

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE PD-112-76

A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

Worldwide

3. PROJECT NUMBER

936-3017

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Resources for the Awareness of
Population in Development II

S&T/POP

36

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
01 93 08 17

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION

(Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 82 B. Quarter 4 C. Final FY 87

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	420		420	9,786		9,786
(Grant)	(420)	()	(420)	(9,786)	()	(9,786)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other 1.						
U.S. 2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	420		420	9,786		9,786

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) PN	420	420				9,786		9,786	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						9,786		9,786	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODES

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code

B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 430 characters)

To make LDC leaders aware of the basic relationship between population growth and development and to foster national policies and programs, including family planning which reflect this awareness.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
0 3 8 14 0 6 8 15 0 6 8 7

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 Local Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment)



17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Title

Date Signed

MM DD YY
06 17 87

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country: Interregional

Name of Project: Resources for the Awareness of
Population in Development II

Number of Project: 936-3017

1. Pursuant to Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the centrally funded project entitled "Resources for the Awareness of Population in Development II" involving planned obligations not to exceed \$9,800,000 in grant funds over a five-year period from date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project.

2. The project consists of activities to raise the awareness of LDC leadership to the basic relationships between population and development and to examine population and family planning issues which affect or are affected by development objectives.

3. The contract, grant, or other agreements which may be negotiated and executed by the officer(s) to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

4. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

a. Each developing country where training, technical, or other assistance takes place under this project shall be deemed to be a cooperating country for the purpose of permitting local cost financing.

b. Goods and services, except for ocean shipping, financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in a cooperating country or in the United States except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

c. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.

2 July 82
Date


J. Garrett Clinton, M.D.
Agency Director for Health
and Population

Clearances: S&T/POP/PDD, SClark SCC Date 6/23/82
S&T/POP, JSpeidel J Date 6.8.82
S&T/PO, BChapnick BC Date 6/30/82
CM/COD, HWhite subs _____ Date _____
GC:JMiller for GC/CP:CStephenson(Phone) _____ Date 6/24/82
lyc S&T/POP:DGillespie DG Date 7/2/82
Drafted: S&T/POP/PDD:SSeims:6/14/82:X58081:sw:Wang 8002A

20 JUNE 1982

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE AGENCY DIRECTOR FOR HEALTH AND POPULATION

FROM: S&T/POP/DIR, J. J. Speidel

Problem: Your approval is required for a new five-year project for Resources for the Awareness of Population in Development II, Project No. 936-3017, at an estimated total cost of \$9,800,000.

Discussion: This project continues Agency efforts to help LDC leaders become more aware of the basic relationships between population growth and development. The purpose of the project is to encourage the development of those policies and programs which will lead to the implementation of effective family planning programs. The project builds upon activities supported under the RAPID and the Population and Development Policy program, but includes new applications of methodology developed under their contracts and incorporates modified management concepts which have been based upon recommendations of the projects' evaluations.

Field Missions in each region have participated in the project design and review and are fully supportive. Comments from each Regional Bureau, S&T Bureau, GC, CM and PPC have been received and incorporated in the project paper. The Sector Council review was held on June 17, 1982, requested changes have been made and no outstanding issues remain. Draft minutes of that meeting are attached.

The required Advice of Program Change has been drafted and is in the process of clearance.

This project will be implemented by one prime contractor selected competitively.

Recommendation: That you sign the attached Project Authorization.

Attachments:

- A. Project Authorization
- B. Project Paper (No. 936-3017)
- C. Draft Minutes of Sector Council Review Meeting, 17 June 1982

Clearances:

S&T/POP:SClark SCC Date 23 June 82
S&T/POP:DGillespie DL Date June 25 82
S&T/PO:BChepnick CB Date 7/1/82

Drafted:S&T/POP/PDD:SSeims:sw:6/22/82:x58081:Wang 6119A

d

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Project Paper Facesheet	
I. Project Background Description	1
Introduction	1
Policy Development Division Projects	2
Policy Development Strategies	3
Policy Case Studies	4
Evaluation Findings	7
II. Project Description	10
RAPID-Related Activities	10
Model development	11
Training	13
Microcomputer Transfer	14
PDP-Related Activities	14
Development of country strategies	14
Core project concept	15
Core project location	15
III. Project Analyses	
A. Administrative Feasibility	17
1. Implementing Organization	17
2. A.I.D. Coordination	17
B. Financial Plan	
1. A.I.D. Contribution	19
2. Host Country Contribution	21
C. Implementation Plan	22
D. Evaluation Plan	23
E. Condition, Covenants and Negotiating Status	24
F. Economic Feasibility	24
G. Social Analysis	25
H. Technical Feasibility	25
Logical Framework	
Table One	9
Table Two	19
Table Three	21
Appendix A	RAPID Presentations
Appendix B	PDP Subcontract Summary

e

I. Introduction

The Office of Population's primary objective is to increase the availability of voluntary family planning services to those couples in developing countries who choose to space or limit their childbearing. The Policy Division of the Office of Population contributes to this objective by sponsoring a variety of activities which increase understanding and strengthen the capabilities of LDC leaders and decision makers to deal with the interrelationships between rapid population growth and social and economic development.

In developing countries, large scale change stems more frequently from government action than perhaps is generally the case in developed countries. Factors underlying these changes are obviously complex, especially when they relate to potentially sensitive issues such as population. In countries where government positions are unclear, policy projects attempt, in a politically sensitive and appropriate manner, to catalyze interest in population and development issues and to encourage consensus among decision making groups in developing countries to both recognize and deal with the effects of rapid population growth.

Policy efforts do not end once a policy statement has been made, but are also directed to the implementation of those policies which expedite and strengthen official commitment to family planning. Since donor assistance is both limited and temporary, institutionalization of population programs is a vital step during the long period of time it will take for population programs in many parts of the world to have any discernible and significant demographic impact.

The activities outlined in this project paper provide for innovative approaches to increase LDC abilities to deal with population and development problems. Experience gained from two previous projects (Resources for the Awareness of Population in Development - RAPID - and Population and Development Policy - PDP) form the foundation of this PP, but with important new emphases. Enhancement of in-country capability to continue independently the policy formation process, increased and more imaginative use of micro computers as a didactic tool, and improved training, are the major new thrusts of this PP. These activities will be supported by a five year contract to be issued as an RFP in FY82. The specific outputs of this PP are described in detail in later sections.

During the past five years, the proportion of the Agency's population budget expended on policy activities has remained very low, averaging about 3.5 percent. In the last two years, this proportion has declined still further. Despite the limited resources allocated, the PDD's portfolio offers a variety of approaches to encourage the initiation and implementation of population policies. When dealing with this area, it is important to remember that policy work is a long-term, complex and sensitive area of population assistance.

Background: Policy Development Division (PDD) Projects:

There are eight projects in the PDD portfolio. Two of these projects are part of the Population Policy Analysis program (Part I is a contract with the National Academy of Science and Part II is a contract with the Population Council.) These are the Research and Development activities of the Division in that they support social science research of fertility determinants in order to enhance the understanding of these basic relationships and to provide a framework for future research and suggestions for policy implementation.

Three projects (transferred from the former Demography Division) support improved compilation, processing, and analysis of data, particularly census data, so that developing countries will have more accurate and timely information upon which to base their population and development plans and programs. These projects include the 1980 Round of Censuses (contracts with the Bureau of the Census, Data Use and Access Laboratories, and NTS), Demographic Data Collection in Asia (East-West Center), and Compilation and Analysis of Population Data (Bureau of the Census, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Population Reference Bureau.)

