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EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE'S  
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH AID:  
AN ASSESSMENT

by

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GLOSSARY

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AID	Agency for International Development
ASIA/TR	Asia Bureau/Office of Technical Resources (AID)
BuCen	Bureau of the Census
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
DDD	Demographic Data for Development
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EWC	East-West Center
EWPI	East-West Population Institute
INTRAH	International Training in Health (program)
NSO	National Statistics Office (Thailand)
pm	personmonth
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
S&T/POP/PDD	Bureau of Science and Technology/Office of Population/Policy Development Division (AID)
TA	Technical Assistance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development (an overseas mission)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Background

This report examines the performance of the East-West Population Institute (EWPI) under the current cooperative agreement (CA), the match between EWPI staff expertise and the population needs in Asia of the Agency for International Development (AID), the appropriateness of the current scope of work for meeting AID's programmatic and policy needs in Asia, coordination and overlap of EWPI activities with AID's Policy Division cooperating agencies, and the nature and level of need by AID of EWPI services in Asia. It then recommends changes in the CA which would increase the relevance of EWPI activities to AID's population priorities.

This assessment was carried out by AID staff and this consultant based on interviews with EWPI staff, a review of EWPI reports, and reviews of cables from USAID missions in Asia.

### 2. EWPI Performance to Date

The CA provides funds for partial support of six program areas, all of which are directed toward an overall goal of building Asian capability to collect, analyze, and utilize population data. The program areas are: technical consultation, workshops and conferences, working groups, research, resource materials, and publications. At mid-term the EWPI has made considerable quantitative progress in all program areas with the possible exception of technical consultation. If technical consultation is defined more narrowly as technical assistance, there is clearly a deficit in this area.

AID's concern has been with the strategy EWPI has employed to date, which has been more academic than applied, more centralized in Hawaii than decentralized in Asia, and more indirect than direct in capacity-building efforts. AID believes the project could be more effective if it focused more directly on policy and programmatic issues, in-country technical assistance and seminars, and dissemination to policymakers, planners and program managers. The EWPI is willing to discuss strategies with AID for moving in these directions.

Project expenditures are on schedule, although reimbursement by AID has recently been slow. AID involvement, particularly USAID mission involvement, in the project has been limited so far, but both AID and EWPI appear willing to increase involvement and communication through more frequent personal contacts and

more focused reporting. There is a gap currently in project direction since the co-principal investigator is on extended leave. Also, the CA budget does not show funds for key personnel to direct the project. These issues will need to be addressed in any discussions of a revised workscope.

### 3. EWPI Staff Qualifications

EWPI professional staff are highly qualified, competent and hard working in their areas of professional interest. The staff is very strong in demographic research, and has been particularly active with census offices and registrars. Geographically, they have concentrated on East and Southeast Asia.

Although there are areas of overlap in terms of EWPI/AID interests, it is clear that EWPI staff are more inclined toward demographic than policy and programmatic research. Some EWPI staff are very interested in the latter area, but additional staff will have to be added if EWPI is to increase its efforts in this area, since the CA provides no direct support for EWPI research staff, and all staff are currently overcommitted. The involvement of staff from outside the EWPI would also require a commitment of additional resources. Ideally, these staff should have experience and interest in applied and policy research and in developing project activities in South Asia -- which would complement the disciplines and geographic experience of the current EWPI staff.

### 4. Appropriateness of the Current Work Scope

The overall objective of the project appears to address the needs and interests of both the Asian countries and USAID missions. However, the program areas do not address some of those needs, which include in-country training in research and evaluation methods, technical assistance in population planning and policy evaluation, curriculum development, and dissemination to policymakers. The current program also focuses on East and Southeast Asia, rather than AID's high priority countries in South Asia. The EWPI is, however, developing a large-scale technical assistance project in India.

The EWPI is definitely interested in modifying the workscope of the current CA to fit better AID priorities. This will require a dialogue between AID and EWPI to identify and agree upon mutually acceptable modifications. Staffing and resource constraints will need to be addressed, and AID should be prepared to consider augmenting and/or reprogramming current resources to enable the EWPI to carry out a modified scope of work.

## 5. Coordination with Other DDD Cooperating Agencies

Currently, there is little coordination or overlap. This may be due, in part, to distance and different interests. There is no resistance to collaboration, but it is this consultant's experience that collaboration among contractors is difficult to achieve on a voluntary basis. There is often no incentive or mechanism in the scope of work to facilitate this. Coordination and collaboration work best when they are built into the planning phase of a new activity and the AID Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) takes the lead in structuring the worksopes of the collaborating institutions to encourage coordination.

## 6. Future Directions

### 6.1 Clarification of the EWPI/AID Relationship

EWPI is currently undergoing a self-analysis of its overall program, so the time is ripe for AID and EWPI to work out a revised scope of work. It will be important for AID and EWPI to clarify the nature of their relationship under the cooperative agreement. EWPI staff need to realize that AID is buying into a portion of the overall EWPI program, not dictating what the EWPI program should be.

EWPI's strength is in demographic data collection and analysis, which is of great interest to AID and should continue to receive AID support. EWPI is willing, in addition, to modify the current scope of work and the current CA to focus more on policy-relevant research, capacity-building, and dissemination to policymakers in countries of high priority to AID.

### 6.2 Modified Program for the CA

A modified program for the CA, which would incorporate these new directions, is proposed. Some new undertakings are suggested, but mainly only a slight reorientation of perspective of existing activities would be needed. The program would consist of the following:

#### A. Policy and Program-Relevant Research

Policy-oriented research:

Multi-sectoral: studies of the consequences of population growth and distribution on developmental sectors.  
Population: studies of the consequences of population growth and distribution policies.

Program-oriented research:  
Evaluation of population and family planning programs.  
Operations research to test solutions to service delivery problems.

**B. Capacity-Building**

Seminars and working groups  
Curriculum development  
Workshops in Asia  
Collaborative research  
Institutional development  
Technical assistance

**C. Dissemination to Policymakers, Planners and Program Administrators**

Workshops and conferences in Hawaii  
Workshops and conferences in Asia  
Publications  
Resource Center

**D. High Priority Countries**

South Asia: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka  
Southeast Asia: Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines

**6.3 Strategy**

A strategy for carrying out this program is also outlined. Briefly, it consists of the following steps:

- o Appointment of a project director adequately funded by AID to direct the project
- o EWPI visits to USAID missions in the nine priority countries to identify needs and establish communication procedures
- o Identification of additional resources to support the expanded scope of work
- o Specification of target countries, institutions and groups, and development of capacity-building strategies
- o Development of a comprehensive work plan that links activities to one another and describes a detailed schedule for the activities to be conducted in the coming year

- o Quarterly review and updating of the work plan
- o Development of a scope of work for an ensuing cooperative agreement.

## I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### I.1 Project Background

In September, 1983 AID signed a five-year cooperative agreement (CA) with the East-West Population Institute (EWPI) to "carry out a program to promote broader and more effective utilization of demographic data and population analysis in Asian and Pacific countries." The purpose of the project is described in the CA as follows:

The purpose of this agreement is to enhance the capacity of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific to collect, process, evaluate and analyze population data, with emphasis on the analysis of demographic trends, their social and economic consequences, and related policy implications. To accomplish this purpose, the Recipient shall cooperate with population-related organizations in the region to contribute to the knowledge and solution of population problems affecting the Asia-Pacific region.

The Recipient shall assist in promoting broader and more effective utilization of demographic data and population analysis. Training and dissemination activities involve audiences beyond the research community, such as government policy makers and planners.

EWPI is to undertake the following activities:

1. To provide professional advice and in-country technical consultation relating to the collection, processing, evaluation and analysis of population data;
2. To conduct four seminars, six conferences and three workshops on a variety of population themes;
3. To convene four working groups on a variety of technical issues in population;
4. To plan, carry out and report on research on 12 population topics;
5. To maintain support for a Resource Materials Collection; and
6. To produce and distribute a variety of publications.

The CA budget is \$2.7 million, and is part of a larger AID project called Demographic Data for Development (DDD), which is designed to provide technical support for less developed countries (LDC) in the collection, processing, analysis and dissemi-

nation of population and family planning data. The project is being implemented simultaneously through an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BuCen), a contract with Westinghouse Health Systems, and the CA with the EWPI. The CA states that "It is anticipated that the three implementing institutions may collaborate on certain activities. The CTO [cognizant technical officer] shall coordinate such activities in order to facilitate collaboration."

An important point is that the CA only funds about 20 percent of the EWPI program. The EWPI carries out a number of additional research, capacity-building, and dissemination activities that, while meeting AID's interests, are not funded by AID. These include the annual Parliamentarians Conference, research and technical assistance funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and training of graduate students.

The EWPI staff believe that AID is not fully aware of these activities since they are not reported as CA activities. Also, the CA only provides partial support for the activities listed in the scope of work. For example, fewer than one-half of the participants in the summer seminars, workshops and conferences are funded by AID, none of the EWPI researchers are funded by AID, and only a portion of the publications' costs are funded by the CA.

AID's major concern stemming from this situation is that EWPI's work strategies and program priorities do not entirely match its own. Specifically, EWPI tends towards an academic approach, carrying out project activities primarily in Hawaii, and using a fairly low key approach to capacity building. AID, to the contrary, believes a more direct approach would be more effective in helping the target countries develop the capacity to process population data. AID would rely more heavily on in-country technical assistance and seminars which would aim specifically at solving practical problems relating to such activities as data collection and research design. Regarding program priorities, EWPI has tended to focus its research primarily on the analysis of demographic trends while AID would put more emphasis on programmatic and policy issues. In addition, AID would put more stress on dissemination of research findings than does EWPI. Finally, EWPI does not concentrate in some countries which AID views as high priority.

## I.2 Purpose of the Assessment

This assessment was designed to address four areas of concern to AID:

1. The match between EWPI staff experiences and expertise and AID's population needs in Asia;
2. How well the EWPI workscope meets the programmatic and policy needs of Asian countries and AID missions;
3. How to enhance coordination and minimize overlap with other Policy Division [Population Policy Division in the Office of Population in The Bureau of Science and Technology - S&T/POP/PDD] (and Office of Population) cooperating agencies;
4. What changes in the CA would increase the relevance of EWPI activities to AID's population priorities.

