seminars; 2) The Philippine Legislator's Committee on Population and Development (PLCPD) on People Count and the study tour; and 3) Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on the population and environment project.

The dissemination of the RAPID models and People Count to senators, congresspeople, governors, mayors, business leaders, international organization and others interested in population and development issues proved especially far-reaching and consistent. Thousands of RAPID presentations were made to audiences of all levels and backgrounds, while People Count was published and distributed monthly to 2,500 people.

Results: Positive outcomes resulting from RAPID III support include: 1) the institutional development of POPCOM through training in modeling, programming, and presentation techniques; 2) increasingly strong support for the population program among national and regional leaders; and 3) renewed commitment of legislators to family planning stemming from the study tour.

RAPID III activities have continued under additional buy-ins for RAPID IV.

Sri Lanka

Objective: The Government of Sri Lanka accepted family planning as a national policy in 1965. The program enjoyed unwavering support and success until 1988, when civil strife resulted in the closure of nearly two thirds of clinics providing permanent family planning methods. RAPID III aimed to rekindle the policy dialogue on population and to stimulate a commitment from the central government to support population activities, especially those designed to expand the availability of temporary modern methods.

Activities: RAPID III worked with the Technical Advisory Committee, composed of the Director of the Population Division of Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs (MOHWA), the Deputy Director of the Department of Census, and the Head of Evaluation of the Family Planning Association, in developing an outline of a RAPID/Sri Lanka model and a plan of activities to be continued under RAPID IV. The activities will include: 1) the development of a national model and computer graphics presentations targeted toward the President and Senior-level policymakers; 2) RAPID provincial models; and 3) 10 national- and provincial-level workshops.

Results: RAPID III successfully developed the blueprint by which RAPID IV would disseminate population data to gain renewed central and provincial government support for the family planning program and related activities.

Tunisia

Objective: Tunisia is recognized as a leader in family planning in North Africa with its aggressive population policy aimed at achieving a two-child family by the year 2020. However, despite its reputation and impact, Tunisia's population program still required reinforcement due to political reorganization and plateauing contraceptive prevalence rates. RAPID III's objectives were to strengthen the institutionalization of the National Office of Family and Population (ONFP) and to bolster population policy in Tunisia.

Activities: RAPID III collaborated with the Population Division, the ONFP unit responsible for conducting family planning research, in undertaking a Determinants of Fertility Study and in developing a model to project family planning service demand in conjunction with socio-economic development. The study allowed the ONFP to prepare family planning targets that were consistent with the expected development of the country.

Results: Despite RAPID III's short 15-month involvement, the RAPID Determinant of Fertility Study was successful on several fronts: 1) it strengthened the research, analysis, modeling, and dissemination capabilities of the ONFP, better equipping it to develop strategies and effectively deliver family planning services; and 2) it supported the claim that strengthened IE&C efforts and improved access to family planning services were required if goals related to desired family size were to be achieved.

Yemen

Objective: Despite fairly strong economic growth and the dramatic expansion of social and health services, Yemen's quality of life was threatened by a high population growth rate, which stemmed from one of the highest fertility rates in the world. In response, RAPID III worked to persuade the Yemen Arab Republic Government (YARG) to increase direct and indirect support for family planning activities, and to adopt a National Population Policy.

Activities: The focus of RAPID III activities was to assist the Population Studies and Research Council (PSRC), Central Statistics Office and the Central Planning Office (CPO), in updating and enhancing the RAPID model. National- and governorate-level models, prepared in English and Arabic, were disseminated to high-level CPO administrators, sectoral groups from the ministries and the public sector, and First National Population Conference participants. The unification of Yemen brought about the integration of demographic and sectoral data from the north and south provinces.

Results: In support of the national policy development process, RAPID III institutionalized the ability of the PSRC and CPO to produce bilingual documents which, through dissemination, increased YARG's awareness of the importance of family planning in achieving social and economic development goals. YARG's support of family planning was evidenced by the adoption of a population action plan.

IV. Special Issues

A. Population and Environment

Over the course of the project the special issue presentations on the effect of rapid population growth and environmental degradation were widely disseminated. Four types of environmental presentations were developed:

- Computer graphics presentations (Storyboard or ShowPartner);
- Expanded population and environment modules of the interactive RAPID model;
- An interactive population and environment (PopEnv) model; and
- Population and Environment videos.

In addition, two collateral presentations were enhanced under RAPID III:

- The World Bank-funded Rwanda Environment Storyboard was refined; and
- The African Population, Forestry and Fuelwood model developed for Burkina Faso under a USAID Fuelwood contract was upgraded.

The tools were presented to international, in-country and US audiences. Included in these audiences were environmental groups, such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Conservation Foundation, the UNFPA, and the Audubon Society. The latter three sponsored a Symposium on Population, Natural Resources and Development. Population and Environment model presenters ranged from RAPID III staff to the President of Guatemala.

B. Family Planning and Child Survival

RAPID III developed two tools for disseminating the impact of family planning on maternal health and child survival:

1. Family Planning for Maternal and Child Survival Graphics Presentation

This presentation targeted countries already committed to reducing mortality. By increasing awareness of the threat to maternal and child survival caused by frequent child bearing, RAPID III sought commitment to increasing family planning.

The storyboard, translated and modified for specific audiences, usually included:

- Analysis of maternal and child mortality, including:
 - 1) Regional and country differences in maternal and child mortality;

2) discussion of the relationship between mortality and the three following aspects of fertility behavior:

- a) age of mother
- b) number of births
- c) time between births

3) the percent of children born to women at greatest risk.

- Presentation of family planning as an intervention to promote healthful fertility behavior.
- Estimates of reduction in mortality based on changes in family formulation patterns.
- Review of the existing unmet need for family planning with a focus on the need of women who would have a high-risk birth. Action recommendations including education campaigns and increased service delivery.

2. Family Planning Child Survival model

The model projects reductions in infant mortality that may occur with changes in contraceptive prevalence and breastfeeding. The major application of the child survival model was in Peru.

C. AIDS

RAPID III expanded the RAPID model to consider the demographic impact of the AIDS epidemic. Applications in Malawi and Uganda analyzed mortality trends and provided information on how best to incorporate assumptions about the AIDS epidemic in making demographic projections.

In Malawi, providing estimates of the age- and sex-specific trends in HIV infections, AIDS cases, and AIDS mortality was an essential first step in analyzing the social and economic implications of the AIDS epidemic. RAPID III priorities included continued analysis of mortality trends and the impact of the AIDS epidemic, as well as updating the population projections and the RAPID model as an input to national and sectoral planning activities. RAPID III analysis of AIDS policy issues also included a background paper prepared to support the Family Health and AIDS Control Support (FHACS) Project. The project's main goals are to expand family planning services, increase contraceptive prevalence, and prevent new HIV infections.

In Uganda, AIDS issues were incorporated in the RAPID presentation and included: 1) graphics examining ways in which AIDS spreads in Uganda -- the number of cases, the doubling time, the time between infection and onslaught of the disease; and 2) an analysis of the potential demographic impact of AIDS under different population projections considering alternative assumptions about the future course of the AIDS epidemic.

V. Regional Seminars

A. Anglophone Africa

The RAPID III Seminar for Anglophone Africa on "New Approaches to Population Policy and Family Planning Analysis" was held in Nairobi, Kenya, November 12-17, 1989. Twenty-four senior planning and health officials from 14 Anglophone African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe) attended. The seminar was organized to promote sharing of experiences related to formulation of comprehensive family planning programs. RAPID III staff delivered presentations on new policy analysis approaches and on recently-developed tools for policy formulation and program management and implementation. The participants chaired many of the discussions.

The seminar discussions included lively debate on many issues related to policy development and family planning program formulation and implementation. The presentation of specific country experiences and the various analytical tools assisted the participants in identifying analytical approaches and tools that would be useful in their respective countries.

RAPID III provided resource persons for the seminar. The National Council for Population and Development, Nairobi, Kenya, assisted in the organization of the seminar by arranging for the formal opening by the Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage and the closing by the Assistant Minister for Health.

B. Inter-America Western Hemisphere Parliamentarians Meeting

The Inter-America Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG) held its second Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in Quito, Ecuador, during the week of March 5, 1990. The conference, sponsored by the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development and the UNFPA, and hosted by the Ecuadoran Conference, was attended by over 150 parliamentarians, development/population experts, international organizations and official observers. The objectives of the conference were to: 1) examine ways in which parliamentarians can be more effective in addressing population and development issues; 2) raise awareness of and increase commitment to population problems; and 3) bridge the gap between development and population experts and the needs of parliamentarians.

In a series of panel discussions, parliamentarians presented country case studies on four main topics: population and family health; population and the environment; population and social progress; and formulation and implementation of population policy. Four corresponding issue papers were provided as a basis for discussion in the small working groups, which provided an intimate forum for participants to share their experiences, debate issues and develop concrete action plans. At the conclusion of the conference, the working groups produced the 1990 Quito Declaration, which outlined specific areas of concern for the region, as well as policy recommendations to pursue in the upcoming decade.

RAPID III supported and participated in the conference in several ways: 1) the project sponsored four delegates from Guatemala and Costa Rica to present case studies in population and family health; 2) staff members wrote the issues papers "The Status of LAC Women" and "Overview of Population Policy in LAC"; 3) RAPID III provided the funds to publish all four issue papers; and 4) a project professional participated in working group activities as an expert in WID and environment issues.

C. Asia Seminar

The Asia high-level seminar on "New Approaches to Population Policy and Family Planning Analysis" was held October 27-November 2, 1991, in New Delhi, India. Twenty-six senior government officials from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand attended. The seminar focused on new Asian experiences and concerns related to population policy and family planning.

The format of the seminar promoted discussion and exchange of ideas among the conference participants and RAPID III staff regarding experiences and perspectives. RAPID III staff presented new policy-analysis approaches and recently-developed tools for policy formulation and program management and implementation. In addition, participants from Pakistan, India, Philippines, and Thailand presented country RAPID models or other materials and discussed the usefulness of policy presentations in promoting policy dialogue with policymakers.

The seminar successfully provided technical assistance to policymakers and planners in strengthening population policy and family planning programs. Participants praised the conference presentations, the organization, and the logistical arrangements, and demonstrated support for future seminars. They felt the opportunity to learn from other participants, as well as RAPID III staff, enriched their understanding of policy tools and analyses.

VI. Training

A. Africa

1. Francophone Africa Regional Training

RAPID III held a three-week Trainers Workshop in Population and Development Modeling in Bamako, Mali, in February 1989. Workshop objectives were to: a) strengthen the capability of CERPOD and other Francophone participants to integrate population into development planning; and b) develop CERPOD staff capabilities to conduct similar training workshops with other Sahelian country participants. Preliminary plans were also made for the training workshop to be held in September 1989.

Thirty-one senior-level technicians from 13 countries attended the Francophone Africa Seminar held in Bamako, Mali, during September 4-16, 1989. The seminar introduced participants to the utilization of models as tools for integrating demographic variables in development planning and for assisting in policy development. The participants worked on a series of integrated models in the population, family planning, health, education and employment sectors (Integra).

2. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

ECA requested RAPID III assistance for a workshop on microcomputers and demographic data analysis held in Accra, Ghana, during July 23-August 10, 1990. RAPID III presented the DemProj and Target models and conducted practical sessions in their use. At RAPID III's invitation, Dr. Tawiah, Ghana PIP project, presented the RAPID/Ghana model to the 16 participants representing 13 countries. The ECA expressed interest in further collaboration with RAPID III in future seminars and workshops.

B. Asia

1. East-West Population Institute

RAPID III participated in the East-West Population Institute's Summer Seminar held in Honolulu, Hawaii, in June 1989. The seminar provided regional training on microcomputer applications in population and development, and family planning studies. RAPID III seminar leaders developed a three-day course of lectures and demonstrations on RAPID family planning models. The analysis tools presented by RAPID III included: 1) Bongaart's proximate determinants of fertility; 2) the FamPlan model for family planning program evaluation; 3) the Target model for target setting; 4) Lotus spreadsheet program use to carry out cost-effectiveness analysis; and 5) the Sri Lanka Family Planning Cost-Benefit Analysis. These tools

generated a great deal of interest among the 19 participants from eight Asian and South Pacific countries.