The remaining projects - those which are more action oriented - are all designed to increase the awareness of government leaders and policy makers to the impact of rapid population growth on development. Although this group of projects has a common end, each of the individual projects has a unique means through which it pursues these ends. These projects include the Integrated Population and Development Planning (IPDP) project, and two other projects, Resources for the Awareness of Population in Development (RAPID) and Population and Development Policy (PDPII), the follow on of which forms the basis of this project paper. In order to better understand the relationships of these three projects to one another, a brief description follows:

a) RAPID, using the latest micro-computer technology, involves preparation and presentation of brief, country specific analyses of the effect of population growth on the development goals of a country. The presentations which are usually made by recognized international experts are aimed at the highest levels of government officials, including heads of state. Collaboration with host country officials in carrying out the project and transfer of the micro-computer technology have become important components of the project. A list of countries for which analyses have been or are being prepared under the current project is attached in Appendix A.

b) PDP is being carried out in 11 countries (Brazil, Haiti, India, Jordan, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Togo and Turkey). The project provides funding and technical assistance to local organizations concerned with population and development issues. These organizations, usually private sector, prepare policy analyses on issues of pertinence to their country. For example, in Turkey one analysis reviews urban growth and air pollution and in several countries, analyses include a study of the relationship between child spacing and infant mortality. In order to

establish a dialogue with the government, each of these papers is frequently reviewed by a high level official from an appropriate ministry and the final papers are presented at a seminar attended by leading researchers and government policy makers.

c) IPDP project activities include technical assistance to planning ministries interested in population variables and to Missions in developing their population strategies, support for research studies on population issues of interest to planners (including 104(d) topics), seminars for planners on population and development, and training in conjunction with technical assistance through collaborative research studies or through specific short-term training.

Another project, recently approved, Demographic Data for Development, is aimed at increasing the capability of developing countries to process, evaluate, and analyze data, primarily census data, by providing technical assistance and training to national statistical offices. The availability of accurate and timely data, coupled with strengthened host country skills will complement the work covered in this project paper.

The 'action' projects of the Policy Division are designed with three major groups of countries in mind, viz (a) those countries with strong government support for family planning and good programs, (b) those countries with some small amount of official support for family planning but weak service delivery, and (c) those countries with no official or little unofficial support of family planning or recognition of the linkages between population and development. A prime goal of policy projects is to assist countries in categories (b) and (c) to move into category (a).

Countries in group (a) tend to be located in Asia or Latin America. Here the Policy Division provides special support, such as cost benefit analyses of family planning programs (such as the one prepared for Thailand). Most Policy Division projects, however, center around groups (b) and (c).

For the countries in group (b), activities which raise government awareness of population/development linkages and which can be tied to program activity are particularly appropriate. For example, in Nigeria PDPII activities center on three states only and stress the impact of population growth on achieving goals in housing, education, MCH and other sectors. Nigerian state government officials are participating by reviewing and commenting upon the analyses and they will be joined by researchers and members of the family planning community for the end of project conference. In Senegal, PDP activities include support to the National Population Commission to identify laws and policies which are apparently inconsistent with the Government's newly articulated concerns over population and development. In India, the PDPII sub-contractors are assessing bottlenecks to family planning service delivery in three states where such services are least available.

Policy activities in group (b) are also designed to coalesce high level government support for family planning.

For the countries in group (c), policy activities provide perhaps the first exposure of government and private sector personnel to the linkages between population and development. This is certainly true as far as the RAPID project is concerned. In Malawi, for example, the RAPID presentation represented the first time any organization had been invited to Malawi (with official approval) to discuss population and development issues. The President of Rwanda, after seeing a RAPID presentation, gave his full support to the Director of the National Office of Population which is responsible for developing a national plan to provide family planning services.

In many of these countries, data bases are least adequate and training needs most acute. PDP activities stress the involvement of host country nationals in preparing the analyses and programs are prepared where the government and private researchers work together on issues of crucial pertinence for the country concerned. In Togo, for example, PDPII is supporting the preparation of analyses of the relationship between childspacing and infant mortality, age at marriage, childspacing and maternal and child health, and the achievement of sector goals under various demographic trends.

The description above provides some general examples of the policy process in action and how activities are tailored to the status of policy development in each country. In the following section, we are providing more detailed examples of contributions to population policy made in the past which may serve as case studies.

Egypt A RAPID presentation was made to President and Mrs. Sadat in January 1981 by Ambassador Marshall Green and the contractor staff. Mr. Mausour Hassan, Minister of Information and Culture and Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, designated the State Information Service with responsibility for launching a mass media campaign to heighten awareness of population problems in Egypt. The RAPID material was presented through various mass media channels, i.e. newspapers and magazines, television and movie theaters. The Egypt RAPID was also recently shown to Mrs. Mubarak. Shortly thereafter, President Mubarak opened a GOE economic conference with a strong statement about the threat of rapid population growth to the Government's development plans and called for a reduction in the rate of population growth to one percent by the year 2000. The demographic data cited by Mubarak were based on the RAPID analysis, and copies of the RAPID briefing book in Arabic were distributed to all conference participants. It is hoped that in Egypt the policy intervention, by encouraging the public reaffirmation of population issues by President Mubarak, will directly contribute to the more effective delivery of family planning services.

Haiti:

Working with the Division of Family Hygiene in Haiti, PDP organized the first ever seminar on population and development in Haiti in April 1981. Approximately 50 representatives from a cross-section of government ministries (Health, Planning, Agriculture, Education, etc.) were introduced to Haitian demographic dynamics and gained an understanding of

the impact of population trends in all sectors of the country's socio-economic development prospects. The Minister and Director General of Health opened and closed the seminars, which were covered by the media and widely publicized. It was the first time an interministerial group of officials discussed the primary population problems of Haiti and the seminar concluded with GOH officials pressing for a Haitian population policy. The PDP program continues to work in Haiti, sponsoring population and development analyses with the GOH Department of Statistics, hithertofore known for their lack of strong support for family planning. The contractor has provided technical assistance to USAID Port au Prince to build policy development activities into the mission's large bilateral project. These bilateral policy interventions will be designed to directly support the family planning efforts.

Jordan:

A confidential RAPID presentation was held for King Hussein in May 1981 at the request of Crown Prince Hassan who participated in a presentation in May 1980. USAID/Amman considered the presentation as representing a "major breakthrough on population policy leading to the gradual transition in which government and private sector leaders (as well as religious leaders) will be informed of population problems and their health and economic consequences." PDP has built on the momentum of the RAPID project by providing support for several policy analyses which will be presented at a seminar in the fall of 1982. The Crown Prince will attend the seminar. Other policy projects, such as IPDP are following up on the interest generated by RAPID and continue to provide training to the GOJ National Planning Council, in order to complete more in-depth sector analyses such as the effect of population growth on water and agriculture. Jordan is one of the most difficult places to design and effectively deliver family planning services. A wide variety of policy activities are called to assist in this endeavor.

Peru:

In 1977, PDP funding helped an indigenous multi-disciplinary organization, Asociacion Multi-disciplinaria de Investigacion y Docencia en Poblacion (AMIDEP), to bring population concerns to the attention of political leaders. At that time, the GOP had an official policy sanctioning family planning, but the policy had not been translated into action programs and stringent conditions limiting the distribution of contraceptives were in place.. AMIDEP sponsored various awareness-raising activities such as seminars and newsletters for Peruvian officials and opinion leaders. AMIDEP activities received wide publicity, and the need to implement programs to alleviate the harmful effect of population growth on development became part of the 1980 Peruvian presidential election. Several AMIDEP associates now have key roles in family planning and health as part of the new Peruvian government. The new GOP commitment to service delivery was illustrated by a bilateral proposal recently submitted to AID by the GOP Ministry of Health and Social Security to provide contraceptive services to about 700,000 couples. The value of AMIDEP and INANDEP in the support of the overall family planning effort has been indicated by

continued Mission support for their activities. Policy projects continue to be active in Peru and continue to encourage family planning efforts. For example, a micro-computer has been left with the National Institute of Statistics so that additional RAPID presentations can be made.