### I.3 Methodology of the Assessment

The assessment was carried out intermittently over a period of several months by staff from AID's Asia Bureau/Office of Technical Resources (ASIA/TR) and S&T/POP/PDD and this consultant.

EWPI staff prepared an inventory of staff skills, a summary of planned versus actual accomplishments to date, and provided copies of relevant project-related materials (trip reports, seminar reports, progress reports, etc.).

AID cabled missions in Asia to solicit their views on assistance provided to date by the EWPI and suggestions for future activities.

Separate site visits were made by John Crowley (S&T/POP/PDD), David Oot (ASIA/TR) and this consultant. The site visits were primarily devoted to interviews with staff and reviews of project-related materials. During the last visit this consultant was also able to attend some sessions of a project-supported seminar on Contraceptive Method Choice.

Statements in the report on AID's priorities are based on discussions with PDD personnel and documents; John Crowley's site visit reports; and responses to the cables to USAID missions.

### I.4 Purpose of the Consultant Site Visit and Report

Since the AID staff had concentrated on the assessment of project activities, this consultant focused on recommendations for modifying the scope of work of the CA. Interviews with EWPI staff focused on interest in and feasibility of modifying project

activities to respond to AID's priority concerns, specifically: increasing the emphasis on policy and programmatic issues; conducting more technical assistance and seminars in Asia; increasing dissemination to policymakers, planners and program managers; and increasing capacity-building activities.

The consultant, in consultation with ASIA/TR and the CTO, was to then review mission responses, the findings of the on-site visit, and prepare a report for AID summarizing:

1. The findings regarding EWPI performance under the cooperative agreement to date;
2. The appropriateness of the existing workscope and mode of operation;
3. The nature and level of need by AID for EWPI services in Asia during the remainder of the period covered by the agreement; and
4. Recommendations regarding whether or not to continue assistance, and if so, with what modifications to the agreement, both in terms of workscope and mode of operations (e.g., workshops versus on-site TA).

#### I.5. Itinerary and Schedule

Over a period of several months, the consultant spent one workday reviewing materials and being briefed by AID staff; five days on site at the EWPI interviewing staff, reviewing materials and attending three sessions of the Contraceptive Methods Choice seminar (see Appendix A); an additional five days reviewing materials and preparing the report; and one day reviewing the report with EWPI and AID staff.

August 21: Briefing at AID by Elizabeth Maguire, John Crowley, and David Oot

August 23: Travel to Hawaii

August 26-30: Meetings with EWPI staff

September 3: Return to DC

September 10: Telephone debriefing with John Crowley

August 31-October 10: Preparation of report

October 30: Review of report with EWPI staff (during stopover in Hawaii, not charged to this consultancy)

November 9: Revision of report

November 14: Debriefing of AID staff

## II. ASSESSMENT OF EWPI PERFORMANCE

### II.1. Compliance with the Terms of the Cooperative Agreement

#### II.1.1 Purpose of the Cooperative Agreement

Article A of the Program Description (Attachment 2 to the CA) describes the purpose of the agreement.

The purpose of this agreement is to enhance the capacity of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific to collect, process, evaluate and analyze population data, with emphasis on the analysis of demographic trends, their social and economic consequences, and related policy implications. To accomplish this purpose, the Recipient shall cooperate with population-related organizations in the region to contribute to the knowledge and solution of population problems affecting the Asia-Pacific region.

The Recipient shall assist in promoting broader and more effective utilization of demographic data and population analysis. Training and dissemination activities involve audiences beyond the research community, such as government policy makers and planners. [Emphasis added to highlight areas of particular interest to AID].

This objective was worked out in extensive discussions between EWPI and AID staff. Although the CA has been amended five times, no substantive change has been made in the purpose or the program areas. Both AID and EWPI appear to continue to agree with the stated purpose of the agreement.

AID's concern has been with the strategy that the EWPI has employed, especially that used for capacity-building and examination of policy implications. The EWPI strategy to date has been largely indirect and concentrated in Hawaii. AID would like to see a more direct approach and one that is more decentralized. There appears to be a willingness on the part of the EWPI to move in this direction.

In fact, the EWPI has an impressive track record in capacity-building, in-country assistance, and population policy work performed outside the CA. For example, the EWPI has worked for a number of years with census and statistics offices in Asia, which has resulted in significant increases in the capabilities of these institutions. These include the National Statistics Office (NSO) in Thailand, the Census Office in India, the NCSO in the Philippines, the Korean BOS, the Pakistan Census Office, and the Malaysian Statistics Office. The EWPI has employed a variety of techniques to build Asian capability, some carried out

in-country and others in Hawaii. These include the summer seminars and other workshops held at the East West Center (EWC), the umbrella organization of which EWPI is a part; meetings of Census Directors and other high level officials in Asia; training workshops in Asia; graduate level training at the EWC and the University of Hawaii; staff exchanges (including short and long-term Asian Fellows at the EWPI); collaborative research in Asian countries with Asian counterparts; and technical assistance, provided both in-country and in Hawaii.

Among the premier policy-relevant activities sponsored by the EWPI are the annual Parliamentarians Seminars, occasional speeches and seminars of visiting dignitaries (the Prime Minister of Thailand was a recent visitor), and publications which highlight policy issues (e.g., the EWPI policy series and articles published in Centerviews).

#### II.1.2 Program Areas

The program areas in the CA were also worked out jointly by the EWPI and AID staff (Article B of the Program Description). Again, the amendments have not changed any of these program areas.

Two years into the project (40 percent complete), the EWPI has made considerable quantitative progress, which AID has acknowledged.

Table I.1.2  
Progress in CA Program Areas

Program Area	Plan	Target:40%	Performance
Tech. Consul.	10 pm*	4 pm*	1.5 pm*
Wkshps & Conf.	13	5.2	7
Work Groups	4	1.6	3
Research	12	5.2	12 (ongoing)
Resource Mat.	Various	Various	Various
Publications	Various	Various	Various

\* personmonth

The one exception is in Technical Consultation, where only 1.5 personmonths of staff time have been charged to the project. The EWPI notes that it has actually provided much more technical consultation than this figure indicates. The latest progress report shows the following:

1. Overseas Travel Funded by AID (2 activities)
2. Overseas Travel Which May be of Interest to AID but Funded by Other Sources (6 activities)
3. Domestic Travel Funded by AID (3 activities)

If these trips were counted, EWPI would also be on target in this program area (see Section II.1.3).

There seems to be some semantic differences, however, between AID and EWPI regarding "Technical Consultation." EWC policy is to "cooperate" with Asian institutions on an equal basis. They use the term "technical cooperation" or "technical consultation" rather than "technical assistance" (TA). EWPI defines "Technical Consultation" very broadly. The latest progress report, for example, includes consultation with Asians regarding research ideas, planning for seminars, and technical assistance in data collection and analysis under this heading. While the CA uses the term "Technical Consultation," AID uses the term "Technical Assistance" in the scope of work for this assessment. TA usually connotes a subset of technical consultation -- in this case, help provided to Asian researchers in solving problems in research design, data collection, analysis, report preparation, etc. EWPI staff have provided this type of consultation under the CA, but it has been limited. EWPI staff have, however, provided TA under other funding arrangements (e.g., in India and Thailand). AID would like to see much more TA provided in the future, especially on site in Asia.

AID is currently satisfied with the six program areas which exist under the project. It believes, however, that these activities would better achieve the CA objective of capacity-building if technical consultation were interpreted in its narrower sense of technical assistance and if efforts were directed to solving problems related to the methodology of research rather than to discussions of broader topics. This adjustment is certainly possible within the current agreement, and the EWPI is willing to discuss with AID strategies for moving in this direction.

### II.1.3 Budget and Expenditures

A positive feature of the EWPI budget and expenditure reports is that they are organized by program areas (called outputs) as well as by line items. The following shows the budgets and expenditures for each of the program areas, as well as staffing and indirect costs.

The overall expenditure rate is on schedule (40 percent

expended in 37 percent of the time). The rate of expenditures for Technical Consulting and Publications are much lower than the overall rate, and research expenditures are somewhat higher. Research expenditures are normally higher at the beginning of a project, however, and conclude prior to the end, while publications costs tend to be lower at the outset and higher toward the end of the project when research reports are completed.

Table II.1.3

EWPI Budget Expenditures

Program/Line	Budget	Expenditures a/o 7/31/85	Percent Expended
Staffing*	\$1,024,250	\$ 364,347	36
I.Tech Cons	48,027	4,847	10
II.Conf/Wkshp	372,358	117,404	32
III.Work Grps	66,683	19,823	30
IV.Research	334,682	194,812	58
V.Resource Mat.	50,000	9,817	20
VI.Publications	104,000	2,355	2
Indirect	700,000	280,197	40
Total	\$2,700,000	\$1,080,761	40

\*See Expenditure Report #16 for a breakdown of staffing expenditures by program area.

The only category therefore that needs further explanation is technical consultation. This has been underspent because few trips have been charged to the agreement (see Section II.1.2). Part of the reason is that EWPI staff have found it difficult and time-consuming to charge travel to the agreement because AID concurrences take so much time. India, as an extreme example, requires 2-3 months lead time. Thus, staff often use other funds because it is more convenient.

It is important to point out that most of the funds in the agreement are for travel, participant costs, some other direct costs (printing, computer time) and support staff (secretarial, computer, administrative, etc.). Almost no funds are spent on professional staff salaries (see Section II.2.1 item 5). Although the EWPI is interested in moving in new directions programmatically, it is clear that this will require additional resources for professional staff time.

AID reimbursement of project expenditures has been slow recently, and this has imposed a burden on the EWPI, which has had to borrow funds from other accounts to pay for project activities. As of July 31, project expenditures exceeded receipts by almost \$42,000. At the time of the consultant's site visit in late August, payment had still not been received.

#### II.1.4 AID Involvement

The cooperative agreement (Article III) calls for "substantial involvement by AID." This is a distinguishing feature of a cooperative agreement, as opposed to a contract or grant. In general, a contract would require the EWPI to carry out a scope of work defined by AID. A grant would permit the EWPI to carry out its own scope of work. A cooperative agreement is a partnership. AID "buys in" to an existing program and has a voice in the planning and conduct of that program in return for its contribution. It appeared that most of the EWPI staff did not understand this distinction. Many spoke of the AID "contract" and expected to be instructed by AID as to what they were to do. AID realizes that EWPI has its program and has no intention of dictating to the EWPI what it should do. That is the EWPI's prerogative. In this particular case, however, AID does have some specific programmatic and regional interests and would be willing to contribute to an EWPI project (or activities) that responded to those interests. Those areas of mutual interest need to be identified and an agreement forged around them.

