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WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY

proposal to:

Demographic and Economic Analysis Division

Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance

Office of Population

Agency for International Development

Washington D.C.

submitted by the

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

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Type of organization:

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Brief descriptive title of the proposed research:

World Fertility Survey

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INTRODUCTION - PROJECT SUMMARY

Background

Because of the important role which human fertility plays in contemporary society, governments have need for more information concerning the levels of fertility in their countries and for a better understanding of the complex biosocial system that determines fertility. Recognizing this and other development-related aspects of population growth, the United Nations declared 1974 as World Population Year and issued a call to Member States and international organizations to focus international attention on various aspects of the population problem. The International Statistical Institute (ISI) in close co-operation with US AID responded by proposing to carry out an international programme of fertility research known as the World Fertility Survey (WFS).

The WFS is aimed at assisting a large number of countries, particularly the developing nations, to carry out nationally representative, internationally comparable, scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys regarding human fertility. The WFS is, with the collaboration of the United Nations, undertaken by ISI in co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and in observance of the World Population Year, 1974.

The need for a WFS programme arises from the same concerns which led the United Nations to declare a World Population Year and which are explicitly reflected in the aims and objectives of the US AID. Groups of international experts have also recognized the need for a concerted international effort to achieve high quality internationally comparable surveys in as many countries as possible. An inventory of recent fertility survey activity leads to the conclusion that a co-ordinated, integrated programme of fertility surveys would facilitate more efficient and effective allocation of scarce technical and financial resources in the population field.

The objective of the WFS programme is to provide participating countries with scientific information such that they can describe and interpret their populations' fertility, to provide for international comparison of fertility data, and to assist countries in developing the institutional resources necessary for continuing demographic research. Having been ratified as feasible and desirable by internationally recognized experts, and having received financial support from the UNFPA and the US AID, the WFS is currently drawing to the end of its two-year Project Development Phase. During this period, in addition to extensive consultations with organizations throughout the world interested in demographic research, the WFS organization established by ISI has prepared a core questionnaire on fertility which has benefited from the expertise of demographic and statistical scientists throughout the world.

The present proposal requests support from US AID for the three-year Project Implementation Phase of the WFS, mid-1974 to mid-1977.

The ISI is a professional society "devoted to the development of statistical methods and their application throughout the world". ISI members are internationally recognized experts who represent more than 80 countries and international organizations. In addition, the directors of 91 national and of 15 international statistical agencies are ex officio members of ISI.

At the outset of the WFS research programme the ISI set up a separate project organization consisting of three Permanent Advisory Committees with representatives from the main funding agencies (US AID and UNFPA), the UN Population Division, the UN Statistical Office, the IUSSP, the UN Economic Commissions (Africa, Asia and the Far East, Europe, Latin America), the UN Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED) and the Population Council. The WFS central staff on the technical project side is headed by Dr. Maurice G. Kendall and their headquarters are situated in London. The staff consists of internationally recognized experts whose task it is to oversee the general design of

the research programme. These have been assisted over the last eighteen months by a body of distinguished consultants who have been working on the project. The ISI Permanent Office at The Hague, under its director Dr. E. Lunenberg, has strengthened its staff to handle the additional duties involved in providing the administrative services needed to back up the WFS research programme.

Apart from the activities already mentioned re the preparatory phase, which comes to a close in June 1974 (though by now the boundaries between the project development and the project implementation phase have overlapped), the following selection gives some idea of the substantial progress which the WFS has made in the pre-project and development period:

- a. the drafting of the questionnaire and a tabulation and sampling programme;
- b. arrangements of pre-tests and pilots (Fiji is ready to go ahead);
- c. preparation of an inventory of past, ongoing and planned fertility surveys (a summary of which is published as a WFS Occasional Paper);
- d. a study of the cost of fertility surveys in various countries;
- e. organization of regional conferences;
- f. organization and implementation of a series of country visits;
- g. continuing consultations with regional bodies;
- h. establishment of a publications programme including publication of a Newsletter and series of Occasional Papers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Long Term Objectives

1. to aid national governments in understanding their fertility problems and in formulating policies in the field of economic and social planning

The International Development Strategy of the U.N. provided, as was recalled in the WPY resolution¹, for actions "to deal with the problems of population growth in those countries which . . . consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development"⁴ (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) objective 4 of WPY⁶ calls for

"the discussion of alternative policies, the promotion of demographic considerations in development planning and the development of policies and programmes in population fields"

2. to aid international efforts to promote effective population policies

This is in complete accordance with section 6 of the U.N. General Assembly resolution¹ (2683 (XXV)) on World Population Year which stressed the need for "evolving and implementing a dynamic population policy to cope with all the problems emanating from different population levels characteristics and trends".

3. to promote the development of demographic research and the scientific study of fertility, particularly in developing countries.

Again section 6 of WPY resolution accords with this long term objective of the WFS where it was stressed that "assistance from organizations of the United Nations system and interested Member States should continue to be available upon request for . . . assistance in developing a comprehensive demographic research and studies programme . . ."

Immediate Objectives

1. to provide national data of a high quality on fertility patterns and levels

The first objective for WPY⁶ stresses the need to obtain

"Improved knowledge of and information on the facts concerning population trends and prospects and the relevant associated factors"

2. to provide internationally comparable data on fertility patterns and levels

"the need for a combined approach to population problems and development" (guiding principle 1 for WPY⁶)

"the desirability of international co-operation and the exchange of national experience" (guiding principle 4 for WPY⁶)

3. to institutionalize the capability to undertake demographic research and fertility studies in developing countries by the provision of a caucus of trained personnel.

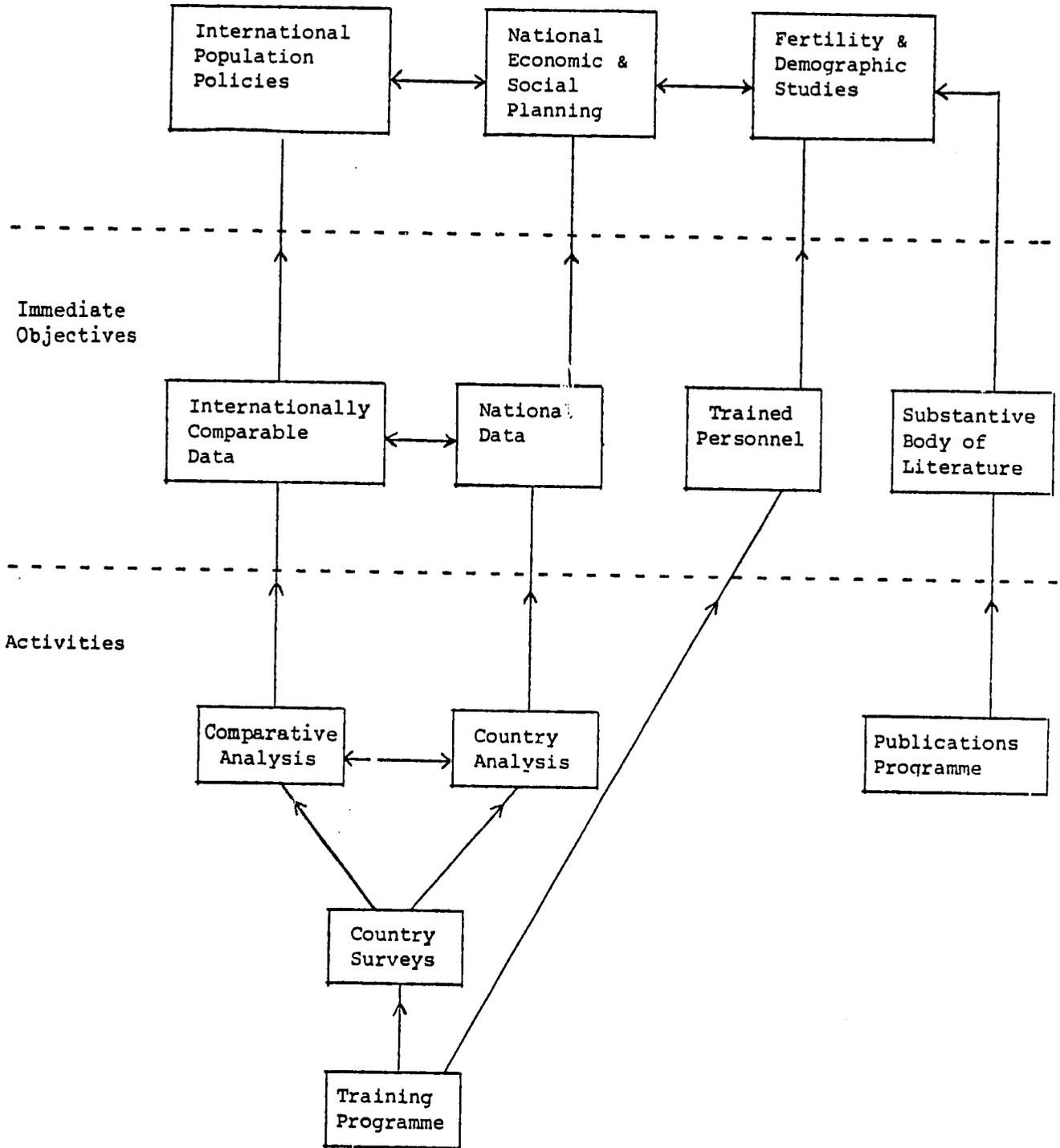
"the expansion of international co-operation in the population field and the supply of increased and suitable technical assistance to countries desiring it, and in accordance with their needs" (objective 5 for WPY⁶)

4. to provide a body of substantive literature on fertility studies.