Sudan:

The PDP program has played a catalytic role in the reconstitution of the Sudanese National Population Committee (NPC), which for a variety of reasons lost its momentum soon after the Bucharest meeting in 1974. Reports from leading members of the population community in Sudan indicate that the links forged by PDP between potential leaders in the Sudanese population movement from the medical, research and policy making communities, were instrumental to the development of the committee. The chair of the NPC is a high ranking member of Parliament and of the Sudanese Socialist Union. The PDP project has concentrated on assisting the NPC to formulate a national population policy. The NPC's activities will strengthen government commitment to delivery of maternal and child health and family planning services and will emphasize the importance of demographic factors in the achievement of Sudanese development goals.

As a result of ongoing experiences with the RAPID and PDP projects, demand for project resources from the first has been much higher than originally anticipated. For example, the original RAPID contract has been amended four times to allow for additional country needs to be met. Bureau or mission funds have been used for RAPID project activities in Egypt, Yemen and the Philippines. The demand for PDP project activities has exceeded the available resources. For example, a request for a core project from Tanzania was turned down because of a shortage of project funds, and the Near East and Africa Bureaus have already provided significant amounts of money to supplement PDP activities in Nigeria, Togo and Turkey.

In the past, the RAPID and PDP activities have complemented each other in a variety of ways. Under some circumstances, the RAPID project represents the first step in introducing LDC leadership to population and development issues. Preparation and presentation of the analysis can usually be carried out in a relatively short period of time of approximately six months. Hence, the project provides a quick response to the need of awareness raising on aggregate population and development issues. The PDP program is designed to follow-up on the interest generated by RAPID by sponsoring a variety of longer term analyses (over 18 month period) with private and public sector groups which enhance the country's capability to understand and come to terms with their population and development situation. Under other circumstances, population questions are so sensitive that it is most efficient for PDP to precede RAPID in order to develop a cadre of host country officials and researchers who are familiar with and interested in population and development issues. After PDP activities are underway, there is more receptivity to the higher visibility RAPID project. Both projects therefore benefit and complement each other.

Evaluation

A joint project evaluation of the RAPID and PDD projects was conducted in the summer of 1981. The evaluation team strongly supported the RAPID and PDP core project activities.

RAPID

The team found that:

"RAPID presentations provide a striking new opportunity to introduce and promote discussion of population issues among high-level officials in both the Department of State and the host countries. The issue of population rarely is cause for immediate political crisis (except when opposition develops); therefore, opportunities to introduce the subject to high-level officials in a rational, relevant, and interesting manner are worthwhile. At the highest levels, RAPID presentations may encourage leaders to put pressure on slow moving bureaucracies.

"No one is likely to change his mind because he has seen a RAPID presentation. Nonetheless, some host-country nationals and institutions are concerned about population issues, and for them RAPID is a useful tool. It strengthens their convictions and supports their positions; it offers new arguments, evidence to convince the skeptical; it provides its supporters with a new tool with which to communicate with other national constituencies; it focuses attention on population problems; and, finally, it creates a climate for legitimate official and public concern about the problems of population. Thus, for RAPID to be effective, there must be not only a good presentation, but also follow-up in each country."

More specifically the evaluation team recommended greater attention to follow-up activities and fuller exploitation of micro computer technology as a didactic tool. Follow up activities could include preparation and presentation of more in depth sector or regional analyses once the national analyses has been completed. In addition to national, regional and sector specific RAPID presentations, several new models were proposed which could be presented to a variety of audiences. The evaluation recommended models covering the following areas: components of fertility change, cost benefit analyses of family planning programs, fertility preference, contraceptive prevalence, and quantifying the demand for and availability of family planning services using CPS and WFS data.

The evaluation also recommended that the number of RAPID presentations made and the types of audiences reached be expanded. The evaluation team specifically recommended that in addition to national level leaders, presentations be shown to numerous private sector groups such as labor unions, women's groups, medical, business and military groups, journalists and academics, and clubs--Kiwanis, Rotary Chamber of Commerce etc.

Another recommendation of the evaluation team was that more attention be placed on in-country collaboration in order to become more familiar with local and host country perceptions of population issues and to thoroughly introduce the project to mission and embassy staff.

The evaluation team specifically recommended enhancing training in use of the micro-computer to enable host-country nationals to present and modify RAPID presentations and to expand the type of presentations made.

PDP

Referring to the PDP, the team stated, "the effort to link research to policy and the concept of core activities that encourage dialogue within countries are extremely promising." The team went on to recommend that core projects continue to receive priority. As mentioned earlier, the core project concept was strongly endorsed by the evaluation team. Regional Bureaus and Missions have likewise credited the project with coalescing support for and publicizing the need for population programs. Also, as previously discussed, RAPID activities involving the contractor can be carried out in a relatively short period of time, but PDP allows for somewhat longer term involvement in awareness-raising and institution building which is considered essential to maintaining momentum. The team emphasized continued need to foster linkages between private policy groups and government officials, so that dialogues on population and development issues can be expanded. More emphasis needs to be placed on training and technical assistance to host country collaborating institutes and (at the suggestion of the evaluation team) increased efforts need to be made to involve a country's press and mass media as appropriate particularly during the dissemination stage of the project. This PP reflects these new directions. Past experience has shown that although quick responses to opportunities are essential, adequate and detailed planning to ensure full government participation in the selection of topics is necessary and that this full participation, although time consuming and costly, should be an integral part of future PDP activities.

As is usual with Policy Division projects, priority will be placed on those countries where awareness of the population/development linkages is least pronounced and where support for family planning is most tenuous or nonexistent.

Table One lists the Policy Division projects and their relationship to one another. The next section of this PP describes in detail the scope of work and expected accomplishments of the proposed activities.

II. Project Description

This PP will build upon the activities currently underway under AID project 932-0637 entitled Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development - RAPID, and project 932-0635 - Population and Development Policy II (PDP). This PP not only allows for follow up to the RAPID and PDP projects, but will also include new components not currently covered by these projects. The rationale behind these new activities is based on the field needs identified by the Policy Division as a result of our experiences over the last few years with awareness raising projects, and also from the recommendations of the joint project evaluation which took place in 1981.

The previous section of this PP discussed how the primary aim of policy activities is to raise the awareness of developing country planners and decision makers to the interrelationships between rapid population growth and development and to thereby increase support for and commitment to family planning programs. In order to achieve this goal, this PP calls for activities which will involve the participation of high level government officials, planners in both the public and private sectors, opinion leaders, journalists, important community groups such as women's organizations, labor unions, medical groups, the military and the academic community, as well as USAID mission and U.S. embassy staff. For all project activities, extensive coordination with host country governments and institutions, USAID missions and AID/W will be imperative. The contractor will also be requested to coordinate, as much as possible, with selected bilateral projects currently underway with the Sahel Institute and the Population Studies and Research Institute (Nairobi) and other appropriate regional organizations. This coordination will be considered as part of the contractor's mandatory work plan.

Some of the activities will necessitate the contractor(s) entering into formal sub-contracts or informal arrangements with one or more of the above groups, usually government agencies or private groups with strong links to the government.

