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RESOURCES FOR THE AWARENESS OF POPULATION IMPACTS ON DEVELOPMENT II
RAPID II

SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development II (RAPID II) is a centrally funded project of the Agency for International Development (AID) designed to assist leaders and decision makers in developing countries to understand the effects of rapid population growth on national economic and social development goals. The project accomplishes its objective by modelling and personal presentations on population and development interaction using microcomputer assisted analyses, and through support of studies that enhance the development and flow of this information to those in senior policymaking positions in their respective countries.

The RAPID II Project is a collaborative effort between The Futures Group, the prime contractor, and its subcontractors: The University of Michigan's Center for Population Planning, The University of North Carolina's Carolina Population Center, and the Population Reference Bureau's Demographic Information Service Center. The project is in the first year of its five year program, but provides continuity from past programs by combining the RAPID project of the last five years with that of the Population and Development Policy project which extended over a similar period of time.

RAPID II Tasks

RAPID II encompasses a broad range of tasks to provide assistance toward population policy development and implementation. These include:

- o Analyses and presentations of the basic population factors of 12 individual developing countries and their effects on the ability of the countries to attain their major economic and social goals in such sectors as agriculture, employment, income, health, education, urbanization and others. These analyses and presentations are to be designed primarily for the senior government decisionmakers.
- o Depending on availability of new data, previous RAPID analyses will be up-dated in as many as 10 countries.
- o Computer based analyses are to be made of the effects of population factors on sub-regions (such as states) or sectors (such as agriculture). These will be similar to RAPID analyses but more detailed as to the sub-region or sector. A total of 15 of these analyses are to be completed.
- o Policy development studies will be designed and carried out in 15 countries (10 of which are to be in Africa). These may include subcontracts with private LDC research/policy organizations to prepare analyses using existing data to highlight interrelationships between demographic trends, economic development and social well-being. The results of these and many other studies are to be disseminated by workshops and symposia.
- o Analyses of the population policy formulation process itself will be carried out in 6 of the 15 countries chosen for policy development studies.

- o Six special models are to be developed to analyze and explain important aspects of population policy in selected countries:
 - A model to determine the quantitative degree in which certain social and economic determinants of fertility can be expected to affect population growth. This is to be applied in 4 countries.
 - A model to determine the quantitative effects in at least two illustrative countries of four factors that actually control fertility: marital status, contraceptive use, abortion and breast feeding.
 - A model to estimate retrospectively for 5 illustrative countries that have not had population growth control policies and programs how their efforts to attain their economic and social goals would have been affected if they had initiated effective programs in the past.
 - A cost/benefit and cost effectiveness model developed for at least two illustrative countries to compare the benefits of savings in social sector and other expenditures as a result of population growth control policies and programs compared to costs of such programs.
 - A model for computer presentations in two countries of the result of World Fertility Surveys (WFS) and Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS) in these countries.
 - The methodology of using prevalence data for WFS and CPS surveys to highlight the specifics of family planning programs such as method mix and acceptor groups necessary to meet specific demographic targets over time.
- o Microcomputer equipment is to be transferred to not over 20 collaborative institutions in some 20 countries and technical assistance and training is to be provided to ensure its maximum use.
- o Three regional workshops are to be conducted to foster regional and world-wide policy dialogues on population and development. (Two of the regional workshops are to be in Africa and one in Latin America.)
- o Seminars (20) for officials of AID countries on assignment or consultation in Washington. Also (20) additional seminars for appropriate State/AID technical and program management personnel.

Over half the project's resources are to be devoted to work in sub-Saharan Africa.

Form of This Report

This first Semi-Annual Progress Report* is organized primarily to outline the activities planned and carried out pursuant to each of the Tasks stated above.

It begins with a Brief Summary of Activities which includes as Table 1 a summary of progress by Task and as Table 2 a highly condensed list of work undertaken country by country. Chapter I, "Organization of RAPID II Project Activities" reviews initial consultations and planning activities. Chapter II, "Major Activities" relates the actions taken as to each Task. A report of activities country by country is contained in the Country Update for January 1984 in Annex A. The Travel Schedule, country by country, is in Annex B.

Brief Summary of Activities

In the first seven months of the RAPID II Project the major thrust of activities has involved building and strengthening the project infrastructure: organization of the project and the RAPID II team, dissemination of information on the project's resources and capabilities to USAID Missions and developing countries, selection of countries for early and later activities, planning of strategy, preliminary trips to investigate possible study topics and institutions, initial development of models, selection and acquisition of computer hardware and software, and preparation of training protocols. Solid progress has been made in each of these -- sufficient so that none of these organizational requirements constrains the progress of the project. By the end of the reporting period, the RAPID II Team had initiated action on all of the relevant tasks and was working in 19 countries.

*This report covers the period May 13, 1983 to December 30, 1983 or seven months, to place the project reporting and planning on a July - January reporting basis.

TABLE 1
RAPID II ACTIVITIES BY TASK

<u>Task</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>NATIONAL LEVEL RAPID ANALYSIS</u>	
Analysis Undertaken	5 in progress
Analysis Completed	7 completed
Presentations	6 completed
Sub-National/Regional Analysis	3 initiated
<u>MODELLING DEVELOPMENT</u>	
National Level Analysis	Revised demographic projection model New database program New life table program General model for IBM/P.C. and Apple IIe
Regional Models	Caribbean, Central America, Egypt, Pakistan
Sectoral model	Education Planning Model underway Fuelwood Model completed Agricultural/Food Model initiated Health Planning Model initiated
Cost/Benefit Model	Methodology completed
Cost Effectiveness Model	Program for Microcomputer with Bangladesh data
Components of Fertility Change	Deferred to Spring, 1984
WFS/CPS Model	Preliminary design completed
Target Fertility Model	Subcontracted to Population Council
Determinants of Fertility	Eight studies completed under RAP Preliminary model developed
Retrospective Analysis	Reviewed Morocco presentation
<u>COUNTRY POLICY STUDIES</u>	
Past Program Continued	1 country
New Progress	6 countries

POPULATION POLICY FORMULATION

Background paper completed

MICROCOMPUTER SUPPORT

Computers
Training 4 countries

Installed in four countries

PRESENTATIONS

RAPID II Presentations
Seminars 14 for AID/STATE Staff
National and Int'l. Presentations
and technical Assistance

10 in Washington

22 for various groups

TABLE 2
RAPID II ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY

AFRICA

Burundi - Country strategy; policy study proposals; outline for RAPID update and computer training.

Cameroon - Country strategy; policy study proposals; RAPID update; computer training; preliminary efforts toward an agriculture sector presentation model.

Liberia - Country strategy; proposal and framework to undertake policy studies; preparation for RAPID presentation to Head of State; outline for collaborative RAPID update; preparation for computer training.

Mali - Senior level RAPID presentations; completed model and books; computer transfer and training.

Niger - Draft RAPID analysis; computer presentation and presentation book; submission for USAID and Nigerien review.

Nigeria - Computer transfer and preliminary training; completed preparation for presentation to Head of State; active participation in AID country planning.

Senegal - Pre-strategy visit.

Somalia - Country strategy; policy study proposals; development of preliminary RAPID analysis.

Sudan - Country strategy; policy study proposals; proposals for collaborative RAPID update.

REDSO/W - Computer transfer and training; partial transfer of West African RAPID models; preparation toward a RAPID West African data base.

ASIA

Pakistan - Second, technical level RAPID regional analysis (partial support from RAPID II and partial support by USAID/Pakistan).

Bangladesh - Decision to develop and implement cost-benefit model and preliminary efforts toward this with preparation of draft cost effectiveness data and computer spread-sheet model.

LATIN AMERICA, CARIBBEAN

Dominican Republic - Second, technical level RAPID analysis; data collection and collaboration with Dominican institutions.

Guatemala - Senior level RAPID presentation; completion of model and book; computer transfer and training.

Honduras - Preliminary RAPID model update; preparations for additional computer training.

Mexico - Proposal for policy study and supporting RAPID regional and national analyses and presentations by Mexican private family planning organization.

Eastern Caribbean - RAPID first and second level technical visits and model preparation.

Central America - Preparation and presentation of RAPID analysis for Central America to President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

Egypt - Preparations and collaboration with Egyptian institutions for Presidential and national conference; preparation of RAPID presentation with national and governorate Earth satellite data (partial RAPID II support); partial project support to prepare policy and planning studies with Egyptian Population and Family Planning Board.

Turkey - Country strategy; preparation for RAPID analysis (partial RAPID II support).

I. ORGANIZATION OF RAPID II PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The RAPID II contract was awarded to The Futures Group as prime contractor with the University of Michigan, the University of North Carolina and Demographic Information Science Center (DISC) as sub-contractors, May 13, 1984. These four organizations comprise the RAPID II Team.