"the importance of an interdisciplinary attack on population problems" (guiding principle 3 for WPY⁶)

Schematic outline of Objectives for the Project Implementation Phase

Long Term Objectives



Note: The Publications Programme also relates to a number of the other activities but it would unnecessarily confuse the diagram to show this.

Financial Data

The total WFS budget for the period 1974-1977 is as follows:

Staff Costs	\$ 4,085,000
UN Liaison posts (UNFPA)	360,000
Travel	1,000,000
Honorariums committee members	30,000
Contracts	400,000
Conferences and Meetings	150,000
Office requirements	300,000
Publications Programme	300,000
Computer Services	250,000
Other Direct Costs	330,000
National Surveys	15,450,000
	<hr/>
	\$22,655,000
	=====

The expert staff members of the WFS - who are partly appointed on a "permanent" basis for the duration of the programme and partly working as consultants on short-term assignments - will play a crucial role in training the national staffs, in assisting the countries in the design and conduct of the surveys, in monitoring and supervising the proper progress of data processing, publication and analysis of the results, and in administering the programme.

Three supporting committees will ensure sound management of the programme and adherence to the highest professional standards, as well as maintenance of close co-ordination with ongoing programmes in the regions. These committees are (1) the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) + including a.o. representation of US AID - (2) the Regional Co-ordinating Committee (RCC) and (3) the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). US AID also has observers on the RCC and TAC.

Contracts will be concluded with third parties for testing purposes, for special studies and other assignments which may be needed as the programme develops.

Conferences and meetings will primarily be arranged for purposes of training the senior and middle level staffs from participating countries. The national directors and their immediate collaborators will be called together in international seminars and working groups for intensive briefing on the technical and managerial aspects of the Survey, while intermediate level staff (supervisors) will be trained in regional settings. (The training of the field staff is included in the budgets for the national surveys.)

The Publications Programme will, in addition to the periodical WFS Newsletter, include a full set of training manuals, a series of occasional technical papers, the results of pilot surveys, international comparisons of data collected in the WFS framework, and analytical studies.

A study of the cost of national fertility surveys has shown that precise data on such costs are not available. It will be a most valuable by-product of the WFS that a detailed cost analysis of surveys of this type will be produced for future reference both by funding agencies and by governmental and other bodies who are planning to conduct a survey. The study undertaken has indicated that the average cost per survey in developing countries may be estimated at about \$250,000 (or \$150,000 for small countries), excluding contributions in cash or kind expected to be made by the participating countries themselves.

The UN Fund for Population Activities has been requested to fund the World Fertility Survey for the 3 years' period 1974-1977 with a grant of \$12,985,000.

The contribution requested from the U.S. Agency for International Development amounts to \$9,670,000 which is approximately 43% of the total budget.

I. BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A. Justification for the Project

1. Nature and History of the Problem

Since fertility is one essential factor influencing population growth in all nations, its measurement and an understanding of its causes and consequences are of profound interest. While the study of human fertility has occupied social and biomedical scientists for generations, in the past four decades population specialists from various disciplinary backgrounds have directed attention to this field with renewed vigour. This is due partly to the growing ability of human communities to control their fertility and partly to a concern for the repercussions which fertility levels and trends can have on human welfare. In the 1930's there was a fear of depopulation arising from the low levels of fertility recorded in many western societies. Today in many countries governments have established programmes for moderating fertility in order to arrest the prevailing fast rates of population growth. Because of the important role which human fertility plays in contemporary society, governments have need for more information concerning the levels of fertility in their countries and for a better understanding of the complex biosocial system that determines fertility.

Partially with these considerations in mind, the UN Resolution on the World Population Year (2683 (XXV)) was drafted in January 1971. Recalling previous UN resolutions concerning population, the General Assembly "recognised that a way of focusing international attention on different aspects of the population problem would be for Member States and international organizations to devote the year 1974 especially to appropriate efforts and undertakings in the field of population in the context of their respective needs and areas of competence". Also included in the resolution for World Population Year was a stress upon evolving and implementing a dynamic population policy to cope with all the problems emanating from different population levels, characteristics and trends. This was thought to encompass assistance in developing a comprehensive demographic research and studies programme as well as training programmes and in providing advisory services in the field.

In response to the UN announcement concerning the World Population Year, the International Statistical Institute (ISI), a non-governmental organization, after detailed consultations with the US AID submitted to that agency, and to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), proposals for support of the Project Development Phase of an international fertility research programme. This programme, known as the World Fertility Survey (WFS), was to be aimed at assisting a large number of countries, particularly the developing nations, to carry out nationally representative, internationally comparable, scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys regarding human fertility. The basic goal of the WFS was to provide scientific information which would permit each participating country to describe and interpret its population's fertility. In addition, the WFS would provide data of high scientific quality which could be utilized for international comparisons. The ISI conceived of the WFS as a major contribution both to the UN World Population Year 1974 and to the expressed aims and objectives of US AID.

UNFPA had already provided to ISI in the Spring 1972 a grant of \$54,000 in order that the feasibility of the WFS concept might be assessed. In July, 1972, ISI assembled at The Hague two groups of international experts in the population field for the purpose of examining the feasibility, scope and nature of the WFS concept. These groups, known as the First and Second Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Meetings on the WFS, after thorough consideration of the issues presented, endorsed the WFS as both feasible and desirable. The First Meeting offered technical guidance on the feasibility and technical requirements of the WFS, making recommendations particularly as to the need for the WFS, its objectives and general nature, subject-matter content, functioning, and the relationship between the WFS and other activities. The Second Meeting took as its point of departure the proceedings and recommendations of the First Meeting and dealt in more detail with specific technical requirements for carrying out those recommendations. The ISI subsequently adopted these recommendations as the basis for its own conceptualization of the WFS programme.*

*Attached to this proposal as Appendix I are the reports of the First and Second Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Meetings on the WFS, including a list of participants, agendas followed, titles of papers prepared for the Meetings and background documents made available. Papers prepared are themselves attached as Appendices V(A) and V(B).

Acting upon the proposal submitted US AID and UNFPA both awarded grants to the ISI in support of the 2 years Project Development Phase of the WFS (mid 1972 to mid 1974). Direct bilateral support from other individual governments has been sought by ISI for the remainder of the funds necessary to carry out the Project Development Phase.

As a result of the US AID initiative and the subsequent grants from both the US AID and the UNFPA the WFS was launched. The formula officially adopted was as follows:

The World Fertility Survey is, with the collaboration of the United Nations, undertaken by the International Statistical Institute, in co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, and in observance of the World Population Year, 1974.

The present document requests support from US AID for the Project Implementation Phase of the WFS, July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1977.

2. The Need for the WFS

The First Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Meeting considered the issue of the need for the WFS and recorded the following in its report:

The meeting was unanimously of the opinion that, in spite of progress which has been made in fertility research in recent years, there is a definite need for a concerted international effort within the framework of a WFS in order to achieve high quality internationally comparable surveys in as many countries as possible.

The Meeting reached this determination after noting that in some countries no fertility surveys of any kind had as yet been carried out; while the usefulness of fertility surveys conducted in a number of other countries was found to be limited because of inadequate sample sizes, the use of vague or untested questions, poor field control, or shortcomings in tabulations and analysis. The Meeting considered that the WFS programme would be of particular importance in promoting fertility research in those countries where little or no such research has taken place. Nevertheless, it was also recognised that even among countries where satisfactory surveys had been conducted in the past, the results of some of these studies were now out of date and the lack of comparability in the concepts used frequently hampered the interpretation of results.

As part of its activities during the Project Development Phase of the WFS, ISI has commissioned studies which suggest that the need for the WFS is perhaps even greater than had first been realized. For example, the United States Bureau of the Census conducted for the WFS an inventory of fertility and related surveys throughout the world for the period 1960-1974.* A principal conclusion from the inventory study was that the volume of activity in the fertility survey field in recent years has been quite substantial. Considering only national or nearly national surveys and considering only surveys which dealt exclusively with fertility or in which fertility was a major topic, the Census Bureau inventory discovered 222 surveys. Moreover, nearly nine out of ten of these surveys were carried out in the developing nations of the world.

The trend in fertility and related surveys during the years 1960-1974 has been towards national rather than local coverage, and it is national coverage which the WFS is emphasizing. In the developing countries, where the WFS is concentrating its attention, the number of surveys has risen quite substantially: during 1960-1964, there were 49 surveys in developing countries; during 1965-1969 the figure was 76. For the period after 1970 the number is 75, although this is probably an underestimate since the inventory may not have located some surveys in the planning stages.

Extrapolating from these figures, it can be realistically conjectured that during the period 1974-1977, the proposed Project Implementation Phase of the WFS, with current trends continuing there would be easily 40 to 60 national surveys on fertility and closely related topics. The bulk of these surveys would take place in developing countries. Because the surveys would be carried out in developing countries, it is highly probable that the majority of surveys would involve financial and technical assistance from the United Nations and from other Governmental development agencies. And, these events would in all probability occur even were there no proposed WFS.

*Cf. Appendix VIII(3), William G. Duncan, "The Nature and Content of Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted throughout the World Since 1960", WFS Occasional Paper No. 1.

In view of the substantial volume of fertility survey activity on the one hand, and on the other the relatively scarce technical and financial resources available in the field of population, there seems clearly a great need for a programme directed at the following goals:

- co-ordination of many disparate but essentially similar activities into a unified endeavour;
- provision of an integrated approach to a common technical and scientific problem - measurement of fertility - perceived by many countries;
- enhancement of the scientific quality of the large number of national fertility surveys;
- assurance that countries which enter into surveys are capable of actually proceeding through to full analysis and reporting;
- provision of cross-national comparisons of fertility data; and
- more efficient and effective utilization of scarce scientific manpower for population research.