In most instances, the activities proposed in this PP will be provided by project funds. In other instances, the activities will be cooperative efforts with bilateral country programs, regional programs, and other international donors.

RAPID Related Activities

RAPID analyses illustrate the effects of alternative rates of fertility and population growth on various development sectors. The analyses are shown graphically using a micro-computer and projecting the information on a color television monitor. The presentations are designed not only for senior national leaders having responsibilities for planning and guiding the development of their country but also for influential private sector groups which frequently play an important role in the debate over key policy issues such as population. At the end of the current RAPID contract, analyses will have been prepared for approximately thirty countries.

This PP will call for the contractor(s) to prepare various types of analyses in addition to the traditional national RAPID analyses which will enhance the flexibility of the project, increase its usefulness to a wider range of audiences and provide for follow-up analyses to the national RAPID. The contractor will:

(A) Prepare RAPID presentations for twelve additional countries, at least half of which will be in Africa. Examples of possible country presentations include Burma, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Niger, Sierra Leone, North Yemen, Togo, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Alternate strategies to the current RAPID presentation have been considered, as some critics consider it too simple for technically sophisticated audiences. The evaluation team explicitly considered enhancements. However, the current model has a good balance between sophisticated economics and ease of computation and presentation. Since a priority of the project is to respond promptly to host country needs, a complicated model is not considered appropriate. However, at the suggestion of the team, some refinements will be made to the basic model. For example, the analyses will place greater emphasis on the relationships between migration, urbanization and economic development.

(B) Develop three new RAPID-type modules utilizing a micro computer encompassing the following topics, each to be shown in at least two countries:

- Components of fertility change based on Bongaarts model of the proximate determinants of fertility. The purpose of the model will be to estimate the relative contribution of marital status, contraceptive use, abortion and breastfeeding to fertility and how the impact of these variables may differ by geographic region.
- Cost/benefit analyses of a country's family planning program in order to demonstrate the savings accrued to social sectors such as health and education from the decline in fertility and the returns on investments in family planning. The initial methodology for this model has already been developed.
- Presentations of the results of the WFS and CPS. The nature and content of these presentations will be tailored to the country's needs but should highlight the implications of the survey for family planning and development programs. For example, the presentations could describe the proportion of women who have unplanned pregnancies, unmet need for family planning, sources of contraception for current users and the pattern of utilization of MCH services. In addition,

contractors will be asked to pursue the methodology of using age specific prevalence data in these surveys to develop presentations illustrating method mix and acceptor groups necessary to meet specific demographic targets over various time periods. The audience for these presentations would be family planning personnel.

In all of the above presentations, illustrative graphics, briefing books, and other didactic aids for display will also be developed.

(C) Prepare up to 15 RAPID-type presentations for detailed analyses of specific regions or sectors, rather than based on the nation as a whole. It is anticipated that countries where region specific RAPID presentations will be developed include Brazil, Egypt, Haiti, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and the Philippines. Countries where sector specific analyses might occur include Malawi, Peru, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. These countries are suggested on the basis of their geographic size, ethnic diversity, relatively large A.I.D. population efforts or mission/country concern with specific region and sectors.

(D) Update RAPID analyses in 10 countries where these presentations have previously been shown. It is expected that five of these countries will be in Africa, two in the Near East, one in Asia and two in Latin America. One of the criteria for selecting countries for an updated RAPID will be whether or not new national level data have become available since the last presentation. A second criterion, of course, will be the demand for updated presentations. The following countries, which have had RAPID presentations in the past and which will have new censuses during the period of the project, are likely candidates for RAPID updates: Cameroon, Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, and Sudan. Briefing books will be revised accordingly.

(E) Present and modify as required in up to four countries, the supplementary study prepared by the University of Indiana (under a sub-contract with The Futures Group) concerning the impact of fertility determinants on fertility. Under the current RAPID project, a feasibility study being developed by the University of Indiana which assesses the impact of fertility determinants (infant mortality, female education and employment, income distribution, i.e. 104(d) issues) on fertility. If proven feasible, this analysis will form the basis of a general computer model (or models) which quantifies the effects of changes in development factors on fertility rates. The model will be tested in a country-specific application. The model is based on existing research and will apply the RAPID presentation techniques. Despite the complexity of the relationships, including the feedback effects between the dependent and independent variables, every effort will be made to quantify these relationships and bring these presentations to fruition.

(F) Prepare and present the "Retro RAPID" studies which illustrate what current demographic and development statuses could have been if certain demographic changes had occurred in the past. The "Retro RAPID" analysis would be presented in four to six countries. The methodology for "RETRO RAPID" is being developed by The Futures Group for the case of Morocco. Briefing books concerning these presentations will also be made. The pilot retrospective analysis being prepared for Morocco examines the impact on social and economic development of a hypothetical decline in fertility beginning around 1950 compared to the actual fertility trends between 1950 and the present. It is anticipated that a generalized model be developed and then applied, as requested in up to six countries.

Experience has shown that each presentation will require at least three or four trips per country.

During the first country visit, the contractor will make contact with the host country organization which has primary responsibility for socio-economic planning (usually a Ministry of Planning or Department of Statistics), collect the data, and begin reviewing the substance of the analysis. It should be stressed that host country collaboration of an extensive nature will be an integral part of the contract.

During the second country visit, which usually takes place three months after the first visit, the contractor, in conjunction with the host country implementing organization will review the analysis and plan for the final presentation. It is at this stage that personnel will be selected for training from the host country institute. This training will consist of use of the micro computer and how to make the presentations. During the course of this contract, it is expected that two developing country officials will be trained in about half the countries where these new presentations will be made, and in all countries where more computers will be installed. Training will usually be carried out in country by the contractor's staff during their visits, but from time to time it may be necessary for training to take place in the United States. Based on the experiences of the current contract, new and more stringent procedures will be used to identify trainees and categories of staff to be trained.

During the third visit, the final presentations will be made. It is expected that no more than six to eight months will elapse between the date of the first visit and the final presentation. (In a few of the countries, a fourth visit may be necessary.)

Micro-computer equipment (computer, disc drives, printer, etc) and related software will be transferred to the local collaborating institute in up to 20 countries.

The contractor would also develop a specific program for continued use of the computer at the host country collaborating institute. This may involve refresher training and continued assistance should there be problems using the computer equipment. This program should be formalized in a letter of agreement, which should also include a plan for follow-up training and an agenda for subsequent presentations. The contractor will also have responsibility for maintaining contact with the recipient

institution to share information on new software developments. Also, in countries where computers were left under the current contract, this PP will provide for continued technical assistance and training and, if possible, the contractor will prepare a plan for continued use of the computer.

Briefing books detailing the country situation, the data and rationale underlying the RAPID model, will be prepared for each country. It is expected that a total of 100-300 copies will be prepared of each report. The briefing books will be prepared in the appropriate local language and in English.

Training programs in the development, presentation and use of all of the above models will also be emphasized. All new, updated and modified presentations called for in this PP should be prepared in PASCAL, FORTRAN or another powerful and efficient language which is compatible with micro computers distributed overseas under the current RAPID contract.

Population and Development Policy (PDP) Follow on Work

The Contractor(s) will also be required to expand core project activities which were initiated under the Population and Policy Development II (PDPII) contract with the Battelle Institute.

PDP is designed to involve private sector organizations in examination of population growth not only on national levels of economic development, but also on the quality of life of individuals. Core projects in the past have been instrumental in the promotion of private, influential, indigenous policy groups and have contributed greatly to the effectiveness of already existing institutions. Under this PP, the contractor will continue to strengthen local capability to independently raise population issues and continue an active dialogue on the subject.