I.A. Planning for Continuity of Action

Under the preceding contract, The Futures Group prepared RAPID analyses for 43 countries and succeeded in computer presentations to senior policymakers in 37 countries. The Battelle Population and Development Policy (PDP) project had undertaken population policy development activities in 10 countries of which 4 were in Africa.

From the beginning of the RAPID II contract it has been the purpose of the RAPID II Team to pick up and continue without delay and to begin to expand the work done by The Futures Group and Battelle under these previous RAPID and Population and Development Policy contracts.

I.B. Policy Guidance

Consultations on RAPID II policies, practices and country priorities began officially with the Population Policy Division of the AID Office of Population on May 24, 1983 and continued in the following weeks with the population divisions of the AID regional bureaus (Africa Bureau, May 27; Latin American, June 3; Near East, June 10; Asia, Sept. 29). These discussions reviewed illustrative RAPID projects and all previous PDP-type projects. They produced a set of useful guidelines. Among them:

- o The Country Strategy Papers called for by the contract should be considered to be strategies for RAPID II program activities in the country. They should contain basic information regarding the country, particularly population information useful to a visiting team. The strategy papers should be prepared before projects are undertaken in countries but should also be regarded as flexible and open to modification and addition.
- o The RAPID II Team should become well acquainted with the services that other AID contractors and grantees can render and should note and recommend activities for their consideration.
- o The RAPID analyses and presentations should continue substantially as before, with emphasis on simplicity and understandability for high level non-technical audiences, but with additional attention to the relevance of the economic and social illustrations chosen, and improvement of graphics; also, consideration should be given to more detailed modelling for technical personnel of host countries. The substantive analyses, particularly for African countries, should give greater attention to the adverse effects of high fertility on the health of mothers and children and the benefits of lower fertility. Analyses should also emphasize the kind of future worlds in which

children of today will grow up depending on whether high fertility continues or is reduced.

- o In selections of subjects for the population policy development studies, time should be taken to develop suitable contacts with both government and private agencies. Activities should be selected on the basis of interest to the officials with the power to act. The object should not be research for its own sake but to raise awareness and generate actions toward effective population/family planning programs. In addition to the preparation of useful and persuasive information, greater attention should be given to disseminating it to potentially active users.
- o The previously sponsored population policy development activities that had already been under way in several countries should be continued with as little interruption as possible.
- o Applications of the new models for special subjects can be somewhat deferred relative to initiating the country programs.
- o Much greater attention than in the past should be given to training local people in relevant operation of computers.

I.C. Outline for Country Strategies

A general outline was proposed by the RAPID II Team and agreed to for initial testing. It has three major parts: the first provides background information on the country to be assisted in order to inform RAPID II Team members studying the country and those who will be required in the future to review recommendations for assistance to the country. The second is the discussion by the RAPID II Team of its findings concerning support for the development of population policy. The third is specific recommendations for action. There is a separate segment of the paper providing an outline or check list for possible people or groups to be consulted.

It was concluded that in practice the background material contained in the first several strategy papers was more detailed than required. The strategy papers should deal more with analysis of the needs and projects for specific assistance to population policy development. A revised outline has been initiated. A copy is in Annex C.

I.D. Selection of Countries for Program Assistance

The preliminary project discussions also provided guidance from the Population Offices of the Regional Bureaus as to priorities to be given for RAPID II project countries in their regions. Based on these consultations, the RAPID II Team produced a set of priorities for the consideration of the RAPID II Team and the responsible offices of AID.

A chart of the priorities agreed to in the initial meetings for Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the later meeting in Asia is given in Annex D.

It was also agreed that RAPID analysis and other studies would be done in South Asia and the Far East upon request but that, except for an initial survey

visit to be paid for by RAPID II, tasks undertaken in these regions are to be paid for out of Mission or Regional Bureau funds or funds from other sources. There was added a RAPID country analysis already underway for Pakistan, studies of states in India, provinces in the Philippines and a cost/benefit analysis for Bangladesh with the decision on a possible RAPID country analysis postponed one year.

The above schedule is being generally followed. It has been modified by the advancement of the initiation of population policy development studies in Burundi and Somalia to the first half of the first year. There has been added a policy development study RAPID project for Mexico to be carried out by a private sector organization with technical guidance by the RAPID II Team. This will include RAPID analyses and presentations for the country as a whole and for several states.

I.E. Assignment of Responsibility for Model Development

Organization of the model development efforts and major task assignments were made in the first days of the project with the anticipation that most of the major model development efforts would be completed by Spring, 1984.

It was also determined that there would be periodic meetings of the RAPID II modelling team to: review progress, provide methodological guidance, Receive training in completed models, and assess country applications.

The first meeting was held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 5-6, 1983. The purpose of the meeting was 1) to review the RAPID General Model developed under the previous project and to consider ways of enhancing the models which underlie the presentation, and 2) to plan the program for the development of the other RAPID II models. The results of the discussion concerning the RAPID General Model and the plans for the broader RAPID II modelling effort are discussed in the next chapter. Future RAPID II modelling meetings are planned for January 1984 and April 1984.

I.F. Subcontracting to Developing Countries for Policy Studies

The RAPID II project provides for up to \$1.5 million to support policy studies by developing country professionals. For the success of the project it is critical that the mechanism for such payments be as efficient as possible. During the first six months, a number of draft subcontract formats were developed in an attempt to minimize complexity while meeting AID and The Futures Group contractual requirements. AID was unable to approve advance payment mechanisms for the RAPID II IDC subcontractors. A major effort was given, therefore, to speed payments for first billings from the subcontractor through the Futures Group to AID and resulting payment back to the subcontractor.

I.G. Project Documentation

In order to keep all interested parties informed of the RAPID II project and progress, five major documents have been developed:

- o Brochure - A draft RAPID II brochure has been developed and used in RAPID II country visits and meetings to inform those interested of the project's scope and elements. A final version will be printed in March and then translated into French and Spanish. A copy of the draft RAPID II Brochure is found in Annex F.
- o Country Updates - Progress for each RAPID II country is provided quarterly in the "RAPID II Update."
- o RAPID II Travel Schedules - A schedule of completed and planned RAPID II trips by country indicating dates, activity and individuals is provided monthly. A copy for February 1984 is in Annex B.
- o RAPID II Events. A daily schedule of Rapid II events is updated each week for internal coordination.
- o Trip Reports. A standardized trip report format has been developed for all RAPID II travelers.

I.H. RAPID II Subcontractors

The principal RAPID II technical subcontractors to The Futures Group are The University of Michigan's Center for Population Planning, the University of North Carolina's Carolina Population Center; and The Population Reference Bureau's Demographic Information Service Center (DISC). Each plays a critical role in RAPID II -- the universities principally in policy analysis and modelling but also necessarily integrated with RAPID II presentations, and DISC in policy analyses, seminars and demographic data. The contracting arrangement is in the form of a Basic Ordering Agreement with each institution. Within these, each major RAPID II activity is separately tasked.

A separate subcontract with the Population Council is contemplated to assist in developing the targeting model specified in the contract. A subcontract with IRIS International has been established to help develop LANDSAT photographic analysis of population impacts on Egyptian agricultural lands.

II. MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Major RAPID II activities during this reporting period are described by tasks and countries in the following sections.

II.A. RAPID National, Regional and Sectoral Analyses and Presentations

Activities involving national, regional or sectoral adaptations of the RAPID model were undertaken for 21 countries during the period reported. Many of these involved either modest follow-on efforts to continue or complete previous RAPID presentations or planning efforts preliminary to a major RAPID country effort. In 13 countries strong efforts toward country implementation were made.

II.A.1 National - level RAPID Analyses

During this first reporting period, modelling and presentation activities for "new" national level RAPID analyses or RAPID updates involved 16 countries. To some extent these activities were continuations or extensions of work or contacts initiated under the previous RAPID I contract. However, in Niger, Somalia, REDSO/W, Dominican Republic, Eastern Caribbean and Central America, practically all the work was undertaken under RAPID II. A brief description of the RAPID activity for each country is given below.

Africa

Liberia: A well received series of senior level RAPID Presentations was made in Liberia towards the end of the RAPID I contract. Under RAPID II, significant steps have been taken to complete this work with a presentation to the level of Head of State C.I.C. Samuel Doe by Phil Claxton.

Preparations were made for such a trip in June, 1983, postponed to October, then November, then December. The schedule is now for March 1984. At the request of the Ministry of Information (MOI), a videotape of Claxton's RAPID Presentation was made, reviewed by MOI in 8/83, translated for PAL Television reception, and sent in final form in November, 1983. The RAPID:Liberia microcomputer program was also written in "Automatic" mode for simpler, pre-programmed presentation to facilitate USAID and Liberian Ministry presentations.