An important aim of the WFS is to provide such a programme and to fulfil these needs. Such a programme is also congruent with the nature and historical tradition of the ISI.

Finally, the need for the WFS arises from the same concerns which led the United Nations to declare the World Population Year. The four guiding principles for the World Population Year are:

- the need for a combined approach to population problems and development;
- the necessity of finding solutions to population problems which were among the most intricate in the process of human development;
- the importance of an interdisciplinary attack on population problems;
- the desirability of international co-operation and the exchange of national experience.

The WFS is one major channel for seeking solutions to the intricate problems associated with human fertility; it is interdisciplinary; international co-operation is of its essence; it seeks to relate fertility to developmental variables. Furthermore, the WFS aims at achieving many of the stated objectives of the World Population Year, namely:

- improved knowledge of and information on the facts concerning population trends and prospects and the relevant associated factors;
- sharpened awareness and heightened appreciation of population problems and their implications by individual governments, non-governmental organizations, and scientific institutions;
- the discussion of alternative policies, the promotion of demographic considerations in development planning and the development of policies and programmes in population fields which individual governments might wish to undertake;
- the expansion of international co-operation in the population field and the supply of increased and suitable technical assistance to countries desiring it, and in accordance with their needs.

3. Objectives of the WFS

The basic aim of the WFS is to provide scientific information which will permit each participating country to describe and interpret its population's fertility. Within the broad area of fertility research, the individual country surveys undertaken as part of the WFS will strive to identify meaningful differentials or patterns of fertility as well as fertility regulation, and help in the clarification of factors affecting fertility. Improved data on these topics will clearly facilitate national efforts in economic and social planning. Employing analytical techniques now available, the WFS will also provide valuable indications of fertility levels where such information is now lacking.

In addition to providing much needed data for individual countries, a further desirable feature of the WFS programme is its international nature and hence the opportunity which it provides for the international comparison of data. The interpretation of national data on fertility is greatly enhanced when put into a scientific, comparative framework. There is also considerable scientific interest in the availability of comparative data on fertility for populations which differ widely with respect to their socio-economic character.

Another objective of the WFS, which will be of great help to developing countries, is the provision, through its extensive training programme, of previously non-existent groups of highly trained personnel who will be able to undertake further research programmes, thus furthering the development of socio-economic studies in these countries.

4. Progress on Drafting a Core Questionnaire

Major activities of the WFS Project Development Phase are described throughout the present proposal. One activity which deserves special attention because of its central importance is the development of the core WFS questionnaire which, under ideal conditions, is to be utilised in all participating countries, allowing for necessary local adaptations.

A first draft of the core questionnaire was prepared by Drs. Charles Westoff and Norman Ryder, acting as consultants to the WFS. Westoff and Ryder took as their point of departure the UN publication Variables and Questionnaire for Comparative Fertility Surveys, which had been prepared by the IUSSP's Committee on Comparative Fertility Surveys. In addition, the Report of the First Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee Meeting on the WFS was consulted.

By Spring, 1973, a first draft of the core questionnaire was developed and this was considered at the first meeting of the WFS Technical Advisory Committee, New York, May 14-15, 1973. The core questionnaire consisted of a Household Schedule and an Individual Schedule. The TAC made extensive recommendations concerning the draft questionnaire. Subsequently, working with WFS central staff,

Westoff and Ryder produced a second draft. At the recommendation of TAC, the second draft was mailed to over 200 experts throughout the world and their written comments solicited. More than 300 pages of written commentary were received at WFS London headquarters and the commentary was codified and digested by Dr. Jack Harewood.

In August, 1973, the WFS Programme Steering Committee, meeting in Vienna, laid down guidelines for the questionnaire, including the proviso: "The number of items included in the core questionnaire should be considerably reduced and should concentrate on the items essential for achieving the objectives of the WFS as outlined by the First Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Meeting".

Westoff, Ryder and WFS central staff met in early September, 1973, for a full week. Having in hand the PSC guidelines and the digested commentary from the 200 experts, they re-designed the core questionnaire, reducing it by approximately 50%. This third draft was then considered by the TAC at its meeting of October 15-17, 1973, in London. After detailed discussion, the third draft was essentially approved by the TAC, although additional minor revisions emerged during the meeting. The final version has now been submitted to the TAC and the PSC for approval at their next meetings and has also been extensively discussed at the ADDIS ABABA and BEIRUT Regional Conferences.

At the time of this submission, therefore, ISI believes that the WFS has arrived quite close to a finalized core questionnaire, and this questionnaire is attached as Appendix IX. Development of this questionnaire has involved demographic experts from all regions of the world and the document represents as full a consensus of international scientific expertise as is currently believed possible. At the same time, ISI is fully aware that the present draft of the questionnaire is not final, and that in fact there may never be a fully final draft for the reason that individual country adaption will always be necessary.

B. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

1. Status and Membership of the Co-operating agency

The International Statistical Institute (ISI) is a professional society "devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and their application throughout the world".

The ISI is an independent non-profit organization, founded in 1885. A Permanent Office was set up in 1913 and is located in The Hague, Netherlands. Steps have been taken toward incorporation of the ISI as a non-profit making learned society according to the law of the Netherlands. In addition, a separate ISI Research Foundation was founded early in 1972 under Dutch Law.

ISI members have gained worldwide recognition in their field and represent more than 80 countries and international organizations. There are at present 518 ordinary and honorary members. They work in government, universities, research organizations, industry and international agencies. The members' fields of interest cover the whole range of the theory and application of statistics. In addition, the directors of 91 national and of 15 international statistical agencies are ex officio members of the ISI.

Ten international societies and 19 national statistical associations are affiliated to the ISI. Among these is the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), which is co-operating with ISI in the conduct of the WFS.

The ISI has established three sections to promote the objectives of the ISI in particular fields of statistical specialization, namely:

International Association of Municipal Statisticians
International Association for Statistics in the Physical Sciences
International Association of Survey Statisticians

Throughout its history ISI has made pioneer efforts to further statistical activities which were subsequently institutionalized and continued under governmental and intergovernmental auspices. Examples are the collection and compilation by the Permanent Office in the period 1917-1939 of international demographic data in the Annuaire International de Statistique and other series, which were the predecessors of the UN demographic publications. The International Classification of Causes of Death was initiated and periodically revised by the ISI; these periodical revisions have been continued by the World Health Organization. In the early 1950's, ISI started a programme of statistical education in international centres in developing countries and this has now become the concern of the UN and other intergovernmental agencies, as well as national governments.

ISI carries out its primary function through the biennial conferences of its members and other prominent statisticians. The meetings are generally recognized as the main international forum for the exchange of information, experience and research findings. The proceedings of these sessions are published in the Bulletin of the ISI. Other ISI activities include the publication of its journal The International Statistical Review; an abstracting service which publishes Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts; and a programme of bibliographical services including standard reference manuals and training guides for professionals

and students. International statistical training centres have been established in Calcutta and Beirut in the framework of an international education programme which is operated under the auspices of and with support from UNESCO. In this programme ISI supports the teaching of statistics by such activities as organising round table meetings of experts in this field, particularly orientated to the developing countries. Finally, in the International Municipal Statistics Programme, statistics of the world's largest cities are collected and published and research is promoted on aspects of urban statistics.

The administrative body of the ISI is the Bureau whose present composition is:

- P.J. Bjerve (President), Director General, Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo, Norway
- M. Macura (President-Elect), Director of the Institute of Economics, Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- E. Alanis Patiño (Vice-President), Director of Industrial Research, Bank of Mexico, Mexico City
- L.A.M. Vessereau (Vice-President), Professor of Statistics, University of Paris, Paris, France.
- G. Goudswaard (Vice-President), Deputy Director General, Central Bureau of Statistics, The Hague, Netherlands.
- B. Benjamin (Vice-President), Professor of Actuarial Science, University of London, London, England.
- T.V. Ryabushkin (Vice-President), Professor, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Director of the ISI Permanent Office is Dr. E. Lunenberg at the address: 2 Oostduinlaan, The Hague, Netherlands. (Telephone: (070) 18.42.70; Cables: STATIST.)

2. Relationship to Existing Institutions

The WFS programme being undertaken by ISI is being carried out with the full collaboration of the UN agencies. UN participation in WFS Permanent Committees is as follows:

<u>WFS Committee</u>	<u>UN Agencies Represented</u>
Programme Steering Committee	UNFPA UN Statistical Office UN Population Division
Regional Co-ordinating Committee	ECE ECA ECAFE ECLA UNESOB CELADE
Technical Advisory Committee (Members serve only in their individual capacities as scientific experts)	G. Johnson-Acsadi (UN Population Division) C. Miro (CELADE) C. Chandrasekaran (UNFPA) A. Conning - alternate (CELADE)

ISI's activities during the WFS Project Development Phase have been heavily concerned with consultations with the above UN agencies as well as others. WHO, UNESCO, the World Bank, and the regional conferences of statisticians have been kept closely informed and their consultation sought. The Conference of European Statisticians and the UN Statistical Commission have publicly expressed their support for the WFS, and reference has been made to the WFS in reports of the UN Population Commission.* Support was also expressed at the recent conference of African Statisticians in Addis Ababa (Dec. 1973). It was due to a presentation at the Conference of Asian Statisticians that Fiji volunteered to be the first nation-wide pilot survey for the WFS. Statements by the Executive Director of UNFPA concerning World Population Year have repeatedly touched upon the WFS.

*Cf. Report of the 20th Plenary Session, Conference of European Statisticians, Geneva, June, 1972; Report of the 17th Session, UN Statistical Commission, Geneva, November, 1972; Report of the Second Special Session, UN Population Commission, New York, March, 1973.