Previous experience has shown that prior to any host country cooperating institute being selected, it is imperative that a detailed strategy be prepared jointly by the contractor, CTO, field missions and regional bureaus. This strategy should objectively review host country population and development issues, institutional capabilities and an analysis of key host country individuals who should be involved in the PDP program. The first draft of this strategy will probably not be completed until at least two contractor visits and will continue to evolve and be modified as the project progresses.

Under the terms of a core project, the contractor will enter into the sub-contracts agreed upon in the strategy. The host country sub-contracting institute will be required to produce policy analyses on issues of relevance for the country concerned. Topics for the analyses will be selected in consultation with government officials and policy makers to ensure their relevance. These analyses should highlight, using extant data, the interrelationships among demographic trends, economic development and social wellbeing. Such analyses may include, for example, the relationship between childspacing and maternal and child health, trends in urban growth and the demand for urban labor, population growth

and the environment or the fertility effects of other development efforts. It is required that the policy analyses be frequently reviewed by a high level government official in an appropriate ministry and when the analyses are completed their importance should be fully disseminated via workshops, symposia or other means. Although it is recognized that the policy process is a long-term effort, core project activities are expected to be completed within a two year cycle from their commencement. The amount of the agreement is expected to average about \$100,000.

Specifically, the host country collaborators will be required to:

a) Complete core project activities in ten of the following developing countries: Bolivia, Botswana, Ecuador, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The actual countries may be somewhat different from those just listed. These countries were selected on the basis of discussion with the Regional Bureaus and from needs identified by missions and PDD field visits. Some missions, such as USAID/Dar es Salaam, have already formally requested a PDP project which funding limitations precluded under the current contract. The involvement of the other countries listed above is, of course, tentative at this stage.

During the development of a core project, it will be necessary for the contractor to make several field visits. It is estimated that at least six visits should be made to each country in order to properly design the analyses, monitor their preparation and assist with creative and effective dissemination activities. Some cases may require more contractor site visits.

Of particular interest to AID will be the contractor's suggestions for using the core project mechanism as a way of forging productive links between the private population policy community and government decision makers. Contractors will also be asked to suggest innovative technical assistance that could be provided to core project participants, which would include tailored data processing, programming and analytical training. In addition, the contractor(s) will be required to provide advice and training to assist the effective dissemination and utilization of core project results.

b) Continue activities in five of the ten PDPII countries (selected from among Brazil, Haiti, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Turkey). These countries have been suggested for several reasons. In some, such as Brazil and Nigeria, the countries are physically so large and populous that it is advisable to carry out core activities on a state or provincial level. In order to have any national level impact at all, it will be necessary to work in a variety of state and regions under PDP III. In Sudan, continued PDP support is critical to the establishment of an effective population commission. In Turkey and Haiti, the Embassy and Mission have felt that core project work to date has provided a very valuable start to increasing government commitment to population programs, and that continued core project work along these lines is necessary.

Available on request will be all materials for population policy activities in the above countries which have been developed by the Battelle Institute under the current PDP contract.

Follow on activities in the PDPII countries should stress how policy analyses developed under the existing contract may be more effectively utilized for program planning.

c) Develop a limited package of technical assistance for post-doctoral and doctoral candidates from developing countries who are resident in the United States and working on projects in the population and development field. Such assistance should be fashioned on the Battelle Fellows Program.

Another new approach to be taken under PDP is the study of the policy formation process itself, i.e. how are health and population policies developed and modified in a country and how may other development policies reinforce population policies. Analyses of this nature will probably not be implemented by demographic type research institutes, but by indigenous public policy or public administration groups. This PP will provide one of the first opportunities we have had to establish linkages to these groups and it is hoped by doing so the process of implementing population policies will be better understood and substantially expedited.

III. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Administrative Feasibility

1. Implementing Organizations

The work outlined in this PP is expected to begin in late FY 1982 and end in late FY 87. It is expected that a contract will be negotiated with one primary organization which may choose in turn to have sub-agreements to cover the entire scope of work. Details of contracting or sub-contracting arrangements must be included in the bidders' responses to the request for proposal expected to be issued in 1982.

The contractor(s) for this project will need to demonstrate experience in the following areas:

- population policy development in LDCs.
- computer applications (software development for micros, computer graphics, etc.)
- economic and demographic modelling
- training of host country nationals in demographic and population policy analysis and computer applications.
- language capabilities in English, French and Spanish.

There are several potential contractors for this work such as: Center for Policy Research at Georgetown University, Center for Population Policy at the University of Michigan, Population Council, the Population Reference Bureau, The Battelle Institute, or The Futures Group. The several organizations with experience in computer applications for LDCs would also be appropriate bidders for other components of this project.

It is essential that the contractor(s) have the experience and human skills necessary to design innovative and tailored technical assistance and training programs designed to enhance host country understanding of population and development. Specific qualifications and skills in economics, demography, and family planning/public health will also be given high priority.

2. AID Coordination

This project has been designed to build upon the growing awareness in developing countries of the relationship between rapid population growth and development, which to a large extent has been generated by the current RAPID and PDP activities. This project will supplement the other major awareness raising policy division project, the Integrated Population and Development Planning Project (IPDP). The IPDP project has as its main goal the provision of technical assistance, training and research support to developing country ministries of plan. The RAPID project is a relatively short term activity aimed primarily at the highest echelons of government who may or may not have been previously exposed to concepts of

demographic/economic development interrelationships. The two data compilation activities currently supported by this office will provide important input data for population activities.

In addition, this project will also reinforce activities undertaken by other ST/POP divisions. For example, data from WFS and CPS will be used in the development of the new RAPID type models. Software enhancement and support to departments of Census, funded by ST/POP have expedited the availability of data from the 1980 rounds of censuses, which in turn will augment the activities called for in this PP. More importantly, in those countries where population and development awareness is more advanced and where receptivity to family planning services has been identified, the PDD will work with the other divisions to ensure coordination of activities and adequate follow-up using all the resources of the Office. Since greater emphasis than in the past will be placed on dealing with community and regional level leaders, as opposed solely to national elites, the PDD will work closely with the I,E & C/Training Division to continue to jointly develop technical assistance for these audiences. Efforts will be made to identify candidates who would benefit from training opportunities sponsored by POP/T. It is also particularly important for the activities outlined in this PP to be coordinated with POP/OR since opportunities for service delivery identified by the project, especially in Africa and the Near East, may best initially be met by OR resources. Stronger links to the family planning communities, especially under the PDP program will facilitate this coordination.

Close coordination with PPC and the Regional Bureaus is also extremely important as a means of identifying priority countries, gaining their insights as to the most pressing data needs and policy issues and facilitating project implementation in the field. Discussions with these offices were initiated early in the process of designing this project, and ST/POP plans to keep these offices fully involved in all phases of project activity.

B. FINANCIAL PLAN

1. AID Contribution

Tables 1 and 2 present the estimated cost of this project over its five-year life span. Table 1 presents project cost by item and fiscal year. Table 2 presents project costs by item and output category. The total cost to AID/ST/POP for this project is estimated at just below \$10 million. Missions will be encouraged to add bilateral funds to the project, including ESF and Sahel Development Funds, should a particular country or region request a substantial amount of project resources.

