

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

WORKING PAPER

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TO : PPC/E/S, Mr. Allan Hoben

DATE: May 21, 1978

FROM : Steve Cox

SUBJECT: Inventory and Analysis of AID's Computerized Data Systems

This report will discuss the research plans of the Studies Division in the context of the opportunities and constraints posed by the automated information systems of AID. More specifically, this memorandum will attempt to:

- a) characterize the information requirements of the Studies Division.
- b) describe AID's computerized information resources in light of the Division's needs.
- c) outline an issue-identification method which considers the constraints posed by the data, the Division's role in PPC, and the likely impact of the analysis, and
- d) suggest ways in which the Division might address information gathering problems within the confines of the present system, and how it might influence changes being considered in system design.



## INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE STUDIES DIVISION

"The overall objective of the Division is to see what can be learned from our past experience and that of others in development that will help us to make our projects, programs and policies increasingly responsive to the needs of low income people and more helpful to host country decision makers who are trying to meet these needs."

That lead sentence from the Studies Division Workplan is as good a place as any to begin our discussion of the Division's data needs. The Division is charged with the task of reviewing AID's enormous and diverse set of experiences in development assistance, and coming up with lessons that can be applied to make AID's efforts more compatible with the New Directions mandates articulated by Congress in the last few years. In this context, the Division will also be called upon to demonstrate to what extent AID's program and project portfolio has changed in response to the New Directions legislation.

This characterization of the Division's mission allows us to identify two broad classes of information requirements:

- 1) information of use in analyses of the effectiveness of projects, and
- 2) information of use in describing the profile of AID's program and project portfolio.

Both types of requirements may pose some unusual demands on AID's information system. For example, information requirements for studies of project effectiveness will be defined by:

- a) Criteria chosen as indices of project effectiveness. These criteria, which will be identified by social scientists on the Studies Division staff, are not likely to be the same criteria which have customarily been used in AID evaluations, as the interests of the Studies Division are somewhat different. The Division, for example, may want to know about the distribution of gains generated by an agricultural production project, whereas earlier evaluations may have been content to report only the existence of gains, if that. The novelty of the Division's approach to these studies will require a great deal of creativity in identifying variables which may serve as proxies for data not available in the system.
- b) Hypotheses about the determinants of project effectiveness. Again, the unusual analytical tasks of the Division require that it ask unusual questions about the factors employed in AID projects. The Division may be concerned about the composition of the project design team: were sociologists consulted? Or it may want to know about the labor-intensivity of production methods used in a rural infrastructure project.

Likewise, attempts to take a hard look at the mix of AID projects will require creative efforts to coax useful information out of the system. It may be useful here to give two reasons the Division will want to look at the profile of AID activity:

- 1) As mentioned before, AID will be required to demonstrate how it has responded to Congress' New Directions legislation. Some of the responsibility for reporting progress made along these lines has been assigned to the Division. To prepare these reports, the Division will have to be able to identify which AID activities are New Directions-oriented and which are not. It will then have to show whether the distribution of AID resources has shifted towards New Directions-oriented activities.
- 2) There is some concern within PPC that the ways in which AID experience is categorized and coded in the present data system do not allow policy-makers to group project information into categories that might suggest important trends and impacts. For example, one PPC administrator described to me his concern that some AID projects might be having a substantial impact on urban populations that is not picked up by a coding system which might classify those projects as health delivery projects, nutrition projects, or housing projects, but which neglects to mention their location in urban areas. Given the importance of urbanization in developing countries, one might well ask to know how AID programs affect urban populations. The information requirement implicit here is, "Can we disaggregate AID experience in new ways which suggest heretofore unassessed trends and impacts?"

These questions and others to be posed by the Division represent unusual demands on the AID reporting system. Because AID experience is so extensive, large portions of that reporting system have been automated in

several discrete computerized data systems. The Studies Division's efforts to answer some of the questions posed will be much more complete and much more effective if it makes every attempt to exploit the existing computerized data systems to the greatest extent possible. What follows is a critical inventory of the major data systems in AID, and a discussion of their potential usefulness to the Division.

## COMPUTERIZED DATA SYSTEMS IN AID

AID maintains many different data systems for many different reasons. Some systems offer very general information on AID activity or on social and economic characteristics of host countries. Others are designed to serve highly specialized management needs (such as accounting for the use of local currencies in AID project financing). Each system or group of systems represents an effort to address a particular problem, whether it be accounting, project design, programming, budgeting, or evaluation. Some are as old as the Agency. Some are still but a gleam in the programmer's eye.

This section will discuss certain common features of the various data systems. More detailed descriptions of the main AID systems are included in appendices A through F.

Unless the reader is very familiar with the contents and uses of the AID data systems, he/she is urged to peruse these appendices before moving on to the next section of this narrative.

There are two features which are common to most of the systems. These are: (i) use of codes defined in AID's Activity Identification and the Classification System (AICS), and (ii) integration under INQUIRE, a data base management system.

There are four types of AICS codes: (i) project/activity codes, (ii) purpose codes, (iii) technical codes, and (iv) special concerns codes. Project/activity codes uniquely identify individual projects and also place them geographically.

Purpose codes associate projects and other AID activities with a single primary purpose. Purpose categories have been designed to relate closely to the Agency's appropriation categories, but also allow for many finer definitions of purpose.

Technical codes denote the technical field involved in a project. A single primary technical code is assigned for each funding source for a given project, and up to six secondary technical codes may be assigned per project to identify other technical fields involved in the activity.

Special concerns codes were designed to associate AID activity with concerns not adequately covered by the other codes. For example, a special concerns code might indicate that a project lent support to cooperatives (COOP), or that labor-intensive methods were used (LAB). Glossaries and explanations of all four codes are given in AID Handbook 3, Appendix 6B.

Technical codes have been in use for some time, although the current technical code system dates back only to 1974. Earlier codes were differently defined, so comparability of AID experiences in the periods before and after 1974 according to technical fields is limited. The purpose and special concerns codes were introduced in 1974. No comparable coding exists for earlier projects.

Another problem with using AICS codes to categorize experience has to do with the way in which the codes are applied. Two or more purpose or technical codes may be assigned to a single project addressing more than one purpose or employing a variety of technologies, but only if more than one

appropriation source is used (or, in the case of technical codes, if a single source is divided into loan and grant components). Secondary purpose and technical codes may be listed as well in most cases, but they cannot be tied to any dollar figures.

Thus, any attempts to characterize the distribution of AID resources according to purpose or method will be hampered by the arbitrary manner in which AID experience is encoded. (For example, if an integrated health service delivery project has a number of purposes, but only one funding source, only the primary purpose code will be monetized. Therefore, the resources devoted to that purpose may be greatly exaggerated in the count, while other purposes may appear to have been ignored).