The involvement of AID (PDD and ASIA/TR) and USAID missions in the project seems to have been limited, although the former project monitor John Chao had significant input into the development of the workscope of the current CA. This may be due, in part, to distance, time differences, AID travel limitations, as well as to a misunderstanding on the part of some EWPI staff of the nature of a cooperative agreement and an unawareness of the importance and value of frequent contacts with AID staff. EWPI staff are definitely willing to make a greater effort to improve communications with AID and the USAIDs. It also appears that AID is willing to become more involved in the project.

### II.1.5 Reports

The agreement calls for four types of reports (Article V): conference/workshop reports; trip reports; quarterly progress reports; and monthly expenditure reports.

The consultant reviewed a selection of conference and trip reports prepared by EWPI staff and found them to be quite informative. Reports follow different formats, however, and are written in different styles. Thus, they lack consistency. One report may be largely descriptive and another analytical. A standard format would help, and the EWPI is interested in developing one.

Since AID probably does not receive all trip and conference reports, but only those to which it contributes funds, it is likely that AID has an incomplete picture of EWPI's activities. For example, a series of recent reports on travel made by EWPI staff to the Philippines shows a much broader involvement of the EWPI in the development of workshops, research and capacity-building than AID might realize, since most of these activities were with the ADB and the International Rice Research Institute. This is not to suggest that all trip reports be sent to AID, but that some mechanism be developed to inform AID of related work not funded by the CA. The addition to the last Progress Report of "Overseas Travel Which May be of Interest to AID but Funded by Other Sources" is an example of the kind of report that might be supplied.

The quarterly progress reports follow a standard format, describing activities under each program area (outputs I-VI). The first four reports were brief (2-3 pages) and sometimes late (reports 1 and 4 were submitted three months after the end of the quarter). The most recent report covers a nine-month period and is more extensive (13 pages). It was clear that EWPI staff intend to submit these reports on time in the future and would appreciate feedback from AID on format as well as content. These reports could become a primary vehicle for improving communications with AID and USAID missions.

The financial reports appear to have been submitted monthly, as required. An attractive feature of these reports is the format, which shows expenditures by program area (outputs) as well as line items (see Section II.1.3). The report also shows the line item budget, funding to date, encumbrances, expenditures, and the remaining balance -- all on one page. Two other bits of information that would be of use to AID would be the Program Area budgets and balances, and percentages (percent of line item and program area budget expended).

#### II.1.6 Evaluation

The agreement calls for an annual management review and two comprehensive external evaluations. This assessment is the first of the external evaluations. The consultant did not determine if the annual management reviews have been conducted or if they have been useful. However, given the concerns AID has with the EWPI project, it would be important to make sure these are held in the future. In fact, more frequent (quarterly or semi-annual) reviews might be programmed to improve communications and ensure agreement between AID and EWPI on the direction of the EWPI project.

#### II.1.7 Key Personnel

Two key personnel are identified in the agreement, Dr. Lee-Jay Cho (principal investigator) and Dr. Robert Gardner (co-principal investigator). However, no mention is made in the agreement (or budget) of the time they will devote to the project. Financial reports indicate that neither is charging time to the project. Also, Dr. Gardner is on leave for a year. The EWPI believes that a replacement for Dr. Gardner should be found soon. It would also seem appropriate for AID to allocate funds to cover a portion of that person's salary so that he or she can devote adequate time to directing the project over the next two years.

#### II.1.8 Standard Provisions

No assessment was made of compliance with the standard provisions.

#### II.1.9 Conclusions and Recommendations

The EWPI is complying with the terms of the cooperative agreement and the Institute is willing to redirect some of the CA activities to increase responsiveness to AID's priority concerns. The EWPI has demonstrated its ability and willingness to carry out the types of activities of interest to AID through work that has been supported from non-AID sources. However, for this redirection to occur, communication between EWPI and AID will have to be increased to clarify the nature of the relationship, identify program activities of mutual interest, develop strategies for carrying out these activities, agree on content that is mutually acceptable, plan future activities of joint interest, and develop procedures for improving communications with USAID.

missions and other DDD cooperating agencies. This will require a commitment on the part of AID to spend more time with EWPI officials and staff over the next year. It will also require the appointment of an EWPI project director with sufficient time dedicated to the CA to ensure that communication is carried out and agreed upon changes are implemented.

## II.2 Staff Qualifications, Expertise and Areas of Interest

### II.2.1 Questions in Assignment Scope of Work

This section responds to questions in the assignment scope of work regarding the qualifications, expertise and areas of interest of EWPI professional staff.

1) What are the qualifications and areas of expertise of EWPI's professional staff? How do these fit with AID's and Asian LDC needs in the areas of population policy and family planning programs?

There is no doubt that the EWPI professional staff is highly qualified, competent, and hard working. Appendix D, the "Inventory of EWPI Staff," lists 16 core staff by academic degree, substantive areas of interest, and country expertise. This (and supplementary) information provides the basis for the following summary:

Academic discipline: (15 Ph.D.s, 1 Dr.PH)

Demography (including sociology with an emphasis on demography): 7\*

Economics: 4

Geography: 2

Biostatistics: 2

Sociology: 1

Social Psychology: 1

\* Includes Dr. Lee-Jay Cho.

Substantive Areas of Interest (information on Dr. Cho was not included in the list provided by the EWPI):

Demography

Demographic estimation and analysis: 4

Migration: 3

Fertility, mortality, nuptiality: 2

Economic demography: 2

Other: population growth, labor force, urbanization,  
aging, development: 4

#### Family Planning

Family Planning Program evaluation, demographic  
evaluation of FPP, evaluation of IEC programs: 4

Family planning contraceptive use, method choice: 3

#### Determinants of Fertility

Value of and sex preference for children: 3

Fertility determinants: 2

Adolescent sexuality: 1

#### Methods

Biostatistics: 2

Household projection models: 2

Analysis techniques: multivariate, microdemographic,  
social science impact: 3

Other: computers, survey design: 2

While these data should not be viewed as definitive, the general pattern is probably indicative of EWPI staff expertise and interests. The staff is very strong in demography and demographic analysis, and they have been particularly active with registrars and census offices. The EWPI's prime focus is in the area of demographic estimation and analysis. This is an area of great interest to AID, and one where the EWPI's and AID's interest coincide.

A number of the staff are also interested in family planning program evaluation, contraceptive use and determinants of fertility. These are also areas of interest to AID. However, the staff generally approach these issues from a demographic perspective. There is limited expertise in programmatic and operational research and evaluation, although the EWPI is

interested in adding this capability.

Several of the staff are interested in population policy issues, but to date these have been in areas that are of secondary interest to AID (migration, labor force, aging, urbanization). EWPI staff expertise in the policy implications of population growth and the consequences of population policies is limited. Again, the EWPI is interested in adding this area to its portfolio, and several of the current staff have the academic training to move into this area, if they wish.

2) Does the staff have experience in providing technical assistance (as opposed to research) in Asian countries, particularly in population policy and program areas? What assistance has the EWPI staff provided in these areas over the past several years?

The following summary of staff experience in Asian and Pacific countries is also drawn from the Staff Inventory (and supplementary information) supplied by the EWPI. This chart indicates countries where EWPI staff have been residents, have conducted field research (i.e., have collected and/or analyzed data on site), and have provided on-site technical assistance to Asian researchers. Again, the figures should not be taken as definitive (for example, staff activities in East Asia are underreported), but they do reveal a pattern in relation to the AID priority countries.

Country Expertise

<u>Country</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Field Res.</u>	<u>Technical Asst.</u>
Japan			1
Korea	6	6	6
Taiwan			1
Malaysia	2	1	3
Singapore			1
Pacific Is.		2	
<u>AID Priority Countries</u>			
Philippines	3	6	2
Thailand	2	2	3
Indonesia*		1	3
Burma			1
Sri Lanka		1	1
Bangladesh*			1
Nepal			1
India*			2
Pakistan*	1	1	1

\* High priority countries for AID

Staff experience has focused on East Asia and Southeast Asia (particularly the Philippines and Thailand). Experience has been more limited in other AID priority countries, especially in South Asia.

It is clear that the staff does have experience in providing technical assistance in Asian countries. However, much of this was in demographic analysis. Some technical assistance has been provided in family planning program evaluation, and the EWPI is planning to provide more in the future, particularly in India. Technical assistance in population policy has been very limited, although the staff often have informally discussed the policy implications of their research with their Asian colleagues.

Much of the technical assistance noted was provided by a long-term fellow, Dr. Rele, when he was with United Nation's Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Dr. Palmore also accounts for technical assistance in a number of countries.

3) How does the EWPI market its skills and service to Asian institutions and to AID? How can EWPI improve their marketing?

EWPI staff rely heavily on personal contacts in key institutions. Over the years the EWPI has built excellent relations with a number of census and statistical offices, and the EWPI has cooperative agreements with a number of Asian institutions (e.g., the International Institute of Population Studies, Bombay, and the Population Commission in Nepal). Some staff also have developed relations with population and family planning programs. Contacts and activities with these organizations do not appear to be extensive, however. Staff also have contracts and contacts with other donors (ADB and UNFPA, for example) and through them with a number of Asian institutions (e.g., the Indonesian School of Public Health). Contacts with USAID missions are episodic. Staff sometimes call on the USAID population officer when in country, but this is not the general rule.

It does not appear that the EWPI "markets" its skills as much as staff work out project ideas (research proposals, workshops and conference plans) with colleagues in a selected number of Asian institutions. USAID missions generally view the EWPI as technically excellent but limited in scope, involvement and marketing, especially when compared with other institutions in the region, such as The Population Council, Research Triangle Institute (RTI), Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) and International Training in Health (INTRAH).

Nevertheless, many of the USAID missions would welcome more EWPI involvement and technical assistance, and several have suggested that EWPI send staff to the missions to discuss and

define research, technical assistance and training roles for the EWPI.