Individual governmental bodies have provided direct bilateral support to ISI for the WFS. The United States Agency for International Development has awarded substantial funds for the WFS and was one of the originators of the programme. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has contributed materially through secondment of personnel to ISI. Other governments which have thus far contributed directly to WFS are Netherlands, Norway, and Fiji. The government of Fiji has entered into a formal agreement with ISI for performance of a nationwide pilot fertility survey. Official and semi-official expressions of interest and support have been received from several dozen additional governments and a number of these have indicated that they are prepared to provide additional support.

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) is co-operating in all aspects of the WFS programme. In the words of the immediate past president of IUSSP, C. Chandrasekaran, "The World Fertility Survey being undertaken by the International Statistical Institute is a unique venture to extend knowledge and understanding of the patterns of variation in human fertility around the world. The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population has extended its co-operation in the execution of this project and calls upon all population specialists, be they members of the Union or not, to assist in any way possible to make a success of this worthy task." IUSSP is represented on the WFS Programme Steering Committee, appoints members to the Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with ISI, has orientated several of its research projects towards the WFS, and included a plenary session on the WFS in its General Assembly, Liège, August, 1973.

Co-operation with the WFS and active participation in meetings and conferences has been forthcoming from the Population Council and the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED), while many other institutions and organizations have collaborated in one way or another during the Project Development Phase.

In summary, as the WFS approaches the conclusion of its Project Development Phase, it would be difficult to locate a single existing institution concerned with international demographic research which has not been extensively consulted, and whose co-operation has not been sought and received. In its relationships with existing institutions,

the WFS is already truly a worldwide programme.

3. Project Organization

ISI, which has overall organizational responsibility for planning and carrying out the WFS, has set up a separate project organization whose major components are as follows:

(a) Permanent Advisory Committees*

1. Programme Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC provides overall substantive guidance and review of the WFS programmes

Chairman P.J. Bjerve (Norway)

Representatives:

UN Population Division L. Tabah
M.A. El-Badry (alternate)

UN Statistical Office S. Goldberg

UN Fund for Population Activities H. Gille

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population C. Miro
M. Livi-Bacci (alternate)
B. Remiche (alternate)

US Agency for International Development R.T. Ravenholt
J.T. Sprehe (alternate)

Individual members: M. Concepcion (Philippines)
K.T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana)
F.E. Linder (U.S.A.)
M. Macura (Yugoslavia)

2. Regional Co-ordinating Committee (RCC)

The RCC advises the PSC on the co-ordination and exchange of information with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations sponsoring regional population programmes, especially field surveys.

Chairman M.G. Kendall

Representatives:

UN Population Division R.O. Carleton
G. Acsadi-Johnson (alternate)

ECA R.K. Som
J. Diakite (alternate)
N.K. Ghansah (alternate)

2. (RCC) (cont'd)

Representatives:

ECAFE	C.M. Frisen Sultan Hashmi (alternate)
ECE	J. Berent
ECLA	G. Martine
UNESOB	J.C. Chasteland
CELADE	C.A. Miro A.M. Conning (alternate)
Population Council	W. Seltzer R. Lapham (alternate)
CICRED	J. Bourgeois-Pichat Bui-Dang-Ha Doan (alternate)

(The UN Statistical Office has meanwhile been proposed to be represented also in the RCC).

3. Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The TAC, the members of which are nominated by the ISI and the IUSSP in consultation with each other, will advise the PSC through the Project Director on all technical aspects of the WFS. In addition, the TAC Chairman attends the PSC meetings.

Chairman	C. Chandrasekaran (India)
Members	G. Acsadi-Johnson (U.S.A.) J.C. Caldwell (Australia) P. Cantrelle (France) R. Chander (Malaysia) W.J. Dixon (U.S.A.) K.S. Gaisie (Ghana) D.V. Glass (U.K.) R.J. Harewood (Trinidad & Tobago) L. Kish (U.S.A.) W.P. Mauldin (U.S.A.) C.A. Miro (Panama)

*The reports of the meetings of these Committees are contained in Appendices II - IV, respectively.

(b) WFS Central Staff

The WFS central staff consists of internationally recognized technical experts whose task it is to oversee the general design of the research programme, to ensure uniformity and comparability among individual country surveys and to provide extensive consultancy services for individual countries. Technical aspects of the programme are under the direction of Dr. M.G. Kendall who is the Project Director and the office is located in London. Recruitment has, as far as possible, been international in character with primary criterion being that of established scientific competence. Secondary criteria are that the staff should be broadly representative of the major regions of the world and that the WFS should avoid recruiting scientists whose work is vital to existing demographic programmes in developing countries. The following have accepted permanent appointments in the London office:

		<u>Date of appointment</u>
Dr. John Blacker	(U.K.)	1st March, 1973
Dr. Christopher Scott	(U.K.)	1st July, 1973
Dr. Martinus Vaessen	(Netherlands)	1st July, 1973
Mr. Lennart Rehlin	(Sweden)	1st September, 1973
Dr. Albert Marckwardt	(U.S.A.)	15th September, 1973
Dr. Mahbubuddin Ahmed	(Bangladesh)	1st October, 1973
Mrs. Agnes Whitfield	(U.K.)	1st October, 1973
Dr. Vijay Verma	(India)	1st October, 1973
Dr. Vallazhathumadom Chidambaram	(India)	1st December, 1973
Prof. Y. Takeshita	(Japan)	1st January, 1974

A number of distinguished consultants have also been working on the WFS, including Dr. G.T. Acsadi, Dr. P.S.A. Cantrelle, Dr. D. Freedman (Mrs), Dr. R. Freedman, Prof. R.J. Harewood, Dr. A. Klinger, Mr. J.W. Lehman, Prof. F.E. Linder, Mr. J.A. Palmore Jr., Dr. T.W. Pullum, Prof. N.B. Ryder, Dr. I.A. Sirageldin and Prof. C.F. Westoff. It is expected that the number of consultants employed on the WFS will increase substantially over the life of the programme as the WFS provides major technical assistance functions to participating countries.

The ISI Permanent Office at The Hague has also strengthened its administrative staff to handle the additional duties associated with the WFS. To date five new appointments have been made, including the heads of information/publication services and finance, a contracts manager and a conference manager and a general services/personnel consultant. Further appointments will be made in the near future. Personnel assistance from agencies outside the ISI for the Project Development Phase, including three persons provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, has made a significant contribution.

4. Regional Co-ordination

The principal vehicle for regional co-ordination within the WFS is the permanent committee known as the Regional Co-ordinating Committee which met for the first time in The Hague in January 1973. Partially as a result of this meeting, the WFS has organized a series of regional conferences. The aim of the conferences is to explain to statisticians, demographers and government officials the objectives of the WFS, progress to date and to explore for individual countries the level of interest in participation, the types of inquiry which might be conducted, the appropriate bodies or individuals who might be charged with country survey execution and the authorities whose approval must be sought. Plans for the regional conferences are as follows:

ECA Region	Addis Ababa	3-4 December, 1973.
ECA Region (including U.S.A., Canada, Turkey and Israel)	Geneva	28 January-1 February, 1974.
UNESOB Region	Beirut	14-15 December, 1973.
ECAFE Region	Bangkok	14-16 February, 1974.
Caribbean Region, excluding Spanish speaking CELADE countries	Port of Spain	14-15 January, 1974.

Consideration is still being given as to whether a conference should be held for the Spanish speaking countries of Latin America or whether these countries should be visited on an individual basis.

C. Provision for Government Follow-up

Since the primary aim of the WFS is to enable governments to describe and interpret their populations' fertility behaviour, it follows as a corollary that the WFS must assist governments to develop the capabilities for doing so. It is envisaged that, as a direct result of participating in the WFS, developing countries in particular will have increased their resources of skilled scientific manpower which can be utilized for future fertility surveys as well as other demographic surveys. For this reason, the WFS will attempt in every case to strengthen the organizational requirements for survey research and to involve national scientists intimately in the experience of carrying out a high quality survey. When the WFS staff depart from a country, it is the intention that there will be left behind demographic scientists who have directed a survey as well as cadres of trained supervisors, interviewers, coders, editors and data analysts. Countries will be encouraged to carry out tabulation and analyses themselves, assisted where necessary by WFS technical experts. In sum, the WFS strategy is predicted upon the belief that the best way to ensure government follow-up in fertility and other demographic research is to ensure that the government has at its disposal the organizational and manpower resources to carry out such research.

D. Future Assistance

Future assistance for the types of activities contemplated in the WFS programme depends most heavily upon continuation of UNFPA and US AID policies for supporting demographic research. If successful, the WFS should result in an increased flow of requests from the governments of developing countries for technical and financial resources to carry out still more comprehensive and high quality demographic surveys.

For itself, ISI understands the WFS as a programme within a finite timeframe. A truly successful WFS should eventually eliminate the need for ISI to act in the role of promoter and assister of fertility surveys. As countries gain more experience with such surveys and develop their own sure capabilities for this kind of work, it should prove increasingly less necessary for them to turn towards ISI for technical assistance. ISI foresees then being able to utilize the experience gained in the WFS as the basis for world inquiries in other fields. As P.J. Bjerve put it in his presidential address to the 39th Session of the ISI (Vienna, August, 1973),

"The World Fertility Survey may be considered as the first international research programme of its kind. Similar projects may follow, for instance, in the fields of environment, food and energy. There is a great need for international research programmes in such fields, and the factors qualifying the ISI to undertake the World Fertility Survey are relevant for these fields as well."