Mali: Senior level RAPID Presentations were made in Bamako in October, 1983. The presentation team consisted of Robin Barlow and Maurice Middleberg. Nine presentations were made to a total of 86 people representing eight government ministries, two private sector organizations, the University and one international agency. A presentation to the President was postponed at the last moment. At the conclusion of the presentations, the Apple II Plus computer and the RAPID:Mali model were transferred to the Ministry of Plan, National Directorate for Information Processing, Malian government, and training given in the use and maintenance of the equipment and software.

Niger: Subsequent to a visit by Maurice Middleberg to Niamey in February 1983, a preliminary RAPID analysis was developed under RAPID II. Copies of the analysis were sent to USAID/Niger in December, 1983. The Health and Population Officer, Dawn Liberi, is to review these in Washington in January, 1984. After incorporating the comments of the Mission and the Nigeriens, a revised analysis will be prepared for a proposed March 1984 visit to Niamey to meet with senior technical staff.

Nigeria: A RAPID:Nigeria program was prepared under the previous contract, and presentations were made to the National Population Commission in Lagos and again in Washington in late 1983, but not yet to the highest levels of government. RAPID model training and computer training provided to National Population Commission staff were supported partially by RAPID II. Plans were made a number of times between June and December for presentation to President Shagari or the Vice President. Finally plans were made for a January 1984 presentation for the Vice President and possibly the President.

Somalia: In preparation for RAPID II activities in Somalia, a draft RAPID:Somalia model was developed in November/December 1983. A subsequent December 9-18, 1983 visit to Mogadishu by RAPID II team Drs. Freyman and McDevitt without the model found strong interest in RAPID presentations and also collaboration in the model development with the Central Statistical Department, Ministry of National Planning.

Sudan: A RAPID:Sudan model was developed under RAPID I with presentations at the technical level, but senior presentations were not arranged. With partial support from RAPID II, the model was updated in June-July 1983 but lacked the final agriculture sector inputs in the absence of data to be supplied by GOS. The November 28-December 7, 1983 RAPID II visit to Khartoum by Drs. Freyman, McDevitt, and Stout indicated the feasibility of added collaboration with Sudanese to update and complete the draft.

Zimbabwe: A very preliminary RAPID model was prepared under the previous contract. Initial efforts were made to revise this for a proposed December 1983 trip to Zimbabwe. The RAPID II Team has been prepared for this visit but it has been put on hold by USAID/Zimbabwe awaiting release of the initial census results, a review of Zimbabwean national objectives, and better definition of the role of a Zimbabwean collaborative institution in the RAPID modelling effort.

REDSO/W: In order to explore the possibility of collaboration with the REDSO/W staff to prepare and present RAPID analyses in REDSO/W countries, Henry Cole visited the REDSO/W staff in Abidjan August 21-24, 1983. Discussion covered the possibility of transferring the RAPID model and analysis technology to REDSO/W so that the staff would have the independent capacity to present existing RAPID analyses and also to develop and make presentations in countries not slated for RAPID II activities; e.g. countries not having a strong bilateral aid program. This training was undertaken in December when Ed Abel provided RAPID training and transferred the Apple equipment to the REDSO/W staff. Subsequent to this a RAPID database of all REDSO/W countries is to be prepared for transfer to Abidjan in March, 1984.

Latin America

Dominican Republic: A preliminary visit was made to the Dominican Republic under the previous RAPID contract. Constance Carrino is working as a consultant with the RAPID II team preparing a preliminary RAPID analysis for the Dominican Republic. She travelled to Santo Domingo in December, 1983 and conferred with CONAPOFA, PROFAMILIA, ONE, ONAPLAN, and USAID representatives regarding the substance and dissemination of the Dominican RAPID. First drafts of the microcomputer analysis and the booklet are to be completed by the time of the next visit, tentatively scheduled for late February or early March 1984. Dissemination plans include high-level presentations by the Ministry of Health to public and private sector leaders.

Guatemala: In August 1983 Senior level RAPID Presentations were made by Rob Noth and Dr. Luis Ramirez-Boettner to the National Planning Council and to a group of prominent journalists. An anticipated presentation to President Rios-Montt was precluded by his non-scheduled removal from office on August 9, 1983.

Honduras: A RAPID analysis update was prepared for a scheduled early September 1984 conference on the results of the recent CPS study. Two of the conference sponsors withdrew and the conference has been postponed. Subsequently the RAPID microcomputer presentations were sent directly to the Mission. Plans are to complete the Spanish translation of the update and await the appropriate dissemination opportunity in Spring 1984.

Mexico: In response to a Ministry of Health and U.S. Embassy request in August 1983, Harry Cross visited the National Federation of Private Mexican Family Planning Associations and the Embassy in December. This trip resulted in a proposal to the Rapid II program to support the Mexicans undertaking RAPID microcomputer analyses for Mexico and four Mexican states and for them to make presentations to high-level public and private sector leaders. The project has been approved by the Embassy and AID/Washington. A subcontract will be signed in January 1984 to begin this one-year effort in February.

Paraguay: A proposal has been prepared for UNFPA support to The Futures Group to carry out a Paraguay RAPID analysis in cooperation with the Technical Secretariat of Planning, and to transfer microcomputer equipment to the GOP and train Paraguayans in its use. The RAPID II team is now awaiting final approval by the UNFPA and the Government of Paraguay, and anticipates initiating this project in the Spring or Summer of 1984.

Eastern Caribbean: Work was initiated in July 1983 for a RAPID analysis and computer presentation for five Eastern Caribbean islands. The schedule proposes completion for a February 1984 review by USAID and CARICOM and presentation to the May 1984 Regional Awareness Conference.

Central American Region: The RAPID II team completed the five-country RAPID microcomputer analysis for Central America in late October 1983, and presented it to the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America on November 2, 1984. The results of this study will be used for the Commission's final report. In the meantime, the computer analysis and the accompanying booklet have been translated into Spanish and will be sent to Latin American USAID Missions in January/February 1984.

Near East North Africa

Turkey RAPID:Turkey was developed and presented to senior Turkish officials under the previous RAPID contract. With funds supplementing that contract, the RAPID analysis for Turkey is to be substantially revised and updated in Spring, 1984. Initial data were collected for the update during a RAPID II visit to Ankara by Dr. Harry Cross in September 1983. It is anticipated that RAPID II policy studies funds may be used to support direct collaboration on this update by a Turkish institution.

II.A 2. Regional Analyses

Regional RAPID analyses have been developed for five areas --Brazil-Sao Paulo, Pakistan Provinces, Egypt Governorates, Central America and Eastern Caribbean. Brazil-Sao Paulo was undertaken entirely under the previous RAPID contract. The Egypt Governorates RAPID analyses were developed with USAID/Cairo support, but RAPID II is involved in preparing and assisting the study for the forthcoming presentation to President Mubarak and to the National Conference on Population. The Pakistan Provincial analyses are being developed under the extension of the RAPID project, but RAPID II project support has been provided to substitute for weak technical collaboration from the counterpart Pakistan institutions. The Central America RAPID analysis developed under RAPID II for the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America built a RAPID analysis for the region as a whole with illustrations from individual countries. The RAPID:Eastern Caribbean analysis is still under way and is for five islands as a whole and individually.

There have been three additional regional analyses investigated during this first half year of RAPID II. Each is still in the planning stages and all three would require additional bilateral or donor support for RAPID II to undertake the activity. The countries are India, Philippines and Thailand. These, together with Egypt and Pakistan are described below:

Asia

India: Under the previous RAPID contract a team visited India in September 1982 to discuss the possibilities of RAPID style analyses of several Indian states to be done by competent India institutions. Presentations were made to 20 representatives of relevant Ministries, to the Director and staff of the International Institute for Population Studies in Bombay, to the Director and Assistant Directors of the Population Center (Government of Karnataka) in Bangalore, and to the Secretary of the Ministry of Health and other senior officials. Later, Commissioner of Family Planning Baijal said that he approved the concept and would recommend the provision of local currency funding. USAID/Delhi agreed to cover the foreign exchange costs, but further consideration of the project was suspended by the Mission due to the time demands of other projects.

RAPID II funds are not generally available where there is strong bilateral funding such as in India. Following the circular telegram explaining RAPID II, discussions with USAID/New Delhi resulted in USAID asking whether AID/W would fund 1) costs of RAPID II personnel to discuss RAPID projects for States and 2) costs of developing the analyses and presentations. USAID proposed preparing analyses for two states in conjunction with a national center in New Delhi. The RAPID II Team has been prepared to begin work on this project but further discussions were postponed by the Mission until Spring, 1984.