Again in July 1990, RAPID III participated in the training of Asian technicians at the East-West Population Institute's 21st Summer Seminar. RAPID III staff conducted a workshop on Microcomputer Applications for Family Planning Program Evaluation and Management. Twelve participants from eight countries attended the four-week seminar on the FamPlan system models.

C. US-Based

In addition to regional and in-country training, collaborators from Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, and Uganda visited The Futures Group International and/or the Research Triangle Institute for in-depth training. Workshop topics, participants, dates and locations are listed in Appendix B.

VII. RAPID III CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS AND FINAL PROJECT OUTPUTS

| ITEM | REQ | NO. | COUNTRIES |
|------------------|-----|-----|--|
| RAPID (National) | 20 | 18 | CHAD GHANA MADAGASCAR MALAWI MAURITANIA SUDAN SWAZILAND TANZANIA UGANDA EL SALVADOR GUATEMALA HAITI INDIA NEPAL PAKISTAN PAPUA NEW GUINEA PHILIPPINES YEMEN |
| SUB-NATIONAL | 6 | 40 | MALAWI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Blantyre District ● Chikawa District ● Karonga District ● Kasungu District ● Lilongwe District ● Mulanje District ● Mzimba District ● Zomba District SUDAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Khartoum ● Wad Medani BOLIVIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Santa Cruz City ● Santa Cruz Department ECUADOR MEXICO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quito ● Chiapas ● Ciudad Juarez ● Michoacan ● Puebla ● Quintana Roo ● Tabasco ● Veracruz ● Yucatan PERU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Departamentos (25) EGYPT INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dahalia ● Rajasthan ● Uttar Pradesh PHILIPPINES YEMEN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 14 Regional RAPIDs ● Taiz |

VII. RAPID III CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS AND FINAL PROJECT OUTPUTS

| ITEM | REQ | NO. | COUNTRIES |
|-----------------|-----|-----|--|
| SECTOR | 9 | 16 | <p>MALI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integra • Agriculture (PAGE) <p>NIGER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integra <p>SAHEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integra <p>LAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture <p>BOLIVIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health <p>BRAZIL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban <p>ECUADOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban (Urbiquito) <p>GUATEMALA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health (SIMAP) <p>MEXICO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Labor Force <p>PERU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Education • Labor Force <p>BANGLADESH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health <p>TUNISIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor Force |
| FAMILY PLANNING | 10 | 18 | <p>GHANA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unmet Need <p>TANZANIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target <p>UGANDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHS <p>UGANDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Survival <p>BOLIVIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Planning <p>BOLIVIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unmet Need <p>EL SALVADOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHS <p>GUATEMALA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target <p>BANGLADESH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Planning <p>BANGLADESH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Planning Programs and Prospects <p>INDIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth Spacing <p>INDIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Planning and Policy Analysis <p>NEPAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Demographics <p>NEPAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Planning and Policy Issues <p>PAKISTAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target <p>SOUTHEAST ASIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Planning Programs and Prospects <p>THAILAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of Family Planning <p>TUNISIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determinants |
| FINANCIAL | 7 | 7 | <p>KENYA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-Benefit Analysis using FamPlan <p>MALAWI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-Benefit Analysis using FamPlan <p>RWANDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-Benefit Analysis using FamPlan <p>JAMAICA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-Benefit Analysis <p>MEXICO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maquiladora (Promaq) <p>INDIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Benefit Analysis using FamPlan <p>MOROCCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Analysis of Family Planning Costs |

VII. RAPID III CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS AND FINAL PROJECT OUTPUTS

| ITEM | REQ | NO. | COUNTRIES |
|----------------|-----|-----|---|
| SPECIAL ISSUES | 8 | 26 | <p>POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT (POPEMV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Global ● Africa ● Ghana ● Madagascar ● Sahel (PAGE) ● Sudan ● Uganda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Central America ● Brazil ● Costa Rica (POMA) ● Ecuador (Urbiquito) ● Guatemala (POMA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Egypt ● Pakistan ● Philippines (Eden) <p>CHILD SURVIVAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● General (French, Spanish) ● Sahel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bolivia ● Bolivia: Infant Immunization ● Peru <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jordan ● Yemen <p>AIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Malawi ● Uganda <p>FINANCIAL PLANNING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health Care <p>ADVOCACY MATERIALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Philippines |

VIII. APPENDICES

**RAPID III DEVELOPING COUNTRY SUBPROJECTS
SEPTEMBER 22, 1987 - JULY 31, 1993**

| COUNTRY | INSTITUTION | TOPIC | KEY PERSON | CONTRACT # | END DATE | TOTAL AMOUNT (\$US) | AMOUNT PAID | BALANCE REMAINING | NOTES |
|---------------|-------------|--|------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| BANGLADESH | PDEU | AWARENESS RAISING WORKSHOP | DR. M.A. MABUD | RTI 121404082 | 11/15/88 | | | | |
| BANGLADESH | PDEU | AWARENESS RAISING WORKSHOP FOR MID-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS | DR. M.A. MABUD | RTI 121404082 | 05/15/89 | | | | |
| BANGLADESH | PDEU | POLICY ANALYSIS - STATUS OF WOMEN, WOMEN'S PROGRAMS AND FERTILITY | DR. M.A. MABUD | RTI 121404082 | 01/15/89 | | | | |
| BANGLADESH | PDEU | PREPARATION, PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF 1988 POPULATION DATA SHEET | DR. M.A. MABUD | RTI 121404082 | 04/30/89 | | | | |
| BANGLADESH | PDEU | STAFF SUPPORT FOR 3 WEEK TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PDEU | DR. M.A. MABUD | RTI 121404082 | 01/31/89 | | | | |
| BANGLADESH | PDEU | SUPPORT OF PDEU IN POLICY ANALYSIS | DR. M.A. MABUD | RTI 121404082 | 06/30/90 | \$9,340 | \$7,624 | -0- | COMPLETED; FURTHER ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED UNDER RAPID IV |
| BOLIVIA | CONAPO | POPULATION POLICY AND DISSEMINATION | | 1214U-4413 | 08/31/89 | \$18,700 | \$18,700 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| BRAZIL | OSB | POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT; URBANIZATION; EVALUATION OF FP PROGRAMS | DR. MANUEL COSTA | 5608.41.SBO1 | 06/30/90 | \$95,000 | \$95,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| COSTA RICA | ADC | POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT IN COSTA RICA | VICTOR MORGAN | 5610.7.43.ADC | 7/31/89 | \$40,595 | \$40,595 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | AIBEF | AWARENESS RAISING - COMMUNITY LEADERS | JEAN PAUL DAHILY | 5627.7.08.AIBEF3 | 3/8/91 | \$23,300 | \$23,300 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | AIBEF | DISSEMINATION AND AWARENESS RAISING | | 5600.08.AIBEF2 | 12/31/89 | \$3,400 | \$3,400 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | AIBEF | LOCAL-LEVEL AND PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES | YVETTE KOUE | 5605.7.AIBEF | 12/31/89 | \$45,000 | \$45,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |

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RAPID III DEVELOPING COUNTRY SUBPROJECTS
SEPTEMBER 22, 1987 - JULY 31, 1993

| COUNTRY | INSTITUTION | TOPIC | KEY PERSON | CONTRACT # | END DATE | TOTAL AMOUNT (\$US) | AMOUNT PAID | BALANCE REMAINING | NOTES |
|------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| GHANA | PIP | ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION MODELS FOR REGION, ENVIRONMENT AND FP | DR. GEORGE BENNEH | 5600.10.PIP | 12/31/92 | \$67,500 | \$67,500 | -0- | NO COST EXTENSION; COMPLETED |
| GHANA | PIP | AWARENESS RAISING | DR. GEORGE BENNEH | 5620.7.10.PIP2 | 6/30/92 | \$33,368 | \$33,368 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| GHANA | PIP | REGIONAL, ENVIRONMENT AND FP DEMAND MODELS | DR. GEORGE BENNEH | 5620.7.10.PIP | 7/31/91 | \$31,000 | \$29,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| GUATEMALA | APROFAM | DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT MODEL | DR. ROBERTO SANTISO | 5610.7.47.APROFAM01 | 12/31/89 | \$12,205 | \$12,205 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| GUATEMALA | CREA | DISSEMINATION | M.C. ROSALES | 5610.7.47.CREA01 | 8/31/90 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| GUATEMALA | INCAP | DEVELOPMENT OF MCH & CS MODEL - BRYON CUYUN | ZYLLIAM ROJAS | PO 3335 | 01/31/89 | \$2,000 | \$2,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| GUATEMALA | INCAP | DEVELOPMENT OF MCH & CS MODEL - DAVID GALINDO | ZYLLIAM ROJAS | PO 3336 | 01/31/89 | \$1,500 | \$1,500 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| GUATEMALA | INCAP | DEVELOPMENT OF MCH & CS MODEL - JUAN CARLOS JACOP | ZYLLIAM ROJAS | PO 3337 | 01/31/89 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| GUATEMALA | INCAP | DEVELOPMENT OF MCH & CS MODEL - JUAN CABRERA | ZYLLIAM ROJAS | PO 3334 | 01/31/89 | \$2,000 | \$2,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| JORDAN | NPC | POPULATION PROJECTIONS SEMINAR | M. ABDEL HADI AL-AKEL | 5699.7.82 | 6/7/90 | \$3,703.28 | \$3,703.28 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| MADAGASCAR | OSIPD | DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS 1984-2024 | MR. RABETSITONTA | PO 3699 | 04/17/89 | \$650 | \$650 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| MADAGASCAR | PAE | REPORT ON POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT | MR. RAJAOBELINA | PO 3338 | 01/31/89 | \$2,700 | \$1,350 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| MALI | CERPOD | FRANCOPHONE AFRICA SEMINAR | DRAMANE DOUMBIA | 5600.7.93.CERPOD | 12/31/89 | \$82,967 | \$77,413.71 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| MEXICO | FEMAP | RAPID TRAINING IN CENTRAL AMERICA | ZALATHIEL RODRIGUEZ | PO 3765 | | \$2,850 | \$2,850 | -0- | COMPLETED |

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**RAPID III DEVELOPING COUNTRY SUBPROJECTS
SEPTEMBER 22, 1987 - JULY 31, 1993**

| COUNTRY | INSTITUTION | TOPIC | KEY PERSON | CONTRACT # | END DATE | TOTAL AMOUNT (\$US) | AMOUNT PAID | BALANCE REMAINING | NOTES |
|-------------|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| MEXICO | FEMAP | STATE LEVEL ANALYSIS; FP AND MAQUILADORA INDUSTRY | GUADALUPE DE LA VEGA | 5600.51.FEMAP | 6/30/88 | \$80,000 | \$80,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| PHILIPPINES | PLCPD | PRODUCTION OF MONTHLY NEWSLETTER ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT | BEN DE LEON | 5633.7.67.PLCPD1 | 9/30/92 | \$34,955 | \$34,955 | -0- | COMPLETED; FURTHER ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED UNDER RAPID IV |
| PHILIPPINES | POPCOM | DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF RAPID REGIONAL MODELS | GRACE DINO | 5633.7.67.POP1 | 9/20/92 | \$18,931 | \$18,931 | -0- | COMPLETED; EXTENDED WITH 8 ADDITIONAL WORKSHOPS |
| PHILIPPINES | POPCOM | DISSEMINATION WORKSHOPS FOR REGIONAL RAPID MODELS | GRACE DINO | 5633.7.67.POPCOM2 | 6/30/93 | \$111,000 | \$111,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| SWAZILAND | FLAS | CONFERENCE ON POPULATION POLICY FORMULATION | MRS. DLIMINI | PO 3346 | 10/28/88 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| SWAZILAND | FLAS | SEMINAR FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT | MRS. DLIMINI | PO3181 | 6/22/88 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| UGANDA | DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY, MAKERERE UNIVERSITY | STUDY ON POPULATION PRESSURE, LAND USE CHANGES AND CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT IN KABALE DISTRICT | JOHN WERE | 5629.7.28.MAK | 2/28/92 | \$9,077 | \$9,077 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| UGANDA | MAKERERE UNIVERSITY | SUPPORT FOR RAPID PRESENTATION TEAM | JACKSON MUKIZA-GAPERE | P.O.5120 | 9/15/92 | \$1,100 | \$1,100 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| UGANDA | MAKERERE PRINTERY | PRINTING OF RAPID BOOKS | | 5629.7.28.PRINT | | \$3,800 | \$3,800 | -0- | COMPLETED |
| TOTAL | | | | | | \$787,641 | \$777,022 | \$0 | COMPLETED |