Table 2: Projected Expenditures by Fiscal Year
(U.S. \$000)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Personnel	2,716	118	326	574	614	660	424
Consultants	529	21	61	112	125	131	79
Travel/ Per Diem	760	37	91	152	177	183	120
Computer Equipment	618	26	78	138	144	136	92
Data Processing	469	21	52	104	114	116	62
Country Sub- contracts	1,650	68	200	400	416	366	200
Overhead	2,297	100	267	497	554	594	285
Fee	662	29	77	145	150	159	102
Project Evaluation	85				(35)		(50)
TOTAL	9,786	420	1,152	2,122	2,329	2,345	1,418

The large increase in estimated costs between FY82 and FY83 reflects the normal length of time it takes for contractors to build momentum.

Notes on Line Items of Table 2

Personnel: Based on assumption of peak workforce in years three and four of about 16 professionals and support staff, declining in the final year of the project to about 10 professionals.

*Consultancy: Assumes approximately 2400 person days at \$220/day. Consultants will be used for a variety of activities including software development and modification, training workshops and short-term technical assistance.

Travel: There will be need for considerable travel to undertake the work in this PP including about 3 trips annually for each PDP and RAPID activity.

Computer Equipment: The amount of money budgeted for equipment has been estimated at six percent of the total cost of an average RAPID based upon the experience of the current contract.

Data Processing: The data processing estimates were also obtained from the experience of the current contract i.e., about 11 percent of the total cost of the average RAPID presentation.

Country Subagreements: The subcontracts will average about \$100,000 and will be held by an LDC policy institute in the public or private sector.

Overhead: Overhead estimates have been based on the experience of current PDP and RAPID contractors i.e. 60 percent and 160 percent of salaries respectively.

Fee: A seven percent fee was added to all costs.

Project Evaluation: Intensive evaluations are planned for FY85 and FY87. Project funds have been reserved for these evaluations.

*The consultants' fees have been estimated at the relatively high rate of \$220 because of the necessity to use prestigious and well-known presentors for RAPID, whose rates in the past have often exceeded the maximum allowed by A.I.D.

TABLE 3: PROJECT COSTS BY MAJOR ACTIVITY
(US \$000)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total</u>	Technical Assistance	Training	Computer Modeling
Personnel	2,716	1,096	1,097	523
Consultants	529	180	180	169
Travel/Per Diem	760	279	279	202
Computer Equipment	618	155	155	308
Data Processing	469	117	117	235
Country Sub- contracts	1,650	1,100	550	0
Overhead	2,297	1,069	834	394
Fee	662	291	232	139
TOTAL	9,701	4,287	3,444	1,970

As shown by Table 3, just under 50 percent of project funds will provide for technical assistance which includes implementing PDP core project activities and assisting host country counterparts develop RAPID and RAPID type models. Training costs include individualized teaching to RAPID and PDP country participants, as well as regional and interregional workshops. The majority of the computer modelling work will be done in the United States and includes the development of all RAPID and RAPID-related work described in this PP.

2. Host Country Contribution

Participating countries will be required to provide an appropriate portion of in-country project costs. This contribution will be of various types; the amount cannot properly be estimated. Countries which undertake a workshop will provide facilities and administrative assistance. Those countries which send participants to the workshops will, when possible, finance their travel and per diem.

C. Implementation Plan

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date</u>					
	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87
A. Documentation						
1. Review/Approval PP	X					
2. Prepare/Process PIO/T	X					
3. Prepare/Process RFP	X					
4. Select Contractor(s)	X					
B. RAPID follow-on						
1. Finalize participating countries.		X	X	X	X	X
2. Develop and present regular and updated RAPIDs.		X	X	X	X	X
3. Develop new models		X	X			
4. Present new models			X	X	X	X
5. Develop and present sector/region specific RAPIDs.		X	X	X	X	X
6. Preparation and Presentation of 104(d) and RETRO RAPID.		X	X	X	X	
7. Training		X	X	X	X	X
C. Policy Analyses						
1. Finalize participating countries.		X	X	X		
2. Select sub-contracting institutes and topics of analysis.		X	X	X		
3. Finalize subcontracts.		X	X	X	X	
4. Implement analyses.						
5. Hold end of project dissemination events.			X	X	X	X
6. Technical assistance/training.		X	X	X	X	X

The specific set of activities outlined in this PP will vary from country to country. They will be developed as a result of contractor field visits to missions, and consultations with developing country institutions, Regional Bureaus, PPC, and ST/POP. It is expected, given priorities and demands, that about half of the resources of the project will be allocated to Africa. It is via this mechanism that key development issues for the country concerned can be identified and a tailored program of policy assistance prepared.

Some of the work called for in this PP will be implemented via sub-contracts with host country institutions, but much of it will be directly provided by the contractor. All countries participating in project activities, whether implemented by host country sub-contract or not, will be reviewed by the A.I.D. desk officer and the local mission, and all activities will be carried out with the full knowledge and support of USAID. The AID CTO will have technical review and approval authority over all activities of the project.

During the implementation of the project, missions, regional bureaus and all interested parties will continue to be frequently consulted. For example, topics and invitees for workshops, training programs for host country nationals and tailored technical assistance, will be prepared only after the advice and guidance of the above have been taken into consideration. USAIDS will also be invited to attend all seminars concerned with dissemination and discussion of policy analyses and will receive copies of all relevant trip reports, progress reports and other information on the project.

As mentioned earlier, it is possible that more than one contractor will be awarded this procurement and that an extremely important role of the CTO will be to ensure coordination of all agents working on this project.

D. Evaluation Plan

Four evaluations of this project are planned. There will be routine management reviews by the Office of Population during FY84 and FY86, and there will be intensive evaluations by an independent evaluation team during FY85 and at the conclusion of the project.

These evaluations will focus on both process (number of RAPID and related presentations, progress in completing PDP strategies and core projects, for example) and the impact of the project on coalescing support for population and family planning programs. The earlier evaluations will concentrate heavily on management, administrative and procedural questions.

E. Condition, Covenants, and Negotiating Status

1. Women's Impact Statement

Women will be recruited to serve in key roles associated with this project's activities. Applicants will be judged solely upon their professional qualifications.

2. "Abortion-Related Activities; Involuntary Sterilization; Biomedical Research"

This project is consistent with A.I.D. policies, and with sections 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act and 525 of the Appropriations Act, 1982, which provide that funds will not be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions or to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilizations as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations or to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning; or to lobby for abortion."

3. Subcontracting

The contractor may subcontract with domestic or foreign researchers or research organizations for activities relating to project objectives. All research subcontracts will be reviewed by the Office of Population.

4. Negotiating Status

There are no host country actions to be taken prior to executing this project.

F. Economic Feasibility

The goal of this project is to assist developing countries planners and decision makers to understand better the impact of rapid population growth on development. As a result, it is expected that indigenous support for population programs will be increased and reliance on donor agency funds for family planning services will be reduced accordingly. The cohesion of in-country support leading to independence from donor funds is the main cost effectiveness component of this project.

This PP relies almost exclusively on the analysis and utilization of extant data. No major new data collection efforts are envisaged. Thus, this project will take advantage of the substantial human and financial investments made by the country concerned and AID in collecting these data.

This project also emphasizes training and technical assistance to developing country planners thus helping to ensure that in the future, the effects of rapid population growth on development and the incorporation of demographic factors into sectoral planning will take place with less reliance on outside assistance.

G. Social Analysis/Beneficiaries

This project is designed for developing country planners and decision makers in both the public and private sectors. Consequently, it is unlikely to have a direct impact on the quality of life of the general population. However, the project is likely to provide far reaching benefits for the participant countries which will have an indirect impact on all segments of the population. Training and technical assistance to better appreciate the impact of rapid population growth on development which will encourage the implementation of effective population programs will have far reaching benefits.