Pakistan: A RAPID analysis was made under the RAPID I project and presentations were made to President Zia and other senior government officials. At the request of the Government of Pakistan and with added USAID funding to the RAPID I project, RAPID analyses are now under preparation for each of the four provinces. A first visit was made by Maurice Middleberg in June, 1983 to gather data for the provincial analyses. The Pakistan provincial analyses are being developed under the extension of the RAPID project, but RAPID II project support has been provided to substitute for weak technical collaboration from the counterpart Pakistan institutions.

Maurice Middleberg and Patrice van de Walle visited Pakistan in early December to collect information needed to prepare RAPID analyses for the provinces. They worked with the Population Development Center (PDC) and other agencies for this purpose. The regional analyses have been completed. John Stover of the RAPID II Team will return to Pakistan in late February or early March to present these results to the national and regional leaders.

Philippines: For nearly two years USAID/Manila, the Philippine Population Commission and The Futures Group have been discussing the possibility of developing one or more regional and local level RAPID analyses and presentations to be funded by the World Bank. The GOP delayed in approving the project until October, 1983. The World Bank indicated its intention to fund the project and, together with the GOP, to expand the scope to support a much larger program of population activities at the local level.

John Stover was invited to visit the Philippines in December to proceed with the project for provincial analysis. This was postponed until February 1984, but there is now some question whether the use of foreign consultants is in accord with the GOP financial crisis.

Thailand: Following the circular telegram explaining RAPID II, USAID Bangkok proposed that "Futures type" presentations be prepared for each of the four regions and related provinces of Thailand based on the 1980 census and selected national sample population and household surveys. AID/W has indicated it is most interested in the idea but that because of priorities for use of RAPID II funds, only very limited activity can be supported in Thailand and a regional RAPID must be Mission funded. RAPID II funding could directly provide for development of a detailed task plan and budget. A trip was originally scheduled for December, 1983 to perhaps coincide with a Thai Governors conference. That has since been postponed and USAID has now approved a visit by John Stover to Thailand in late February and has requested that he consult with Dr. Thienchay of Chulalonghorn University to determine whether RAPID II type support is needed for Thailand.

Near East North Africa

Egypt: Highly successful RAPID efforts in Egypt have continued over the last five years. Among the most significant of these were presentations to President Sadat in January 1981 and President Mubarak, May 1982. Other activities include training of Egyptians in microcomputer analysis and RAPID presentation, close collaboration with Egyptian institutions and universities, especially the Population and Family Planning Board, and assistance in the 1981 National Symposium on Population. A related USAID RAPID-style Agriculture and Population model by The Futures Group was prepared and presented to President Mubarak. Currently with funding from USAID/Cairo supplementary to the RAPID II contract, The Futures Group has 1) continued extensive RAPID model analysis and training with staff members of the Population and Family Planning Board, 2) worked with the Board to develop RAPID presentations, including new graphics, for two Governorates: Beheira and Fayoum, and 3) with supplementary RAPID II funds, prepared a special presentation for the Special Conference on Population initiated after the RAPID presentation to President Mubarak, and now scheduled for February 15, 1984. An analysis conducted also in part under RAPID II subcontract was prepared of Landsat images of Egypt from 1972 to the present. The Landsat analysis provides computer presentations and slides for the Conference and for post conference analysis depicting the impact of population pressures on urban growth and the resulting loss of Egypt's scarce agricultural lands. Prior to the Special Conference on Population the RAPID:Egypt, RAPID:Landsat and the RAPID:Governorates results will be presented to President Mubarak.

II A 3. Sectoral Studies

No RAPID sectoral analysis has yet been undertaken under RAPID II. A study of the relationship between the food sector and population growth has been proposed for Cameroon and will be included in the RAPID II program for that country when approved by the Cameroonian government. Less advanced discussions have been held in Somalia concerning development of a population and fuelwood/national resources model for that country.

II.B. RAPID II Modelling - Development And Presentation

A major element in the RAPID II project is the microcomputer assisted analyses, modelling and presentations on population and development interactions in developing countries. The core of such work is continuation and expansion of the RAPID country analyses from the previous contract; these present the impact of high fertility and population growth on a country's development goals. This modelling can be undertaken at the national, sub-national (isolating states, regions, or urban and rural locations) and at the sector (for example, agricultural) level. In addition to these, the RAPID II project is also to develop and apply special computer models to analyze and explain important aspects of population policy in selected countries.

As indicated in II.A above, significant progress has been made by RAPID II in this reporting period in initiating new RAPID national presentations and in continuing or updating presentations begun under the previous RAPID contract. Similarly, sub-national level RAPID analyses are continuing in a number of countries. For the major new modelling activities, however, significant levels of model analytical development, programming and adaptations are necessary at these early stages of the project before LDC applications can be made.

II.B.1. RAPID General Model

The RAPID II project began with the RAPID II General Model as described fully in the Description of The RAPID Socioeconomic Model, February 1983, Users Manual for The RAPID Model, February 1983, and Operators Guide for the RAPID Model, February 1983. In the first six months of the project there have been a number of significant advances in the model. These are indicated briefly below:

- o Demographic Projection Model

The RAPID model now has available an alternative, more disaggregated Demographic Projection Model that provides 2 sex, single years of age projections and greater control over individual age/sex specific parameters over time (such as fertility rates, migration, etc.). The RAPID model can read the output from this Demographic Model, and then use these results for all other sectors. Any recalculations of the projections would, of course, take much longer than the simpler RAPID projection model.

- o New Database Program

The database program has been completely revised. The old program was inflexible in that it required that the same information be entered for each country. Anything that was not in the general model (such as wheat production) had to be entered by changing the model itself. The new database program allows one to specify entirely new variables or delete old ones. It is now possible for anyone to permanently change the values of these variables through the database program. The operator will not have to know how to edit a RAPID module in order to update the model with new data.

- o A Program To Determine Appropriate Life Tables

In some countries very little information is available as a guide to the choice of a life table to use in the RAPID analysis. When an age-specific mortality table is not available, there is need to resort to some other method of choosing an appropriate table. The main purpose of the program is to calculate the crude death rate and the infant mortality rate that would be produced by using a particular life table and base year data. These figures can then be compared with the available information on the crude death rate and infant mortality rate for the country to see how closely they correspond.

The program can be used to make this calculation for an individual life table or for several tables. In addition to the familiar Coale-Demeny life tables the database program now includes the five model tables produced by the UN.

- o Auto RAPID

This addition to the RAPID model allows the user to preprogram the presentation routines. The presenter can then step through the RAPID presentation by simply hitting the (RETURN) key on the computer. This permits RAPID presentations by individuals who are less than comfortable with the microcomputer.

- o RAPID General Model for IBM Personal Computer

Except for the differences in hardware, this is nearly identical to the Apple IIe. Documentation is in progress.

- o New Boot Disk or Boot Procedure to:

- Take advantage of extra memory in Apple IIe, or RAM boards in Apple II Plus, by moving the Disk Operating System (DOS) to the 16K/RAM not used by RAPID.
- Greatly speed up loading and saving of files and changing from one RAPID program to another, through the addition of PRONTO DOS.
- Add the Global Program Line Editor (GPLE) to greatly enhance user editing of the RAPID computer program.

- o New Big Letter routine.

This provides faster, cleaner subroutine and program labels.

- o New Value Change Routine and Simplified Projection Selector

These simplify changing the values of assumptions used in the RAPID countries and presenting alternative projections.

The RAPID General Model was the specific topic of conversation at the first RAPID II modelling meeting held in Ann Arbor on October 5-6, 1983. The major results of the meeting were as follows:

- o The RAPID analyses and presentations should continue substantially as before, with emphasis on simplicity and understandability for high-level, non-technical audiences but with additional attention to the relevance of the economic and social illustrations chosen and improvements in graphics.
- o The future evaluation of the RAPID General Model would be such that, though the model itself would remain essentially the same, it would eventually be the center or hub around which would exist a series of submodel "spokes" which would provide additional sectoral detail to back-up aspects of the simplified senior level presentation model. These more complex, disaggregated models might be developed directly from the RAPID II sectoral models or simply expand the General Model calculations. In either case this would provide even at the RAPID level, more credibility to the effort for technical personnel of the host countries. Nine sectors were identified for greater emphasis: education, health, agriculture/food/nutrition, land use, housing, energy and natural resources, urbanization, international migration.
- o The substantive analysis, particularly for African countries, should give greater attention to the adverse effects of high fertility on the health of mothers and children. Graphics which illustrate health benefits of parity level, later onset/earlier end of childbearing and child spacing should be more specific in calibration and control for socioeconomic level. Analyses that depict health delivery requirements and health benefits of fertility timing should be emphasized.
- o Both for the expanded RAPID General model and for the RAPID II sectoral models, development of a family of sectoral models with exogenous levels to other sectors would be desirable over a simultaneous model joining sectors. Past modelling of the simultaneous form have tended to become overly complex and difficult to interpret for the policymaker audience, and have provided little if any additional accuracy of forecast.
- o Where possible, indirect income effects of alternative population paths should be integrated into the presentation either through model expansion or discussion. For example this can affect both consumption patterns (quantity and quality), labor market composition and productivity, and household production.