RAPID III BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MODELS AND STUDIES

I. STUDIES AND PRESENTATION BOOKLETS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|------------|---|---------------|
| Africa | <i>The Effects of Population on Natural Resources</i> (Briefing book for Storyboard) | December 1988 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Nutrition and Fertility</i> , AKM Ahmed-UI-Ghani, PDEU (Policy paper) | January 1989 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Population Growth and Women's Status</i> , Mohammed A. Mabud, PDEU (Policy paper) | February 1989 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Impact of Women's Programs on Income and Reproductive Behavior</i> , Mohammed A. Mabud (Policy paper) | February 1989 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Population and Development Inter-actions: Some Intersectoral Linkages</i> , PDEU (Policy paper) | March 1990 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Bangladesh's Demographic Scenario Up to 2010 A.D. (Projections and Implications)</i> , Mohammed A. Mabud, PDEU (Policy paper) | April 1990 |
| Bolivia | <i>Population Situation and Policy Issues in Bolivia</i> , Oleh Wolowyna (Policy paper) | February 1988 |
| Bolivia | <i>Modelo de Inmunización Infantil (Executive Summary)</i> , Francesca Florey-Pereira, Antonio Gomez, and Oleh Wolowyna | June 1989 |
| Bolivia | <i>Modelo de Inmunización</i> . CONAPO, La Paz, Antonio Gomez and Oleh Wolowyna (Briefing book for Infant Immunization model) | June 1989 |
| Bolivia | <i>Sobrevivencia Infantil (Executive Summary)</i> , Susana Rance, Oleh Wolowyna and Guido Pinto | October 1989 |
| Bolivia | <i>Planificación Familiar en Bolivia: Situación Actual e Implicaciones para el Programa de Salud Reproductiva</i> , Oleh Wolowyna and Kirsten Olson (Briefing book for Family Planning Situation in Bolivia storyboard) | June 1990 |
| Bolivia | <i>Sobrevivencia Infantil en Bolivia</i> , Oleh Wolowyna and Guido Pinto and Ministries of Health and Planning (Briefing book for Infant and Child Survival storyboard) | August 1990 |

I. STUDIES AND PRESENTATION BOOKLETS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| Bolivia | <i>Proyecciones de Población: Bolivia, 1991-2000</i> , Oleh Wolowyna | April 1991 |
| Bolivia | <i>Algunos Indicadores de Salud Materno Infantil para Llanos, (Santa Cruz), 1989</i> (Policy paper) | May 1991 |
| Bolivia | <i>Proyecciones de Población: Departamento y Ciudad de Santa Cruz, 1991-2010 (Executive Summary)</i> | September 1991 |
| Bolivia | <i>Proyecciones de Población por Edad y Sexo: 1991-2010, Departamento de Santa Cruz</i> (Briefing book) | September 1991 |
| Bolivia | <i>Proyecciones de Población por Edad y Sexo: 1001-2010, Ciudad de Santa Cruz</i> (Briefing book) | September 1991 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | <i>Population et Développement</i> | March 1988 |
| Costa Rica | <i>Población y Medio Ambiente en Costa Rica</i> , Barbara O'Hanlon and Lucia Merino (Briefing book for POMA model) | November 1990 |
| Ecuador | <i>Urbiquito. Un Análisis de la Relación entre Población y Medio Ambiente</i> , Gustavo Arcia, Gonzolo Bustamante and Joaquín Paguay (Briefing book for Urbiquito model) | April 1991 |
| El Salvador | <i>El Salvador: Impacto de la Dinámica de Población en el Desarrollo Económico y Social de El Salvador</i> , Asociación Demografica Salvadorena (Briefing book for RAPID model) | August 1990 |
| Guatemala | <i>Guatemala: 1985 - 2015, Effects of Rapid Population Growth on Social and Economic Development in Guatemala</i> (Briefing book for RAPID model) | May 1990 |
| Guatemala | <i>Perspectivas Demograficas de la Planificación Familiar, 1985 -2010</i> , Sharon Kirmeyer (Briefing book for storyboard) | January 1991 |
| Haiti | <i>Haiti: Modèle Population et Développement (PopDev) Manuel d'accompagnement</i> , par Dr. Emmanuel Adé, Secrétaire-Exécutif du CONAPO, Jean-Pierre Guengant, Démographe, Centre ORSTOM/Guadeloupe, et John F. May, Démographe, The Futures Group (Prepared under OPTIONS Project) | June 1989 |
| India | <i>A Brief Report on the Workshop on Leading Indicators of Fertility Change</i> | June 1992 |

I. STUDIES AND PRESENTATION BOOKLETS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| Jordan | <i>Preliminary Estimates of the Impact of a Birth Spacing Project on Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality in Jordan</i> , John Stover (Briefing book for Child Survival model) | May 1988 |
| Latin America | <i>Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Policy Presentation for the LAC Region</i> , (Briefing book for storyboard) | November 1989 |
| Malawi | <i>The Malawi Child Spacing Program: Costs and Resource Constraints</i> , Carl Stevens | August 1989 |
| Malawi | <i>Population and Development in Malawi</i> , (Script for RAPID storyboard) | October 1989 |
| Malawi | <i>Population and Development in Malawi</i> , (Briefing book for RAPID model) | October 1991 |
| Malawi | <i>Population, Family Planning and AIDS Policy Issues: The Context for the USAID/Malawi Family Health and AIDS Control Support Project</i> , Alan Johnston (Report) | October 1991 |
| Malawi | <i>Malawi Family Planning Model Application: Contraceptive Use and Cost Projections, 1991-2000</i> , Alan Johnston (Report for USAID/Malawi) | June 1992 |
| Madagascar | <i>Madagascar: Population, Economie et Environnement</i> (Briefing book for PopEnv model) | December 1989 |
| Mali | <i>Integra: Integrated Demographic-Economic model</i> (Briefing book) | October 1990 |
| Mauritania | <i>Mauritania (Population Growth and Development)</i> (Briefing book for RAPID model) | December 1989 |
| Mexico | <i>Ciudad Juarez - Proyecciones de Población y de Satisfactores Básicos -1980-2010</i> , FEMAP (Briefing book for RAPID model) | November 1988 |
| Mexico | <i>Michoacan - Proyecciones de Población y de Satisfactores Básicos - 1980-2010</i> , FEMAP (Briefing book for RAPID model) | November 1988 |
| Mexico | <i>Vera Cruz - Proyecciones de Población y de Satisfactores Básicos - 1980-2010</i> , FEMAP (Briefing book for RAPID model) | April 1989 |

I. STUDIES AND PRESENTATION BOOKLETS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|----------|---|----------------|
| Mexico | <i>Tabasco - Proyecciones de Población y de Satisfactores Básicos - 1980-2010</i> , FEMAP (Briefing book for RAPID model) | April 1989 |
| Mexico | <i>Puebla - Proyecciones de Población y de Satisfactores Básicos - 1980-2010</i> , FEMAP (Briefing book for RAPID model) | September 1989 |
| Mexico | <i>Chiapas - Proyecciones de Población y de Satisfactores Básicos - 1980-2010</i> , FEMAP (Briefing book for RAPID model) | February 1990 |
| Mexico | <i>Yucatan - Proyecciones de Población y de Satisfactores Básicos - 1980-2010</i> , FEMAP (Briefing book for RAPID model) | February 1990 |
| Mexico | <i>Quintana Roo - Proyecciones de Población y de Satisfactores Básicos - 1980-2010</i> , FEMAP (Briefing book for RAPID model) | February 1990 |
| Morocco | <i>Health Finance Simulation Model</i> , Larry Forgy and James Knowles, HFS Project | June 1991 |
| Nepal | <i>Population and Development in Nepal</i> (Briefing book for RAPID model) | November 1990 |
| Nepal | <i>Basic Demographic Concepts</i> (Briefing book for storyboard) | November 1990 |
| Pakistan | <i>Effects of RAPID Population Growth on Social and Economic Development in Pakistan</i> , (Briefing book for RAPID model presented to Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, National Institute of Population Studies and Population Welfare Division) Islamabad, Pakistan | September 1989 |
| Pakistan | <i>Population and Environment and the National Conservation Strategy in Pakistan</i> , (Storyboard) | November 1990 |
| Pakistan | <i>Target-Cost model</i> , Dorothy Nortman | February 1992 |
| Peru | <i>U.S.A.I.D/Lima Population Sector Strategy</i> , Harry Cross, Karen Foreit, and S. Ken Yamashita (Policy paper) | October 1988 |

I. STUDIES AND PRESENTATION BOOKLETS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|-------------|---|---|
| Peru | <i>Modelo de Programacion para la Atencion Basica en Salud, Peru: 1988-2010 (Executive Summary)</i> , Margarita Petrerá, Patricia Palacios and Oleh Wolowyna | January 1991 |
| Peru | <i>Modelo de Fuerza Laboral y Empleo, Peru: 1990 - 2000 (Executive Summary)</i> , Jazmin Tavera y Gustavo Angeles | February 1991 |
| Peru | <i>Modelo de Seguimiento del Sistema Educativo Peruano: 1990 - 2000</i> (Briefing book for Education Sector model) | July 1991 |
| Philippines | <i>The Impacts of Population Growth on Social and Economic Development</i> (Briefing book for RAPID model) | January 1991 |
| Rwanda | <i>Population et Environnement au Rwanda</i> , Booklet for Storyboard Presentation. (Funding also received from The World Bank.) | February 1990, April 1991 (revised) |
| Sahel | <i>Survie Maternel et Infantile au Sahel</i> , prepared in conjunction with CERPOD by Ignegongba, Keumaye and Katrina Galway, (Briefing book for storyboard) | March 1991 |
| Sudan | <i>Population Factors and Development</i> , National Population Committee (Briefing book for RAPID model) | July 1988 |
| Tanzania | <i>Tanzania: Regional Family Planning Acceptors Targets, 1987-2000</i> , Population Planning Unit, Planning Commission (Briefing book for regional Target model) | September 1989 |
| Tanzania | <i>Population and Development in Tanzania</i> , Population Planning and Policy Unit, Planning Commission, Office of the President. (Briefing book for RAPID model) | October 1991 |
| Tunisia | <i>The Determinants of Contraceptive Use and Fertility in Tunisia</i> , Scott Moreland, Susan Settergren and Brad Schwartz | October 1989 |
| Uganda | <i>Uganda: Population Factors in National Reconstruction and Development</i> , Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Population Secretariat; Department of Geography, Makerere University; and Ministry of Health, Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning (Briefing book for RAPID model) | November 1990 |
| Zimbabwe | <i>Target Analysis for Zimbabwe: 1985-95</i> , Sharon Kirmeyer | April 1990 |