4) Does the staff keep AID/W and the missions informed of their technical assistance activities even when the activities are not supported under the cooperative agreement?

Communication with AID/W and the missions has been spotty. Several missions are not at all well informed of EWPI activities. No formal procedures have been developed to keep AID/W and the USAIDs informed, although the EWPI has begun to include in its progress reports information on technical consultations not funded by AID. Feedback from AID on the value of this information would be very helpful to EWPI.

5) What portion of EWPI's staff time is charged to various activities (e.g., technical assistance, workshops, research) under the cooperative agreement? What portion of the activities are funded through project sources as opposed to appropriated sources?

Virtually none of the professional staff's time is charged to the agreement. The budget information provided in the appendix shows that salaries were only budgeted for an Administrative Officer (50 percent), Data Analysts (one at 100 percent, one at 50 percent), Census Forum Editor (30 percent), Program Officer (100 percent) and Secretary (100 percent). No time was budgeted for any of the 16 research staff or the two key personnel listed in the CA.

Although no data were collected on the exact proportion of activities funded with AID monies, none of the project activities are supported completely by the agreement. In most cases, project funds are used for travel and per diem for staff and workshop/conference participants. AID funds often pay for only a few of the participants at EWPI workshops. Again, AID is contributing to EWPI activities through this agreement, it is not supporting the total costs of any of them.

6) What untapped institutional and staff capabilities exist that could be of benefit to AID/W, AID missions and Asian institutions?

It is important to realize that all of the current staff at the EWPI are overcommitted. Most have teaching responsibilities and a number are only part-time at the EWPI (of the core research staff, four have joint appointments with the University of Hawaii and are 50 percent time at EWPI, and two are 75 percent time). Without adding staff it will be impossible for the EWPI to take on additional responsibilities.

Unfortunately, the situation at the School of Public Health is such that use of that institution's staff and resources is unlikely in the foreseeable future. There are faculty at the University of Hawaii and staff at the other EWC institutes who might be available on a short-term basis to work with AID. There are also a few free-lance consultants and consulting firms in Hawaii that might be of service. However, there was no time to explore these possibilities in any detail.

The Office of Public Affairs at the EWC is very interested in publicizing EWPI activities and is a potential resource worth tapping. Similarly, the Resource Center and computer staffs at the EWPI are excellent resources which could play significant roles in support of EWPI expansion into policy and programmatic areas.

### II.2.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

The EWPI professional research staff is highly qualified, competent and hard working in their areas of professional interest. Although there are areas of overlap in terms of EWPI/AID interests, it is clear that EWPI staff are more inclined toward demographic research than policy and programmatic research. Some EWPI staff are very interested in the latter areas, but additional staff will have to be added if EWPI is to increase its efforts in this area since the CA provides no direct support for EWPI research staff, and all staff are currently over-committed. Ideally, these staff would have experience and interest in developing project activities in South Asia, which would complement the current geographic experience of the EWPI staff.

As noted previously, EWPI communication with and marketing to USAIDs in the region has been very limited. Staff are interested in and willing to improve communications and AID could play a catalytic role in bringing this about.

### II.3. Appropriateness of Current Workscope

#### II.3.1 Questions in Assignment Scope of Work

- 1) What is the relation of the current workscope to the needs of Asian countries and AID Missions in the areas of population policy and family planning programs? What is the relation of the workscope to staff experience and interests? What is the relation of the workscope to the EWPI's mandate? How do the activities funded under the Cooperative Agreement relate to the activities performed using appropriated and other funds?

The overall objective of the project appears to address the needs and interests of both the Asian countries and USAID missions. However, the program areas do not address some of the principal needs. For example, several missions reported that they would like to see more involvement of the EWPI in their programs in three areas: joint research, in-country training, and technical assistance. Specifically, they mentioned (i) joint research with host country investigators, (ii) in-country training in research and evaluation methods, and (iii) technical assistance and training in population planning, monitoring, statistics, curriculum development and census planning and analysis. AID has identified several areas of mutual interest to AID and EWPI: technical assistance, demographic training, applied research, assistance for the 1990 round of censuses, evaluation of population policies, and support for Parliamentary Conferences on population and development.

The current project also focuses on East Asia and two countries in Southeast Asia (Thailand and the Philippines), rather than AID's high priority countries in South Asia -- (although the EWPI is currently developing a major technical assistance project in India).

It is important to note again that the current project is part of a larger EWPI program, and that the cooperative agreement contributes to only a portion of that program. The activities funded under the cooperative agreement are not separate and independent, nor are any of the EWPI's activities supported completely through this agreement. Also, AID funds do not support a number of priority EWPI activities, such as projects in China, research in the Pacific islands, studies on migration and aging, and the Parliamentarians Conferences. These activities are important to the EWPI and will continue with or without AID support.

The EWPI is very interested in responding to AID's priorities within the workscope of this project, and is ready to discuss appropriate revisions that could be made to that workscope.

2) How are program activities selected? What has been the role of AID/W, USAID's and LDCs in developing the workscope and in selecting specific activities (i.e., how are the priorities of the program set and by whom)?

The workscope was developed by the EWPI and AID staff and incorporated in the EWPI biannual "Program Plan and Budget Request," which is submitted every two years to the Department of State for approval. The specific project activities have often reflected individual staff and EWPI institutional interests. AID/W appears to have had a limited role in the development of

specific project activities, and the USAID missions have had very little input. A number of USAID missions are interested in utilizing the EWPI's services, however, and would be receptive to strategy discussions of how this could best be worked into the cooperative agreement.

3) Is the current set of activities feasible given resource constraints? What portion of the activities specified in the cooperative agreement have been completed (and were they completed on time)? Is the staff comfortable with the tasks outlined in the cooperative agreement? How would the staff revise the workscope to increase the fit between project objectives and LDC and AID needs?

In general, the current set of activities would appear to be feasible, given that they are not entirely dependent on AID support. The project has been underway for almost two years and is on schedule in most program areas (see Section II.1.2). Most of the staff do not view the cooperative agreement as a separate project, but as a contribution to an overall EWPI program. Further, not all staff work on cooperative agreement activities, since their areas of interest do not coincide with AID's current priorities. Some of these staff would be interested in receiving AID support, for example, for studies in the Pacific Islands, on migration, or aging. However, most understand and accept that AID has its own priorities and that it can only support activities that fall within those areas.

EWPI staff do not believe it is their responsibility to suggest how the project could be revised to become more responsive to AID's needs. There may be several reasons for this. First, none of the staff has this role (as noted in Section II.1.7, none of the professional staff is paid from project funds and no time for a project director has been built into the agreement). Second, the project constitutes a small portion of the overall EWPI program, not the dominant portion. Thus, the staff believe that if AID wants to change the locus of its project, then AID should propose the changes it wants. Third, the staff is not as familiar with AID and USAID mission objectives, priorities and procedures as is AID itself. Thus, it prefers to react to suggestions from AID rather than to propose changes. In sum, EWPI is generally receptive to AID's interests and is willing to revise the project accordingly, but prefers and expects that AID will take the initiative in proposing those changes.

### 11.3.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

The EWPI is definitely interested in modifying the workscope of the current CA to fit AID priorities better. However, this

will require a dialogue between AID and EWPI to identify and agree upon mutually acceptable modifications. Staffing and resource constraints will need to be addressed, and AID should be prepared to consider augmenting and/or reprogramming current resources to enable the EWPI to carry out a modified scope of work.

#### II.4. Coordination with Other PDD Cooperating Agencies

##### II.4.1 Questions in Assignment Scope of Work

1) What is the relationship of EWPI's work to that of other PDD cooperating agencies? Is there overlap between the activities supported by EWPI and those supported by other Policy Division CAs, particularly BuGen, INPLAN and DDD/Westinghouse? If so, how can the areas of overlap be minimized?

2) How can Coordination between EWPI and other PDD CAs be improved?

Currently, there is little coordination or overlap. This may be due, in part, to distance and different interests. There is no resistance to collaboration, but collaboration among contractors is difficult to achieve on a voluntary basis. There is often no incentive or mechanism in the scope of work to facilitate it. Coordination and collaboration seem to work best when they are built into the planning phase of a new activity and the government CTO takes the lead in structuring the workscopes of the collaborating institutions to require coordination on specific activities.

##### II.4.2 Conclusions

EWPI is willing to collaborate with other DDD cooperating agencies, but AID/W will probably have to take the initiative to bring this about.

### III. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

#### III.1 Question in Assignment Scope of Work

How should the current workscope be modified to make it more focused as well as policy and program relevant? How can the cooperative agreement be made more responsive to AID/W and mission needs?

First of all, it is important that both parties (AID and EWPI) clarify the nature of their relationship through the cooperative agreement. Not all of the EWPI's program is of interest to AID, and not all of AID's priorities are of interest to EWPI. However, there is a great area of mutual interest. The cooperative agreement is a mechanism which allows both organizations to work together in these areas.

Second, EWPI is currently examining its overall program and discussing with trusted consultants where it should be going over the next decade. AID should be aware of this since there may be directions that EWPI is contemplating that AID may be willing to support.

Third, it seems that the time is ripe for AID and EWPI to work out a revised scope of work for the current cooperative agreement. Both sides seem to be waiting for the other to take the initiative. There appears to be enough concordance of interests to begin a reprogramming exercise immediately.

Fourth, EWPI's strength is in demographic data collection and analysis. This is an area of great interest to AID and should continue to receive AID support. However, these activities could be linked more specifically to policy and programmatic applications.

Fifth, AID is interested in modifying the agreement to focus more specifically on the following:

- o Policy and program-relevant research;
- o Capacity-building (more technical assistance, training, and collaborative research in Asia);
- o Dissemination to policymakers, planners and program managers;
- o High-priority countries: India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

EWPI is interested in moving into these areas, but would need to augment its staff to do so. It would also need to modify the scope of work of the current agreement. It is willing to do both.

### III.2 Suggested Modifications to the Scope of Work

The following is a broad outline of a modified program for the cooperative agreement.