It is anticipated that steps in this agenda will be attempted as the particular issues are addressed in new country applications of RAPID, and should be completed over the next 12 months.

II.B.2. Regional Models

At present the approach to the RAPID regional model is the same as that for the RAPID General model. The existing examples for Sao Paulo, Pakistan Provinces, and the Caribbean Islands are consistent with this. The development of the RAPID Demographic Projection Model Section (II.B.1) above permits greater identification of age/sex disaggregation differences which may be amplified at the regional levels. This then allows the effects of intra-regional migration and fertility differentials to be better detailed.

II.B.3 Sectoral Models

The RAPID II sectoral models are still in the early stages of development, and await country-specific requests before their completion. There are, however, a number of examples of these that have been developed in non-RAPID activities that are well suited for RAPID and will be modified and applied to specific countries. Some are indicated below:

o Education

To date the available models have a planning rather than policy focus.

- Futures Group Educational Planning Model. This is an educational planning model that uses from the RAPID Demographic Model the single-year, age-and-sex specific school aged population, applies to these the appropriate enrollment and advancement rates by school type and then calculates the relevant quantity and financial requirements for teachers, teacher training and various equipment and facilities. RAPID-like graphics as well as quantitative tables illustrate the results. The model has been programmed for the Apple II Plus and IBM microcomputers. It has been used to create projections for approximately 23 countries, and has been applied in detail in Egypt.
- RTI Education Model. This model appears to be similar to The Futures Group Education Planning Model but has as its basis the UNESCO Education Model. The major difference from the TFG model appears to be the graphics and the fact that it is written in the Pascal programming language. The model has not been documented and therefore the RAPID II team has been unable to make a thorough review of it. The model has been partially applied on the Apple II Plus microcomputer for the Arusha region of Tanzania and for Senegal.
- North Carolina Ecuador Education Model. This is a simulation model developed at a university in Ecuador that provides significant disaggregation for analysis and projections of the Ecuadorian education system requirements. Results provide economic trade-offs reflecting rates of population and economic growth, urban-rural migration and goals for enrollment and student-teacher ratios. Of particular value is the partitioning scheme for demographic and statistical analysis. The model is programmed for a main frame computer.

- o Health

DYNPLN.RAPID. This is a program under development at the University of Michigan for projecting the impact of population growth and health interventions over time. The present program takes the complete age and sex profile of the incidence and severity for diseases and calculates the resulting health system demands and curative and preventive interventions. Activity costs and budget constraints permit trade-off calculations for various interventions, including alternative fertility rates. The model is currently programmed for a mainframe computer.

- o Fuelwood

The Futures Group Fuelwood Model. This microcomputer based policy model provides a framework for projecting national or regional wood energy and forestry options. The purpose of the model is to strengthen the capacity of a country and international donors to collect and organize data, to formulate policy, and to evaluate program options in the fuelwood area. The model is driven by the demands of a disaggregated population model and by the existing forested areas and yields. Policy options to meet future deficits include population planning programs, energy conservation and consumption changes, and plantation and forest management activities. The model has been applied in 8 African, one Latin American and three Asian countries.

- o Agriculture - Food Models

Pursuant to discussions with the Government of Cameroon in the course of strategy development visits, the RAPID II Team will develop a model for projecting Cameroon's capacity to maintain self-sufficiency in food crops in the light of alternative demographic scenarios. The proposed model, in addition to projecting population growth, would be concerned with the production and consumption of selected staple crops. A review has been initiated of the models employed in long term projections of food consumption and production in developing countries. An approach has not been selected, but a demographic disaggregation and production function expansion of the Sahel Food Grain Model created by Dr. Clark Ross for the Club of the Sahel is favored.

II.B.4 Restrospective Analyses

The contract calls for retrospective estimates of how a country's efforts to attain its economic and social goals would have been affected if it had initiated effective programs at a time in the past.

Reviews of the success and value of the RAPID retrospective analysis for Morocco prepared under the previous RAPID contract were conducted by and the RAPID II Team and AID/W. The general conclusion is that an analysis such as was conducted for Morocco is of limited value and that the major presentation results of such an analysis could be incorporated in a general RAPID presentation. The RAPID II Team will include parts of such an analysis if the country specific circumstances indicate that such would be useful.

An alternative analyses has been discussed. It proposes that rather than examining hypothetical models of the past, the study would examine what has in fact transpired over the past thirty years (1950-1980), looking at the growth in population size and concentrating on the changes in the birth cohorts and the changes in their proportions of the total population as they are traced through their various stages of the life cycle, first to the present and then to the future (2000-2030). It will be seen that, assuming both high (even though declining) fertility and declining mortality, each cohort as it passes through its life cycle will become a larger replacement for each age group and will pose particular problems for the society. Such a demonstration will help policymakers in the developing country become aware of what has really happened (and will happen) in both population size and composition. They will understand more fully the concept of population momentum and the effects of population change being felt now and in the future. Further discussion of the value of the retrospective analysis will be included in the second RAPID II Modelling meeting in January.

II.B.5 Cost-Effectiveness and Cost-Benefit Model

The RAPID II Project requires development and application in two countries of a cost-benefit analysis model in order both to enhance policy makers' awareness of the value of family planning programs relative to alternative investments and to provide a tool for program planning and implementation. Although the RAPID II approach to this task has been to develop a general model using the techniques of cost-benefit analysis as applied to the population and planning field, as a practical matter the approach has been to work out the methodology as it would apply to two fairly different countries and then suggest a general procedure for dealing with a cost-benefit application for almost any country that might arise. Selection of one country from Asia and another from Africa was indicated in the early meetings.

It has been decided that the initial cost-benefit work will be developed for Bangladesh in conjunction with work in that country by Dr. George Simmons both for RAPID II and for his separate assistance to USAID/Dhaka. As a first step toward this, work has begun on a computer model to make a cost effectiveness analysis requested by the USAID Mission. It is believed that the application of cost effectiveness analysis involves many of the same questions appropriate to a more general cost-benefit analysis, and the resulting model will be more interesting if the cost benefit applications are linked with the ability to consider specific interventions designed to reduce fertility.

The basic cost-effectiveness model has been programmed for micro computer spread-sheet analysis using the Multi Plan program. While some work remains to complete this, the program already facilitates easy and relatively fast introduction of new data for updating the estimates and for examining alternative assumptions about parameters in the system.

Work to bring together the already developed cost-benefit methodology of Dr. Simmons and to program the model will be undertaken in late spring 1984. Application of this model with the cost-effectiveness model is contemplated for early summer 1984.

II.B.6 Components of Fertility Change (Proximate Determinants Model)

Work on this model has been deferred until late winter, early spring 1984 when staff are more available at the University of Michigan and the role of the Population Council in this effort can be better defined.

II.B.7 WFS/CPS Presentations

The focus of this work is the development of a computer-assisted presentation of the results of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and the Contraceptive Prevalance Survey results to communicate the implications of family planning to LDC policymakers. The pre-project indications were for application of this for two countries, Haiti and Tunisia, but no specific decision has been made. Possibilities that have been discussed include Ecuador, Cameroon, Senegal, and Turkey.

Over this first reporting period of the project, the following activities have occurred:

- o. WFS/CPS Module Design - A preliminary design of the module under the direction of Dr. Amy Tsui was circulated in mid-October and again with revisions in early November. Comments by AID Population Office staff on December 20 suggested a number of other modifications including greater emphasis on interactive capabilities. The availability of published WFS or CPS results suggest that the prototype module be applied initially to Turkey. Data are also being collected for Senegal and Ecuador. In the meantime, the Turkey presentation data were collected in mid-December for the initial programming.

The presentation is organized into four main sections: 1) the role of family planning in population policy development; 2) the current status of contraceptive practice in the country; 3) the projection of family planning demand; and, 4) national expenditures for family planning. A family planning target model, discussed below, has not yet been incorporated pending final negotiations with the Population Council.

In its place the University of Chicago's PROJTAG program has been used to illustrate the volume and composition of family planning demand, given fertility objectives and other demographic constraints.