Until this year, no attempt has been made to tie special concerns codes to dollar amounts. An attempt is being made in the new Annual Budget Submission, but the guidance for applying the codes is so open-ended that it is doubtful that the monetization will produce any analytically reliable data this year.

One last point on the codes: It's not at all clear that the categories defined by the AICS architects are the ones that we want to address. So, we have problems with the procedures for associating codes with dollar amounts, as mentioned above. But an even more fundamental problem may be that the codes as defined cut along the wrong lines ... they don't allow us to look at all the different breakdowns that we might find useful.

INQUIRE is a data base management system that allows an organization to operate a number of independent data systems and yet be able to inter-relate information stored on two or more different systems. For example, the use

of INQUIRE allows people to incorporate expenditure data from the PAIS data file with planning data from the CPDB file in a single analysis. With the exception of DSB's BORS system, all of the systems described in the appendices subscribe to INQUIRE.

## CHOOSING ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

The discussion above suggests that AID's automated data systems may not include all of the information needed to adequately discuss some of the topics the Division is likely to find interesting. These systems were (by and large) designed to serve managerial needs; and are not intended to serve the sorts of evaluative functions embraced by the Studies Division.

Moreover, what information there is in the system is discontinuous. Statistical legitimacy, and the need to demonstrate certain trends in AID practice, require that the Division have access to large bodies of data collected over reasonably long periods of time. Yet most of the data systems either did not exist before 1974, or have undergone significant changes in recent years.

These things promise to make analyses of Agency experience difficult. The degree of difficulty is likely to vary from topic to topic. There will be more useful data on some topics than on others. These differences should be explicitly considered as the Division tries to identify research projects.

Another thing which ought to be considered in the identification of issues is the Division's role in PPC. A great deal is expected of the Studies Division. The support it gets from its sponsors in PPC management will largely be determined by how useful its products are. This suggests that some attention should be paid to the decision-relevance of the issues considered for studies. Will the research product tell its consumers things that will be of concrete value to them as they face policy decisions? Are they likely to heed our advice?

Lastly, the Division ought to give some thought to the likely impact of its findings on the achievement of policy objectives. Granting for the moment that our findings are accepted and incorporated into AID practice, will it make much of a difference? This question subsumes two smaller ones. First, is there a large or a small gap between AID practice in a given area and what is being said and written about that sort of activity by a knowledgeable group of professionals? Second, how much confidence are we willing to place in the ultimate efficacy of the practices prescribed by this state-of-the-art wisdom? (Are these prescriptions founded on solid theory and experience? Or are they still pretty speculative?).

Consideration of these three elements of the issue-choice process (the informational constraints, the decision context, and the ultimate outcomes) demands a variety of efforts. Judging the decision context and the reliability of the state-of-the-art will require well-developed professional skills and political insights.

Assessing the quality of the information, however, requires a different sort of effort---one that is more compatible with the substance of this paper. There are two types of information assessments that can and should be done as a part of this decision process.

The first may be done at the beginning of the process. A general attempt should be made to inventory the scope, time frame, detail and reliability of data included in AID automated information systems on each of the areas being considered for study. This effort is already being discussed with an outside contractor.

The second type of assessment must be generated by a first round of hypothesizing about the nature of the study to be undertaken. As was discussed earlier in the paper, the peculiar research interests of the Division suggest that the questions it asks and data it requires may not be the sorts of data that the systems were designed to deliver. Moreover, the questions it asks will be very different from issue to issue. The requirements of each topic in terms of staff time and ingenuity will vary greatly. This suggests that it will be useful to have some staff time devoted early on in the development of a study to see if the particular, idiosyncratic information bits required to test the hypotheses of a particular study can be teased from existing data.

This sort of hypothesis-driven data inventory would itself consist of two different efforts. The first would be to look again at the automated data to see if there were heretofore overlooked recall capabilities that were useful in addressing these more specific questions.

The second would be to look for other, non-automated data available at reasonable cost and effort. Much of the most useful data in the AID reporting system is not automated, yet is still readily available. There is a great deal of data in the Project Identification Document, the Project Paper, the Congressional Presentation and other documents which may be very useful and which may be had at the cost of only a few days of effort. In addition, the professional social scientist staff will probably be able to suggest a number of non-AID sources that should be evaluated for their potential usefulness in a given study.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Two varieties of recommendations are suggested by this brief survey of the information systems. The first set includes suggestions about how the quantity and quality of the information contained in the system ought to be considered in the process of identifying research projects to be pursued by the Division. The second group consists of suggestions for influencing changes being considered in the system.

It is extremely important that the Division make the consideration of the constraints on available data an explicit part of the decision process by which research issues are chosen. Not only should the Division staff ask whether there is enough information of the appropriate type to support the prospective study; it should also try to find out how much it will cost in terms of staff time, consultant time, travel expenses (to collect data in the field, if need be), and other information-gathering costs.

Thinking of the issues in these terms will help the Division to maximize its impact on policy by enabling it to avoid becoming bogged down in research efforts that can only produce results of limited usefulness because of the limitations on the data.

Specifically, the Division should:

- 1) Undertake, at the inception of each prospective study, a brief survey of the scope of the automated information available on the topic within AID's ADP systems. This would involve:
  - a) using DIS' key-word recall facility to draw up a list of

AID projects in the field of interest,

- b) using DIS' bibliographic services to get an idea of the number of evaluations that have been done on these projects, the extent of the information available on related non-AID projects, and the amount of technical and academic work that has been done on the topic,
- c) reviewing the scope of PAIS and CPDB data for a sample of the DIS-identified projects,
- d) assessing the scope and detail of data held in any of the appropriate regional bureau systems,
- e) checking with ESDB to see if they have entered relevant social or economic variables into their "macro" file yet,
- f) looking at the list of tapes available in ESDB's "micro" component to see if any might be useful, and
- g) scanning the set of small independent systems to see if any of them appear to be particularly relevant to the study.

This survey will give the Division a first-cut idea of whether enough information is readily available in the AID systems to allow it to proceed with the research effort.

2) For those issues which still seem feasible after the survey described above, the Division ought to undertake a second, hypothesis-driven data quality survey. This second investigation would take the hypotheses generated by the first round of discussions of the topic, and try to see if data on these particular questions can be found

in the ADP systems at reasonable costs in time and effort. For example, a study on the benefit incidence characteristics of different types of rural infrastructure projects might involve a hypothesis that labor-intensive building methods are more effective in concentrating benefit on low income groups. Can data on these building methods be found in the system? If not, are there proxies that are available in the system?

This second phase might also work in another way. As it becomes apparent that certain data does or does not exist, the Division may find it useful to identify an alternative set of hypotheses regarding the same issue---hypotheses that will also be useful but which are more tractable given the constraints on the data.