At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the timeframe for the Project Implementation Phase of the WFS is difficult to specify with absolute precision. As planned, the WFS is to encourage countries to undertake the fieldwork for their surveys during the period mid-1974 to mid-1977. Whether all countries which wish to participate can actually carry out fieldwork during this three-year period is something which is difficult to estimate. Again, countries that complete their fieldwork just prior to mid-1977 can hardly be expected to complete tabulation, analysis and reporting of their surveys by mid-1977. Given a programme in which so large a number of technical, financial and human factors come in to play, it is highly possible that a limited extension to the planned timeframe may prove necessary so that work already begun may be brought to completion. With due deference to unforeseen contingencies, however, it is ISI's intention at this time to bring the WFS programme to a close shortly after mid-1977, and to reduce its own role in the stimulation of fertility surveys.

E. Relationship to US AID Objectives

The WFS is significant to AID objectives in at least four respects.

First, the WFS is a major undertaking in international scientific cooperation. It will fulfil objectives set forth by the United Nations Population Commission at its November 1971 meetings and will be directly consistent with the aims of the World Population Year. Cooperative international endeavors are of importance to the objectives of AID.

Second is the comparative knowledge of fertility and family planning practices. The WFS will provide to policymakers (a) a scientifically based body of knowledge concerning the patterns of fertility for a representative sample of their populations as well as their populations' family planning behavior, and (b) a basis for comparing their fertility and family planning practices with the fertility conditions in countries similar to their own. The provision of such knowledge to policymakers particularly in less developed countries will be a major step toward formulation of more effective population policies and programmes and as such is highly consistent with AID's mandate in the field of population.

Third, the WFS results will be of operational significance. For example, findings will reveal usage patterns and relative success of different contraceptive methods, or will indicate which subgroups of the population are not being reached by existing programmes. As the Growth of American Families studies have shown, such findings are by no means "obvious", particularly as regards their extent and persistence over time to affect total fertility behavior of the group. These findings will be of utility to AID's assistance programs for family planning programmes.

Fourth, the WFS has as one of its goals institutional development. The WFS will assist countries in training manpower and developing the organizational capabilities for assessment of fertility levels and family planning practices for the WFS in the 1970's. This development of manpower and institutions will have beneficial effects on fertility research and other demographic and social science research efforts within the countries long after the first WFS programme. Institutional development is an additional aspect of the WFS which is significant to AID objectives.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

II

A. Long Term Objectives

1. to aid national governments in understanding their fertility problems and in formulating policies in the field of economic and social planning

The International Development Strategy of the U.N. provided, as was recalled in the WPY resolution¹, for actions "to deal with the problems of population growth in those countries which . . . consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development"⁴ (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) objective 4 of WPY⁶ calls for

"the discussion of alternative policies, the promotion of demographic considerations in development planning and the development of policies and programmes in population fields"

2. to aid international efforts to promote effective population policies

This is in complete accordance with section 6 of the U.N. General Assembly resolution¹ (2333 (XXV)) on World Population Year which stressed the need for "evolving and implementing a dynamic population policy to cope with all the problems emanating from different population levels characteristics and trends".

3. to promote the development of demographic research and the scientific study of fertility, particularly in developing countries.

Again section 6 of WPY resolution accords with this long term objective of the WFS where it was stressed that "assistance from organizations of the United Nations system and interested Member States should continue to be available upon request for . . . assistance in developing a comprehensive demographic research and studies programme . . ."

8. Immediate Objectives

1. to provide national data of a high quality on fertility patterns and levels

The first objective for WPY⁶ stresses the need to obtain

"Improved knowledge of and information on the facts concerning population trends and prospects and the relevant associated factors"

2. to provide internationally comparable data on fertility patterns and levels

"the need for a combined approach to population problems and development" (guiding principle 1 for WPY⁶)

"the desirability of international co-operation and the exchange of national experience" (guiding principle 4 for WPY⁶)

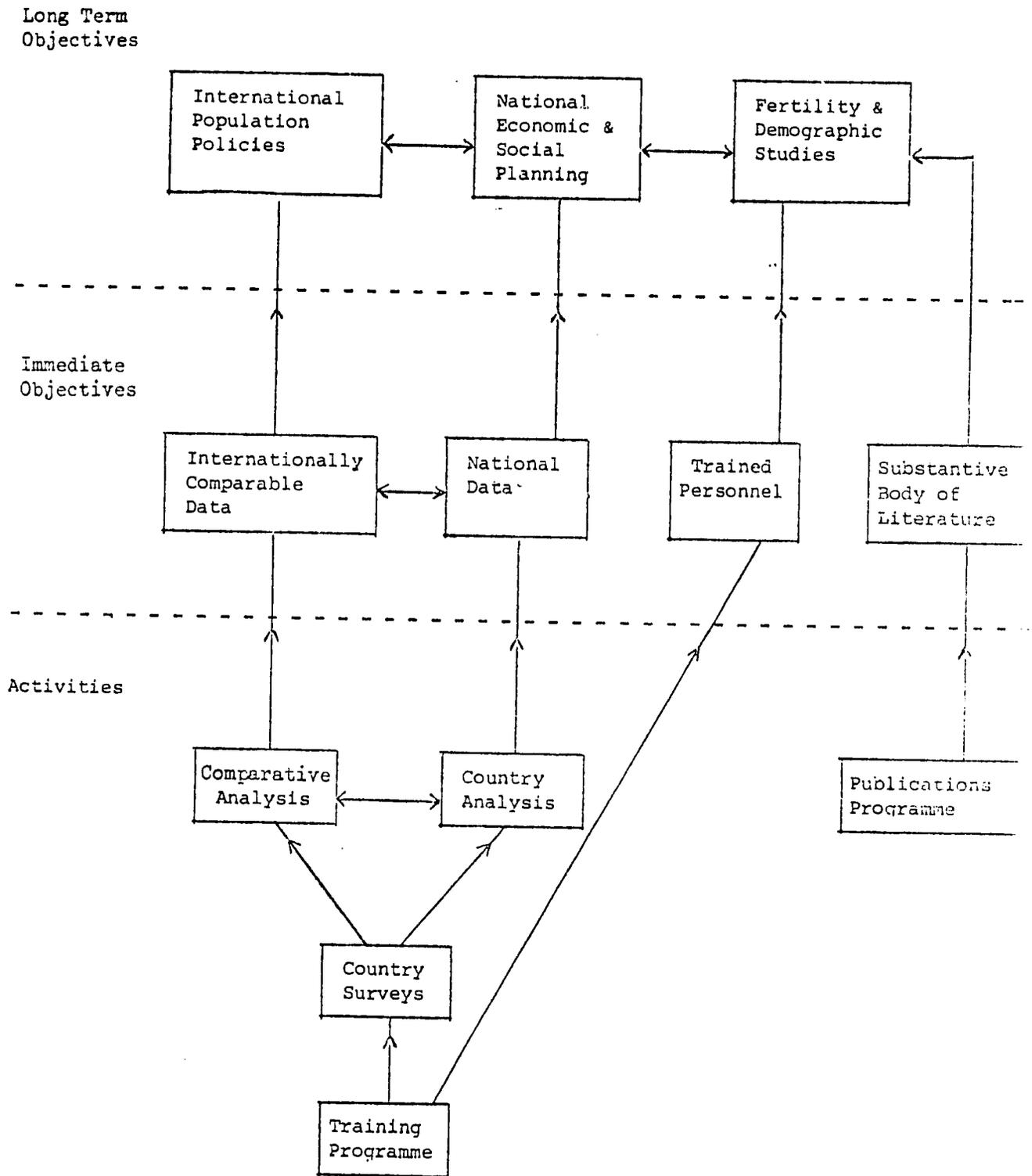
3. to institutionalize the capability to undertake demographic research and fertility studies in developing countries by the provision of a caucus of trained personnel.

"the expansion of international co-operation in the population field and the supply of increased and suitable technical assistance to countries desiring it, and in accordance with their needs" (objective 5 for WPY⁶)

4. to provide a body of substantive literature on fertility studies.

"the importance of an interdisciplinary attack on population problems" (guiding principle 3 for WPY⁶)

C Schematic outline of Objectives for the Project Implementation Phase



Note: The Publications Programme also relates to a number of the other activities but it would unnecessarily confuse the diagram to show this.

III WORKPLAN

A. Description of Project Activities

1. Major Project Implementation Activities (Phase III)

- a. country surveys
- b. analysis of individual country results
- c. comparative analysis of the national results
- d. training of personnel
- e. publications programme

2. Detailed description of Project Implementation Activities and Sub-Activities.

The activities outlined for the Project Implementation Phase are of course multiple in nature and in the following sections they are outlined in greater detail and although reference to the schematic outline provided in section II D readily identifies the main links with the sub-objectives, it should be borne in mind that these do not represent the whole complex of interactions which must necessarily exist in such a research project.