- o. Target Setting Model - In conjunction with the WFS/CPS module, the RAPID II project is to develop a means of using the survey data to show contraceptive uses and acceptor levels and methods which would meet target fertility level reductions. On July 27, 1983, representatives from the RAPID II team, AID Population Office, the Population Council and outside observers met in Washington to discuss the potential support for adaptation of the Population Council's family planning target-setting program to the WFS/CPS module. Dr. John Bongaarts presented a preliminary version of this program. A number of the program's features and current limitations were appraised with the expectation that the capability of the program could be expanded eventually to accommodate a wider-ranging set of parameters. A subcontract has been prepared between RAPID II and the Population Council to support the program's development. The agreement is proposed for a 12-month period beginning in mid January 1984.

The RAPID II Team has converted an early version of this Population Council model into a draft family planning costing model to run on the IBM Personal Computer.

II.B.8 Socio Economic Determinants of Fertility

The previous RAPID Project supported work with Prof. George Stolnitz and Indiana University to prepare a study on information which could be used in a practical way in developing countries to make quantitative estimates of the effects specific aspects of development would have in making changes in the countries' fertility rates. Eight aspects of development, generally considered to have a significant effect on fertility, were examined. These topics were:

Education of Women, Female Employment, Child Labor
Nuptiality, Infant - Child Mortality, Income Distribution
Migration and Urbanization, and Old Age Security

The essential summary and integrative paper by Dr. Stolnitz is not yet completed. This paper is critical to understanding and disseminating the study results to the potential RAPID II audiences. It should both draw together the separate study findings and also indicate the possibilities and difficulties for aggregative modelling presentations such as the draft fertility determinants presentation model.

The next step will be to prepare a practical model usable by developing country population program policy makers. While the RAPID II team is exceptionally capable in developing such a socioeconomic determinants model, it has been decided to await completion of the Stolnitz paper before making final decisions on the model.

In the meantime, a preliminary presentation model has been prepared illustrating the major findings of each separate RAPID/Stolnitz study. This model has the value of presenting simply and in a context that fits easily into the

RAPID model, the existing quantitative evidence of how changes in the individual variable might lower fertility. Lacking, however, was the critical dimension of interaction and joint effects among the determinants. The initial decision of the October RAPID II modelling meeting was to avoid construction of large simultaneous system models, because these have been relatively unproductive in the past from the perspective of population policy. In view of the relatively weak quantitative effects found by these studies and others, the strategy may be only to extend the preliminary presentation model. Actions on this were proposed for the January 1984 modelling meeting, with decisions to follow the early Spring meeting and a review of the final Stolnitz results.

II.C Country Policy Studies

Country policy studies for the purpose of assisting in the development of population policies and programs are a principal feature of the RAPID II Project. In this first reporting period, major efforts to undertake country policy studies have been pursued in seven countries - Burundi, Cameroon, Somalia, Sudan, Mexico, Liberia and Turkey. For the first five, proposals have been received and subcontracts are being proposed. These will support individuals and institutions in these countries to prepare, present and disseminate studies which highlight information important to progress of population policy formulation and implementation in the respective countries. For all but Mexico, draft Country Strategy Papers were developed, as outlined in Chapter I. Progress in individual countries is described in more detail below.

Additionally, there are countries where significant efforts were also made in preparations for policy studies. Although these did not result in RAPID II trips to these countries nor preparation of proposals, the RAPID II staff made preparations for such visits only to find the timing was not yet appropriate for USAID Mission support or for the political climate in the country. Such countries include: Nigeria, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Brazil and Ecuador.

Burundi - During September 1983 and later in December, Drs. Marie-Claire Rens and Robin Barlow made visits to Burundi to initiate RAPID II country strategies and identify and stimulate proposals for policy studies. During this trip the team visited government ministries, Union pour le Progres National, the University of Burundi, the World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA, and found a hospitable climate for population policy activities and identified five types of activity that would be useful. The team identified the Centre de Recherches et Formation en Population (CRFP) in the Ministry of the Interior as the key institution with which to collaborate on RAPID II projects. Because CRFP has not yet fully developed its research capacity, the team explored the possibility of supporting, with the concurrence of CRFP, research proposals made by other ministries and the University.

After returning to Ann Arbor, Drs. Rens and Barlow received five proposals from university students and faculty. Four of these appear to be potentially acceptable provided further elaboration of details is satisfactorily completed. Also, potentially acceptable, was a proposal to resurvey elite attitudes toward population change and policy. This study would be undertaken by a Burundian student at Laval University, Ottawa, Canada as part of his PhD dissertation. The concurrence of the thesis supervisor at Laval has been obtained.

The purpose of the December trip was to visit ministries that were not included on the first trip in September. The team also intends to assist their authors with the redrafting of the five research proposals that appear to be acceptable. In addition, they will hold discussions with the Ministry of Education concerning the preparation of population teaching materials for schools, a project in which it is anticipated that Dr. Elaine Murphy of the RAPID II DISC team will participate.

Among the proposed activities are the following:

- o Survey of women's attitudes towards family planning.
- o Preparation of teaching materials on population problems.
- o Study of traditional methods of birth spacing.
- o Study of elite attitudes toward family planning.
- o Scholarships for fourth year students at the University for research relevant for population policy.
- o Annual seminar on population policy.

It's expected that subcontracts for some of these or additional study topics will be completed in a March 1984 visit.

Cameroon - An initial RAPID II strategy visit was made to Cameroon in August 1983 by Adrienne Allison of S&T/POP/PDD and Maurice Middleberg, to initiate policy development activities. Drs. Robin Barlow and Marie-Claire Rens then visited Cameroon in October 1983 in order to refine the strategy for that country. Subsequent to their visit, a Memorandum of Understanding was developed with S&T/POP/PDD outlining the RAPID II activities that could be undertaken. These included the following:

- o A review of recent demographic research on Cameroon to be undertaken by a team of local demographers. The results of that synthesis would be presented at a seminar to include scholars and policy-makers.
- o A training workshop on the analytical methods and computer techniques used in the RAPID model for participants from the Ministries of Plan and Commerce.
- o Assistance in the analysis and presentation of the Cameroonian Fertility Survey
- o Assistance to researchers at the Center for Economic and Demographic Research in the analysis and dissemination of data from household surveys being conducted by the Center.
- o Assistance to researchers from the University of Yaounde in developing papers on various aspects of sterility in Cameroon.
- o Development of a microcomputer based model of Cameroon's capacity to maintain food self-sufficiency under alternative demographic scenarios.

Dr. Rens visited Cameroon in December 1983 in order to deliver the Memorandum of Understanding and hold brief discussions on follow-up to the activities proposed therein. These discussions are expected to continue in January. Formal subcontracts to support the studies are expected in March 1984.

Liberia - A strategy visit to Monrovia by a RAPID team including Dr. Linda Lacey and Henry Cole was made in August 1983. The team worked with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs to explore activities that could lead to the development and implementation of an effective population policy for Liberia. A number of suggestions were presented to the Ministry of Plan to assist in developing a more specific agenda of population-related activities. The first called for the development of a Liberian population policy committee. Its functions would be to (1) identify population issues/problems that require investigation, (2) to refine stated goals and develop specific objectives for the population policy, and (3) to establish ways to implement the policy. The target date to begin these activities was set for December 1983. However, the Ministry of Plan has since been fully involved in the 1984 census activities so a new date for the first workshop is scheduled for March 1984.

Since the August trip the RAPID team has continued to assist the Ministry of Plan and the research community at the University of Liberia. Both groups of Liberians were interested in relating to population policy materials. In December 1983 the team sent examples of population policies for several countries (Egypt, Jamaica, Ghana, and the Gambia), information on the legal aspects of implementing population policies, and literature that reviewed population research areas that may be of special interest to policy-makers in Liberia. At the request of the University of Liberia, RAPID team members are currently exploring statistical packages for the Apple IIe that could be used to assist the research community in doing population analyses.

A tentative trip is planned for March 1984 to present the RAPID Model to the Head of State (Samuel E. Doe) and his key military advisors, to provide further training in the use of the Apple IIe computer and the RAPID Model, to explore additional ways to present the RAPID materials (i.e., videotapes or slides), to discuss the outcome of the Liberian Population Committee pre-workshop meeting, and to make initial arrangements for population analysis sub-contracts.

Sudan - The RAPID II team was in Khartoum from November 28 to December 7 to conduct interviews leading to the development of a strategy for the use of RAPID II project resources in the Sudan. At the request of USAID/Khartoum, the RAPID II team was also asked to conduct a general assessment of the status of the population policy process in Sudan, including identification of priority areas for next steps as regards population policy research and communication, and possible ways to coordinate the use of both central and mission resources for strengthening population policy in the Sudan. The team consisted of Drs. Freymann and McDevitt and two consultants, Dr. Susan Stout and Ms. Pamela DeLargy.