3) The Division ought to conduct another survey, at the same time as #2 above, of non-automated information relevant to the hypotheses. Most of the information on AID activity is not automated anywhere in the system. Many elements of the PP, the PID, the CP, and a host of other reports and documents contain very useful detail on project characteristics. This third survey should investigate the documents on a sample of the DIS-identified projects, to see what is there, and to see how much time and effort it will take to abstract it from the documents. Other useful non-automated information may be found outside of AID.

The second set of recommendations has to do with possible ways for the Division to influence the quality and quantity of information that will be included in the system in the future. In this area, the Division will pretty much have to content itself with making its need known to people who are involved in designing or overhauling systems for their own purposes, and hoping that they will be able or willing to cooperate. What follows is a list of changes which are pending, and which may present opportunities to improve the scope and reliability of the available information:

- 1) PPC/PIAS is considering changes in the purpose code structure. The Studies Division may find it useful to let PIAS know about any specific deficiencies it has found in the current codes in the course of its research.
- 2) ESDB is interested to know what sorts of "micro" data sets will be useful to clients such as the Studies Division. When Division research unearths a study that has produced a potentially valuable data set, ESDB should be notified so that it may screen the set for statistical quality and adequacy of documentation. If it passes the screening a tape may be bought for the ESDB "micro" library, making the data more easily accessible for Studies Division use.
- 3) ESDB is also investigating the possibility of requiring project design contractors to document data collected in the course of project design. This will then allow them to collect tapes of project-specific data. The Studies Division

- should work closely with ESDB on this. At the very least, they should let ESDB know what sorts of data would be useful for different types of projects.
- 4) The CPDB staff and the PPC/PB ABS designers hope to work together on next year's ABS design. The Studies Division should make its needs for ABS data known to these people before the next ABS guidance is decided upon. Here, it may be particularly useful for the Division to suggest more sensible ways for attaching dollar values to the special concerns codes.
  - 5) Lastly, the Studies Division should encourage DIS to include Division research products in the information packages they send out to field officers who request DIS help in project design efforts. This will allow the Division to address the very people who have the most to gain from our studies--the people who actually design and implement AID activities.

COUNTRY PROGRAM DATA BANK (CPDB)

Contacts: Jack Cohen  
Bob Cunningham

The CPDB system was established to maintain information on (1) the project planning process, and (2) the annual budget process. Its data load includes information on projects active during and/or subsequent to 1974. No data on earlier projects is included.

CPDB data on the project planning process includes inputs from the Project Identification Document (PID), the Project Paper (PP), and from documents giving AID/W's approval of the PID and the PP (the PDAF and the PAF respectively --- these last two add no new data elements, but rather serve to update data elements gleaned from the PID and the PP). Lists of PID and PP data elements are given in attachments A-1 and A-2.

CPDB data on the annual budget process includes inputs from the Annual Budget Submission (ABS) and the Congressional Presentation (CP). These inputs <sup>also</sup> include information pertaining to the Zero-Based Budgeting requirements. Lists of these data elements are given in attachment A-3. In addition, some data is taken from Congressional Notifications (or Advices of Program Changes). This data is merely used to update ABS and CP entries. No new information is entered.

As may be seen from the lists of data elements, CPDB users may track individual projects throughout the planning and budgeting cycles to trace the evolution of cost estimates from the original PID data to the final CP data.

Or they may choose to aggregate cost data or budget data across projects according to whichever of the AICS or appropriation codes they feel might be useful. The intent of the CPDB architects was to provide AID Management and mission/bureau-level planners with detailed information on the evolution of projects and on the profile of AID activity at various stages in the programming and budgeting process.

Recent changes in AID's programming and budgeting procedures may pose some problems for CPDB as it attempts to collect data that will be comparable in scope and quality to data collected in previous years. Comparability from year to year must be maintained if CPDB is to offer information on trends in project planning and budgeting.

To begin with, the PID has been decycled (that is, it may be submitted at any point in the programming cycle, and no longer has to precede the budget submission for that project. It could in fact, arrive only days before the final PP). With the PID decycled, the only reliable starting point for CPDB's annual data collection is the ABS activity in June. If CPDB is to continue to offer data on the evolution of project planning from the first mention of a project (which used to be embodied in the PID) to the final PP, it must arrange to glean planning data from the ABS. The most likely source of PID-like data within the ABS is the Activity Budget Data in ABS Table IVB. There is a problem with taking planning data from IVB, however. It is not coded as the PIDs are. Table IVB was designed for budget purposes by people who saw no need to include technical codes in budget data. Unless last-minute negotiations between CPDB and PPC/PB (the ABS designers) succeed in effecting a hoped-for compromise that would have the ABS guidance instruct

the missions and bureaus to include the technical codes anyway, CPDB will have to code the data itself (with some loss in the quality of the data, as CPDB is not accustomed to assigning codes, and may not do it as the missions have in the past).

Another vexing development for CPDB has to do with other changes being made in this year's ABS format. Whereas, in the past CPDB has managed to extract all of its ABS inputs from two of the ABS tables (III and V), changes in the forms this year are going to send CPDB scrambling to find all the data needed to ensure comparability. A separate CPDB ABS Input Document may have to be developed. In addition PPC/PB has initiated some changes of its own in the special concerns codes used in the ABS. Aggregations according to these special concerns may not be comparable to aggregations taken from other sources (PIDs and PPs, for example).

CPDB is hopeful that these difficulties can be resolved. It is planning to work more closely with PPC/PB and SER/DM on next year's ABS format. Perhaps closer cooperation will allow CPDB to continue to collect code-consistent data on project planning from year to year.

The implications of the present difficulties for the Studies Division's use of CPDB are not clear yet. If most of the serious problems are resolved, CPDB data could be very useful for Division attempts to characterize project activity (either planned or actually budgeted activity) in whatever categories are identifiable given the current AICS coding system. A sample of typical CPDB reports has been collected and delivered to the Studies Division.