II. COMPUTER MODELS AND PRESENTATIONS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|------------|--|---------------|
| Africa | <i>Demographic Trends and Prospects in Africa: Fertility, Mortality and Population Growth</i> , James Kocher, (Storyboard) | November 1989 |
| Asia | <i>Population Trends and Priorities in the Southeast Asia Region</i> , (Storyboard) | February 1991 |
| Asia | <i>Asia: Demographic Trends and Prospects in the Region</i> , James Kocher (Storyboard) | October 1991 |
| Asia | <i>Determinants and Consequences of Fertility Decline in Asia</i> (Storyboard) | October 1991 |
| Bangladesh | <i>An Integrated Family Planning and Population Projection model</i> | August 1989 |
| Bangladesh | <i>An Integrated Family Planning and Health Services Planning model</i> | July 1990 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Bangladesh Population Program</i> , (Storyboard) | March 1991 |
| Benin | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) (Funded by UNFPA, NAPRO Project) | December 1988 |
| Bolivia | <i>Population Policy in Bolivia</i> , CONAPO (Storyboard) | February 1988 |
| Bolivia | <i>Modelo de <u>Imunización</u> Infantil</i> (Model) | April 1989 |
| Bolivia | <i>Modelo de <u>Imunización</u> Infantil</i> (Storyboard) | April 1989 |
| Bolivia | <i>Infant and Child Survival in Bolivia</i> , CONAPO (Storyboard) | October 1989 |
| Bolivia | <i>National Child Survival-Development and Maternal Health Plan</i> , prepared for the Ministry of Health (Storyboard) | October 1989 |
| Bolivia | <i>Infant and Child Survival in Bolivia</i> , CONAPO (Storyboard prepared for the presentation of the book, <i>Sobrevivencia Infantil en Bolivia</i>) | August 1990 |
| Bolivia | <i>Unmet Need for Family Planning</i> (Storyboard) | May 1991 |
| Bolivia | <i>Presentacion para el Dia Mundial de la Poblacion, 1991</i> (Storyboard) | July 1991 |
| Bolivia | <i>Planificación Familiar en Bolivia: Situación Actual e Implicaciones para el Programa de Salud Reproductiva</i> , Oleh Wolowyna and Kirsten Olson (Storyboard) | April 1992 |

II. COMPUTER MODELS AND PRESENTATIONS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Bolivia | <i>Proyecciones de Población por Edad y Sexo: 1991-2010, Departamento de Santa Cruz</i> (Storyboard) | September 1992 |
| Bolivia | <i>Proyecciones de Población por Edad y Sexo: 1991-2010, Ciudad de Santa Cruz</i> (Storyboard) | September 1992 |
| Brazil | <i>Population, Urbanization and Quality of Life</i> (RAPID model) | June 1989 |
| Central America | <i>Population and Agriculture in Central America</i> (Storyboard) | October 1988 |
| Chad | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) | September 1988 |
| Costa Rica | <i>Impact of Population on the Urban Environment</i> , (POMA model) | October 1990 |
| Ecuador | <i>Plan Quito 2000: The Redefinition of Quito's Metropolitan Area</i> , Barbara O'Hanlon and Department of Planning | June 1989 |
| Ecuador | <i>Urbiquito: Impact of Population on the Urban Environment</i> (Model) | April 1991 |
| Egypt | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model prepared for several Governorates) | April 1988 |
| El Salvador | <i>RAPID/El Salvador</i> (Model) | February 1990 |
| General Model or Presentation | <i>Population and Environment</i> (Storyboard) | April 1988 |
| | <i>PopEnv</i> (ShowPartner presentation) | May 1988 |
| | <i>ECSIM</i> (Host model) | September 1988 |
| | <i>RAPID general model</i> Turbo Pascal version (Adapted for country application) | September 1988 |
| | <i>INTFACE</i> (Host model) | September 1988 |
| | <i>Target model</i> (Target-Setting model) | October 1988 |
| | <i>Health Care Financing</i> (Model and storyboard) | May 1989 |
| | <i>Family Planning and Child Survival</i> (Model and storyboard) | September 1989 |
| | <i>The Status of Women and Fertility</i> , Susan Settergren, (Storyboard) | November 1989 |

II. COMPUTER MODELS AND PRESENTATIONS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| | <i>DemProj</i> , Version 3.34 (Demographic Projections model) | November 1990 |
| | <i>FamPlan</i> (Family Planning Program Evaluation, Planning and Financial Analysis model) | August 1991 |
| | <i>FamPlan Model: Family Planning Impact Evaluation and Cost Estimation</i> , Mary Scott, (Storyboard) | October 1991 |
| | <i>RAM</i> (Family Planning Resource Awareness model) | October 1991 |
| | <i>FamPlan: Cost Effectiveness and Cost-Benefit Analysis</i> (Storyboard) | October 1991 |
| Ghana | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) | April 1989 |
| Ghana | <i>Contraceptive Use and Unmet Need in Ghana</i> (Module of RAPID model) | April 1989 |
| Guatemala | <i>MIS of Health Indicators, Infrastructure and Socio-Economic variables for Maternal and Child Survival</i> (SIMAP model) | May 1989 |
| Guatemala | <i>Population and Environment in Guatemala</i> , (Storyboard) | September 1989 |
| Guatemala | <i>Guatemala: 1985 - 2015, Effects of Rapid Population Growth on Social and Economic Development in Guatemala</i> (RAPID model) | May 1990 |
| Guatemala | <i>Perspectivas Demograficas de la Planificación Familiar: 1985 - 2010</i> (Storyboard for technical document on DemProj and Target) | January 1991 |
| Haiti | <i>Modèle Population et Développement (PopDev)</i> (RAPID model) | June 1989 |
| India | <i>RAPID/India</i> (Model) | April 1991 |
| India | <i>RAPID/Uttar Pradesh</i> (Model) | April 1991 |
| India | <i>Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Indian Family Planning Program</i> (FamPlan model) | August 1991 |
| India | <i>RAPID/Rajasthan</i> (Model) | October 1991 |
| India | <i>The Need for Birth Spacing Methods in India's Family Planning Program</i> (Model) | October 1991 |
| India | <i>Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Indian Family Planning Program</i> (FamPlan storyboard) | June 1992 |

II. COMPUTER MODELS AND PRESENTATIONS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|---------------|--|----------------|
| Jamaica | <i>A Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Family Planning Programme in Jamaica, 1970-2000</i> , Mary Scott and James Kocher (FamPlan model, storyboard and script) | May 1992 |
| Jordan | <i>Child Survival in Jordan</i> , prepared by the General Secretariat of the National Population Commission, Katrina Galway and Sharon Kirmeyer (Model) | May 1990 |
| Kenya | <i>Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Kenya Family Planning Program</i> , National Council for Population and Development (FamPlan model) | August 1991 |
| Kenya | <i>Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Kenya Family Planning Program</i> , National Council for Population and Development (Storyboard) | August 1991 |
| Latin America | <i>Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Policy Presentation for the LAC Region</i> (Storyboard) | November 1989 |
| Madagascar | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) | September 1988 |
| Madagascar | <i>Population and Environment</i> (PopEnv model) | December 1989 |
| Malawi | <i>Population and Development in Malawi</i> , (Storyboard of RAPID model) | October 1989 |
| Malawi | <i>Population and Development in Malawi</i> (RAPID model) | May 1990 |
| Malawi | <i>Population and Development</i> (District-level RAPID model prepared for eight districts) | April 1991 |
| Malawi | <i>Malawi FamPlan model</i> (Cost-Benefit analysis) | June 1992 |
| Mali | <i>Application of Integra: Integrated demographic-economic model</i> (Storyboard) | September 1990 |
| Mali | <i>Survie Maternelle et Infantile au Mali</i> , prepared in conjunction with CERPOD by Iknegongba, Konate and Katrina Galway (Child Survival storyboard) | June 1991 |
| Mali | <i>Application of Population, Agriculture, and Environment (PAGE) model</i> | November 1991 |
| Mali | <i>Application of Population, Agriculture, and Environment (PAGE) model</i> (Storyboard) | November 1991 |
| Mauritania | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) | November 1988 |
| Mexico | <i>Education in Mexico</i> (Storyboard of Inplan model) | November 1987 |

II. COMPUTER MODELS AND PRESENTATIONS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|------------------|--|----------------|
| Mexico | <i>Labor Force in Mexico</i> (Storyboard of Inplan model) | November 1987 |
| Mexico | <i>Impact of Mexican Population Policy</i> (Storyboard) | September 1988 |
| Mexico | <i>Promaq</i> (Model) | October 1988 |
| Mexico | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> -prepared for 7 states (RAPID model) | May 1989 |
| Myanmar | <i>The Consequences of Rapid Population Growth on Social and Economic Development</i> , Funded by UNICEF (RAPID model) | January 1991 |
| Nepal | <i>Demographic Concepts and Basic Minimum Needs</i> , (Storyboard) | March 1989 |
| Nepal | <i>Population and Development in Nepal</i> (RAPID model) | March 1990 |
| Nepal | <i>Population and Family Planning Policy Issues</i> (Storyboard) | March 1990 |
| Niger | Application of <i>Integra: Integrated demographic-economic model</i> (Storyboard) | September 1989 |
| Niger | Application of <i>Integra: Integrated demographic-economic model</i> (Storyboard) | September 1989 |
| Pakistan | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) | April 1989 |
| Papua New Guinea | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) | May 1989 |
| Peru | <i>USAID/Lima Population Sector Strategy</i> (Storyboard) | April 1988 |
| Peru | <i>Target model</i> (for 25 departments), INP and INANDEP | December 1988 |
| Peru | <i>Sobrevivencia Infantil</i> (model) | October 1989 |
| Peru | <i>Age-Sex Population Projections for 25 Departamentos</i> , INP and INANDEP (Model) | September 1990 |
| Peru | <i>Health Resources Planning model</i> , Ministry of Health, INP and INANDEP | September 1990 |
| Peru | <i>National Education Sector Planning model</i> , INP and INANDEP | September 1990 |
| Peru | <i>National Employment model</i> , INP and INANDEP | September 1990 |

II. COMPUTER MODELS AND PRESENTATIONS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|-------------|---|--|
| Peru | <i>Projections of Population and Social Sector Demands, INP and INANDEP (Storyboard presentation of main results from models)</i> | September 1990 |
| Peru | <i>Modelo de Programacion para la Atencion Basica en Salud, Peru: 1988-2010 (Model)</i> | July 1991 |
| Philippines | <i>Impacts of Population Growth on Social and Economic Development (RAPID model)</i> | December 1990 |
| Philippines | <i>Impacts of Population Growth on Social and Economic Development (RAPID models for Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, and National Capital Region and Cordillera Region)</i> | April 1991, September 1991 February 1992 |
| Philippines | <i>Philippine Population and Environment (Model)</i> | April 1993 |
| Philippines | <i>Philippine Population and Environment (Storyboard)</i> | April 1993 |
| Rwanda | <i>Population et Environnement au Rwanda (Storyboard Presentation). Funding also received from The World Bank.</i> | February 1990, April 1991 (revised) |
| Rwanda | <i>Cost-Benefit Analysis of Rwandan Family Planning Program, National Population Office [ONAPO], ASPAP Project, Ministry of Plan, and RAPID III, (FamPlan model and storyboard)</i> | April 1990 |
| Sahel | <i>Integra: Integrated Demographic-economic model</i> | September 1989 |
| Sahel | <i>Integra: Integrated Demographic-economic model (Storyboard)</i> | September 1989 |
| Sahel | <i>Survie Maternelle et Infantile au Sahel, prepared in conjunction with CERPOD by Ignegongba, Keumaye and Katrina Galway (Child Survival model)</i> | March 1991 |
| Sahel | <i>Survie Maternelle et Infantile au Sahel (Storyboard)</i> | March 1991 |
| Sahel | <i>Population, Agriculture, and Environment (PAGE) model</i> | November 1991 |
| Sahel | <i>Population, Agriculture, and Environment (PAGE) model (Storyboard)</i> | November 1991 |
| Senegal | <i>Survie Maternelle et Infantile au Senegal, prepared in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Social Affairs by Katrina Galway (Child Survival storyboard)</i> | December 1991 |

II. COMPUTER MODELS AND PRESENTATIONS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|-----------------|--|----------------|
| Solomon Islands | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> , prepared in collaboration with Options II (RAPID model) | March 1988 |
| Sudan | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) | March 1989 |
| Sudan | <i>Sudan Environment</i> (Storyboard) | September 1989 |
| Sudan | <i>RAPID/Khartoum model</i> | December 1989 |
| Sudan | <i>RAPID/Wad Medani model</i> | December 1989 |
| Swaziland | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) | November 1988 |
| Tanzania | <i>Population Policy in Tanzania</i> (Storyboard) | September 1988 |
| Tanzania | <i>Regional Target model application for Tanzania</i> | May 1989 |
| Tanzania | <i>Population and Development in Tanzania</i> (RAPID model) | December 1990 |
| Thailand | <i>Family Planning and Family Well-being</i> (Storyboard) | April 1990 |
| Tunisia | <i>TED: Tunisia Economic-Development model</i> | October 1988 |
| Uganda | <i>Population and Development (with AIDS module)</i> , (RAPID model) | November 1989 |
| Uganda | <i>Fertility and Family Planning in Uganda</i> (DHS storyboard) | June 1991 |
| Uganda | <i>Maternal and Child Survival and Family Planning in Uganda</i> (Storyboard) | June 1991 |
| Yemen | <i>Population Growth and Development</i> (RAPID model) | June 1989 |
| Yemen | <i>Child Survival in Yemen</i> , the Population Studies and Research Center (Storyboard) | June 1989 |
| Yemen | <i>RAPID/Taiz region</i> (Arabic version) | July 1989 |

III. TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION (USER'S MANUALS)

| Country/Model | Topic | Date |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| Arabic | <i>Creating Arabic Graphics Screens with Storyboard for use in Storyboard Graphics Presentations</i> , John Freymann | May 1990 |
| Bangladesh | <i>An Integrated Family Planning and Population Projection model, model description and user's guide</i> | August 1989 |
| Bangladesh | <i>An Integrated Family Planning and Health Services Planning model, model description and user's guide</i> | July 1990 |
| Brazil | <i>Manual for the Brazil RAPID model of Population and the Environment</i> , John Stover | May 1991 |
| Child Survival | <i>Family Planning - Child Survival model: Documentation and Users Guide</i> , Dennis Chao, Francesca Florey-Pereira, Oleh Wolowyna, James Tarvid | October 1989 |
| Costa Rica | <i>Modelo Interactivo de Población y Medio Ambiente en Costa Rica</i> , Gustavo Arcia, Lucia Merino, and Alfonso Mata (User's manual for POMA model) | November 1990 |
| DemProj | <i>A Demographic Projection model</i> , Version 3.32, English, French and Spanish versions | November 1990 |
| Ecuador | <i>Urbiquito: Población y Medio Ambiente: Quito 1990-2010</i> , Gustavo Arcia, Gonzolo Bustamante, and Joaquin Paguay (User's manual for Urbiquito model) | April 1991 |
| El Salvador | <i>QCinco - Estimación de la Mortalidad en la Niñez</i> Sharon Kirmeyer and Barbara O'Hanlon (Analytic tool) | January 1991 |
| FamPlan | <i>Family Planning Program Evaluation, Planning and Financial Analysis model</i> | September 1990 |
| Guatemala | <i>Population Projections and Target Applications for Guatemala Under Four Growth Scenarios</i> (Technical document) | August 1990 |
| Guatemala | <i>Sistemas de Mapeo</i> , INCAP (SIMAP user's manual) | April 1991 |
| Host | <i>Guia Introductoria</i> | July 1991 |
| Integra | <i>Integra: Integrated Demographic and Economic models User's Manual</i> (in French), developed in conjunction with CERPOD for the Sahel | September 1989 |

III. TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION (USER'S MANUALS)

| Country/Model | Topic | Date |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| Jamaica | <i>A Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Family Planning Programme in Jamaica, 1970-2000</i> , Mary Scott and James Kocher (Report on FamPlan model) | May 1992 |
| Jordan | <i>Visual Aids for Teaching Population Projections, Employed in the Jordan National Population Commission RAPID III Seminar on Population Projections</i> | June 1990 |
| Kenya | <i>The Family Planning Programme in Kenya - Demographic Impacts and Expenditure Implications</i> , National Council on Population and Development (Cost-Benefit report) | March 1992 |
| Mali | <i>Population, Agriculture, and Environment (PAGE) model</i> (User's guide) | November 1991 |
| Peru | <i>Modelo de Fuerza Laboral y Empleo, Peru: 1990-2000</i> , (User's guide), Gustavo Angeles | March 1991 |
| Peru | <i>Modelo de Programacion para la Atencion Basica en Salud, Peru: 1988-2010</i> (User's guide), Margarita Petrera and Patricia Palacios | March 1991 |
| RAPID | <i>Operator's Guide for the RAPID Socioeconomic Computer model - IBM PC Pascal Version</i> , Edward Abel | September 1988 |
| Rwanda | <i>Etude Coûts-Benefices du Programme de Planification Familiale au Rwanda</i> , National Population Office, ASPAP Project, Ministry of Plan (Technical report on Cost-Benefit model) | April 1990 |
| Target | <i>Le Modele de Fixation des Objectifs (Modele "Cible") Elaboré par le Population Council: (User's Manual)</i> | October 1988 |
| Target | <i>Modelo del Population Council para Establecer Metas - (User's manual)</i> | July 1990 |
| Target | <i>Visual Aids for Teaching the Target model</i> | March 1991 |

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IV. OTHER PRESENTATION MATERIALS

| Country | Topic | Date |
|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| Bangladesh | <i>Population Data Sheet, 1988</i> Population Development and Evaluation Unit (PDEU), Planning Commission | April 1989 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Population Data Sheet, 1989</i> Population Development and Evaluation Unit (PDEU), Planning Commission | April 1990 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Population Data Sheet, 1990</i> Population Development and Evaluation Unit (PDEU), Planning Commission | April 1991 |
| Egypt | Posters: <i>Cairo Metropolitan Growth</i> , Population Information Center, Cairo, Egypt | November 1990 |
| Egypt | Exhibition Panels: <i>Changes in Egyptian Land Use - 1970-1990</i> , Population Information Center, Cairo, Egypt | November 1990 |
| Egypt | Brochure: <i>Changes in Egyptian Land Use, 1972 - 1990</i> , Population Information Center, Cairo, Egypt | December 1991 |
| Guatemala | Video: <i>Población, Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente</i> , produced by Centro Regional de Audiovisuales (CREA) | September 1990 |
| Philippines | People Count newsletter on population and development issues | January 1991 (monthly) |

V. RAPID RELATED STUDIES

| Country | Topic | Date |
|---------|--|---------------|
| Africa | <i>Africa's Expanding Population: Old Problems, New Policies</i> , Thomas J. Goliber, Population Bulletin, Volume 45, Population Reference Bureau | November 1989 |
| Myanmar | <i>Implications of the Population Growth on Social and Economic Development</i> , Ministry of Health, Department of Planning and Statistics, Government of Myanmar. A "RAPID" model developed under a contract with UNICEF | January 1991 |

VI. REGIONAL SEMINAR AND STUDY TOUR REPORTS

| Region | Topic | Date |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Francophone Africa | <i>Séminaire sur l'intégration des variables démographiques dans la planification du développement</i> , attended by officials from CERPOD, Mali, Rwanda and Madagascar | February 1989 |
| Franchophone Africa | <i>Training in Bongaart's proximate determinants of fertility, FamPlan model for family planning program evaluation, the Target model for target setting, and the use of a Lotus program to carry out cost-effectiveness analysis</i> . East-West Population Institute, Hawaii | June 1989 |
| Anglophone Africa | <i>RAPID III Seminar for Anglophone Africa on New Approaches to Population Policy and Family Planning Analysis</i> , Nairobi, Kenya | November 1989 |
| Africa Regional | <i>A Practice-oriented Subregional Training Workshop</i> , The Economic Commission for Africa, Accra, Ghana | July 23 - August 10, 1990 |
| Asia Regional | <i>Séminaire de formation sur l'utilisation des modèles d'intégration demo-économiques</i> (Francophone Africa Regional Seminar) | September 1989 |
| Asia Regional | <i>Workshop on Microcomputer Applications for Family Planning Program Evaluation and Management (FamPlan system model)</i> . East-West Population Institute, Hawaii | July 3-29, 1990 |
| Latin America Region | <i>Western Hemisphere Parliamentarians Meeting</i> , Quito, Ecuador | March 1990 |
| Philippines | <i>Report of the Legislator's Study Tour on Population and Development in Mexico, Costa Rica and Brazil, 22 October to 6 November 1990</i> , Raul S. Roco, Margarito B. Teves, Teresa Aquino-Oreta and Jose Carlos V. Lacson | December 1990 |

VII. TRAINING WORKSHOPS

| Country | Topic/Organization/Date |
|---------------|---|
| Bangladesh | <i>Workshop on Basic Microcomputers</i> , PDEU staff, December 1988 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Training in NProj</i> , Dr. Mabud, Director of PDEU, and PDEU professionals, February 1989 |
| Bangladesh | <i>Seminar on Population and Development Interactions</i> , organized by PDEU, Planning Commission, June 1989 |
| Bolivia | <i>Training in SPSS and QCinco</i> , CONAPO, March 1991 |
| Bolivia | <i>Training in Harvard Graphics and Storyboard Live</i> , CONAPO, July 1991 |
| Bolivia | <i>Training in the population projection package NProj</i> , CONAPO and INE, September 1991 |
| Bolivia | <i>Training in DHS and Population Redistribution model</i> , Unidad Politica Social y de Poblacion (UPSP), La Paz, September 1991 |
| Burkina Faso | <i>Training in the use and presentation of RAPID model</i> , Planning Department of the Ministry of Plan, July 1989 |
| Costa Rica | <i>Training in FX/ShowPartner and Turbo-Pascal</i> , ADC, 1988 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | <i>Training in RAPID and DemProj</i> , DIRPLAN staff, 1989 |
| Ecuador | <i>Training in FX/Showpartner and DemProj</i> , Department of Planning for the City of Quito, 1989 |
| Egypt | <i>Training in ATLAS Graphics, ATLAS Draw, and Storyboard</i> , NPC staff, 1991 |
| El Salvador | <i>Training in DemProj, Target, FX/Showpartner, DOS and Storyboard</i> , ADS staff, August 1989 |
| El Salvador | <i>Training in DemProj, Target and QCinco</i> , ADS staff, January 1991 |
| Ghana | <i>Training in the use and development of the RAPID model</i> , PIP staff, February/March 1989 |
| Guatemala | <i>Training in DemProj, Target, DOS and Showpartner</i> , APROFAM, Ministry of Health, USAID/Guatemala, 1989 |
| Guatemala | <i>Training in Turbo-Pascal and FX/Showpartner</i> , INCAP staff, 1989 |
| Guatemala | <i>Training in RAPID model development</i> , APROFAM staff, May 1990 |
| Guatemala | <i>Seminar on Demographic and Family Planning Projections in Guatemala</i> , for Cooperating Agencies in Guatemala and public and private providers of family planning services, January 1991 |

VII. TRAINING WORKSHOPS

| Country | Topic/Organization/Date |
|------------|---|
| India | <i>Training in the operation and modification of the RAPID/India model and development of a Birth-Spacing presentation, NIHFW personnel, August 1991</i> |
| Jamaica | <i>Training in equipment and model use, NFPB staff, June 1991</i> |
| Jordan | <i>Training Workshop on Tools for Population Projections, Jordan National Population Commission, Amman, Jordan, June 1990</i> |
| Jordan | <i>Workshop on Software for Fertility and Mortality Analysis by the National Population Commission, Amman, Jordan, July 1991</i> |
| Kenya | <i>Training Workshop on Policy Analysis, National Council for Population and Development, Nairobi Kenya, 10-24 April 1990</i> |
| Madagascar | <i>Training in statistical, graphic and word processing skills, PopEnv Working Group staff, October 1988</i> |
| Malawi | <i>Workshop on Preparation of a Population and Development model for Malawi, Department of Economic Planning and Development, Office of the President; National Statistical Office; and Demographic Unit, Chancellor College, University of Malawi, Zomba, Malawi, 2nd to 10 October 1989</i> |
| Malawi | <i>Workshop on Population and Development Planning for Principal Secretaries in the Government of Malawi, Mangochi, Malawi. (Keynote presentation of RAPID III "Population and Development in Malawi model"), 10th to 13th October, 1989</i> |
| Malawi | <i>Workshop on Preparation of the Population and Development model for Malawi, Office of the President and Cabinet, Department of Economic Planning and Development, Lilongwe, Malawi, 26th February to 2nd March 1990</i> |
| Malawi | <i>Workshop for Principal Secretaries on Population Programme Review and Strategy Development, Blantyre, Malawi, (Keynote presentation of RAPID:Malawi) 7-8 October 1991</i> |
| Mauritania | <i>Training in RAPID software, CEDS staff, August 1988</i> |
| Nepal | <i>Training in RAPID model development, DemProj, Storyboard, New Era staff, July 1989</i> |
| Nepal | <i>Training in RAPID and Storyboard presentations, New Era staff, FP/MCH staff, February/March 1990</i> |
| Nepal | <i>Training in RAPID and Storyboard presentations, FP/MCH staff, July 1990</i> |