#### III.2.1. Policy- and Program-Relevant Research

A component on policy and program implications could be added to many of the current research projects, as well as to related activities (seminars, working groups, publications). This would require a reorientation of some of these activities, but would be a relatively simple and inexpensive way to make current activities more policy- and program-relevant. A component of this kind was added to the recent seminar on contraceptive method choice. Although this produced some interesting discussion, the papers presented at the seminar had not been oriented toward policy and program implications. Thus, it would be important to build this emphasis into research and other activities from the outset.

New policy- and program-relevant research could also be added to the current scope of work by reprogramming current activities. Four categories of research would seem to be particularly appropriate.

##### o Policy-oriented Research

Multi-sectoral: studies of the consequences of population growth and distribution on various development sectors (agriculture, housing, education, etc.) and the implications for development policies;

Population: studies of the consequences of population growth and distribution policies (or lack thereof) and the implications for future policies.

##### o Program-oriented Research

Evaluation: analysis and evaluation of population and family planning programs; development and refinement of methods for assessing the impact of policies and programs on population growth and distribution;

Operations Research: applied research to examine problems in service delivery systems, followed by development and then testing of alternative solutions.

### III.2.2 Capacity-Building

o Seminars and Working Groups: The two remaining Summer Seminars (scheduled for June of 1986 and 1987) offer opportunities for capacity-building workshops in policy analysis, program evaluation and operations research in addition to demographic subjects. Two working groups have been held to train Asian participants in fertility estimation techniques and household projection models. Working groups could be scheduled in the future to include program evaluation, policy analysis and operations research.

o Curriculum Development: Although the cooperative agreement does not support academic training of Asian students (this is often paid for directly by the USAIDs), it may be appropriate to add support for faculty development of policy analysis, program evaluation and operations research curricula and materials. The curricula could also be adapted for use in Asian academic institutions and used to develop short-term training courses which could be held in Asia.

o Workshops in Asia: EWPI staff could organize and conduct skill-building workshops in Asia in their specialty areas. Two types of workshops could be developed. One could be regional, with participants drawn from a number of countries. Another could be country-specific, with participants drawn from the host country or a region of that country. Travel costs would obviously be much higher for the former than the latter. However, the USAIDs might be willing to support participant costs for both types.

o Collaborative research is another way to build capacity. EWPI staff have a good track record of collaborative research and should be encouraged to undertake collaborative research in those areas of interest to AID, with most of the work conducted in the host country.

o Institutional Development: EWPI has had a good deal of success in developing institutional capability among census offices and registrars. Suggestions have been made that they identify a limited number of Asian population institutions in AID priority countries as focal points. Institution-developing activities could include faculty exchange, resident fellows at the EWPI, joint workshops, collaborative research, on-site technical assistance, skill-building workshops at the Asian institutions, joint publications, etc. This seems to be an appropriate activity for cooperative agreement support, and the EWPI has experience in carrying out all of these types of activities through non-AID-funded projects.

o Technical Assistance: EWPI staff should also be encouraged to increase on-site technical assistance to Asian researchers in those areas of particular interest to AID. The dual purpose of this assistance should be to provide the assistance needed to resolve technical problems while helping Asian counterparts learn the skills needed to resolve similar problems in the future.

### III.2.3 Dissemination to Policymakers, Planners and Program Administrators

o Workshops and Conferences: Several of the workshops listed in the original scope of work are aimed at policymakers and should be retained. These include conferences on The Interrelations between Fertility and Mortality; Comparative Analyses of Population Policies; research findings on Health, Nutrition and Fertility; and a workshop on Management of Family Planning Programs. It would be appropriate for AID/W and the USAIDs in Asia to become involved in the planning of these workshops at an early stage to ensure that they meet AID's, as well as EWPI's objectives.

o Workshops and Conferences in Asia: The EWPI should also consider holding one or more of these conferences in Asia, preferably in one of the priority AID countries where an EWPI institution building effort is planned. If this is not possible, future workshops and seminars should be so scheduled.

o Publications: EWPI staff have already concluded that they should make some of their publications more appealing to policymakers and program managers. Some of their ideas are: expanding the audience for the Asian Census Forum, producing one-page summaries of the "Paper Series" for broader distribution (see Appendix E), and preparing policy briefs (4 pages) drawn from research reports and conference proceedings. In addition, Bryant Robey, EWC Public Affairs Officer, has a keen interest in disseminating the research findings of the EWC institutes to broader audiences. He is interested in working with the media (e.g., the Asian Wall Street Journal) to reach the educated general public. Centerviews, the EWC publication (with a mailing list of 15,000), will now be published monthly and will include research articles. Not only does this reach all EWC alumni in Asia (see Appendix F), but articles are often picked up by the media and reprinted. Robey has a special interest in the EWPI because of his demography background, and is looking for ways to disseminate EWPI research findings to policymakers, for example, with basic fact sheets or handouts written in laymen's terms. All of these activities correspond to AID's interests and deserve AID support.

o Resource Center: The Resource Center at the Institute has acquired the materials it had planned, and will only require AID support in the future for a librarian to work with research staff on AID-related projects and to conduct literature searches for Asian scholars conducting research in areas supported by the cooperative agreement. However, if the EWPI becomes more involved in policy analysis, program evaluation and operations research, there will be a need to build up the Center's documents in this area, and to continue to provide computerized searches for relevant material. This is a modest budget item which deserves AID support.

#### III.2.4 High Priority Countries

The EWPI has devoted a good deal of its attention to East Asia (Korea, Japan, Taiwan, China) and the emerging countries in Southeast Asia (Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines). Some staff have taken an interest in South Asia (notably India and Pakistan). AID should encourage and provide support to the EWPI staff to devote more attention to its nine priority countries (see Section II.2.1, item 2) in particular the three high priority South Asia countries (Pakistan, India and Bangladesh).

#### III.3. A Strategy for Carrying out a Modified Scope of Work

If the workscope outlined above were to be adopted, several planning steps would have to be carried out.

##### III.3.1 Preliminary Activities

###### o Appointment of a project director

First, EWPI should designate one of its senior staff as Project Director (or Principal Investigator or Project Coordinator). This person should be adequately funded by AID so that he or she can devote enough time to ensure that project activities are properly planned, conducted and evaluated.

###### o EWPI visits to USAID missions

Once a Project Director is designated, negotiations should begin between AID and EWPI. As part of this effort, EWPI staff should schedule visits to all of AID's nine priority countries to meet with USAID staff and key population institutions to identify needs that EWPI can help address.

### III.3.2 Revision of Scope of Work

#### o Identification of additional resources

Since AID does not support any of the current activities in the cooperative agreement completely, the negotiations should also clearly outline AID's contributions. It is likely that new activities cannot be added unless more resources are made available and/or some currently planned activities are deleted. EWPI should be particularly careful not to overcommit its staff to additional activities. Some EWPI staff are very interested in the latter areas, but additional staff will have to be added if EWPI is to increase its efforts in this area since the CA provides no direct support for EWPI research staff, and all staff are currently overcommitted. Ideally, these staff would have experience and interest in developing project activities in South Asia, which would complement the current geographic experience of the EWPI staff. Potential sources other than the agreement should also be considered and explored. These might include contracts with USAIDs to provide technical assistance, conduct research, provide training, etc. (the contract being negotiated in India is a good example); contracts or agreements with other donors with complementary interests (UNFPA, Asian Development Bank, e.g.); USAID bilateral funds available for participant training; and competitive regional contracts.

#### o Specification of target countries, institutions and groups, and development of capacity-building strategies

The purpose of the modified agreement should be carefully defined, perhaps identifying the countries, target groups, and types of capacity-building that will fall within the scope of work.

#### o Interrelationship of project components

The relationship between the overall purpose and the specific program activities to be supported by the agreement should be described clearly. There should also be a clear interrelationship among the activities. For example, technical assistance should be related to collaborative research, and conferences should draw from or contribute to related research. If a small number of Asian institutions is selected for institutional development, the individual activities to be carried out with these institutions should be interrelated and be part of a comprehensive (but not grandiose) institution-building strategy.

### III.3.3 Work Plan

#### o Development

Once the agreement has been accepted, a detailed work plan should be developed by EWPI staff and submitted to AID for concurrence. The plan could describe the activities to be conducted over the coming year, with details provided for the activities which have been programmed for the upcoming quarter.

#### o Updating

The work plan should be updated and extended each quarter so that it always covers the next twelve months, with detailed plans provided for the next quarter. The work plan should include a schedule for periodic meetings with AID and USAID missions. Progress reports should be keyed to the tasks described in the work plans and quarterly or semi-annual reviews should also be scheduled to ensure close monitoring of progress by both EWPI and AID. These reviews should not only be used to assess progress, but to agree to modifications in the work scope that seem appropriate and to identify opportunities for collaboration with other AID cooperating agencies.

#### o Development of a scope of work for an ensuing cooperative agreement

Development of a scope of work for an ensuing cooperative agreement should be much easier if these procedures are followed, since needs and progress will be periodically assessed and planning will always be at least one year ahead.