Lastly, the CPDB staff are very interested in identifying uses clients such as the Studies Division might have for CPDB resources. Division staff might well find it worth their while to discuss their information needs with CPDB staff before next year's ABS format is fully designed. It may be that information of particular interest to the Division can be included among the inputs.

| <u>FULL NAME</u>   | <u>DEFINITION</u>  |
|--|--|
| BUREAU/OFFICE CODE   | A code used to identify the responsible Bureau for project planning and budgeting.   |
| DOCUMENT CODE  | A code to identify the last document submitted, in this case a PID facesheet.  |
| DOCUMENT REVISION  | The revision number of the last document applied to the project.   |
| ESTIMATED COSTS -<br>LIFE OF PROJECT - TOTAL<br>OTHER U.S. - TOTAL<br>HOST COUNTRY - TOTAL<br>OTHER DONOR(S) - TOTAL | The estimated amount of dollars (in thousands) of combined foreign exchange and local currency funds for the project, other U.S., host country, other donor(s), for a given funding source code. |
| ESTIMATED FISCAL PERIOD<br>OF OBLIGATION - FINAL   | The estimated fiscal period of final authorization or obligation for the project.  |
| ESTIMATED FISCAL PERIOD<br>OF OBLIGATION - INITIAL   | The estimated fiscal period of initial authorization or obligation for the project.  |
| FUNDING SOURCE   | The combination of appropriation code and loan/grant indicator. Used to uniquely identify a source of AID appropriated funds for all reporting purposes.   |
| APPROPRIATION ALPHA CODE   | A code identifying the source of funds in terms of AID appropriations.   |
| LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR   | A code to indicate whether the funding source is a grant or a loan.  |
| PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE   | A code associated with an AID appropriation indicating the primary purpose for undertaking the project.  |
| PURPOSE CATEGORY   | Principal functional areas included in the appropriation structure for development assistance (first digit code).  |
| PURPOSE SUBCATEGORY  | Secondary within the principal functional areas in the appropriation structure for development assistance (first two digits of code).  |
| *PURPOSE SUFFIX  | The purpose suffix identifying purpose focus as bilateral, regional, or interregional.   |
| PRIMARY TECHNICAL CODE   | A code associated with an AID appropriated grant or loan indicating the primary technical field of project activity.   |
| TECHNICAL CATEGORY   | The category of a technical field (first digit of code).   |
| TECHNICAL SUBCATEGORY  | The subcategory of a technical field (first two digits of code).   |
| PROJECT GOAL   | A summary statement characterizing the next higher objective to which the project is intended to contribute beyond the project level (pre-logframe).   |
| PROJECT NUMBER   | A unique number assigned to each project; composed of geographic code, and sequence number.  |
| GEOGRAPHIC CODE  | A code which indicates a specific country or entity.   |
| PROJECT SEQUENCE NUMBER  | A unique sequence number assigned to a project within a country/entity.  |

| <u>FULL NAME</u>   | <u>DEFINITION</u>   |
|--|---|
| PROJECT PURPOSE  | A summary statement describing the results intended to be achieved by the project (pre-logframe).   |
| PROJECT TITLE  | The title used to identify a project.   |
| PROPOSED/APPROVED BUDGET<br>AMOUNT - AID APPROPRIATED<br>FUNDS | The budget proposed or approved for authorization/obligation during a specific fiscal year, carried out for first year and life of project. |
| *SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE  | A code identifying a project purpose other than the primary purpose(s). May assign only one.  |
| *SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODE                                      | A code identifying technical fields of project activity other than the primary technical field(s). May assign up to six codes.              |
| SPECIAL CONCERNS CODE  | A code which identifies project characteristics of special policy or other Agency interest. May assign up to six codes.                     |

DATA ELEMENTS TAKEN FROM THE PROJECT PAPER (PP)

| <u>FULL NAME</u>  | <u>DEFINITION</u>  |
|---|--|
| DATE OF PROJECT COMPLETION<br>(ORIGINAL ESTIMATE)   | The original estimated date of completion of a project.  |
| BUREAU/OFFICE CODE  | A code used to identify the responsible Bureau for project planning and budgeting.   |
| DOCUMENT CODE   | A code to identify the last document submitted, in this case a PP Facesheet.   |
| *ESTIMATED COSTS -<br>FOREIGN EXCHANGE<br>AID APPROPRIATED<br>OTHER U.S.<br>HOST COUNTRY<br>OTHER DONOR(S)  | The estimated amount of dollars (in thousands) of foreign exchange, AID appropriated, other U.S., Host Country other donor(s) funds associated with a given time period, for a given funding source code.                      |
| *ESTIMATED COSTS -<br>LIFE OF PROJECT - TOTAL<br>AID APPROPRIATED - TOTAL<br>OTHER U.S. - TOTAL<br>HOST COUNTRY - TOTAL<br>OTHER DONOR(S) - TOTAL | The estimated amount of dollars (in thousands) of combined foreign exchange and local currency funds for the life of the project, AID appropriated, other U.S., Host Country, other donor(s), for a given funding source code. |
| *ESTIMATED COSTS -<br>LOCAL CURRENCY<br>AID APPROPRIATED<br>OTHER U.S.<br>HOST COUNTRY<br>OTHER DONOR(S)  | The estimated amount of dollars (in thousands) of local currency, AID appropriated, other U.S., Host Country other donor(s) funds associated with a given time period, for a given funding source code.                        |
| ESTIMATED FISCAL PERIOD OF<br>OBLIGATION - FINAL  | The estimated fiscal period of final authorization or obligation for the project.  |
| ESTIMATED FISCAL PERIOD OF<br>OBLIGATION - INITIAL  | The estimated fiscal period of initial authorization or obligation.  |
| FUNDING SOURCE  | The combination of appropriation code and loan/grant indicator uniquely identify a source of AID appropriated funds for all reporting purposes.  |
| APPROPRIATION ALPHA CODE  | A code identifying the source of funds in terms of AID appropriations.   |
| LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR  | A code to indicate whether the funding source is a grant or a loan.  |
| PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE  | A code associated with an AID appropriation indicating the primary purpose for undertaking the project.  |
| PURPOSE CATEGORY  | Principal functional areas included in the appropriation structure for development assistance (first digit of code).   |
| PURPOSE SUBCATEGORY   | Secondary within the principal functional areas in the appropriation structure for development assistance (first two digits of code).  |

| <u>FULL NAME</u>          | <u>DEFINITION</u>  |
|---------------------------|--|
| *PURPOSE SUFFIX           | The purpose suffix identifying purpose focus as bilateral, regional, or Interregional.   |
| PRIMARY TECHNICAL CODE    | A code associated with an AID appropriated grant or loan indicating the primary technical field of project activity.                                 |
| TECHNICAL CATEGORY        | The category of a technical field (first digit of code).   |
| TECHNICAL SUBCATEGORY     | The subcategory of a technical field (first two digits of code).   |
| PROJECT GOAL              | A summary statement characterizing the next higher objective to which the project is intended to contribute beyond the project level (pre-logframe). |
| PROJECT NUMBER            | A unique number assigned to each project; composed of geographic code, and sequence number   |
| GEOGRAPHIC CODE           | A code which indicates a specific country or entity.   |
| PROJECT SEQUENCE NUMBER   | A unique sequence number assigned to a project within a country/entity.  |
| PROJECT PURPOSE           | A summary statement describing the results intended to be achieved by the project (pre logframe).  |
| PROJECT TITLE             | The title used to identify a project.  |
| *SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE   | A code identifying a project purpose other than the primary purpose(s). May assign only one.   |
| *SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODE | A code identifying technical fields of project activity other than the primary technical field(s). May assign up to six codes.                       |
| SPECIAL CONCERNS CODE     | A code which identifies project characteristics of special policy or other Agency interest. May assign up to six codes.                              |