Note: The terms preparatory (PR), peak-action (PA), and phasing-out (PO) as used here refer to the Project Implementation Phase and not to the whole project.

a. Country Surveys

<u>Sub-Activities</u>	<u>Location</u>	PR	PA	PO
1. Country visit by WFS Central Staff	Country	v		
2. Preliminary Report (including sample designate)	Country/ Headquarters	v		
3. Negotiation of basic agreement	Country	v		
4. Country application for funding	Country	v		
5. Drawing up of contract	Country/ Headquarters	v		
6. Designation of National Director	Country/ Headquarters	v		
7. Designation of local executive agency	Country/ Headquarters	v		
8. Drawing up of Survey Calendar	Country/ Headquarters	v		

	<u>Location</u>	PR	PA	PO
9. Training (see previous section)				
10. Pre-tests and pilot surveys	Country	v		
11. Fieldwork	Country		v	
12. Data Processing	Country/ Headquarters			v
b. <u>Analysis of Individual Country Results</u>				
1. Presentation and interpretation of main findings	Country/ Headquarters			v
2. Substantive analysis of survey results	Headquarters			v
3. Studies on the demographic, social and economic implications of the main findings of the survey	Headquarters			v
4. Studies of the implications for national policy making	Country/ Headquarters			v
5. Studies of the methodology and the execution of the survey				v
c. <u>Comparative Analysis of National Results</u>				
1. Substantive Analysis is of the results of all the national surveys	Headquarters			v
2. Studies on the international demographic, social and economic implications	Headquarters			v
3. Studies on the international implications of the national results for population policies	Headquarters			v
4. Evaluation of the entire WFS study design	Headquarters			v
d. <u>Training of Personnel</u>				
<u>Sub-Activities</u>		<u>Location</u>		
1. Seminars for National Directors and Senior National Staff	Headquarters	v		
2. Training of Senior Supervisors	Country	v		
3. Training of Editors, coders, interviewers	Country	v		

e. Publications Programme (the Appendix contains copies of publications to date)

Sub-activities

	<u>Location</u>	PR	PA	PO
1. Publication of the WFS Newsletter	Headquarters	v	v	/
2. " of the Occasional papers	"	v	v	/
3. " of Case Studies	"		v	/
4. " of Research Monographs	"			/
5. Questionnaires and associated documentation	"	v		
6. Training Manuals	"	v		
7. Publication of Survey Results and Research Studies				

3. Preparatory Activities (Phases I and II)

a. Pre-project Activities (Phase I)

1. Consultations on collaboration in the WFS (especially with the UN and the IUSSP)
2. Consultations on contents of the WFS programme
3. Publicise proposed WFS programme
4. Applications for funding the WFS to the US AID and the UNFPA
5. Convening of two ad hoc Technical Advisory Committee (end of Pre-project Phase)

b. Project Development Activities (Phase II)

1. Recruitment of Project Director
2. Recruitment of professional staff
3. Recruitment of consultants
4. Establishment of permanent committees
5. Establishment of administrative services
6. Completion of organizational procedures and regulations

7. Establishment of publications programme (including publication of Newsletter)
8. Drafting of questionnaire and tabulation and sampling programme
9. Arrangement of pretests and pilot surveys
10. Preparation and completion of an inventory of past, ongoing and planned fertility surveys (Samuel Baum et al. I and II, and W.G. Duncan, WFS Occasional Paper No. 1) (refs. 15, 16 and 17 resp.)
11. Study of the cost of fertility surveys in various countries (Eli Marks)
12. Preparation of report on outstanding methodological matters requiring further research
13. Continuation of consultations with regional bodies
14. Organization and implementation of programme of country visits
15. Initiate the preparation of international and national training programme
16. Preparation of a selected bibliography on fertility (Acsadi)
17. Establishment of a reference library
18. Organization of regional conferences

B. Timing of Project Activities

1. WFS Central Staff

The official closing date for the WFS Project Development Phase is June 30, 1974. However, progress to date has been such that the WFS will phase gradually into project implementation during the months January - June, 1974. By early 1974, it is expected that the core questionnaire for the WFS will have reached as firm a degree of finality as can be achieved without adaptation to individual country conditions. By the same time, the WFS will have completed preliminary approaches to interested countries through its regional conferences (cf. above, Regional Co-ordination). Thereafter, WFS central staff will continue on a more systematic basis with visits to individual countries and more intensive negotiations and briefings concerning the details of country surveys. Inasmuch as each survey is to be tailored to country needs and interests while retaining a central core of comparable information, it is impossible to give accurate timing projections for working out of country agreements. ISI will of course assist countries to develop and process survey proposals as rapidly as possible, but once the proposal is submitted the matter of commencing survey activities will depend upon the country's receipt of funding.

Certain activities already underway will continue throughout the life of the WFS programme. The Permanent Committees will either meet regularly, as in the case of the Programme Steering Committee, or as needed, as for example with the Regional Co-ordinating Committee. The publications programme, already initiated, will continue through the programme and gradually grow more intensive as the volume of survey results mounts. Various ad hoc research projects will be started and brought to completion as the programme progresses.

2. Country Surveys

The Second Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee Meeting recommended that, when negotiating with countries for individual surveys, the WFS should include a firmly agreed upon timetable. A timetable, it was felt, is one element of good survey management and the WFS has adopted this recommendation as its standard practice. However, a general or model timetable applicable to all countries is impossible to produce. ISI has now signed an agreement with the Government of Fiji for a nationwide survey to serve as a pilot programme for the WFS. In the section below, a detailed schedule for the Fiji survey is presented as a first example of a survey timetable. When reading this one must bear in mind two things: (1) the Fiji survey has been deliberately placed on an accelerated timetable in order that the WFS may benefit from the Fiji experience as rapidly as possible; for subsequent countries, the timetable is likely to be somewhat more stretched out; (2) the tabulation and data analysis phase of operations does not appear; because of inadequate computing facilities in Fiji, the data will be tabulated and analyzed at WFS offices in London.

3. SCHEDULE FOR FIJI FERTILITY SURVEY

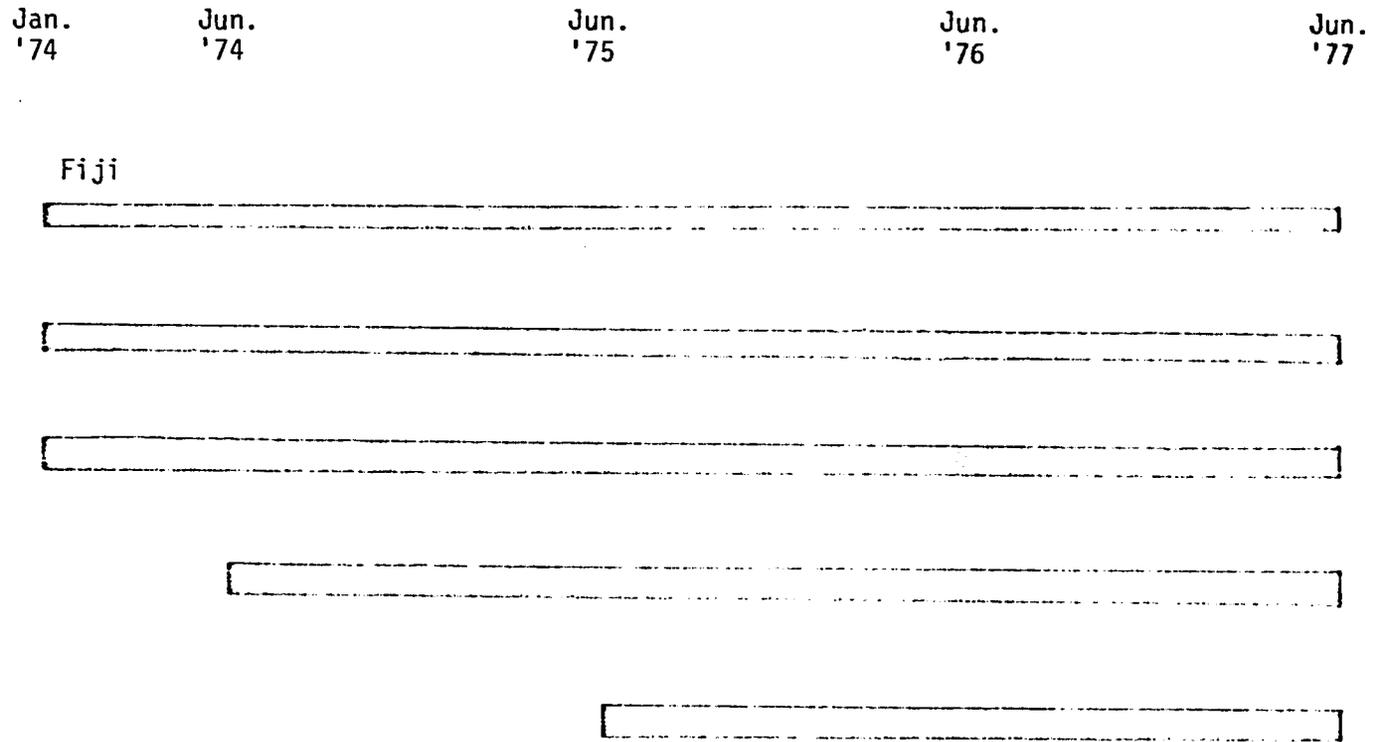
Timetable of Operations

1973	March	Dr. M.G. Kendall visited Fiji. Preliminary discussion.
	July	Dr. Scott & Dr. Blacker - Visit Fiji. Design of Fiji Fertility Survey.
	August	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Visit of Contracting Officer to draw up contract with Fiji Government.2. Advertise for Administrator.3. New working draft of main questionnaire.4. Translation of questions.5. Order listing booklets.6. Finalize first stage sample.7. Copying of maps (2 copies each).8. Draft of Husbands Questionnaire.9. Order satchels.10. Circular letter to District Administrator about survey.11. Memo to SPS re survey.
	September	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Appointment of Administrative Officer.2. Appointment of Secretary.3. Appointment of Assistant Administrative Officer.4. Pre-test questionnaire finalized.5. Advertise for Pre-test staff.6. Pre-test manual - minimum version.7. Purchase 4 tape recorders and 50 cassettes.8. Send finalized draft of Questionnaire to London.9. Select Pre-test areas.10. Take charge of vehicles and engage a driver.11. Decide on Printer.12. Publicity in paper and on radio.13. Pilot Pre-test husbands questionnaire.