**APPENDIX A**  
**Schedule of Appointments**

APPENDIX A

Schedule of Appointments

Revision #4  
August 30, 1985

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS  
FOR  
DR. JACK REYNOLDS, AID CONSULTANT

Monday, August 26, 1985

9:00 a.m.	Seminar on Contraceptive Method Choice	Jefferson Hall Asia Room
9:30 a.m.	Introductory meeting with Lee-Jay Cho, EWPI Director	Burns (JAB) 2007
10:30 a.m.	Meeting with Susan Palmore and Morley Gren and tour of EWPI	JAB 2006
12:00 noon	Lunch with Lee-Jay Cho, Susan Palmore and Keith Adamson	
2:30 p.m.	Reynolds briefing of EWPI staff on his US/AID scope of work	JAB 2012
3:30 p.m.	Briefing by EWPI program area leaders on EWPI program areas	JAB 2012
6:30 p.m.	Orientation dinner with Contraceptive Method Choice Seminar participants	Maple Garden Restaurant

Tuesday, August 27, 1985

9:00 a.m.	Meeting with John Cool	4585 Kahala Ave.
10:40 a.m.	Contraceptive Method Choice Seminar	Asia Room
1:45 p.m.	Peter C. Smith	JAB 2074
2:30 p.m.	James Palmore	JAB 2059
3:00 p.m.	J. R. Rele	JAB 2077
3:30 p.m.	Peter Pirie	JAB 2027

Wednesday, August 28, 1985

8:10 a.m.	Richard Lee	JAB 2042
8:45 a.m.	Harka Gurung	JAB 2041
9:10 a.m.	Chai Bin Park	JAB 37-4

9:45 a.m.	Fred Arnold Minja Choe	JAB 2061
11:15 a.m.	Minja Choe, Victoria Ho, and computer staff: development of micro-computer programs and in-country training	JAB 2012
12:00 noon	Lunch with Peter Smith, Minja Choe, and Victoria Ho	
2:00 p.m.	Meeting with Linda Martin, Andrew Mason and John Bauer: economic development and human resources	JAB 2012
3:15 p.m.	Griffith Feeney	JAB 37-2
3:30 p.m.	Contraceptive Method Choice Seminar	Asia Room

Thursday, August 29, 1985

8:30 a.m.	Robert Retherford	JAB 2070
9:15 a.m.	Alice Harris and Resource Materials Collection staff	JAB 2012
9:45 a.m.	Bryant Robey, Linda Martin, and Susan Palmore: Dissemination to Policy Makers	JAB 1069
10:15 a.m.	James T. Fawcett	JAB 2058
11:30 a.m.	Susan Palmore	JAB 2006
12:00 noon	Contraceptive Method Choice Seminar	Asia Room
1:00 p.m.	Lunch with S. Mitra	
2:00 p.m.	Contraceptive Method Choice Seminar	Asia Room
3:00 p.m.	Murray Chapman	JAB 2051
3:30 p.m.	Sandra Ward: publications	JAB 2085
4:00 p.m.	Griffith Feeney, Robert Rethford, Bryant Robey, Fred Arnold and Sandra Ward: Asian and Pacific Census Forum	JAB 2012

Friday, August 30, 1985

8:30 a.m.	Preparation of draft report	JAB 2044
10:00 a.m.	Roy Smith	
12:00 noon	Lunch with Lee-Jay Cho and others	
2:00 p.m.	Review of report with Lee-Jay Cho and others	JAB 2007/2012

SMP242/mmc

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**APPENDIX B**

**Budget and Expenditure Data**

APPENDIX B

Budget and Expenditure Data

EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE  
 Cooperative Agreement DPE-301 -00-3069-00 Monthly Status of Funds Report  
 As of July 31, 1985 1/

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	Contract Budget	Funding to Date	Overseas Technical Consultation I	Conferences Workshops II	Working Groups III	Data Processing Evaluation & Analysis IV	PMC V	Pub's VI	Total Expenditures Outputs I thru VI	Disbursements and Commitments	Grand Total	DIFFERENCE
Salaries & Wages	868009.00	295873.00	.00	40554.83	20987.26	203960.05	37186.79	26600.07	329289.00	.00	329289.00	-33416.00
Fringe Benefits	156241.00	32501.00	.00	2805.4	2523.03	22700.58	1254.93	5774.33	35058.33	.00	35058.33	-2477.3
Travel	376640.00	96145.00	4047.38	56585.26	6204.05	26276.03	3.72	.00	93916.44	50950.00	144866.44	-40721.4
Consultants	12000.00	3528.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3528.00
Participant Costs	222110.00	266029.00	.00	55849.26	10258.71	126320.92	7763.61	.00	200192.50	31064.24 2/	231256.74	34772.2
Subcontracts	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Other Direct Costs	365000.00	75474.00	.00	4968.91	3359.89	42215.38	2053.41	2354.71	54952.30	5140.68	60092.98	15381.3
Equipment	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	2000000.00	769630.00	4047.38	160763.72	43332.94	421472.96	48262.46	34729.11	713408.57	87154.92	800563.49	-30933.3
Indirect Costs	700000.00	269370.00	1696.58	56267.30	15166.53	147515.54	16891.86	12155.19	249693.00	30504.22 2/	280197.22	-10827.3
TOTAL COST	2700000.00	1039000.00	6543.96	217031.02	58499.47	568988.50	65154.32	46884.30	963101.57	117659.14	1080760.71	-41760.3

1/Expenditures are reported by output and budgetary line item; encumbrances (unliquidated obligations) and commitments (unencumbered participant awards) by budgetary line item only.

2/Committed but not encumbered.

3/Includes projected overhead for: a) unliquidated encumbrances totalling \$56,090.68, and b) signed participant awards not yet encumbered earmarking \$31,064.24 through September 30, 1985.

SCHEDULE - PROPOSED BUDGET

October 1, 1983 - January 31, 1988

1. Salaries	\$ 868,009.00
2. Fringe Benefits	156,241.00
3. Travel & Transportation	376,640.00
4. Consultants	12,000.00
5. Participant Costs	222,110.00
6. Subcontracts	0.00
7. Other Direct Costs	365,000.00
8. Equipment	0.00
9. Overhead	<u>700,000.00</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$2,700,000.00</u></u>

<sup>1</sup> Includes staff travel (\$48,027) plus participant travel (\$328,613).

<sup>2</sup> Overhead is established at 35% of total direct costs less subcontracts. Based on audit performed by The Cognizant Agency, USIA, in March 1983.

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STAFFING

August 1, 1983 - September 30, 1987

<u>Title</u>	<u>Total Salary &amp; Fringe Benefits</u>	<u>Person Months</u>
Administrative Officer - 50%	\$ 84,284.41	26
Data Analyst I - 100%	201,632.06	52
Data Analyst II - 50%	91,198.15	26
Census Forum Editor - 30%	46,031.94	15.6
Program Officer - 100%	168,468.79	52
Secretary I - 100%	86,638.85	52
Temporary, Casual, Student Help	<u>189,754.80</u>	<u>104</u>
Total Salaries <sup>3</sup>	<u>\$ 868,009.00</u>	
Fringe @ 18% <sup>4</sup>	<u>156,241.00</u>	
Total Salary and Fringe	<u>\$1,024,250.00</u>	<u>327.6</u>

<sup>3</sup> Includes base salary plus 20% COLA rate and 4% incremental increase established November 16, 1982.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated at: 18% of base salaries and COLA.

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SUMMARY-DIRECT COSTS

1. Staffing (Salary and Fringe Benefits)	\$1,024,250.00
2. Output I	48,027.00
3. Output II	372,358.00
4. Output III	66,683.00
5. Output IV	334,682.00
6. Output V	50,000.00
7. Output VI	<u>104,000.00</u>
TOTAL	\$2,000,000.00

**APPENDIX C**

**FTE (Full Time Equivalent) Research Associates**

APPENDIX C

Full-Time Equivalent Research Associates

NO	INCUMBENT	TOTAL	FTE	FTE	APPT	APPT	APPTS
			75%	100%	50%	100%	
			SEPT-MAY	JUNE-AUG	SEPT-MAY		JULY-APR
600	DR. LEE JAY CHO	1					
614	DR. GRIFFITH H. FOLEY	1					
627	DR. ROBERT RETHIERSON	1					
630	DR. PETER SHITIK	1					
637	DR. FRED ARNOLD	1					
645	DR. JAMES FAWCETT	1					
614	DR. ANDREW HAYSON	.80	.50	.25			
629	DR. ROBERT GARDNER	1					
666	DR. LINDA MARTIN	.91	.50	.25			
636	DR. CHI-HSIEH TUAN	1					
615	DR. JAMES PALMORE	.54			.37		.17
623	DR. MURRAY CHARHAN	.54			.37		.17
626	DR. CHAI BIN PARK	.54			.37		.17
627	DR. PETER MIAIT	.54			.37		.17

TOTAL FTE RESEARCH ASS: 11.78

two months summer overload

**APPENDIX D**  
**Inventory of EWPI Staff**

APPENDIX D

Inventory of EWPI Staff

<u>Name</u>	<u>Substantive Areas of Expertise</u>	<u>Country Expertise</u>
Arnold, Fred (PhD Economics)	value of children, migration, fertility determinants, sex preference for children	<u>Thailand</u> : resident advisor to National Statistical Office (1974-76) and periodic technical assistance to NSO on fertility estimates and population projections for development plans. <u>Philippines</u> : field studies of immigration to the United States, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Philippines. Starting field study of economic impact of labor migration to the Middle East.
Bauer, John (PhD Economics)	economic demography, population growth and the labor force, development	<u>Sri Lanka</u> : research on demographic impact of Mahaweli development scheme. <u>Malaysia</u> : Nuptiality behavior
Bulatao, Rudolfo (PhD Sociology)	fertility determinants, determinants of contraceptive method, family planning program	<u>Philippines</u> : teaching and research. <u>Southeast Asia</u> : SEAPRAP program committee; regional survey projects.
Chapman, Murray (PhD Geography)	migration, urbanization, microdemographic analysis	<u>Pacific Islands</u> : research on migration and the policy implications of population movements in the pacific island nations (notably Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Fiji).
Choe, Minja (PhD Biostatistics)	computer specialist, biostatistics, demographic estimation	<u>Korea</u> : demographic estimation from census and survey data. Consultant to Korean Institute for Population and Health. <u>U.N.</u> : work on computer programs for personal computers for demographic analysis.
Fawcett, James (PhD Social Psychology)	value of children, migration	<u>Thailand</u> : Population Council representative (1965-69). <u>East &amp; Southeast Asia</u> : Population Council regional representative (1974-78).

Fawcett, James (continued)		<u>Philippines</u> : field studies of migration and immigration to the U.S. <u>Singapore</u> : book on Singapore's population policies.
Feeney, Griffith (PhD Demography)	demographic estimation	<u>General</u> : coordinator for AID project (1977-81) on demographic data collection and analysis in Asia.
Gardner, Robert (PhD Demography)	migration	<u>Pakistan</u> : teaching demographic methods at Central Statistical Organization. <u>Philippines</u> : field work for study of Asian migration to the U.S. <u>Nepal</u> : coordination of intern program between Population Commission and EWPI.
Martin, Linda (PhD Economics)	population aging, household projection models	<u>Philippines</u> : research on rural labor markets and fertility. <u>General</u> : co-ordinator of annual population seminars for Asian parliamentarians
Mason, Andrew (PhD Economics)	economic consequences of population growth, household projection models	<u>Philippines Bank</u> : economic evaluations of population health and education projects supported by the Asian Development Bank.
Palmore, James (PhD Sociology)	family planning evaluation, demographic estimation, demographic survey design, and analysis, population information, education, and communication strategies and evaluation, multivariate analysis of demographic data	<u>Malaysia</u> : periodic advisor to the National Population and Family Development Board (formerly the National Family Planning Board) and the Department of Statistics, beginning in 1965 with the Malaysian Family Life Survey (a national KAP survey) and most recently in the questionnaire design for the 1984 Survey of Population and Family Development. <u>India</u> : consultant on the "Communication needs Assessment" of the "Integrated Rural Health and Population" project beginning in 1982; work with the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare on population

Palmore, James  
(continued)

information, education, and communication; preliminary discussions of cooperative work with the Registrar General's Office and the International Institute of Population Studies on basic demographic work.