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION (CP)

| <u>FULL NAME</u>                              | <u>DEFINITION</u>   |
|---|---|
| BUREAU/OFFICE CODE                            | A code used to identify the responsible bureau for project planning and budgeting.  |
| CATEGORY CODE                                 | A code used to identify the decision package i.e., minimum current expended and proposed, etc.  |
| DOCUMENT REVISION                             | The revision number of the last document applied to the project.  |
| ESTIMATED FISCAL PERIOD OF OBLIGATION - FINAL | The estimated fiscal period of final authorization or obligation for the project.   |
| FUNDING SOURCE                                | The combination of appropriation code and loan/grant indicator uniquely identify a source of AID appropriated funds for all reporting purposes. |
| APPROPRIATION ALPHA CODE                      | A code identifying the source of funds in terms of AID appropriations.  |
| LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR                          | A code to indicate whether the funding source is a grant or a loan.   |
| GRANT NEW/CONTINUING INDICATOR                | A code indicating whether a grant is new or continuing.   |
| OPERATIONAL YEAR - FY                         | The operational FY to which the associated data applies.  |
| PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE                          | A code associated with an AID appropriation indicating the primary purpose for undertaking the project.   |
| PURPOSE CATEGORY                              | Principal functional areas included in the appropriation structure for development assistance (first digit of code).                            |
| PURPOSE SUBCATEGORY                           | Secondary within the principal functional areas in the appropriation structure for development assistance (first two digits of code).           |
| *PURPOSE SUFFIX                               | The purpose suffix identifying purpose focus as bilateral, regional, or interregional.  |
| PROGRAM ASSISTANCE ACTIVITY CODE              |   |
| PROJECT NUMBER                                | A unique number assigned to each project; composed of geographic code, and sequence number.   |
| GEOGRAPHIC CODE                               | A code which indicates a specific country or entity.  |
| PROJECT SEQUENCE NUMBER                       | A unique sequence number assigned to a project within a country/entity.   |
| PROJECT TITLE                                 | The title used to identify a project.   |

\*Note: Could be considered optional or eliminated.

| <u>FULL NAME</u>  | <u>DEFINITION</u>   |
|---|---|
| PROJECT/PROGRAM INDICATOR   | A code indicating whether the record represents a project or a program.   |
| PROPOSED/OBLIGATED BUDGET<br>AMOUNT - AID APPROPRIATED<br>OBLIGATIONS | The budget proposed for obligation (or actually obligated) for a fiscal year, where AY = Curr FY - 1, OY = Curr FY, BY = Curr FY + 1. |
| RANK  | A ranking of the priorities of the Decisions Unit.  |
| TYPE DATA   | A code which identifies the type of data last applied to the file, i.e. ABS, ABS Revision, CP, or CP Notification                     |
| WORK FORCE - U.S.<br>FOREIGN  | The number of manhours allocated to each Decision Unit.   |

## Appendix B

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA BANK

Contacts: Pat Peterson  
          Hunt Howell

#### Services:

ESDB has two basic components, which are commonly referred to as its "Macro" and its "micro" components. Both are quite a way from being completely operational, although elements of both have been recently activated, and data collection and assembly on the rest of the system is proceeding rapidly.

The "macro" component, when finally assembled, will offer 450 data elements on some 130 countries over a 30 year period (which will have a "rolling" horizon beginning in 1980). Currently, ESDB is preparing 3 data files for the "macro" component, 7 of which contain general country data, and one of which contains sectoral data on agriculture. The seven general files will include data on a variety of social and economic data in such categories as national accounts, trade and financial statistics, and a number of other social and economic indicators. The sectoral files (files on the health and education sectors are planned as soon as the agriculture file is ready) will contain national data of relevance to the various sectors.

ESDB has prepared and recently put into operation an interactive data search program which will allow people without any computer experience to ask the system for data. The search program will indicate which data elements are

and are not available yet for specified countries. ESDB is also actively looking for more information sources for its "macro" component. At present, data are obtained from the IMF, the World Bank, and other AID sources.

The "micro" component will be, in effect, a library containing computer tapes of a number of different data sets. Each data set will contain micro-level data, i.e., data collected on the household or community levels from surveys and studies conducted in a number of disciplines by a variety of organizations. An ESDB contractor has already identified over 600 such data sets. ESDB is presently involved in identifying others, acquiring tapes, screening data for statistical quality and adequacy of documentation, and rating data sets on the basis of the screening. Ten such data sets have already been acquired and screened and are available at ESDB.

Although the assemblers of the "micro" component are concentrating on identifying and acquiring existing data sets, they have also begun to work with project designers to collect <sup>new</sup> project-specific data sets for the "micro" file. They are asking that a stipulation be made in the PP requiring contractors to document data collected in the course of project design so that tapes may be made and the data may be included in ESDB.

Also in the plans is a catalog for the "micro" file which will allow one to identify relevant data sets by asking for tapes which have been filed under certain key words (a system very similar to DIS' key word recall feature).

Comments:

ESDB is a resource of enormous potential value to SD.\* However, most of its system is still in an embryonic state of development which limits its usefulness in projects SD will undertake in the next few months. Some of the "macro" files are already operational, and the system's new search program allows for a quick determination of the file's applicability to any given research effort.

In a sense, the system's youth may be an asset to SD. ESDB is very eagerly looking for data to be included in its "micro" file, and welcomes suggestions from other AID units as to what sorts of data sets would be useful. Moreover, ESDB's efforts to persuade project designers to prepare usable data sets in the course of the design process may offer an invaluable opportunity for SD to let designers know what sorts of baseline data are particularly useful in evaluations of a specified type. If SD can develop a way to generate project-specific baseline data routinely, its data collection efforts in coming years will be much simpler and enormously more effective.

\* Studies Division

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (DIS)

Contacts; Maury Brown  
Nena Vreeland

Services:

DIS offers two basic types of information services: (i) information on individual AID projects (within a specified category), and (ii) bibliographic information to guide further research on either a particular set of projects or on a specified substantive<sup>or</sup> technical issue.

Project information outputs offer narrative summaries of key aspects of program design. An example is given in Attachment C-1. An abbreviated form of this output, which excludes the Logical Framework Narrative Description, is also available. These data are abstracted from the PP.

Project information may be retrieved by project number, activity dates, purpose code, technical code, host country, geographic area, and key words.\* Projects included in the DIS Project File are limited, at present, to projects active in or since 1974. More limited information on earlier projects may be called forth by means of a connection with the PAISHIST file.

Bibliographic Information outputs include references to many different bibliographic sources. Two broad categories of references may be identified: (i) references to evaluation done on AID projects, (ii) references to information on non-AID projects, and relevant technical information sources.