H. Technical Feasibility

1. Suitability of Technology

The work outlined in this PP will expand the numbers and utilization of micro-computers in developing country Ministries of Plan and Health and Departments of Statistics. Extensive training will be provided to the recipients of these computers to enable them to be used efficiently as an effective planning and policy tool. At the moment, most computers in LDC ministries are the main frame variety, expensive and prone to constant breakdowns. This PP will introduce a much cheaper, simpler and flexible technology, developed in the U.S., with initial and follow-up training to ensure appropriate use.

2. Employment Effects

One of the main goals of this PP is to train developing country planning and policy makers to more effectively consider the affects of rapid population growth on development. In the process, analytical and computer programming skills will be introduced and upgraded thus increasing the employment opportunities of project participants.

3. Host Country Capability for Operation/Maintenance

The work proposed in this PP will be implemented by extant developing country institutions in both the private and public sectors. Technological inputs provided by this PP, such as micro-computers and related equipment, are less complex and easier to operate and maintain than the currently available equipment. In addition, the extensive training and technical assistance provided will expand institutional capability to incorporate demographic factors into development planning in a manner tailored to the needs and resources of the institute.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project:
From FY 1982 to FY 1987
Total U. S. Funding \$9,786
Date Prepared: 6/7/82

Resources for the Awareness of

Project Title & Number: Population In Development II - 936-3017

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																								
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: AID's commitment to the provision of voluntary family planning which will contribute to reduced fertility levels in countries where rapid population growth exacerbates social and economic development efforts. The project will contribute to this goal by raising awareness of population and development relationships and by encouraging the establishment of LDC policies and programs which foster rates of population growth commensurate with national development goals.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Official statements, policies and establishment of programs which reflect population/development considerations. 2. Allocation of resources necessary to implement these policies and programs. 	<p>Analysis of national development plans, policy statements, program objectives, and budgets.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information will result in greater leadership commitment to population and family planning policies and programs. 2. This commitment will lead to improved implementation of policies and programs. 																								
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide LDC leadership with information necessary both to increase understanding of the role of population factors in development and to formulate national population policies and programs. 2. Develop and/or strengthen indigenous institutions which can identify and analyze country-specific population and development issues. 	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LDC official government statement and/or policies will address the impact of population on development. 2. LDC government will initiate and utilize policy analyses of population and development relationships. 3. Local institutions will conduct relevant, timely studies and disseminate findings to key government institutions. 	<p>Analysis of public policy, speeches, press coverage, etc. Allocation of resources for population and development analyses. Design, implementation, and dissemination of studies by local groups.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political climate allows official discussion of population concerns and consideration of these variables in the context of development planning. 2. Timely studies can be carried out which meet leadership needs. 3. Resources for analyses and studies are available. 																								
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>RAPID and related presentations. Policy analyses and country studies.</p> <p>Trained analysts and researchers.</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="591 954 1072 1235"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>End FY85</th> <th>End FY87</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>New RAPID</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Presentations</td> <td>7</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RAPID Updates</td> <td>6</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional/Sector Specific RAPIDs</td> <td>9</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supplementary Analyses/Models</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PDP Core Projects</td> <td>7</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country Reports and Policy Briefs</td> <td></td> <td>35/15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		End FY85	End FY87	New RAPID			Presentations	7	12	RAPID Updates	6	10	Regional/Sector Specific RAPIDs	9	15	Supplementary Analyses/Models	10	15	PDP Core Projects	7	15	Country Reports and Policy Briefs		35/15	<p>AID documentation. Contractor records and reports. Special studies and analyses.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government officials will participate in population seminars, workshops, etc. 2. Adequate data base to conduct analyses and studies. 3. Possible to contract for local research.
	End FY85	End FY87																									
New RAPID																											
Presentations	7	12																									
RAPID Updates	6	10																									
Regional/Sector Specific RAPIDs	9	15																									
Supplementary Analyses/Models	10	15																									
PDP Core Projects	7	15																									
Country Reports and Policy Briefs		35/15																									
<p>Inputs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="61 1235 591 1582"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total (\$000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel</td> <td>\$ 2,716</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultants</td> <td>529</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel/per diem</td> <td>760</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer equipment</td> <td>309</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data processing</td> <td>469</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country subcontracts</td> <td>1,650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overhead</td> <td>2,606</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fee</td> <td>662</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Evaluation</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$ 9,786</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total (\$000)	Personnel	\$ 2,716	Consultants	529	Travel/per diem	760	Computer equipment	309	Data processing	469	Country subcontracts	1,650	Overhead	2,606	Fee	662	Project Evaluation	85		\$ 9,786	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <p>200 person/months of computer related and demographic services. 280 person/months of advisory assistance. 30 country, 5 regional, 2 inter-regional workshops. 40 individual and 80 group training sessions.</p>	<p>AID documentation. Contractor records and reports. Printed analyses and studies. Evaluation reports.</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Satisfactory contractor management of program. 2. Collaborative working relationship among host country officials and researchers, USAIDs, AID/W and contractors. 3. Local resources and personnel available. 		
	Total (\$000)																										
Personnel	\$ 2,716																										
Consultants	529																										
Travel/per diem	760																										
Computer equipment	309																										
Data processing	469																										
Country subcontracts	1,650																										
Overhead	2,606																										
Fee	662																										
Project Evaluation	85																										
	\$ 9,786																										

POPULATION SECTOR COUNCIL

MINUTES

Date and Place: June 17, 1982, 10:00 a.m., Room 3676 H.S.

Participants:

Chairman: S&T/HP, W. Paupe (for J. J. Clinton)

Members: S&T/POP, J. Speidel
AFR/DR/POP, W. Trayfors
ASIA/TR, H. Jordan
NE/TECH/HPN, R. Metcalfe (for L. Kangas)
LAC/DR, H. Brackett
PPC/PDPR, K. Piepmeier

Observers/Other

- Participants: S&T/POP, S. Seims
S&T/POP/PPD, J. Seltzer
S&T/POP/PDD, S. Clark
S&T/PO, F. Campbell
CI/COD/PE, P. Di Renzo
S&T/PO, H. Destler

Executive Sec.: S&T/HP, H. Hayer

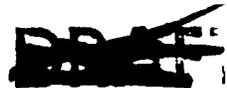
W. Paupe announced that the Administrator plans to meet with all Sector Councils and AA's on June 23 at 11:00 a.m. to clarify his expectations and mandates. (This meeting has since been cancelled and will be rescheduled at a later date).

Agenda

1. RAPID II Project Paper Review

Overview

S&T/POP, S. Seims gave an overview of the project including descriptions of the discrete RAPID and population-related elements which form the PP.



Field Support

Of the 33 country Missions responding, 24 supported the project and indicated their desire to participate; 4 Missions were supportive of the project but did not anticipate participation; 5 Missions did not request participation and were not supportive.

Council Members Comments

H. Brackett: Indicated that the LAC countries seemed primarily interested in the hardware and suggested that it might be more cost-effective to provide training on appropriate utilization and technology transfer using available computer equipment. Considering the uniqueness of the LAC countries, she emphasized the desirability of consulting with the Regional Bureau in the process of writing the RFP and in the negotiations with subcontractors to ensure responsiveness of project to specific regional needs.

W. Trayfons: Expressed satisfaction with the African emphasis and the stated intention of close collaboration among the host countries, contractors and missions. He was concerned, however, about insufficient provisions for training and equipment. He also recommended regional training workshops and auto-instructional modules for post-workshop follow-up.