Indonesia: consultant on questionnaire design for the 1976 Intercensal Survey (SUPAS I and II), a questionnaire that was subsequently employed with few changes in the 1979 and mid-1980's intercensal surveys.

Bangladesh: participated in planning cooperative work with the Planning Commission. Unfortunately, this plan did not lead to actual work due to the effect of subsequent political events that restricted AID funding to Islamic countries just long enough to disrupt the timing and availability of staff to carry out the plans.

Thailand: help design the questionnaire for the Survey of Population Change.

Philippines: grew up in Dumaguete; consultant on various aspects of the area fertility surveys; earlier consultant to the Philippines POPLAB project in Cagayan de Oro.

Regional: frequent consultant to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific—this has involved multivariate analysis of World Fertility Survey data for many countries in the region (Korea, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka) and a study, still underway, on the impact and efficiency of family planning programs in Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Thailand; fertility estimation

Palmore, James  
(continued)

for all countries in the region.

Research, Teaching, and Consultation Activities: participated in data analysis for several countries without extensive in-country experience; Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Indonesia being notable; extensive experience in countries not currently listed as "high priority" by AID: Korea, Taiwan, and the U.S.A.

Park, Chai Bin  
(Dr. P.H.,  
Biostatistics)

biostatistics, family  
planning contraceptive us:

Korea: research and technical assistance to national family planning program.

Thailand: research on effect of family planning on infant mortality.

Indonesia: technical assistance to University of Indonesia's School of Public Health.

Pirie, Peter  
(PhD Geography)

social science impact  
analysis, demography

Pacific Islands: research on demographic change in pacific island countries.

Malaysia: Technical Assistance University of Malaysia in establishing a Population Studies Center UNFPA funded.

Rele, J.R.  
(PhD Demography)

demographic analysis;  
population and development  
interrelationships

General: training and technical assistance in demographic analysis to Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand; formerly technical advisor with the Population division of ESCAP.

Retherford, Robert  
(PhD Sociology)

fertility and mortality  
estimation, the spread of  
family planning, demographic  
evaluation of family  
planning programs

Pakistan: research on demographic estimation and indirect measures of family limitation.

Thailand and Indonesia: research on the spread of family planning.

111

Smith, Peter  
(PhD Sociology)

nuptiality and fertility,  
issues in family policy,  
adolescent sexuality

Philippines: teaching at the  
University of the Philippines  
(Ford Foundation Project  
Specialist), and evaluation of  
population programs.

**APPENDIX E**  
**EPRI Report Summary**

**EPRI****R E P O R T S U M M A R Y**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	SO <sub>x</sub> control / Plant systems and performance assessment	
<b>TOPICS</b>	Flue gas desulfurization Limestone Scrubbers	Specifications Process control Design
<b>AUDIENCE</b>	Environmental engineers	

**Limestone FGD Systems Data Book**

This comprehensive reference book will familiarize utility engineers with the rapidly developing FGD technology for coal-fired power plants. Design of a limestone-based SO<sub>2</sub> scrubbing system according to the guidelines offered here can lead to substantial savings in annual scrubber maintenance costs.

- BACKGROUND** Utility flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems have been beset by design and operating problems. Because Environmental Protection Agency regulations now require FGD systems on new coal-fired utility generating units, the ability to select well on technical, environmental, and economic bases is critical. Information on the evolving FGD technology has not been compiled before.
- OBJECTIVE** To improve the quality of bid specifications and the ability to evaluate alternative limestone scrubbing system proposals by providing a central source of up-to-date information and a discussion of significant design issues.
- APPROACH** Information was gathered from utilities that operate FGD systems, from architect-engineers, and from process suppliers, as well as from government- and EPRI-sponsored research. The equipment design data were derived from questionnaires filled out by utility personnel and from inspections of FGD installations. Throughout, the book details the important differences between lime and limestone FGD systems, which must be understood for successful operation of either system. Reference lists and bibliographies accompany individual sections.
- RESULTS** This 720-page guide provides a central source of information and a discussion of the issues that most affect the design decisions for limestone FGD systems in coal-fired power plants. It presents the results of recent research on chemical processes, on process control methods, and on mechanical component design. The book details methods of requesting and evaluating proposals and provides sample proposal data forms. The discussion of mechanical components includes many examples of existing utility installations.

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**EPRI PERSPECTIVE** This book highlights the interrelationship of process chemistry and proper selection of system components. It is essential to understand this relationship in order to integrate a limestone FGD system into a utility boiler system. Proper use of the information in this manual will produce scrubbing systems that have increased reliability and decreased maintenance needs. This could lead to as much as a 33% saving in annual scrubber maintenance charges, which are typically now between 10 and 15% of the capital investment. Savings could amount to \$5 million annually for a 1000-MW plant. To compare lime- and limestone-based FGD systems in detail, refer also to EPRI Final Report CS-2781, *Lime FGD Systems Data Book—Second Edition*.

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**PROJECT** RP1857-1  
EPRI Project Manager: C. E. Dene  
Coal Combustion Systems Division  
Contractor: Black & Veatch Consulting Engineers

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For further information on EPRI research programs, call  
EPRI Technical Information Specialists (415) 855-2411.

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**ORDERING INFORMATION** EPRI CS-2949, Final Report, March 1983, 726 pages.

**EPRI Members** If this report is not available from your company libraries or your Technical Information Coordinator, you can order it from

Research Reports Center  
P.O. Box 50490  
Palo Alto, CA 94303  
(415) 965-4081

**Nonmembers** You can order this report from Research Reports Center.  
Price: \$52.00 Overseas price: \$104.00  
(California residents, please add sales tax.)  
*Payment must accompany order.*

**APPENDIX F**  
**Alumni Data**

APPENDIX F

East-West Population Institute  
ALUMNI DATA  
(as of January 25, 1985)

TOTAL = 208

Degree Status

master's = 127  
doctoral = 81

Fields of Study

agricultural economics = 2  
anthropology = 24  
Asian studies = 1  
biostatistics/epidemiology = 10  
business administration = 1  
economics = 40  
genetics = 2  
geography = 41  
history = 6  
information & computer science = 3  
medicine = 2  
Pacific Islands Program = 1  
political science = 5  
psychology = 3  
public health = 21  
reproductive biology = 1  
social work = 2  
sociology = 43

Countries

East Asia: Japan = 6  
Korea = 33  
Taiwan = 11

South Asia: Bangladesh = 4  
India = 6  
Nepal = 2  
Pakistan = 4  
Sri Lanka = 5

Southeast Asia: Hong Kong = 7  
Indonesia = 4  
Malaysia = 6  
Philippines = 13  
Singapore = 2  
Thailand = 15  
Vietnam = 1

Pacific Islands: Easter Island = 2  
Fuji = 2  
Guam = 1  
Papua New Guinea = 1  
Tonga = 1

Australia = 4  
New Zealand = 3

U.S.A. = 75

GS71:1/25/85

**APPENDIX G**  
**Publications by Country**

APPENDIX G

Publications by Country

Bangladesh

**Asian Labor Migration: Pipeline to the Middle East**, edited by Fred Arnold and Nasra M. Shah. Book. February 1986.

**Census Age Data of Bangladesh**, by Bahauddin Ahmad. Article. May 1975.

**"City Squatters: Bangladesh."** Article. November 1974.

**"Bangladesh Provisional Census Results Released."** Article. August 1974.

"Bangladesh," by Bahauddin Ahmad. Chapter in Introduction to Censuses of Asia and the Pacific, 1970-74, edited by Lee-Jay Cho. 1976.

Burma

The Demography of Burma, by S. Ismael K. Maung. Paper. Forthcoming late 1985.

"Burma," by Htain Lin. Chapter in Introduction to Censuses of Asia and the Pacific, 1970-74, edited by Lee-Jay Cho. 1976.

## India

**Asian Labor Migration: Pipeline to the Middle East**, edited by Fred Arnold and Nasra M. Shah. Book. February 1986.

**Asian and Pacific Immigration: Changing Patterns and Policies**, by James T. Fawcett and Benjamin V. Cariño. Book. 1986.

**City Characteristics, Migration, and Urban Development Policies in India**, by Mahendra K. Premi and Judith Ann L. Tom. Paper. 1985.

**The Demographic Situation in India**, by Mahendra K. Premi. Paper. 1982.

**Prediction of Family Planning and Family Size From Modernity Value Orientations of Indian Women**, by Bishwa Nath Mukherjee. Paper. 1979.

**"Measurement of Death Registration Completeness Using the Growth Balance Procedure Applied to Data from India,"** by William Brass and Subramania Swamy. Article. August 1980.

**Women in the Cities of Asia: Migration and Urban Adaptation**, by James T. Fawcett et al. Book. 1984.

The Age Distribution of the Indian Population: A Reconstruction for the States and Territories, 1881-1961, by Sudhansu Bhusan Mukherjee. Book. 1976.

"India," by K.K. Chakravorty. Chapter in Introduction to Censuses of Asia and the Pacific, edited by Lee-Jay Cho. 1976.

"India," by Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, New Delhi. Chapter in Censuses of Asia and the Pacific: 1980 Round, edited by Lee-Jay Cho and Robert L. Hearn. 1984.

## Indonesia

**Psikologi Dan Kependudukan (Psychology and Population)**, by James T. Fawcett. Book. 1984.

**Population Mobility and Wealth Transfers in Indonesia and Other Third World Societies**, by Graeme J. Hugo. Paper. 1983.

**Two are Not Enough: The Value of Children to Javanese and Sundanese Parents**, by Russell K. Darroch et al. Paper. 1981.