Reference to AID project evaluations include abstracts of:

- 1) PARs. These are project evaluation documents submitted annually for each project until 2 years ago, when it was decided that each project paper would specify the PAR timing for that project. They include relatively little substantive information.
- 2) PESs. These superceded PARs this year. They include more substantive detail than the PAR. Periodicity of PES submission is specified individually for each project in the PP.
- 3) Special Evaluations.
- 4) End of Tour Reports. These have been discontinued, but are available for some earlier projects.
- 5) Contractors' Studies. Studies submitted to AID by private contractors associated with specific projects and programs.

The automated DIS system includes little of the detail included in any of these evaluations. It offers a 4 or 5 line summary of the evaluation's conclusions, and notes whether any recommendations were made (but does not include the actual recommendations).

Other bibliographical references include:

- 1) Some summary information on World Bank, FAO, UNDP and Canadian aid projects.
- 2) PVO project information, In the course of the next year, DIS hopes to input data on some 5000 PVO projects.
- 3) Bibliographic information from a number of commercial data banks which list references to technical works in a number of substantive areas.
- 4) Lists of persons and institutions identified by AID as having expertise in particular technical fields.

Comments:

DIS is a good place to start any research project. Key words may be used to identify project experiences in any substantive field. Project Descriptions and Logical Framework Narratives drawn from the Project File may then be scanned for passages that suggest assumptions and hypotheses subscribed to by project designers and managers. Moreover, the key words will help to identify a more comprehensive set of related projects than might be identifiable with the use of purpose or technical codes. Specific projects can then be investigated in greater detail using the CPDB or PAIS systems, or by closer examinations of the actual PPs which are stored in the AID Reference Center. DIS' bibliographic services may be used to guide literature reviews needed to support Studies Division's research.

DIS may also prove useful as a means for the dissemination of SD reports. DIS clientele are predominantly project designers and managers on the mission level who petition DIS for summaries of AID experience and other information relevant to projects they are trying to design or manage. These are people to whom PPC/E/S ought to address its findings. DIS can help us reach this audience by including the Studies Division issues paper on family planning, for example, in the next package it prepares in response to queries about family planning project design. This would be a particularly advantageous way for the Studies Division to intervene in the project design process; stressing as it does our role as a source of expertise, and downplaying the evaluative or "policing" role which many of the bureaus and missions have come to associate with PPC.

**Attachment C-1**

COUNTRY: TUNISIA  
 PROJECT: 66-0293 SUB-PROJECT: 00  
 TITLE: LIME TREE FEED PRODUCTION PROJECT  
 INITIAL FY: 77 FINAL FY: 81  
 ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS (THOUSAND \$): 500

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK  
NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

**PROBLEM:** LACK OF TECHNOLOGY IN FORAGE PRODUCTION HAS RESULTED IN GREATER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TO MEET INCOME FOR SMALL LIVESTOCK FARMERS AND CONVERSE AN IMPORTANT PART OF TOTAL DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

**STRATEGY:** PROJECT DESIGNED TO OFFER TRAINING EXISTING INSTITUTIONS TO PROVIDE NEW TECHNOLOGY.

**CONTOUR:** TUNISIA PROVIDED WITH ADVISORY TRAINING AND COMMODITIES FOR A THREE YEAR PERIOD (1977-1980) TO INCREASE FORAGE PRODUCTION. PROJECT CARRIED OUT BY OFFICE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION WITH AID ASSISTANCE. OTHER ACTIONS SPONSORING PROJECTS KEY TO LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR. PROJECT DESIGNED TO PROMOTE AND DELIVER SPECIFICALLY TO SMALL LIVESTOCK FARMERS MODERN FORAGE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY THROUGH ON-FARM EDUCATION & DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AND INCREASED TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS & TECHNICIANS. PREDECESSOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTED LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SERVICE AND CLARIFIED NEED TO FOCUS ON FORAGE PRODUCTION WHICH HAS BEEN MAJOR OBSTACLE TO INCREASED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND INCOME FOR SMALL LIVESTOCK FARMERS.

**GOAL:** TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND INCOME OF SMALL FARMER.

**PURPOSE:** TO LEVEL UP GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA CAPABILITY TO REACH THE SMALL LIVESTOCK FARMER WITH MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN FORAGE PRODUCTION, FEED UTILIZATION, AND LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT.

**OUTPUTS:** 1) GROUP OF TRAINED SPECIALISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING TECHNICAL BACKSTOPPING AND TRAINING PERSONNEL FOR FUTURE REQUIREMENTS. 2) TRAINED PRODUCTION TECHNICIANS NEEDED FOR MINIMUM STAFFING OF 11 GOVERNORATS. 3) FARM FEEDING & FORAGE PRODUCTION HANDBOOK. 4) CATTLE FEEDING & FORAGE PRODUCTION HANDBOOK. 5) FORAGE SEED PRODUCTION. 6) LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SERVICE REPORTING AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM.

**Best Available Document**



Comments:

DIS is a good place to start any research project. Key words may be used to identify project experiences in any substantive field. Project Descriptions and Logical Framework Narratives drawn from the Project File may then be scanned for passages that suggest assumptions and hypotheses subscribed to by project designers and managers. Moreover, the key words will help to identify a more comprehensive set of related projects than might be identifiable with the use of purpose or technical codes. Specific projects can then be investigated in greater detail using the CPDB or PAIS systems, or by closer examinations of the actual PPs which are stored in the AID Reference Center. DIS' bibliographic services may be used to guide literature reviews needed to support Studies Division's research.

DIS may also prove useful as a means for the dissemination of SD reports. DIS clients are predominantly project designers and managers on the mission level who petition DIS for summaries of AID experience and other information relevant to projects they are trying to design or manage. These are people to whom PPC/E/S ought to address its findings. DIS can help us reach this audience by including the Studies Division issues paper on family planning, for example, in the next package it prepares in response to queries about family planning project design. This would be a particularly advantageous way for the Studies Division to intervene in the project design process, stressing as it does our role as a source of expertise, and downplaying the evaluative or "policing" role which many of the bureaus and missions have come to associate with PPC.

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\*Key words: This DIS feature may be one of the more useful research aids available to the Studies Division. The DIS system allows users to call forth all project and/or bibliographic data associated with specific key words. Key words are words or phrases denoting problems addressed, project types, methods and technologies used, etc. Several hundred key words are listed on the DIS thesauri which have been collected and made available in the Studies Division office.

PROJECT ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM (PAIS)

Contacts: John Richter  
Bob Hudec

While CPDB is responsible for providing information on the progress of projects through the planning and budgeting cycles, PAIS is designed to collect and manage information of the financial aspects of project implementation from the signing of the project agreement to the completion of the project.