- 1973 October
1. Training of Pre-test staff - 1st week.
 2. Pre-test enumeration - from 8th to end of October.
(Pre-test area to be in Viti Levu - five areas - rural, urban, etc.)
 3. Visit of Mr. Rehlin - Programmer/analyst - 2nd half.
 4. Visit to WFS staff - late October.
- November
1. School Principals to suggest names of listing enumerators in respective areas.
 2. Finalize questionnaire by end November.
 3. Finalize manual.
 4. Training of male enumerators.
 5. Pre-test husbands questionnaire.
 6. Arrange for Training centres.
 7. Maps to be ready by end November.
 8. Advertise for supervisor and enumerators.
 9. Questionnaire to Printer.
- December
1. Select Listing staff and their training.
 2. Interview and select supervisors and enumerators.
 3. Listing of households in all areas except Suva.
 4. Selection of sample households in all areas between Christmas and New Year.
- 1974 January
1. Listing of household in Suva.
 2. Training of supervisors from 7th.
 3. Advertise for coders and editors
 4. Training of enumerators from 21st.
- February
1. Enumeration starts 4th February for 6 weeks.
 2. Coding starts after 1st week of February.
 3. Advertise for male enumerators.
- March
1. Enumeration ends 15th/16th March.
 2. Training of male enumerators.
 3. Supervisors to return to Suva with last batches and undergo training for PES during 18th-24th.
 4. Husbands survey from 25th.
 5. PES Survey from 25th March.

- 1974 April 1. Despatch questionnaire to London early April.
 2. PES and Husbands survey ends 16th April.
 3. Supervisors work on validation from mid-April
 and to complete by end-April.
 4. Coding completed by end-April.
- May 1. Tabulation from London.
 2. Administrator to write administration report.
 3. First draft of main report.
- June 1. Finalize report.
 2. Send report to printers.

C.



D. Description of US AID and UNFPA Inputs

1. Assignment of National and International Staff

(a) WFS Central Staff

The WFS Central Staff has already recruited and employed a small international staff which is to be permanent over the life of the programme. This was described above under "WFS Central Staff" in section IB. ISI anticipates that the permanent staff will remain small in number, although it will most certainly grow larger as programme activities swell. In fact, it will be the deliberate strategy of ISI to attempt to keep the WFS central organization small in numbers. There are several reasons for this. One is the simple fact that the supply of highly experienced demographic experts throughout the world is itself relatively small. A second reason is that the scientists are often of more value to the WFS if they remain at their home bases and relate to the WFS on a consultancy basis, working primarily in their own regions of the world. A third reason is ISI's deliberate policy of avoiding recruitment of scientists whose work is important to existing country programmes, particularly in the developing countries.

Adoption of this strategy with regard to scientific personnel carries the implication that the execution of the WFS programme necessitates extensive usage of consultancy services. While the volume of consultancy services is high, it should be recognized that the majority of these services are being directed towards technical assistance for country surveys, particularly the surveys in developing countries. In fact, ISI projects that approximately 90% of consultancy services in the Project Implementation Phase will consist of technical assistance flowing directly to developing countries.

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(b) Country Surveys

The Second Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee Meeting recommended that, if at all possible, a national of the individual participating country should be appointed as National Director for the WFS survey in his country, although recourse could be made to an outside appointment for countries which did not have a suitable person. Ideally the National Director should combine the skills of an experienced administrator of statistical programmes with those of a subject matter specialist in fertility research. At the same time, it must be recognised that such a combination of qualities in one individual is rare. It is, however, necessary that both types of skill should be represented among the National Director's senior staff.

It may also prove useful to establish for some, though possibly not all, of the participating countries a National Co-ordinating Committee to advise the National Director. Such a committee may be particularly appropriate where several organizations or agencies within the country are collaborating in the survey. The members of the committee will include professionals interested in the research aspect of the study, as well as representatives of ministries of the government and other agencies concerned with policy matters regarding fertility. The terms of reference of such a committee will be broadly defined in order to enable the committee to advise and participate in decisions regarding the planning and execution of the national survey.

2. Provision of Sub-contractual Services

For country surveys, provision of subcontractual services will be negotiated on an individual basis in consultation with the funding agencies, and therefore need not be further considered in the present proposal.

ISI itself will subcontract for small research projects associated directly with the WFS programme. These will often be personal services contracts for special studies in connection with the Survey, and contracts for pilot projects and other assignments.

3. Training Provisions

(a) Guiding Principles

A basic objective of the WFS is to generate fertility data of high quality and comparability. Fulfilling this goal requires the careful in-country training of middle and lower level survey personnel, and the co-ordination of this training at the international level through close consultation and the use of standardized training manuals.

The WFS central staff will engage in extensive consultation with national project directors and senior staff, and will advise at all levels of training, but will not be directly involved in any institutionalized training programme. It is contemplated that all out-of-country training will utilize existing institutions, and will be specifically relevant to implementation of the WFS rather than to more general scientific goals. The WFS central staff has established contact with the leading training institutes regarding their possible use by participating countries.

Training for the WFS will take place at three levels. The first is not actually training, but rather consultation, since it will engage the national project director and senior professionals with the WFS central staff in extensive briefing sessions, negotiations over local adaptation of standardized WFS methods, and consultation on particular technical problems. At the second level, the national directors and their staffs will carry out a training programme for their middle level supervisors and technicians, using standardized WFS training manuals and consulting closely with WFS advisors. Finally, the Field Supervisors and interviewers will be trained in the local settings under realistic field situations.

(b) Chart of WFS Training Activities

A summary of planned training activities, with details on level, location, timing, duration, and personnel involved, is presented in Table 1.

(c) Explanatory Notes on the Chart

1. Professional Staff

National project directors and senior staff will in most instances be experienced, competent professionals. They will generally require briefing on the goals and methods of the WFS rather than basic technical training. Since at any given time only a few surveys will be starting up, and since the standardized WFS format must be carefully adapted to each particular national context, it is impractical to maintain a central training institution. In those instances where a number of countries within a region are starting up at the same time, it may be possible to centralize the initial one-week briefing, but beyond this the process will involve extensive consultation with the WFS central staff and consultants, in-country and/or at the WFS central office. This consultation will provide uniformity in that it will be co-ordinated by the WFS central staff and based on standardized WFS documentation, but will also allow the flexibility necessary for achieving good survey results in the diverse cultural contexts encompassed by the WFS.

2. Intermediate Staff

After a provisional national survey plan has been drawn up by the professional staff in concert with the WFS central staff and/or consultants, and drafts of the questionnaire and sampling plan have been prepared, the training of intermediate staff will commence. This training will be carried out at the national level by the project director and his senior staff, except in a few cases where it may be conducted at regional centres. The training programme should take perhaps three weeks, and ideally will involve the staff in an operational

TABLE 1. CHART OF WFS TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Level	Trainees	Organizer	Training personnel	Place of training	Timing	Training period
Level I Professional Staff	National directors and their senior staffs	WFS	WFS Central Staff and/or consultants	National and/or WFS Central Office	After basic country agreement	1 week briefing continuous consulting
Level II Intermediate Staff	Supervisory staff (senior supervisors and coders - permanent survey personnel)	National agency with WFS advising	National Directors and their senior staffs with WFS assistance when needed	National or in few cases regional centres	After provisional national plan has been prepared	3 weeks
Level III Field and office staff	Interviewers (including junior supervisors)	National agency with WFS advising	National Senior staff with assistance of senior supervisors	National centres or in case of bigger countries several local centres	After final national plan has been prepared	2-4 weeks
	Coders (including editors, statistical clerks)	National agency with WFS advising	National Senior staff with assistance of senior supervisors	National centres (centrally)	During survey period or immediately after field work	1-2 weeks

pretest of the survey. WFS training manuals will be used, and WFS consultants will be available for advising the programme.

Emphasis will be given to the development of high quality supervisory staff, both for field work and for editing and coding of questionnaires. In the developing countries it is often the case that there is a dearth of qualified intermediate research staff, even where upper-level professional manpower is plentiful. It is essential that middle level personnel be secured and permanently employed for the entire period of survey operations, from the beginning of operational preparations through field work, editing and coding to final statistical analysis. Where adequately prepared and experienced intermediate staff are not available, candidates will be given special training in-country, at regional centres, at existing training institutes in developed countries, or in some cases by detailing them to ongoing WFS survey operations in other participant countries.

3. Field and Office Staff

While the national directors are responsible for all survey operations in their country, including the training of field and office staff, in most cases this task should be entrusted to the professional and intermediate staff. This training category includes functional groups which demand different training programmes and timing. Interviewers and coders will sometimes be the same person, but different training must be given for each task. Both training programmes will be administered by the professional and intermediate staff, using WFS training manuals and consulting with the WFS staff when necessary.

The training programme for interviewers and junior supervisors will commence after the final national plan has been prepared, and shortly prior to fieldwork. The workshop will involve trial interviewing, and should last two to four weeks, depending on the amount of previous training and experience of the interviewers. In larger countries, where the variety of local conditions and language differences may make it necessary to train a greater number of interviewers using various languages, training may be given in different

local centres rather than at a single national centre.

Coders, editors, and statistical clerks must be trained for particular survey tasks even if they are already experienced at their work. These personnel will be trained in national centres by the national senior and intermediate staff, commencing during the fieldwork period or immediately afterwards, and lasting one to two weeks. The WFS staff and consultants will advise, provide standardized training and instruction manuals, and otherwise assist as needed.

(d) Selection and Testing of Survey Staff

In order to delineate the qualifications necessary for personnel at different levels, and to facilitate the selection of survey staff, two kinds of guides will be prepared: (1) Job descriptions listing the qualifications necessary for each role; and (2) Qualifying tests for interviewers, junior supervisors, and coders.