**Preliminary Estimates of Indonesian Fertility Based on the 1976 1% Censal Population Survey**, by Sam Suharto and Lee-Jay Cho. Paper. 1978.

**Determinants of Birth-Interval Length in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia: A Hazard-Model Analysis**, by James Trussell et al. Reprint.

**Co-variables of Child Mortality in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Pakistan: An Analysis Based on Hazard Models**, by Linda G. Martin et al. Reprint.

**Sources of Internal Migration Data in Indonesia: Their Potential and Limitations**, by Graeme J. Hugo. Reprint.

**Contrasting Marriage Patterns and Fertility in Southeast Asia: Indonesia and the Philippines Compared**, by Peter C. Smith. Reprint. 1982.

**"Linking Data Sets: The Case of Indonesia's Intercensal Population Surveys,"** by Siew-Ean Khoo et al. Article. November 1980.

**"Difficulties of Measuring Achieved Schooling in Indonesia,"** by Terence H. Hull and Sunaryo. Article. February 1980.

**"National Labor Force Survey in Indonesia,"** by Sam Suharto. Article. February 1977.

**"Indonesia Conducts Intercensal Population Survey,"** by Sam Suharto. Article. August 1976.

**The Indonesian Sample Vital Registration Project: An Overview and Summary of Results for the First Year,** by Peter Gardiner. Article. August 1976.

**"Sample Vital Registration Project Begun in Indonesia,"** by Sam Suharto. Article. February 1975.

**The Demographic Situation in Indonesia**, by Geoffrey Mclivoll and Si Gde Made Namas. Paper.

**Migration As a Means of Population Control**, by Nathan Keyfitz. Paper.

**Circular Migration in Indonesia**, Graeme J. Hugo. Reprint.

**Migration, Sex and Occupations in Urban Indonesia and Thailand**, by Peter C. Smith. Reprint.

**Population Growth of Indonesia: An Analysis of Fertility and Mortality Based on the 1971 Population Census**, by Lee-Jay Cho et al. Book. 1980.

## Indonesia (continued)

"Indonesia," by Sam Suharto et al. Chapter in Introduction to Censuses of Asia and the Pacific, edited by Lee-Jay Cho. 1976.

"Indonesia 1980," by Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta. Chapter in Censuses of Asia and the Pacific: 1980 Round, edited by Lee-Jay Cho and Robert L. Hearn. 1984.

## Nepal

**The Population Dynamics of Nepal**, by Judith Banister and Shyam Thapa. Paper. 1981.

**Application of the Own-Children Method of Fertility Estimation to an Anthropological Census of a Nepalese Village**, by Robert Schroeder and Robert D. Retherford. Reprint.

"Nepal 1981," by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ramshah Path, Thapathali, Kathmandu. Chapter in Censuses of Asia and the Pacific: 1980 Round, edited by Lee-Jay Cho and Robert L. Hearn. 1984.

## Pakistan

**Asian Labor Migration: Pipeline to the Middle East**, edited by Fred Arnold and Nasra M. Shah. Book. February 1986.

**Pakistani Women: A Socioeconomic and Demographic Profile**, by Nasra M. Shah (editor). Book. Forthcoming late 1985.

**Basic Needs, Women, and Development: The Case of Katchi Abadi Residents in Lahore, Pakistan**, by Nasra M. Shah and Muhammad Anwar. Book. Forthcoming Fall 1985.

**Nonfamilial Roles of Women and Fertility: Pakistan and the Philippines Compared**, by Nasra M. Shah and Peter C. Smith. Paper. 1981.

**Socioeconomic and Cultural Aspects of Marriage and Fertility in Urban Pakistan**, by Mehtab S. Karim. Paper. 1979.

**Spatial Fertility Analysis in a Limited Data Situation: The Case of Pakistan**, by Gary Fuller and Mohammad M. Khan. Paper. 1978.

**Pakistani Workers in the Middle East: Volume, Trends and Consequences**, by Nasra M. Shah. Reprint.

**Co-variables of Child Mortality in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Pakistan: An Analysis Based on Hazard Models**, by Linda G. Martin et al. Reprint.

**Urban-Rural Fertility Differentials in Pakistan**, by Farhat Yusuf and Robert D. Retherford. Reprint.

**Evidence of Age Exaggeration in Demographic Estimates for Pakistan**, by Robert D. Retherford and G. Mujtaba Mirza. Reprint.

**The Unmet Need for Contraception in Pakistan: A Review of Program Targets**, by Nasra M. Shah and Tauseef Ahmed. Reprint.

**The Family Planning Program in Pakistan: What Went Wrong?**, by Warren C. Robinson et al. Reprint.

**Purdah and Family Planning in Pakistan**, by Nasra M. Shah and Elizabeth O. Bulatao. Reprint.

**Trends and Structure of Female Labour Force Participation in Rural and Urban Pakistan**, by Nasra M. Shah and Makhdoom A. Shah. Reprint. 1980.

**Desired Family Size and Contraceptive Use in Pakistan**, by Nasra M. Shah and James A. Palmore. Reprint.

**Past and Current Contraceptive Use in Pakistan**, by Nasra M. Shah. Reprint.

**"Migration, Urban Growth, and Development,"** by Nasra M. Shah and Mehtab S. Karim. Article. November 1982.

"Age and Social State at Marriage, Karachi, Pakistan, 1961-64 and 1980: A Comparative Study," by Henry J. Korson. Article. Summer 1984.

Women in the Cities of Asia: Migration and Urban Adaptation, by James T. Fawcett et al. Book. 1984.

"Pakistan," by Abdul Latif and Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh. Chapter in Introduction to Censuses of Asia and the Pacific, edited by Lee-Jay Cho. 1976.

"Pakistan 1981," by Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. Chapter in Censuses of Asia and the Pacific: 1980 Round, edited by Lee-Jay Cho and Robert L. Hearn. 1984.

## Philippines

- Asian Labor Migration: Pipeline to the Middle East**, edited by Fred Arnold and Nasra M. Shah. Book. February 1986.
- Asian and Pacific Immigration: Changing Patterns and Policies**, by James T. Fawcett and Benjamin V. Cariño. Book. 1986.
- The Old-Age Economic Security Value of Children in the Philippines and Taiwan**, by Susan DeVox. Paper. 1984.
- An Assessment of Fertility and Contraception in Seven Philippine Provinces: 1975**, by William Flieger and Imelda Pagtolun-an. Paper. 1981.
- Nonfamilial Roles of Women and Fertility: Pakistan and the Philippines Compared**, by Nasra M. Shah and Peter C. Smith. Paper. 1981.
- The Demographic Situation in the Philippines: An Assessment in 1977**, by Mercedes B. Concepcion and Peter C. Smith. Paper. 1977.
- A Method of Decomposing Urban Population Growth and an Application to Philippine Data**, by Ernesto M. Pernia. Paper. 1976.
- Shadow Households and Competing Auspices: Migration Behavior in the Philippines**, by Fe Caces et al. Reprint.
- Determinants of Birth-Interval Length in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia: A Hazard-Model Analysis**, by James Trussell et al. Reprint.
- An Assessment of Philippine Cohort Nuptiality Trends**, by Peter C. Smith et al. Reprint. 1984.
- Internal Migration: Decision Making: A Value-Expectancy Based Analytical Framework of Intentions to Move from a Rural Philippine Province**, by Gordon F. De Jong et al. Reprint.
- Co-variables of Child Mortality in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Pakistan: An Analysis Based on Hazard Models**, by Linda G. Martin et al. Reprint.
- Migration, the Urban Informal Sector, and Earnings in the Philippines**, by Hagen Koo and Peter C. Smith. Reprint.
- The Components of Population Change in Nineteenth-Century South-East Asia: Village Data from the Philippines**, by Peter C. Smith and Shui-Meng Ng. Reprint.
- Intermediate Variables and Educational Differentials in Fertility in Korea and the Philippines**, by Larry Bumpass et al. Reprint.
- Contracting Marriage Patterns and Fertility in Southeast Asia: Indonesia and the Philippines Compared**, by Peter C. Smith. Reprint. 1982.
- Social Origins and Sex-Differential Schooling in the Philippines**, by Peter

C. Smith and Paul P.I. Cheung. Reprint.

**The Value of a Filipino Child: Pleasure and Profit against Cost and Concern,** by Rodolfo A. Bulatao. Reprint.

**Demographic History: An Approach to the Study of the Filipino Past,** by Peter C. Smith. Reprint. 1979.

**The Evolving Pattern of Interregional Migration in the Philippines,** by Peter C. Smith. Reprint.

**Crisis Mortality in the Nineteenth Century Philippines: Data from Parish Records,** by Peter C. Smith. Reprint. 1978.

**The Social Structure of Underutilized Labor in the Philippines: An Application of Hauser's Labor Utilization Framework,** by Peter C. Smith and Lita Domingo. Reprint. 1977.

**The Social Demography of Filipino Migrations Abroad,** by Peter C. Smith. Reprint. 1976.

**"Saudi Demand for Filipino Workers: Labor Migration Issues in the Middle East,"** by John E. Smart. Article. August 1982.

**"The Social Distribution of Underutilized Labor in the Philippines,"** by Peter C. Smith and Lita J. Domingo. Article. February 1977.

**"Philippines and Taiwan Report Preliminary Census Figures."** Article. May 1976.

**"Sample Vital Registration Project in the Philippines,"** by Wilhelm Fieger. Article. November 1975.

**Filipino Immigrants in Hawaii: A Profile of Recent Arrivals.** Occasional Publication. 1985.

**Estimates of Fertility in the Philippines Derived by the Own-Children Method: 1960-1968,** by Luisa T. Engracia et al. Occasional Publication. 1977.

**Women in the Cities of Asia: Migration and Urban Adaptation,** by James T. Fawcett et al. Book. 1984.

**Urbanization in the Philippines: Historical and Comparative Perspectives,** by Ernesto M. Pernia. Paper.

**Spatial Patterns of Socio-economic Structure and Change in the Philippines, 1939-60,** by Roland J. Fuchs and Telesforo W. Luna, Jr. Paper.

**Demographic and Economic Aspects of Poverty in the Rural Philippines,** by Aram A. Yengoyan. Reprint.

**The Social Demography of Filipino Migrations Abroad,** by Peter C. Smith. Reprint.

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