Documents providing input information for PAIS include:

- 1) Project Financial Implementation Plan (PFIP): The PFIP is an annual report which lists expenditure projections for all projects in a mission's portfolio.
- 2) Projected Obligations (PO): The PO is also an annual submission which details expected obligations for the reporting mission for the fiscal year.
- 3) Project Financial Activity Report (PFAR): The PFAR IS a quarterly submission that is prepared for each project and which provides an accounting of actual obligations and expenditures by funding source.

Given these inputs, the PAIS system is prepared to spew forth accountings and comparisons of planned and actual obligations and expenditures. Cumulative sums are also available. Reports may be generated which account for financial activity by region, appropri-

ation category, purpose or technical code, project, loan or grant classification, and project status (active or completed).

The PAIS system contains detailed information on projects active during or since 1974. Less detailed information is stored for pre-1974 projects in the PAISHIST file (PAISHIST data elements include project number, title, start and completion dates, and total obligations and expenditures for the project).

A collection of representative PAIS reports has been made available in the Studies Division office.

Comments:

PAIS is the most reliable source of information on what was actually spent on different activities. It is fully integrated with other INQUIRE systems, and is fairly easy to use. Short ad hoc reports can be prepared in a single day. Longer reports may be done overnight or in a few days on a "batch" job with the help of the PAIS staff. PAIS also regularly prepares and circulates reports on project implementation progress, comparisons of planned and actual accrued expenditures, etc.

## Appendix E

### OTHER DATA SYSTEMS IN THE BUREAUS

Several of the bureaus maintain their own information systems. Most of these systems are to one extent or another duplicative of the centralized PAIS and CPDB operations. Each, however, has idiosyncracies of its own which reflect the particular data requirements of that bureau.

#### Asia Bureau OYB System:

This is the most advanced of the systems in the regional bureaus. It possesses an OYB tracking system and a supplementary "shelf" system which is designed to provide information on projects which have been approved and are ready for funding or expansion in the event that other planned projects prove to be infeasible or feasible only at a lower funding levels than were anticipated.

The OYB system includes entries for PPC's initial OYB levels for each project, actual allotments against those amounts, actual obligations against the allotted sums, and a breakdown of actual and planned obligations by quarter for the fiscal year. Also of interest is an entry which lists for each project the amount of additional funding requested by the bureau by means of Congressional notification.

The "shelf" file includes data from the PAF form (the document which records approval of the project as presented in the Project Paper, with Amendments). Data included are the authorized life-of-project funding levels; current FY levels (as approved in the PAF, as presented in the

CP, and as actually allotted); increments to current FY levels requested in a Congressional Notification; and two funding levels for the next year (a "possible" level, and the level to be presented in the CP). These data allow the bureau to keep tabs on projects which are ready for funding in the event of attrition in the bureau's anticipated portfolio.

Both the OYB and the "shelf" components may be aggregated according to country, appropriation source, grant or loan classification, whether the project is new or ongoing, and (because the system is on INQUIRE) by purpose and technical codes.

The Asia system is fully operational and is being managed by Roger Leonard. A sample of a report from the Asis system is given as Attachment E-1.

**Near East Bureau System:**

The Near East Bureau is currently assembling a system with the same OYB and "shelf" components included in the Asia system. Persons to contact are Ron Miller (SER/DM) and Brad Langmaid (NE/DP).

**Africa Bureau System:**

One of the newest systems in AID is the African Bureau's. Glenn Cauvin (AFR/DR) is working with Larry Livesay (SER/DM) to put together a system which will be much like Asia's OYB system by 1979. Currently, the system is somewhat less extensive than Asia's. The initial onload included only data from the CP for 1979 on life-of-project costs, cumulative costs through 1977, 1978 OYB cost estimates, 1979 CP requests, and estimated future costs. No earlier data will be included. No "shelf" component is planned.

An interesting experiment being pursued by the Africa system is the revision of the purpose code structure. The designers felt that the current AICS codes weren't specific enough for the bureau's needs. They are in the process of rewriting the codes to better reflect their requirements, and are talking with PPC/PIAS staff who are conducting a review of the code structure. It is not known at this time if this means there will be an extensive overhaul of AICS codes in the near future.

Development Support Bureau System (BORS):

The DSB currently operates a management information system which includes only data necessary for immediate management purposes. The data is rolled forward each year; it contains no early entries that might serve to suggest secular trends in DSB operations. The system (BORS) is not on the INQUIRE Data Base Management System. DSB data for this year's ABS will be put onto a new INQUIRE system, however, and the rest of BORS will be gradually transferred to the INQUIRE system over the next year or so.

The BORS system provides DSB management with automated recall of estimated project costs from the bureau's CP and ABS reports. Recall categories allow reports to aggregate cost estimates by appropriation categories, obligation status, descriptive categories (very broad descriptions of program type), research and development areas, clusters (subcategories of research and development areas), and technical office. The DSB method of activity classification is sufficiently different from the AICS method that a BORS dictionary of categories and codes is needed to make any sense of it. Such a dictionary is available in the Studies Division office.

BORS does, however, allow users to conduct some interesting aggregations of DSB activity. A quick perusal of the BORS dictionary suggests all sorts of possibilities. One could, for example, ask BORS to tell you what proportions of DSB funds from Food and Nutrition appropriations were spent in the cluster areas of Determining Nutritional Requirements, Improving the Quality of the Diet, or Agricultural Management. Such a capability

would be of great use to the Division were it (a) common to all AID project data systems, and (b) not confined to such a short time-frame as is encompassed by BORS.

It's not yet clear how the transfer of BORS to the INQUIRE system will affect its present capabilities. Future characteristics and service of the DSB system should become apparent over the next year.

Samples of BORS reports have been collected and are available in the Studies Division office.

Country Financial Reporting System (CFR):

SER/FM runs this system, which keeps track of actual financial activity in AID. The same data (figures for actual allotments, obligations, and disbursements) is used to generate three routine reports: (i) allotments, obligations and disbursements by appropriation, (ii) the same figures aggregated by country and region, and (iii) country activity by program, capital, or technical assistance categories. Louis Feldman is the manager of CFR.

FY1980 ABS System:

ABS data for FY80 is being stored and processed in an ad hoc file created expressly for this purpose. The file is not expected to be used again next year. ABS data needed for CPDB and other data banks inputting ABS items will be taken from it before it is eliminated.

The short expected life of this system suggests that it will be of very limited value to the Division. However, at present, it is the best source of FY80 ABS data. The system is being managed by K.Lee (PPC/PB) and Jim Bossard (SER/DM).