VII. TRAINING WORKSHOPS

| Country | Topic/Organization/Date |
|-------------|---|
| Pakistan | <i>Training workshop on use of storyboard to prepare Urdu/English presentations on population and development and preparation of Urdu version of RAPID model, NIPS technicians, Washington, D.C., March 1990</i> |
| Pakistan | <i>Training workshop on use of storyboard to prepare Urdu/English presentations on population and development and preparation of Urdu version of RAPID model, NIPS technicians, Islamabad, Pakistan, October 1990</i> |
| Pakistan | <i>Training in Target-Cost model, NIPS and MPW, Islamabad, Pakistan, January 22, 1992</i> |
| Peru | <i>Training in Host, NProj, Step, Target and Health Resources Planning models, in Piura, for regional government, Universidad Andina, and regional health, education and statistical offices, June 1990</i> |
| Peru | <i>Training in Host, NProj, Step, Target and Health Resources Planning models, in Puno, for regional government, Universidad de Piura, and regional health, education and statistical offices, October 1990.</i> |
| Philippines | <i>Training in RAPID model development, Demproj, Storyboard, POPCOM staff, September/October 1989</i> |
| Philippines | <i>Additional training in RAPID model, Demproj, Storyboard and other computer applications, POPCOM staff, January 1990</i> |
| Philippines | <i>Training in presentation techniques, POPCOM staff, January 1991</i> |
| Philippines | <i>Training in presentation techniques, University of the Philippines Population Institute staff, April 1991</i> |
| Philippines | <i>Training in presentation techniques for Regional Directors (Regions 3, 10, and the National Capital Area), September 1991</i> |
| Rwanda | <i>Training in Host and FamPlan, Organized with ONAPO for representatives from ONAPO and the Ministries of Plan, Education, Health, Agriculture and Environment, April 1989.</i> |
| Sahel | <i>Training of trainers workshop in population and development modeling, CERPOD, February 1989</i> |
| Sudan | <i>Training in storyboard development and presentation techniques, NPC, March 1989</i> |
| Swaziland | <i>Proceedings of the Workshop on Population and Development, Organized by Family Life Association of Swaziland in collaboration with The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, June 1988</i> |

VII. TRAINING WORKSHOPS

| Country | Topic/Organization/Date |
|-----------|--|
| Swaziland | <i>Training in RAPID model</i> , FLAS, October 1988 |
| Tanzania | <i>Workshop on Demographic and Social Data for Population Policy Implementation</i> , Population Planning and Policy Unit, Planning Commission, Office of the President, 19th to 30th June, 1989 |
| Tanzania | <i>Second Workshop on Demographic and Social Data for Population Policy Implementation</i> , 18th to 29th September 1989, Population Planning Unit, Planning Commission, Office of the President, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania |
| Tanzania | <i>Third Workshop on Demographic and Social Data for Population Policy Implementation: A Policy Analysis of Child and Maternal Survival and Family Planning</i> , 20th February to 2nd March 1990, Population Planning Unit, Planning Commission, Office of the President, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania |
| Tanzania | <i>Workshop on Development of the RAPID model for Tanzania</i> , Population Planning and Policy Unit, Planning Commission, Office of the President, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, September 19-20, 1990 |
| Tanzania | <i>Training in the RAPID model</i> , Population Planning Unit, Planning Commission, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, August 1991 |
| Togo | <i>Training workshop on the Development of a RAPID model for Togo</i> , RAPID committee members (cadres from the UPP and staff from other government agencies and the national university), 1992 |
| Tunisia | <i>Training in use and application of Host-based TED model and Lotus 123</i> , Ministry of Plan and National Office of Family Planning, Tunis, Tunisia, October 1988 |
| Uganda | <i>Training in RAPID model</i> , Population Secretariat, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; Department of Geography, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda, July 1989 |
| Uganda | <i>Workshops on Microcomputer Graphics Tools for Policy Presentations</i> , Population Secretariat, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; Department of Geography, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda, June and August 1991 |
| Uganda | <i>Training Workshop on Computer Hardware and Software</i> , Population Secretariat, Kampala, Uganda, January 1992 |
| Uganda | <i>Training Workshop on RAPID/Uganda</i> , Population Secretariat, Kampala, Uganda, January 1992 |

VII. TRAINING WORKSHOPS

| Country | Topic/Organization/Date |
|---------|---|
| Uganda | <i>Training Workshop on RAPID/Uganda model Use and Presentation Techniques</i> , Population Secretariat, Kampala, Uganda, May/June 1992 |
| Yemen | <i>Training in preparation and use of the RAPID model at the regional and national level</i> , Population Center and Data Bank of the CPO staff, July/August 1989 |
| Yemen | <i>Training in preparation of bilingual graphics and documents and in graphics and spreadsheet software</i> , PSRC, September 1991 |

VIII. TRAINING WORKSHOPS (US-BASED)

| Country | Topic/Organization/Date |
|----------|--|
| Brazil | <i>Training in presentation techniques</i> , Mantel Costa, Director OSB Project, Futures, CT, 1991 |
| India | <i>Training in updating the RAPID/India and India Family Planning Cost-Benefit models</i> , Dr. Prem Talwar, Futures and RTI, 1991 |
| Mexico | <i>Training in RAPID model utilization</i> , Zalathiel Rodriguez, Director at FEMAP, Futures, Washington, DC, 1989 |
| Morocco | <i>Training in Storyboard techniques</i> , Fathelkheir of MOPH, RTI, North Carolina, February 1991 |
| Morocco | <i>Training in the Arabization of the storyboard graphics</i> , Fathelkheir of MOPH, Futures, Washington, DC, February 1991 |
| Pakistan | <i>Training workshop on use of storyboard to prepare Urdu/English presentations on population and development and preparation of Urdu version of RAPID model</i> , NIPS technicians, Futures, Washington, DC, March 1990 |
| Pakistan | <i>Two-week workshop on Host, NProj, Step, Target and Health Resources Planning model</i> , INP and INANDEP professionals, RTI, North Carolina, June 1990 |
| Peru | <i>Training in microcomputer techniques and utilization of the MPP model</i> , INANDEP/INP team, RTI, North Carolina, April 1990 |
| Uganda | <i>Training in RAPID model use</i> , Dr. E.M. Kaijuka, Assistant Director of Health Services for MCH/FP and Managers of the Family Health Initiatives Project, Futures, Washington, DC, 1989 |

RAPID III STAFF AND INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION

AFRICA

Burkina Faso

Donald Dickerson Futures ¹

Chad

Donald Dickerson Futures

Cote d'Ivoire

Donald Dickerson Futures

Ambassador Robert S. Smith Consultant

James Ypsilantis Futures

Ghana

Donald Dickerson Futures

John Freymann Futures

Karen Hardee-Cleaveland Consultant

Kenya

Alan Johnston RTI²

James Kocher RTI

Hazel J Ryon RTI

Susan Settergren RTI

Madagascar

James Ypsilantis Futures

Malawi

Alan Johnston RTI

Hazel Ryon RTI

Carl Stevens Consultant

Mauritania

Donald Dickerson Futures

Cheikh Mbacke CERPOD³

Scott Moreland RTI

Nigeria

Maureen Clyde Futures

Thomas Goliber Futures

Rwanda

John May Futures
Mary Scott RTI
Susan Settergren RTI

Sahel

Donald Dickerson Futures
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Scott Moreland RTI
Mary Scott RTI
Mary St John RTI
Mary Young RTI

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Edward Abel Futures

Sudan

John Freymann Futures

Swaziland

Edward Abel Futures
Kandiah Kanagaratnam WPS⁴

Tanzania

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Alan Johnston RTI
James Kocher RTI
Susan Settergren RTI

Togo

Donald Dickerson Futures

Uganda

Thomas Goliber Futures
Susan Settergren RTI
Mark Sherman Futures
John Stover Futures

Zimbabwe

Sharon Kirmeyer Futures

AMERICAS

Bolivia

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Luis Cubeddu | RTI |
| Sharon Kirmeyer | Futures |
| Hector Macias | RTI |
| Patricia Mostajo | Consultant |
| Kirsten Olson | RTI |
| Francesca Florey-Pereira | RTI |
| Guido Pinto | RTI |
| Susan Settergren | RTI |
| James Tarvid | RTI |
| Oleh Wolowyna | RTI |

Brazil

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Barbara O'Hanlon | Futures |
| John Stover | Futures |

Costa Rica

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|------------------|---------|
| Edward Abel | Futures |
| Gustavo Arcia | RTI |
| Barbara O'Hanlon | Futures |
| John Stover | Futures |
| S. Ken Yamashita | Futures |
| James Ypsilantis | Futures |

Ecuador

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Gustavo Arcia | RTI |
| William Brooner | ESC ⁵ |
| Barbara O'Hanlon | Futures |
| S. Ken Yamashita | Futures |

El Salvador

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|---------------------|------------|
| Sharon Kirmeyer | Futures |
| Barbara O'Hanlon | Futures |
| Zalathiel Rodriguez | Consultant |
| James Ypsilantis | Futures |

Guatemala

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| Edward Abel | Futures |
| Gustavo Arcia | RTI |
| Sharon Kirmeyer | Futures |
| Cynthia McClintock | RTI |

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| Barbara O'Hanlon | Futures |
| Mark Sherman | Futures |
| S. Ken Yamashita | Futures |
| James Ypsilantis | Futures |

Jamaica

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| Joanne Bennett | Futures |
| Thomas Goliber | Futures |
| James Kocher | RTI |
| Mary Scott | Futures |

Mexico

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| Edward Abel | Futures |
| Joanne Bennett | Futures |
| Sharon Kirmeyer | RTI |
| Barbara O'Hanlon | Futures |
| Susan Settergren | RTI |
| Oleh Wolowyna | RTI |

Peru

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|----------------------------|---------|
| Luis Cubeddu | RTI |
| Hector Macias | RTI |
| Kirsten Olson | RTI |
| James Tarvid | RTI |
| Oleh Wolowyna | RTI |
| S. Ken Yamashita | Futures |

ASIA/NEAR EAST

Bangladesh

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Stan Bernstein | Consultant |
| Dennis Chao | RTI |
| Maureen Clyde | Futures |
| Gordon Cressman | RTI |
| James Kocher | RTI |
| Francesca Florey-Pereira | RTI |
| Hazel Ryon | RTI |
| Mary Scott | RTI |
| Oleh Wolowyna | RTI |
| S. Ken Yamashita | Futures |
| Mary Young | RTI |

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Egypt

Joanne Bennett Futures
Stan Bernstein Consultant
Katrina Galway Futures
Sharon Kirmeyer Futures
Scott Moreland RTI
S. Ken Yamashita Futures

India

Edward Abel Futures
Dennis Chao RTI
John Stover Futures

Jordan

Maureen Clyde Futures
Katrina Galway Futures
Sharon Kirmeyer Futures
John Stover Futures

Morocco

James Knowles Futures

Nepal

Mark Sherman Futures

Pakistan

John Freymann Futures
Dorothy Nortman Consultant
John Stover Futures

Papua New Guinea/Solomon Islands

John Freymann Futures
Patrice van de Walle Consultant

Philippines

Cindi Cisek Futures
Henry Cole Futures
John Freymann Futures
James Knowles Futures
Luis Ramirez-Boettner Consultant
Mark Sherman Futures
John Stover Futures

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Sri Lanka

Joanne Bennett Futures
Mark Sherman Futures

Thailand

Dennis Chao RTI

Tunisia

Scott Moreland RTI
Mary Young RTI

Yemen

Edward Abel Futures
John Freymann Futures

SPECIAL ISSUES

Population and Environment

Gustavo Arcia Futures
John Freymann Futures
John May Futures
Barbara O'Hanlon Futures
John Stover Futures
Mary Young RTI
James Ypsilantis Futures