R. Metcalfe: Stated that the Near East Bureau was wholly supportive of the project proposal.

M. Jordan: Commented on the positive response from ASIA region. He requested that more money be identified for equipment.

K. Piepmeier: Questioned the usefulness and cost-effectiveness of the "Retro-RAPID" and University of Indiana supplementary studies.

S. Clark responded that the Office of Population shared PPC concern that the Indiana study lead to country applications, not further research, and that the language of the project paper would be tightened up to reflect that area of concern (page 23). On the "Retro-RAPID," the costs are quite low as the general model has already been developed and tested for Morocco and the data are usually available through the regular RAPID. It is not a high priority but will be available in response to Mission requests. In addition, PPC suggested that the PP be amended to make more firm the commitment to utilize RAPID type presentations for 104(d) issues.

K. Piepmeier also requested clarification of the distinctions between the DDD Project and RAPID II as well as between IPDP and RAPID II. S. Seims responded that DDD focuses on assistance and training in computer applications and data analysis primarily for Departments of Censuses, whereas IPDP is designed to provide technical training and support to Ministries of Planning. Neither DDD nor IPDP, S. Seims



went on to explain, provide for RAPID presentations or the subcontractual relationships with private sector groups for policy analyses which are covered under the RAPID II project.

Other comments reflected the Council's concern that this project be flexible, responsive to unique requirements of different regions and missions, and closely coordinated with the DDD and IPDP projects. The Office of Population staff responded affirmatively with respect to the project activities accommodating regional differences. S. Seims also indicated that a RFP for a primary contractor, who in turn would subcontract, has been recommended by the Contracts Office because of the scope of work. Mr. Di Renzo, SER/CII, confirmed this recommendation.

In conclusion, the RAPID II Project Paper was presented, reviewed and discussed. Council members technically concurred with the Project with PPC, K. Piepmeier abstaining.

2. Population Policy Paper Update

K. Piepmeier announced that the unrevised draft has been distributed to the field. The revised draft was distributed to the Council members and will be provided to the AA's.

She reminded members of the last review scheduled for June 30.

~~DRAFT~~

3. Population Strategy Paper

Pending final approval of the Policy Paper.

Other Business

M. Brackett requested that Business Ventures for Nonprofit be a future agenda item.

J. Speidel requested S&T Bureau PID and PP Review also be added to the agenda.

Distribution:

S&T, N. C. Brady

S&T/HP, W. Paupe

S&T/HP, H. Mayer

S&T/POP, J. Speidel

AFR/DR/POP, W. Trayfors

LAC/DR, H. Brackett

ASIA/TR, H. Jordan

NE/TECH, L. Kangas

PPC/PDPR, K. Piepmeier

27

V-110 2/18

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete
 Amendment Number: 2

DOCUMENT CODE: 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Worldwide

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 936-3017

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: ST/POP SET/POP

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): Resources for the Awareness of Population in Development II

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD): MM DD YY 08 30 88

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4): A. Initial FY 83 B. Quarter C. Final FY 87

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	420		420	9,786		9,786
(Grant)	(420)	()	(420)	(9,786)	()	(9,786)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S. 1.						
Other U.S. 2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	420		420	9,786		9,786

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1)						9,786		9,786	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						9,786		9,786	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code
B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 430 characters)

To make LDC leaders aware of the basic relationship between population growth and development and to foster national policies and programs, including family planning which reflect this awareness.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY 03 84 06 87 06 87

000 941 Local Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a page PP Amendment)

To extend the PACD from 6/30/88 to 8/30/88 to enable completion of project activities and completion of final reporting.

17. APPROVED BY: Signature: [Signature] Title: Duff G. Gillespie, Director, ST/POP Date Signed: MM DD YY 11/28/88

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

THE FUTURES GROUP

1101 Fourteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20005-5601 (202) 347-8165
TELEX. 955439 INTL DIV ATTN FUTURES/WASH

5 April 1988

Dr. Scott Radloff
RAPID II Project CTO
S&T/POP/PDD
731D SA-18
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523

REF: RAPID II Project: AID/DPE-3017-C-00-3008-00

Dear Dr. Radloff,

Approval is hereby requested for a No-Cost Extension to the RAPID II project from the original completion date of 12 May 1988 to 15 August 1988. All technical work would be completed by July 31. A final project report would be submitted two weeks thereafter.

The justification for this extension is the unexpected delays encountered in completing the following tasks:

1. LDC Subcontracts. While virtually all of the LDC subcontracts will be completed in time, in a few cases the final deliverable has been delayed. Much of the delay is due to scheduling problems associated with the final dissemination activity, and with publishing the final research document. Both these problems arise in-country and are due to changes in the political arena, scheduling conflicts, and production delays. The extra time would allow for all of these to be ironed out and all deliverables to be submitted appropriately. The effort required to complete this task is mostly administrative to process payments as deliverables are received.
2. Training of Peruvians. The training of INANDEP staff in the use of the RTI/IMPP models that we agreed would be essential for the regional application of RAPID:Peru models has been delayed. INANDEP has told us that due to a recent urgent request by the Minister of Health, the staff involved would not be able to travel to RTI (site of the training) until the first week in May. RTI has told me that two weeks is essential for the full training. The project extensions would allow for full completion of the training and to set up important follow-up activities which are scheduled under RAPID III. The effort required will be on part of RTI, who will be conducting the training under a small subcontract.

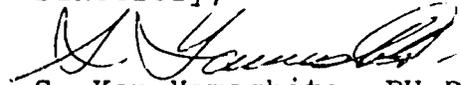
34

3. L.A. Agriculture Model. A first draft of this presentation model will be completed by the end of April. There have been some initial delays because counterpart institutions (especially in Guatemala) have been slow in coming up with necessary data. Although a general presentation model will be completed by mid-May, country applications which were originally envisioned will not be feasible. The UNC staff working on this model have indicated that given extra time, limited applications would be feasible in two countries. The applications would include the expansion of the presentation model to include issues for the specific country (Guatemala and probably Honduras), and presentations to Mission and host government officials. The final product would be a presentation model with two country applications, a technical write-up and a project report. The project extension would allow for all these outputs to be completed, and would give us a solid base from which we can initiate the RAPID III activities in Central America. The effort required here will be UNC labor and two trips to Central America.

The budget for all these activities have been allocated, as such no additional funds will be necessary. I have attached the budget sheet and appropriate pipeline through August 15. As you can see we will have a remaining budget of approximately \$100,000 for the period of extension (13 May - 15 August). The budget will cover the tasks delineated above, and limited administrative time to process payments and to prepare the final report.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,



S. Ken Yamashita, PH.D.
RAPID II Project Director

cc: Sherrill Harless
SER/OP/W/HP

28

RAPID II PIPELINE ANALYSIS

PIPELINE ANALYSIS
RAPID II
CONTRACT NO. DPE-3017-C00-3008-00
PROJECT NO. 936 33017

TOTAL CONTRACT AMOUNT	\$8,900,739
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS TO DATE	\$3,620,469
LESS EXPENDITURES THROUGH 02/29/88	\$7,852,455
ESTIMATED PIPELINE AS OF 02/29/88	\$768,014
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY 05/15/88	\$8,514,008
ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR 03/01/88 TO 05/15/88	\$661,553
LESS PIPELINE AS OF 02/29/88	\$768,014
AMOUNT BUDGETED 05/15/88-08/15/88	\$106,461
AVG. MONTHLY EXPENDITURES (PREV. 3 MOS)	\$108,717
EXPECTED MONTHLY EXP. (NEXT 3 MOS)	\$220,518

2/10