The RAPID II team was able to build on contacts, interests and activities established through the RAPID I project and the Battelle PDP program in developing a strategy for the use of RAPID II resources in Sudan. Interviews with the leadership of the National Population Committee (NPC) and others in the population field led to the formulation of a three-phase approach for the use of RAPID II technical and financial resources (outlined in the Draft Country Strategy Paper). It is proposed that RAPID II will support the NPC's efforts to prepare background

briefing materials on population policy, to organize a Third National Population Conference prior to the International Conference on Population meeting in Mexico City, and to develop plans for more in-depth population policy analyses in the future. The latter program component may involve microcomputer modelling and presentation through a subcontract with the NPC or the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Initial activities will emphasize improving the use of currently available information (e.g., results of the 1983 Census, recent studies in labor force dynamics, project experience in the MCH/FP field and on-going social marketing efforts), through the development of population policy analyses and dissemination activities, on a collaborative basis, with RAPID II support.

Somalia - RAPID II team members Drs. McDevitt and Freymann visited Mogadishu on an exploratory trip on December 9-18, 1983. The USAID Mission requested help in considering overall strategies for assistance in the population policy area, as well as development of specific projects for possible RAPID assistance. They met the Director and six other concerned members of the USAID Mission, and had intensive discussions with key Somali officials in the Ministries of National Planning, Health, Education, and Agriculture, the Settlement Development Agency, the Somali Democratic Women's Organization, the Somali Academy of Sciences, and the newly formed Somali Family Health Care Association (SFHCA). They also conferred with the Resident Representative of UNDP and officials from WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, and UNICEF. As a result, the SFHCA has forwarded a letter proposal for RAPID assistance in developing a microcomputer capacity for use in educational and analysis activities, and for a series of small studies aimed at clarifying issues immediately relevant to advancing population policy in Somalia. The Ministry of Education will also be proposing assistance for a national population seminar, and the Settlement Development Agency requests help in utilizing existing survey data to advance their policy considerations. Subsequently, follow-up letters have been written by RAPID II staff and steps taken to make available technical advice on the proposed small studies. It has been proposed that a second follow-up visit be undertaken by early March. This would aim at final negotiations and formalization of agreements for the proposed project activities.

Mexico - The initial RAPID II policy study involves support for development of a RAPID national model and RAPID regional models for Mexican states by the National Federation of Private Mexican Family Planning Associations. This was discussed in section II.B. above.

Turkey - RAPID II activities are now well underway in Turkey. These include an update of the original RAPID analysis reflecting current changes in the government and population politics, (this is funded through a modification of the previous RAPID contract) and a RAPID II strategy assessment for follow-on of the previous RAPID and PDP efforts. Under the latter, Dr. Harry Cross spent two weeks in Turkey during September to review the Ministry of Health's new population planning document and to attend the international donors meeting. He assisted the General Directorate of Family Planning and MCH in developing a framework for discussion of future donor activities. In addition, he helped revise the national family planning program objectives. Dr. Cross attended the

donors meeting, made a presentation on the RAPID II program, and discussed potential project activities with a variety of public and private sector sources. During Dr. Cross' visit it was determined that due to impending political changes and the delay in the availability of recent census data that the scheduled RAPID up-date should take place after the first of the year and after Ambassador Benedick's policy group has approved a general strategy of population assistance. To support this latter effort, Harry Cross took a leading role in helping prepare the draft strategy document. As soon as the overall strategy documents have been accepted, Henry Cole and Cross will travel to Turkey to continue RAPID I activities and initiate a policy analysis program.

II.D. Population Policy Formulation

The RAPID II Project tentatively anticipates studies of the population policy formulation process in up to six countries. The work is lead by Dr. Alison McIntosh of the University of Michigan staff. The first draft of the methodology for this, "Population Policy Formulation: An Analytical Framework", was submitted for review in mid-December. Discussion on this will take place in mid-January.

There are two undecided questions of major concern with respect to this task. First is the relative level of effort to be given by the population policy formulation study to current RAPID II population policy strategies versus historical review and current evaluation. Second is the integration and relative level of funding of the policy formulation studies by LDC professionals into the RAPID II LDC policy study subcontracts, given that there was no specific budget for such policy formulation studies. Discussion on this and selection of a country for application should occur in early February 1984.

II.E. Microcomputer Support

The use of microcomputers forms an integral part of the RAPID II program. In order to transfer the RAPID capability to the countries in which RAPID II has activities, microcomputers are provided to these countries. This transfer also requires that the computers be supported with appropriate software and training so that the RAPID program can continue to have an influence on planning and policy after the high-level RAPID presentations have been completed. Table 3 indicates countries where RAPID and RAPID II microcomputers have been installed and/or training given. Under RAPID II during this first seven months Apple II or Apple IIe microcomputers and other equipment have been installed in three countries and training provided in six.

In order to make the transfer of equipment as effective as possible, the RAPID II team has been preparing a Program Plan for the Use of Computer Equipment in Support of RAPID Activities. This is being developed in cooperation with other Office of Population Policy Development contractors that are also involved in microcomputer transfer and training. A meeting was held with such contractors and AID staff October 21, 1983 to agree on compatible programs of transfer and training.

TABLE 3
COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE RECEIVED COMPUTER EQUIPMENT
OR TRAINING FROM RAPID OR RAPID II

* = Provided under RAPID II

COUNTRY	EQUIPMENT OR TRAINING RECEIVED				
	Computer	Disk	Monitor	Printer	Training
AFRICA					
Burundi	Apple II	1	yes	yes	yes
Cameroon	EuroApple II	1	yes	yes	yes
* Liberia(1)	Apple II	1	yes	yes	yes
Malawi	Apple II	1	yes	yes	yes
* Mali	EuroApple	1	yes	yes	yes
* Nigeria(1)	Apple II	1	yes	yes	yes
Rwanda	EuroApple	1	yes	yes	yes
Senegal	EuroApple	1	yes	yes	yes
Tanzania	Apple II	1	yes	yes	yes
Upper Volta	EuroApple	1	yes	yes	yes
* REDSO (Abidjan)	Apple IIe	2	yes	yes	yes
NORTH AFRICA AND NEAR EAST					
Egypt(2)	Apple	2	yes	yes	yes
Jordan(3)	EuroApple	1	yes	yes	yes
Morocco(4)	Apple II	no	no	no	no
Turkey(5)	Apple II	no	no	no	no
Yemen(1)	Apple II	2	yes	yes	yes
LATIN AMERICA					
Bolivia	Apple II	1	no	yes	yes
Brazil	Apple II	1	no	no	yes
(Sao Paulo)	Apple II	1	no	no	yes
Ecuador	Apple II	1	no	yes	yes
* Guatemala	Apple II	2	yes	yes	yes
Haiti	Apple II	1	no	yes	yes
Honduras	Apple II	1	no	yes	yes
Peru	Apple II	1	no	yes	yes
ASIA					
Malaysia(6)	no	0	no	no	yes
Nepal	Apple II	1	no	no	yes
Pakistan	EuroApple	1	no	yes	yes
Sri Lanka	Apple II	1	no	no	yes
Thailand(7)	no	0	no	no	yes

NOTES FOR Table 3:

- (1) RAPID II provided support for the training component.
- (2) The Cairo Mission has purchased this equipment for the Egyptian Population Family Planning Board.
- (3) One system was supplied by RAPID and a second system, now at the National Planning Council, was supplied by the Amman Mission.
- (4) The one RAPID system has been supplemented by equipment purchased by the Rabat Mission.
- (5) The system in Turkey was returned to the US for repairs.
- (6) RAPID training was provided for 3 Malaysians with World Bank funding.
- (7) A computer system was loaned to Thailand for about 1 year for use with the cost-benefit model prepared under the IPDP contract.

The draft RAPID II Program plan for the use of computer equipment consists of the following elements.

1. Protocol for computer use in RAPID II countries.
This includes identification of responsible institutions and individuals, possible and probable application, selection and installation of equipment, training levels, maintenance, and continued support.
2. Support for countries with existing RAPID equipment.
RAPID and RAPID II computers have been supplied in 29 countries. The use varies. Steps to be taken include record of current use, skills, names, current activities; an information brochure that will keep institutions up to date on equipment and RAPID resources.
3. Types of Training.
Basic RAPID training; Extended training to add or make changes in data; Training in special RAPID software such as Demographic program or Statpack; Training in commercial software statistics, spreadsheets, database graphics, word processor; Programming; Maintenance; Presentation.
4. Documentation.
Documentation exists for many of the RAPID II models (in French, Spanish and English RAPID model), the Demographic Projection Model, Statplan, Fuelwood Model and the Education Model. Care must be taken to have good documentation built for new RAPID II models in appropriate languages, and also to find similar documentation for other commercial software or from POP/PDD contractors.
5. Microcomputer choice.
The Apple II series of microcomputers has been used since the initial days of the previous RAPID project. The prominence of the IBM Personal Computer (PC), its greater power and its use by other POP/PDD contractors affects future microcomputer purchase decisions. The appropriate criteria have to do with LDC choice, in-

country compatibility with other POP/PDD contractors, availability of repair; complexity and data requirements of the model applications; and compatibility of software. RAPID II software has been written in both IBM and Apple compatible Basic programming. Since the original RAPID II budget included monies for the purchase of 20 Apple IIe systems, a decision will be required as to the number of IBM systems to be purchased (The IBM/PC is twice as expensive as the Apple IIe).