Family Planning and Child Survival

Dennis Chao RTI
Francesca Florey-Pereira RTI
Katrina Galway Futures
Sharon Kirmeyer Futures
Kirsten Olson RTI
Susan Settergren RTI
James Tarvid RTI
Oleh Wolowyna RTI

Health Care Finance Model

James Knowles Futures
Barbara O'Hanlon Futures
John Stover Futures

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1. **The Futures Group International, Incorporated**
 2. **Research Triangle Institute**
 3. **Center for Applied Research on Population and Development (Mali)**
 4. **World Population Society**
 5. **Earth Satellite Corporation**

RAPID III TRAVEL REPORT
SEPTEMBER 21, 1987 - JULY 31, 1993

| <u>COUNTRY</u> | <u>STAFF MEMBER</u> | <u>ARRIVAL DATE</u> | <u>DEPARTURE DATE</u> | <u>ACTIVITY</u> | <u>ORGANIZATION</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| ** ASIA CONFERENCE | | | | | |
| | MCCLINTOCK | 10/20/91 | 11/4/91 | ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 10/20/91 | 11/4/91 | ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE | RTI |
| | CHAO | 10/26/91 | 11/3/91 | ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE | RTI |
| | GOLIBER | 10/26/91 | 11/3/91 | ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE | FUTURES |
| | KOCHER | 10/26/91 | 11/3/91 | ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE | RTI |
| | LEAVELL | 10/26/91 | 11/3/91 | ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 10/26/91 | 11/3/91 | ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 10/26/91 | 11/3/91 | ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE | FUTURES |
| ** ASIA REGIONAL | | | | | |
| | CHAO | 6/12/89 | 6/17/89 | EAST WEST CENTER TRAINING | RTI |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 5/31/90 | 7/4/90 | EAST WEST CENTER TRAINING | RTI |
| | CHAO | 6/2/90 | 7/4/90 | EAST WEST CENTER TRAINING | RTI |
| ** BANGLADESH | | | | | |
| | KOCHER | 11/16/87 | 12/4/87 | ANALYSIS PREPARATION | RTI |
| | CHAO | 4/1/88 | 4/3/88 | ANALYSIS PREPERATION | RTI |
| | CHAO | 10/28/88 | 11/11/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 10/28/88 | 11/11/88 | CONTRACT NEG. | RTI |
| | CRESSMANN | 11/26/88 | 12/17/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 2/22/89 | 3/8/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | RYON | 2/25/89 | 3/11/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | PEREIRA | 4/8/89 | 4/23/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | CHAO | 4/18/89 | 5/2/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | PEREIRA | 4/18/89 | 5/2/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | CHAO | 7/16/89 | 8/5/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | YAMASHITA | 7/22/89 | 7/29/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | BERNSTEIN | 11/21/89 | 12/12/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | CONSULTANT |
| | CHAO | 4/23/90 | 5/6/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | CHAO | 7/14/90 | 7/20/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | CHAO | 11/14/90 | 12/14/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | KOCHER | 11/14/90 | 12/6/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | CHAO | 9/3/91 | 9/13/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | CHAO | 11/11/91 | 11/16/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 3/9/92 | 3/23/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| ** BOLIVIA | | | | | |
| | SETTERGREN | 3/25/88 | 3/26/88 | PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 3/25/88 | 3/26/88 | PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | PEREIRA | 11/9/88 | 11/23/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 11/9/88 | 11/23/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | OLSON | 3/27/89 | 4/7/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 3/27/89 | 4/7/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | CUBEDDU | 5/22/89 | 6/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | PEREIRA | 5/22/89 | 6/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | PINTO | 5/22/89 | 6/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 6/20/89 | 6/22/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | CUBEDDU | 10/18/89 | 11/8/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | OLSON | 10/18/89 | 11/8/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 10/18/89 | 11/8/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | MOSTAJO | 2/7/90 | 2/28/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CONSULTANT |
| | TARVID | 2/7/90 | 2/21/90 | PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT | RTI |

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|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| | WOLOWYNA | 2/7/90 | 2/28/90 | PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 6/18/90 | 6/23/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | MACIAS | 6/20/90 | 6/30/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | MACIAS | 8/20/90 | 8/31/90 | TRAINING | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 8/20/90 | 8/31/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | MACIAS | 9/8/90 | 9/18/90 | TRAINING | RTI |
| | MACIAS | 11/26/90 | 12/14/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 11/26/90 | 12/14/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | KIRMEYER | 3/11/91 | 3/19/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | MACIAS | 4/17/91 | 5/17/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 4/17/91 | 5/17/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | OLSON | 6/26/91 | 7/12/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ TRAINING | RTI |
| | MACIAS | 9/4/91 | 9/28/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 9/4/91 | 9/28/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | MACIAS | 11/26/91 | 12/14/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 11/26/91 | 12/14/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| ** BRAZIL | | | | | |
| | STOVER | 2/10/89 | 2/20/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 8/18/89 | 8/26/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | CISEK | 10/31/90 | 11/4/90 | PHILIPPINE STUDY TOUR | FUTURES |
| | RAMIREZ-BOETTNER | 10/31/90 | 11/4/90 | PHILIPPINE STUDY TOUR | CONSULTANT |
| ** BURKINA FASO | | | | | |
| | DICKERSON | 7/23/89 | 7/29/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** CHILE | | | | | |
| | YAMASHITA | 12/4/88 | 12/10/88 | CELADE TRAINING | FUTURES |
| ** COSTA RICA | | | | | |
| | STOVER | 1/31/88 | 2/6/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 1/31/88 | 2/10/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | YAMASHITA | 9/4/88 | 9/10/88 | PRESENT POPENV TO 1ST LADIES OF C.A. CONFERENCE | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 9/4/88 | 9/11/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 1/30/89 | 2/7/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 1/30/89 | 2/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 1/30/89 | 2/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 3/14/89 | 3/25/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ARCIA | 7/30/89 | 8/6/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | O'HANLON | 7/30/89 | 8/6/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ARCIA | 11/7/89 | 11/17/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 11/7/89 | 11/17/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ARCIA | 1/25/90 | 2/4/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | ARCIA | 4/17/90 | 5/1/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | O'HANLON | 8/15/90 | 8/25/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | CISEK | 10/26/90 | 10/30/90 | PHILIPPINE STUDY TOUR | FUTURES |
| | RAMIREZ-BOETTNER | 10/26/90 | 10/30/90 | PHILIPPINE STUDY TOUR | CONSULTANT |
| | O'HANLON | 11/11/90 | 11/24/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 1/10/91 | 1/12/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |

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|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ** COTE D'IVOIRE | | | | | |
| | SMITH | 5/20/88 | 5/29/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CONSULTANT |
| | DICKERSON | 5/22/88 | 5/29/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 9/17/88 | 9/24/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SMITH | 9/17/88 | 9/24/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CONSULTANT |
| | DICKERSON | 12/11/88 | 12/14/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 4/25/89 | 5/5/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 6/18/89 | 6/23/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 7/2/89 | 7/8/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 8/27/89 | 8/29/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 9/5/89 | 9/19/89 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 10/1/89 | 10/11/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 10/29/89 | 11/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** ECUADOR | | | | | |
| | O'HANLON | 2/27/89 | 3/10/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | BROONER | 3/5/89 | 3/18/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | ESC |
| | O'HANLON | 3/5/89 | 3/18/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | YAMASHITA | 6/24/89 | 7/1/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 6/25/89 | 7/8/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ARCIA | 8/6/89 | 8/20/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | ARCIA | 2/25/90 | 3/10/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | O'HANLON | 3/5/90 | 3/12/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ARCIA | 6/14/90 | 6/16/90 | ANALYSIS PREPARATION | FUTURES |
| | ARCIA | 10/15/90 | 10/27/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | O'HANLON | 10/21/90 | 10/27/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ARCIA | 3/31/91 | 4/6/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | O'HANLON | 5/27/91 | 6/5/91 | PROJECT CONCLUSION | FUTURES |
| ** EGYPT | | | | | |
| | GALWAY | 6/25/88 | 7/9/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | YAMASHITA | 6/25/88 | 7/2/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | GALWAY | 9/6/88 | 10/7/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | BERNSTEIN | 10/14/88 | 10/23/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CONSULTANT |
| | GALWAY | 1/24/89 | 2/15/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | BERNSTEIN | 2/13/89 | 3/15/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CONSULTANT |
| | YAMASHITA | 7/16/89 | 7/21/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | KIRMEYER | 3/4/90 | 3/8/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | KIRMEYER | 6/8/90 | 6/19/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** EL SALVADOR | | | | | |
| | O'HANLON | 2/6/89 | 2/10/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 2/6/89 | 2/10/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 4/1/89 | 4/5/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | RODRIGUEZ | 8/5/89 | 8/19/89 | TRAINING | CONSULTANT |
| | O'HANLON | 8/6/89 | 8/11/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | KIRMEYER | 10/21/90 | 10/27/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | KIRMEYER | 1/6/91 | 1/13/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |

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|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| ** GHANA | HARDEE | 9/23/88 | 10/9/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CONSULTANT |
| | FREYMANN | 9/27/88 | 10/9/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 2/4/89 | 3/10/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 6/19/89 | 7/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 10/10/89 | 11/1/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 5/27/90 | 5/29/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 7/29/90 | 8/4/90 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 9/12/90 | 9/21/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 12/9/90 | 12/11/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 1/20/91 | 1/26/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** GUATEMALA | YAMASHITA | 8/28/88 | 9/4/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 8/28/88 | 9/4/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | YAMASHITA | 11/10/88 | 11/18/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INCAP AND APROFAM | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 11/10/88 | 11/22/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/APROFAM | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 11/13/88 | 11/18/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/INCAP | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 1/23/89 | 2/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 1/30/89 | 2/10/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 1/30/89 | 2/10/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 3/25/89 | 4/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 3/28/89 | 3/31/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 5/8/89 | 5/15/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 6/5/89 | 6/18/89 | CONSULTATION WITH APROFAM | FUTURES |
| | MCCLINTOCK | 6/12/89 | 6/26/89 | TRAINING WITH APROFAM | RTI |
| | ARCIA | 9/20/89 | 9/30/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | O'HANLON | 9/20/89 | 9/30/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | YAMASHITA | 11/13/89 | 11/18/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 11/13/89 | 11/18/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 1/28/90 | 2/2/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 5/6/90 | 5/12/90 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 5/7/90 | 5/12/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 9/24/90 | 9/28/90 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | KIRMEYER | 10/14/90 | 10/21/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 10/14/90 | 10/21/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 4/14/91 | 4/25/91 | TRAINING/MODEL DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 4/14/91 | 4/25/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | O'HANLON | 10/4/91 | 10/10/91 | ANALYSIS PREPARATION | FUTURES |
| ** INDIA | STOVER | 9/20/88 | 10/4/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | KOCHER | 11/6/90 | 11/16/90 | SEMINAR | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 11/6/90 | 11/16/90 | SEMINAR | RTI |
| | CHAO | 4/28/91 | 5/9/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | STOVER | 4/28/91 | 5/9/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 8/19/91 | 8/30/91 | WORKSHOP TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | CHAO | 8/19/91 | 8/30/91 | WORKSHOP TRAINING | RTI |
| | CHAO | 10/26/91 | 11/3/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | STOVER | 10/26/91 | 11/3/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| **INDONESIA | KNOWLES | 5/21/89 | 5/25/89 | REGIONAL CONF. PRESENTATION | FUTURES |