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Etcetera:

Data processing specialists in SER/DM have long been in the business of helping various units within AID to put together small specialized data systems. The list of systems created in this manner is far too long to profile each in this report. I did look at several of them to see what they contained. None of them seemed relevant to any of the Division's research interests. It may happen, however, that one or another of them will prove useful some day when we need some very specialized information. In anticipation of that development, here's a list:

Accounts Receivable System  
Africa Critical Performance Indicator System  
Agency Document Distribution System  
Allotment Accounting System  
Auditor General System  
Budget On-Line Reporting System  
Cash Journal System  
Commodities Assistance System  
Contraceptive Supply Management System  
Contract On-Line Reporting System  
Disaster Assistance System  
Federal Outlay by Geographic Distribution  
Funds Control System  
Food for Peace Title I System  
Food for Peace Title II System

General Ledger Accounting and Reporting System

Loan Accounting and Information System

Local Currency Project Accounting System

Participant Training Information System

Private Voluntary Organization System

Voluntary Agency System

If any of these seem interesting, SER/DM are the people to consult.

APR 5 1973

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| PROJECT<br>NO  | TITLE                     | FY 1970<br>O.Y.B. | FURTHER CLEARANCE/<br>APPROVAL REQUIRED/<br>REMARKS | CURR. NOTIFN<br>DATE | CUMULATIVE FY 70 |        |              |              | ACTUAL/PLANNED OBLIGATIONS |              |            |              |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|  |                           |                   |   |                      | EXPD             | AMOUNT | 03/31        | 03/31        | 1ST Q.                     | 2ND Q.       | 3RD Q.     | 4TH Q.       |
| <b>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b> |                           |                   |   |                      |                  |        |              |              |                            |              |            |              |
| 0123   | RADIO EDUCN TEACHER TRNG  | GO                | 604   | APPROVED             |                  |        | 604          | 604          | 604                        | 0            |            |              |
| 0124   | EDUCATION SKILLS TRAINING | GO                | 557   | APPR-LOF AMEND FENDB |                  |        | 557          | 357          | 357                        | 0            |            | 200          |
| 0224   | MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT TRNG | GO                | 170   | APPROVED             |                  |        | 170          | 170          |                            | 170          |            |              |
| 0228   | TEACHER & MATERIAL UTILIZ | GO                | 80  | APPROVED             | 1/17             | 87     | 80           | 80           |                            | 80           |            |              |
| <b>APPROPRIATION TOTALS</b>  |                           |                   | <b>1,411</b>  |                      |                  |        | <b>1,411</b> | <b>1,211</b> | <b>961</b>                 | <b>250</b>   | <b>200</b> | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>GRANT TOTAL</b>   |                           |                   | <b>1,411</b>  |                      |                  |        | <b>1,411</b> | <b>1,211</b> | <b>961</b>                 | <b>250</b>   | <b>200</b> | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>LOAN TOTAL</b>  |                           |                   |   |                      |                  |        | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>                   | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>FOOD AND NUTRITION, DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE</b>   |                           |                   |   |                      |                  |        |              |              |                            |              |            |              |
| 0110   | SEED PRODUCTION & STORAGE | GN                | 3,110   | FP DUE APR           |                  |        |              |              |                            | 0            |            | 3,110        |
| 0119   | TRAIL SUSPENSION BRIDGES  | GN                | 3,000   | PP DUE APR           |                  |        |              |              |                            | 0            |            | 3,000        |
| 0133   | RADP/RCUP PROJECT DESIGN  | GN                | 2,500   | PP IN REVIEW-CN RECD |                  |        | 2,500        |              |                            | 0            |            | 2,500        |
| <b>APPROPRIATION TOTALS</b>  |                           |                   | <b>8,610</b>  |                      |                  |        | <b>2,500</b> | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>                   | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>   | <b>8,610</b> |
| <b>GRANT TOTAL</b>   |                           |                   | <b>8,610</b>  |                      |                  |        | <b>2,500</b> | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>                   | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>   | <b>8,610</b> |
| <b>LOAN TOTAL</b>  |                           |                   |   |                      |                  |        | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>                   | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>HEALTH</b>  |                           |                   |   |                      |                  |        |              |              |                            |              |            |              |
| 0115   | MALARIA CONTROL           | GO                | 100   | APPROVED             |                  |        | 100          | 100          | 100                        | 0            |            |              |
| 0126   | INTEGRATION OF HLTH SERVC | GO                | 685   | APPROVED             |                  |        | 685          | 685          | 685                        | 0            |            |              |
| <b>APPROPRIATION TOTALS</b>  |                           |                   | <b>785</b>  |                      |                  |        | <b>0</b>     | <b>785</b>   | <b>785</b>                 | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>GRANT TOTAL</b>   |                           |                   | <b>785</b>  |                      |                  |        | <b>0</b>     | <b>785</b>   | <b>785</b>                 | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>LOAN TOTAL</b>  |                           |                   |   |                      |                  |        | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>                   | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>POPULATION PLANNING</b>   |                           |                   |   |                      |                  |        |              |              |                            |              |            |              |
| 0096   | POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNG  | GO                | 1,058   | APPROVED             |                  |        | 928          | 245          | 245                        | 0            |            | 913          |
| <b>APPROPRIATION TOTALS</b>  |                           |                   | <b>1,058</b>  |                      |                  |        | <b>0</b>     | <b>928</b>   | <b>245</b>                 | <b>245</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>813</b>   |
| <b>GRANT TOTAL</b>   |                           |                   | <b>1,058</b>  |                      |                  |        | <b>0</b>     | <b>928</b>   | <b>245</b>                 | <b>245</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>813</b>   |
| <b>LOAN TOTAL</b>  |                           |                   |   |                      |                  |        | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>                   | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>COUNTRY TOTALS</b>  |                           |                   | <b>11,864</b>                                       |                      |                  |        | <b>2,587</b> | <b>3,124</b> | <b>2,241</b>               | <b>1,991</b> | <b>250</b> | <b>200</b>   |
| <b>GRANT TOTAL</b>   |                           |                   | <b>11,864</b>                                       |                      |                  |        | <b>2,587</b> | <b>3,124</b> | <b>2,241</b>               | <b>1,991</b> | <b>250</b> | <b>200</b>   |
| <b>LOAN TOTAL</b>  |                           |                   |   |                      |                  |        | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>                   | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>     |

NOTE: POPULATION PLANNING FIGURES EXCLUDE CENTRALLY-PROCURED COMMODITIES.

## Appendix F

### ANALYTICAL SOFTWARE

Aid has made available to its ADP users a number of programs which may be used to analyze data. These software packages may be used on data identified in the AID information system, or on data entered from another source.

Among the packages currently in use in AID are:

- SPSS : an all-purpose statistical package for social science data.
- SAS : a basic econometrics package. AID is soon to get a new SAS package which features a more direct interface with INQUIRE data sets.
- BIOMED : another statistical program which includes regression and analysis of variance capabilities.
- ECON : another econometrics program.
- FORECAST : a program which makes simple linear projections based on historical data fed into it.
- DYNAMO : a mathematical simulation and modeling package.
- MPS-X : a mathematical package with linear programming capabilities.

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