The Program Plan is expected to be completed in early March 1984.

II.F. International Seminars.

The RAPID II Project calls for major intraregional and international seminars to help encourage the discussion and dialogue among professionals on topics relevant to population policy and, equally important, to disseminate such information to the policy makers themselves.

Currently, the project is still at the stage of preparing material to be used in national seminars. Perhaps another year will be necessary before there will be sufficient material to merit centering an international meeting around such a base.

II.G. Fellowship Program.

RAPID II can support up to 10 one thousand dollar fellowships for LDC professionals working on topics of importance to population policy development. Given this very limited number, the RAPID II team expects to relate the studies directly to the countries in which there will be policy studies. First steps in this direction are expected to occur in the second year of the project.

II.H. Technical Assistance to AID/W, USAID Missions, other US Government agencies, and other institutions important to the Population Policy field.

RAPID II presentation briefings and technical efforts provide considerable assistance and support to activities and staff of AID, U.S. government agencies and institutions important to the population policy field. Additionally, RAPID II in Washington can assist population policy efforts through country-specific computer presentation for officials of AID recipient countries on assignment or consultation in Washington. Tables 4, 5, and 6 provide partial lists of such activities taken over this reporting period.

Table 4
 RAPID II Activities Providing Advice To
 AID/W, USAID, Embassy and Other U.S. or
 Donor Institutions of Interest to LDC
 Population Projects or Participants

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Nigeria Population Strategy Nigeria Population Task Force	5/83-present	Phil Claxton, State/AID Nigeria Task Force
AID and State Department efforts for Central America U.S. Presidential Commission on Central America	7/1/83-present	US Presidential Com- mission on Central America, Phil Claxton, Harry Cross, John Stover
Africa Bureau review of Population Activities in Region	7/16-29/83	Deputy Administrator Ray Love and staff Phil Claxton, Tom Goliber Henry Cole
Collaborative meeting on POP/ PDD activities with Westinghouse DDD staff	7/28/83	Richard Sturgis, Jerry Sullivan, Westinghouse DDD Henry Cole
Guatemala trip debriefing	7/23/83	POP/PDD, LA/POP staff Phil Claxton, Henry Cole Rob Noth
Cameroon TDY reviewing possibilities for AID population assistance	8/2-12/83 9/25-10/13/83 12/23/83	USAID/Yaounde Maurice Middleberg, Marie-Clair Rens, Robin Barlow
Liberia TDY reviewing possibilities of AID population assistance	8/15-29/83	USAID/Monrovia Henry Cole, Linda Lacey
AID Population Contracts and Grantees Intermediary Coordination Meeting	9/2-3/83	AID/POP Contractors and Grantees Phil Claxton, Henry Cole
NGO Strategy Conference for August 1984 International Population Conference	9/10-15/83	U.S. Government and NGO representatives from around the world Phil Claxton
Participation with U.S. Delegation in Turkey Popula- tion Planning & Strategy trip	9/10-15/83	U.S. and donor delegations to Ankara meeting, Harry Cross

Burundi TDY reviewing possibilities for AID population assistance	9/11-24/83 12/4-2/83	USAID/Bujumbura Marie-Clair Rens, Robin Barlow
President's Commission on Private Enterprise (RAPID: Nigeria Presentation)	9/19/83	Phil Claxton, Henry Cole
International Planned Parenthood Federation (RAPID:Kenya)	9/22/83	Philip Jackson, IPPF Fred Pinkham, President, Population Council
Turkey Strategy efforts, Turkey Population Task Force	9/83-present	State/AID Turkey Population Task Force, Harry Cross
Population Institute: RAPID Orientation (RAPID:Peru)	10/6/83	Susan Enea, Target 1990 Project, Population Institute
Liberia Debriefing	10/14/83 & misc. mtgs.	AFR/POP, POP/PDD staff Henry Cole; Linda Lacey, Phil Claxton
IPPF Near East/North Africa Population Policy Orientation (RAPID Egypt)	10/28/83	Mohi Bouzidi, Regional Director IPPF NE/NA
Cameroon and Burundi debriefing and follow-up	11/9/83,12/9/83 & misc. meetings	AFR/POP, POP/PDD staff, DDD staff, Marie-Clair Rens, Robin Barlow, Henry Cole, Phil Claxton
AID/State Preparations for International Population Conference	11/83-present	US Delegation, Phil Claxton
Sudan TDY reviewing possibilities for AID population assistance	11/28-12/6/83	USAID/Khartoum Moye Freymann, Tom McDevitt
Somalia TDY reviewing possibilities for AID population/health assistance	12/9-18/83	USAID/Mogadishu Moye Freyman, Tom McDevitt

Table 5

County Specific Presentation for AID
Recipient Country Officials in Washington

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Participant</u>
Nigeria	6/07/83	Dr. Pius Sada, Vice Chancellor of the University of Benin
Cape Verde (RAPID:Kenya)	6/16/83	Dr. Arsenlo Pena, Director, MCH/FP, Cape Verde
Nigeria	8/09/83	Jebou Sulimen, Nigerian Population Commission
Mali, Senegal	9/13/83	Papa Syr Digne, Sahel Institute, Mali
Sudan	9/22/83	Moh. Modowi, Sudan Ministry of Statistics
Nigeria	10/1/83	14 Nigerian State Representatives attending workshop for Nigeria State Planners
Nigeria	10/27/83	9 members of Nigerian National Population Commission, including Chairman Okene
Pakistan	12/06/83	Ms. Jamias, Director Philippines Population Commission
Egypt	12/09/83	Dr. Mahr Mahran, Director of Egypt National Popu- lation Conference
Central America	12/83	University of Michigan Population Program Developing Country graduate students

Table 6

Seminars for AID/State Technical
and Program Management Staff

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Africa Population Perspective	7/16, 7/25/83	Deputy Assistant Administrator Ray Love
Upper Volta Orientation	7/28/83	Africa Bureau Staff, Upper Volta Population Assessment team
S&T Bureau Senior Staff - Population Policy and RAPID II Presentation - Nigeria	8/04/83	Assistant Administrator Brady and S&T senior staff
Computer and RAPID model training for Yemen	8/11/83	USAID/Sana'a Officer Muncie
Computer and RAPID model training for Liberia	8/12/83	USAID/Mogadishu Officer Purcell
AID Agriculture contractor on agriculture and population	8/17/83	Mr. Rod Kite
Foreign Service Institute	9/12/83	Dennis Pirages, Coordinator, Midlevel Course, FSI, John Collier, Director African Area Studies, FSI
U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Population Planning Orientation (RAPID:Kenya)	9/22/83	Ambassador Gerald Thomas
Foreign Service Institute Population Impacts Orientation (RAPID:Pakistan and Peru)	9/23/83	Dwight Ambach, Dean Area Studies, FSI Service Institute
Foreign Service Institute Midlevel Development Course	10/03/83	34 FSI Class members

Office of Central African Affairs, Dept. of State	10/18/83	Pierre Shostal, Director Glen Munro, Deputy Director Deborah Odell, Cameroon Desk Officer Robert Sorenson, Chad Desk Officer
Near East/North Africa Egypt Population Policy Orientation	10/28	Moh. Bouzidi
Computer and RAPID model training for Yemen	11/07-09/83	USAID/Sanaa Officer Mr. Thraya
FSI Officer Introduction to Population and Development Interaction (RAPID Central America)	11/09,11/17	Foreign Service Institute Officers orientation (35 officers)
Introduction Population and Development Interaction	11/17	I.D.I.
RAPID Material for Population Policy Orientation and Communication	12/02	Johns Hopkins P.C.S AID/POP contractors

Office of Central African Affairs, Dept. of State	10/18/83	Pierre Shostal, Director Glen Munro, Deputy Director Deborah Odell, Cameroon Desk Officer Robert Sorenson, Chad Desk Officer
Near East/North Africa Egypt Population Policy Orientation	10/28	Moh. Bouzidi
Computer and RAPID model training for Yemen	11/07-09/83	USAID/Sanaa Officer Mr. Thraya
FSI Officer Introduction to Population and Development Interaction (RAPID Central America)	11/09,11/17	Foreign Service Institute Officers orientation (35 officers)
Introduction Population and Development Interaction	11/17	I.D.I.
RAPID Material for	12/02	