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|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| ** JAMAICA | | | | | |
| | GOLIBER | 1/7/91 | 1/18/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SCOTT | 1/7/91 | 1/18/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | BENNETT | 7/21/91 | 8/2/91 | ANALYSIS PREPARATION | FUTURES |
| | SCOTT | 7/21/91 | 8/2/91 | ANALYSIS PREPARATION | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 1/15/92 | 2/1/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | KOCHER | 1/19/92 | 1/26/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | KOCHER | 2/6/92 | 2/17/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 2/6/92 | 2/17/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | KOCHER | 3/29/92 | 4/9/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 3/29/92 | 4/9/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| ** JORDAN | | | | | |
| | STOVER | 12/8/88 | 12/16/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 9/23/89 | 9/28/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 9/23/89 | 9/28/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | GALWAY | 11/4/89 | 11/10/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 12/6/89 | 12/16/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | KIRMEYER | 3/11/90 | 3/15/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | KIRMEYER | 5/27/90 | 6/7/90 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | CLYDE | 6/15/90 | 6/29/90 | SEMINAR | FUTURES |
| ** KENYA | | | | | |
| | JOHNSTON | 2/26/89 | 2/28/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | KOCHER | 2/26/89 | 2/28/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SETTERGREN | 2/26/89 | 2/28/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 6/17/89 | 6/23/89 | CONFERENCE PLANNING | RTI |
| | JOHNSTON | 11/5/89 | 11/22/89 | ANGLOPHONE SEMINAR | RTI |
| | KOCHER | 11/5/89 | 11/22/89 | ANGLOPHONE SEMINAR | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 11/5/89 | 11/22/89 | ANGLOPHONE SEMINAR | RTI |
| | WEINSTEIN | 11/5/89 | 11/22/89 | ANGLOPHONE SEMINAR | FUTURES |
| | SETTERGREN | 11/11/89 | 11/18/89 | ANGLOPHONE SEMINAR | RTI |
| | GOLIBER | 11/12/89 | 11/18/89 | ANGLOPHONE SEMINAR | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 11/12/89 | 11/18/89 | ANGLOPHONE SEMINAR | FUTURES |
| | JOHNSTON | 4/6/90 | 4/27/90 | TRAINING | RTI |
| | GOLIBER | 10/18/90 | 10/19/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | JOHNSTON | 7/22/91 | 8/16/91 | MODEL DEVELOPMENT/ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | RYON | 7/29/91 | 8/9/91 | TRAINING/MODEL DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| ** MADAGASCAR | | | | | |
| | YPSILANTIS | 9/20/88 | 10/20/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 12/9/88 | 12/23/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | YPSILANTIS | 6/16/89 | 7/22/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** MALAWI | | | | | |
| | JOHNSTON | 6/2/89 | 6/16/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | STEVENS | 7/11/89 | 8/3/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CONSULTANT |
| | JOHNSTON | 10/1/89 | 10/17/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | RYON | 10/1/89 | 10/17/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | JOHNSTON | 2/24/90 | 3/11/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | JOHNSTON | 5/14/90 | 5/31/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | JOHNSTON | 4/1/91 | 4/20/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | JOHNSTON | 9/30/91 | 10/12/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |

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|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| ** MALI | | | | | |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 8/5/91 | 8/22/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | ST. JOHN | 8/11/91 | 8/22/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| ** MAURITANIA | | | | | |
| | DICKERSON | 3/26/88 | 4/6/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | MBACKE | 3/27/88 | 4/3/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CERPOD |
| | MORELAND | 3/27/88 | 4/3/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | DICKERSON | 8/6/88 | 8/20/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | MBACKE | 8/6/88 | 8/20/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CERPOD |
| | DICKERSON | 6/7/89 | 6/11/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | DICKERSON | 12/16/89 | 12/23/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| ** MEXICO | | | | | |
| | SETTERGREN | 9/28/88 | 10/7/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 9/28/88 | 10/7/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 11/2/88 | 11/4/88 | CONFERENCE ON FP | RTI |
| | ABEL | 2/20/89 | 2/27/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | CISEK | 10/21/90 | 10/26/90 | PHILIPPINE STUDY TOUR | FUTURES |
| | RAMIREZ-BOETTNER | 10/21/90 | 10/26/90 | PHILIPPINE STUDY TOUR | CONSULTANT |
| ** MOROCCO | | | | | |
| | KNOWLES | 11/4/90 | 11/17/90 | POLICY DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| ** NEPAL | | | | | |
| | SHERMAN | 1/25/89 | 2/8/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 7/15/89 | 8/5/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 11/28/89 | 12/15/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 2/22/90 | 3/10/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 6/28/90 | 7/13/90 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| ** NIGERIA | | | | | |
| | CLYDE | 8/19/91 | 8/30/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | GOLIBER | 8/19/91 | 8/30/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| ** PAKISTAN | | | | | |
| | STOVER | 4/16/89 | 5/5/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 9/7/89 | 9/28/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 9/13/90 | 9/26/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 9/28/90 | 10/12/90 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 10/7/90 | 10/22/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 9/8/91 | 9/20/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | NORTMAN | 1/25/92 | 2/7/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CONSULTANT |
| ** PERU | | | | | |
| | WOLOWYNA | 3/26/88 | 3/31/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 8/27/88 | 9/4/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | YAMASHITA | 10/2/88 | 10/15/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | OLSON | 1/31/89 | 2/14/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INP AND INANDEP | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 1/31/89 | 2/14/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INP AND INANDEP | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 6/18/89 | 6/24/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |

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|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| | CUBEDDU | 10/8/89 | 10/16/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 10/15/89 | 11/6/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | TARVID | 1/24/90 | 2/9/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | WOLOWYNA | 1/24/90 | 1/31/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | MACIAS | 6/11/90 | 6/20/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | WOLOWYNA | 6/11/90 | 6/16/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | MACIAS | 9/1/90 | 9/8/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | WOLOWYNA | 9/1/90 | 9/7/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** PHILIPPINES | | | | | |
| | KNOWLES | 2/11/89 | 2/18/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | KNOWLES | 5/25/89 | 6/3/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 5/25/89 | 6/8/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 7/20/89 | 7/21/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 9/25/89 | 10/15/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 1/16/90 | 2/3/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 9/10/90 | 9/24/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 12/2/90 | 12/15/90 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 12/2/90 | 12/15/90 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 1/23/91 | 2/8/91 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 1/23/91 | 2/8/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 4/15/91 | 4/27/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 7/30/91 | 8/19/91 | ANALYSIS PREPARATION | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 8/30/91 | 9/9/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 11/1/91 | 11/14/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 11/1/91 | 11/14/91 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 1/23/92 | 2/13/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 2/6/92 | 2/22/92 | TECHICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 9/14/92 | 9/29/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 2/13/93 | 3/5/93 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** PNG/FIJI | | | | | |
| | FREYMANN | 6/17/91 | 6/24/91 | ATTEND WAIGANI SEMINAR/ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** PNG/SI | | | | | |
| | VAN DE WALLE | 3/7/88 | 3/17/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | CONSULTANT |
| ** RWANDA | | | | | |
| | SCOTT | 12/12/87 | 12/21/87 | PRESENTATION | RTI |
| | MAY | 5/1/89 | 5/15/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SCOTT | 5/2/89 | 5/15/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | MAY | 8/20/89 | 9/5/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SCOTT | 8/20/89 | 10/6/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 11/24/89 | 12/23/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | MAY | 11/30/89 | 12/23/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | MAY | 2/8/90 | 2/26/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SCOTT | 2/10/90 | 2/25/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SETTERGREN | 3/24/90 | 4/25/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 5/23/90 | 6/2/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SCOTT | 3/22/91 | 4/20/91 | TRAINING | FUTURES |

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|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| ** SAHEL/MALI | DICKERSON | 2/13/89 | 3/3/89 | TRAINING | FUTURES |
| | KRESS | 2/13/89 | 2/28/89 | TRAINING | RTI |
| | MORELAND | 2/13/89 | 2/28/89 | TRAINING | RTI |
| | RICE/YOUMG | 2/13/89 | 2/18/89 | TRAINING | RTI |
| | SCOTT | 6/9/89 | 6/16/89 | CERPOD CONFERENCE PLANNING | RTI |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 6/26/89 | 6/16/89 | CERPOD CONFERENCE PLANNING | RTI |
| | DICKERSON | 6/27/89 | 6/30/89 | CERPOD CONFERENCE PLANNING | FUTURES |
| | KRESS | 8/23/89 | 9/23/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 8/23/89 | 9/20/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | DICKERSON | 8/29/89 | 9/16/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 11/4/89 | 11/25/89 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 3/15/90 | 4/6/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ST. JOHN | 3/26/90 | 4/6/90 | PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | GALWAY | 8/20/90 | 8/24/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 9/25/90 | 10/19/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** SENEGAL | DICKERSON | 11/6/88 | 11/13/88 | ATTEND IUSSP CONFERENCE | FUTURES |
| ** SOMALIA | ABEL | 3/5/90 | 3/15/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** SRI LANKA | BENNETT | 6/5/91 | 6/19/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 6/5/91 | 6/19/91 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| ** SUDAN | FREYMANN | 3/19/88 | 4/2/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 9/11/88 | 10/4/88 | ANALYSIS PREP. | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 3/29/89 | 4/15/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 10/30/89 | 11/30/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| ** SWAZILAND | ABEL | 10/12/88 | 10/26/88 | ANALYSIS PREP | FUTURES |
| | KANAGARATNAM | 3/5/89 | 3/25/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | WPS |
| ** SWITZERLAND | KNOWLES | 2/2/87 | 2/4/87 | CONFERENCE | FUTURES |
| | COLE | 4/24/89 | 4/27/89 | CONFERENCE | FUTURES |
| | CLAXTON | 3/31/91 | 4/6/91 | CONFERENCE | WPS |
| ** TANZANIA | KOCHER | 8/31/88 | 9/7/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | GOLIBER | 9/5/88 | 9/19/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | KOCHER | 9/5/88 | 9/19/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | KOCHER | 10/29/88 | 11/11/88 | ANALYSIS PREPARATION | RTI |
| | SETTERGREN | 10/29/88 | 11/11/88 | ANALYSIS PREP. | RTI |
| | JOHNSTON | 2/28/89 | 3/5/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | KOCHER | 2/28/89 | 3/5/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SETTERGREN | 2/28/89 | 3/5/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |

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|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | SETTERGREN | 6/15/89 | 6/30/89 | TRAINING/TECH ASST | RTI |
| | JOHNSTON | 9/17/89 | 9/30/89 | TRAINING/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | SETTERGREN | 2/17/90 | 3/4/90 | TRAINING | RTI |
| | SETTERGREN | 9/11/90 | 9/28/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SETTERGREN | 8/1/91 | 8/17/91 | PRESENT RAPID MODEL | RTI |
| ** THAILAND | | | | | |
| | CHAO | 10/2/88 | 10/5/88 | ANALYSIS PREPARATION | RTI |
| | CHAO | 4/16/89 | 4/18/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| ** TOGO | | | | | |
| | DICKERSON | 12/14/88 | 12/16/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| ** TUNISIA | | | | | |
| | MORELAND | 1/31/88 | 2/7/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | MORELAND | 6/20/88 | 6/25/88 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | RTI |
| | MORELAND | 10/6/88 | 10/15/88 | ANALYSIS PREPARATION | RTI |
| | MORELAND | 10/7/88 | 10/14/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 10/7/88 | 10/14/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | RICE/YOUNG | 10/10/88 | 10/15/88 | TRAINING | RTI |
| | MORELAND | 1/23/89 | 2/19/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | MORELAND | 6/19/89 | 7/1/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| ** UGANDA | | | | | |
| | GOLIBER | 9/12/88 | 9/25/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 9/12/88 | 9/25/88 | PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | GOLIBER | 4/10/89 | 4/17/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | SHERMAN | 4/10/89 | 4/24/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | GOLIBER | 7/23/89 | 8/4/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | GOLIBER | 2/9/90 | 2/24/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 2/17/90 | 3/3/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | STOVER | 5/4/90 | 5/18/90 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | GOLIBER | 10/9/90 | 10/24/90 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| | SETTERGREN | 6/12/91 | 7/1/91 | TRAINING WORKSHOP | RTI |
| | SETTERGREN | 8/17/91 | 8/22/91 | PRESENTATION PREPARATION | RTI |
| | SETTERGREN | 1/13/92 | 1/24/92 | TRAINING | RTI |
| | SETTERGREN | 5/24/92 | 6/5/92 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | RTI |
| | STOVER | 9/20/92 | 9/26/92 | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | FUTURES |
| ** YEMEN | | | | | |
| | FREYMANN | 3/20/88 | 4/2/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 3/21/88 | 4/1/88 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | ABEL | 7/19/89 | 7/26/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 7/19/89 | 8/15/89 | TRAINING/TECH ASST | FUTURES |
| | FREYMANN | 11/21/89 | 12/21/89 | TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | FUTURES |