(e) Training Materials

Two groups of training materials should be distinguished. To the first group belong those prototype survey materials which will be used as a basis for designing the national plans, such as model questionnaires and interviewers' manual, recommendations concerning sampling and quality control, and manuals for editing, coding and tabulation. Of course, these materials will also be used in lower level training courses. In the second group are those materials which will primarily serve the aims of training. In this second group, the preparation of the following materials will be undertaken: (1) a selected and critical bibliography of works on fertility, which IUSSP has been invited to provide for teaching and study in connection with the training at various levels; (2) detailed training course programmes for each level and type of training; (3) teaching aids on several key topics of the survey, such as determination of age, occupation, modern and traditional methods of birth control, and so forth, (4) schedules and forms, and their use in the survey; and (5) recommendations on organization of field operation, interviewing techniques, supervision, and so forth.

(f) Training Course Programmes for Different Levels of Trainees

Detailed programmes will be developed for uniform consultation with professional staff, and technical training of intermediate and lower level personnel.

1. Professional Staff: Briefing (1 week) and consultation (throughout)

1 week Briefing by WFS staff on general aspects of the WFS and survey planning (including group discussions), the nature and scope of the WFS, contents and methods of the survey, adaptation of the WFS programme and technical decisions, the survey staff, preparation of budgets, data processing and publicity.

Throughout consultation with WFS on drawing up local time tables
adaptation of model questionnaires to local conditions
adaptation of sampling procedures (sampling frames, selection, determination of sample size and accuracy)
quality control and evaluation
training of intermediate, field and office staff
survey documents
organization of field operations
interviewing techniques
editing and coding
data processing, analysis and reports
pretesting all phases of operation

2. Intermediate staff: (3 weeks)

1 week training course (including lectures, reading courses, exercises, group discussions and tests) on
interviewers' manual
field operations
sampling selection (including selection of households and respondents)
questionnaires and other survey forms

"key" questions (determination of age, occupation, birth control methods, and so forth)
interviewing techniques
editing, use of editing manual
supervisors' duties, and so forth

1 week mock surveys under realistic field conditions, editing the interviews, evaluation of the work, group discussions.

1 week coding rules and manual
coding practice using the edited mock interviews
check coding, test of coding skill
statistical data processing exercises (including punching, computer table reading, checks, elementary statistical operations)

3. Interviewers and junior supervisors: (2-4 weeks)

1 week - essentially similar to the first week course of the
10 days intermediate staff;
in countries where the language of the interviews may be different from the language used in the questionnaire, serious attention will be devoted to the uniform interpretation and translation of the questionnaire into the concerned vernaculars

1 week - essentially similar to the second week training course of
10 days the intermediate staff

One or more one to two-day sessions during the field operations.

4. Coders, editors, statistical clerks: (1-2 weeks)

1-2 weeks essentially similar to the relevant part of the third week training of the intermediate staff; in addition, as the first part of the training, an introduction to questionnaires, rules of their completion, editing manual, etc., should be given.

4. Equipment and supplies

This will depend very much on the individual country but could, as it already has done in Fiji, include purchase of vehicles for transportation as well as office equipment. However, existing facilities will be utilized (e.g. for data processing) whenever they are available.

IV

BUDGET

The contribution requested from the United States Agency for International Development amounts to \$9,670,000 which is approximately 43% of the total budget.

World Fertility Survey

IVA IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

Budgets 1974 - 1977

(in US \$ 000's)

EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS	1974/1975	1975/1976	1976/1977	Total 1974/1977
<u>STAFF COSTS</u>				
Professional Scientific Staff	525	596	662	1,783
Consultants	225	250	250	725
Other Staff	490	524	563	1,577
<u>UN PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	120	120	120	360
<u>TRAVEL</u>				
Staff and Committees	200	200	190	590
Consultants	135	150	125	410
<u>HONORARIUMS</u>	10	10	10	30
<u>CONTRACTS</u>	200	100	100	400
<u>CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS</u>	50	50	50	150
<u>OFFICE REQUIREMENTS</u>				
Accommodations	80	80	80	240
Furniture and equipment	20	20	20	60
<u>PUBLICATIONS</u>	100	100	100	300
<u>COMPUTOR SERVICES</u>	50	100	100	250
<u>OTHER DIRECT COSTS</u>				
Postage, telex, telephone, cables	30	30	30	90
Office supplies	20	20	20	60
Audit	20	20	20	60
Sundries	40	40	40	120
	SUB-TOTAL			
	2,315	2,410	2,480	7,205
<u>NATIONAL SURVEYS</u>	4,670	5,130	5,650	15,450
	TOTAL			
	6,985	7,540	8,130	22,655

WFS Budgets 1974 - 1977

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

B. EXPLANATIONS

1. STAFF COSTS

(a) Professional Staff - London

The technical staff in the WFS Professional Centre will oversee the general design of the research programme, ensure uniformity and comparability among the individual country surveys and provide a consultancy service for individual countries.

	Average annual salary	Number of Posts	
		<u>74 - II</u>	<u>75 - I</u>
Senior Professionals	£13,000	7	7
Professionals	£ 8,000	7	7
Assoc. Professionals	£ 4,000	2	2
Salaries in £ 000's		£77.5	£77.5
Equivalent in US\$ 000's (with adjustments for + 10% annual inflation)		\$200	\$200
Additional Staff costs **		\$ 60	\$ 65
		<u>\$260</u>	<u>\$265</u>

(b) Consultants

A roster of consultants has been established who will assist the WFS Central Staff on short-term assignments and particularly will be available for individual country assignments.

Estimated number of consultants' days at average fee of \$125 per day:

1974 - II	800 days	\$100,000
1975 - I	1,000 days	\$125,000

(c) Other Staff

The administrative staff will in general perform as a service agency to the professional staff and administer the research programme.

1. London Office

	Average annual salary	Number of Posts	
		<u>74 - II</u>	<u>75 - I</u>
Admin. Managers	£ 4,000	2	2
Assistants/Secretaries	£ 1,800	8	8
Salaries in £ 000's:		£11.2	£11.2
Equivalent in US\$ 000's (with adjustments for + 10% annual inflation)		\$30	\$30
Additional Staff Costs **		\$ 9	\$11
		<u>\$39</u>	<u>\$41</u>

2. The Hague Office

		<u>74 - II</u>	<u>75 - I</u>
Professional Staff	fls. 55,000	6	6
Admin. Managers	fls. 30,000	3	3
Assistants/Secretaries	fls. 18,000	9	9
Salaries in fls. 000's		fls. 291	fls. 291
ISI Permanent Staff*		fls. 62.5	fls. 62.5
		<u>fls. 353.5</u>	<u>fls. 353.5</u>
Equivalent in US\$ 000's (with adjustments for + 10% annual inflation)		\$ 155	\$ 155
Additional Staff Costs**		\$ 46	\$ 54
		<u>\$ 201</u>	<u>\$ 209</u>

Notes:

* ISI officers serve in an honorary capacity. Some of the officers devote a considerable part of their time to the WFS; the costs involved are borne by their respective Governments or Employers.

** Additional staff costs include such costs as: (i) fringe benefits, inc. social security charges, (ii) allowances, inc. housing allowances for foreign staff, (iii) moving household goods, (iv) home leave, (v) recruitment costs for international staff.

The amounts shown on the budget represent 30-35% of the total cost of permanent staff.

2. UN PROGRAMME SUPPORT

UNFPA has agreed to provide four posts to facilitate liaison between the United Nations and the WFS, one post to be located at the UN Headquarters in New York; and three posts in Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Santiago, respectively.

3. TRAVEL COSTS

Estimated number of committee meetings at average cost of \$ 10,000 per meeting:

	<u>74 - II</u>	<u>75 - I</u>
PSC	1	1
TAC	2	1
RCC	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	3

Committee travel	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Staff travel	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000
Consultants	\$ 60,000	\$ 75,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>\$160,000</u>	<u>\$175,000</u>

Staff travel: (inc. ISI officers) The estimates are based on the assumption that 20 persons will be travelling for an average of 2 months per year. The average duration of a mission is assumed to be 8 days.

Average cost per mission: \$ 950

Total cost 1974 - II \$ 70,000/ 1975 - I \$ 70,000

Consultants travel: Total days of travel 70% of consultants' days.
Average mission 10 days
Average cost per mission \$ 1,100

Total cost 1974 - II \$ 60,000/ 1975 - I \$ 75,000

4. HONORARIUMS

Members of Committees attending meetings of the WFS are offered an honorarium of \$50 per day for each day of the meeting if their agencies permit them to accept it.

5. CONTRACTS

Estimates are included for contracts with third parties for pilot projects, for special studies in connection with the Survey, and for various other assignments which may be needed as the programme develops further.

6. CONFERENCES

Several conferences, meetings and seminars, will be arranged for purposes of briefing and training the national staffs in participating countries, and for promoting the participation of countries in the WFS.

7. OFFICE REQUIREMENTS

The accommodation costs for the London Office* will be about doubled as compared with the present situation and are expected to be about \$80,000 per year. Other office requirements include furniture; equipment, etc.

*Note: The accommodation costs for the WFS offices in The Hague are so far offered free of charge by the Netherlands Government

8. PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME

In addition to interim and promotional publications (such as the Brochure and the WFS Newsletter), it is intended to publish (i) a series of occasional technical papers, (ii) training manuals, (iii) the results of pilot surveys, and (iv) international comparisons of data collected in the WFS framework and analytical studies.

9. NATIONAL SURVEYS

The data on costs of surveys provided by Eli Marks exhibit a very wide variation (\$7 to \$27.5 in Latin America) and in most cases do not specify which particular costs are included.

With a household schedule of 20,000 and a full survey of 5,000 the cost per survey may be put at about \$250,000* (or \$150,000* for small countries).

The budget estimates would then be as follows:

Africa (including N. African Arab countries)	15 x 250,000	\$3,750,000
Asia and other Arab countries	15 x 250,000	3,750,000
Central America and Spanish Caribbean	5 x 150,000	750,000
Latin America (including Mexico)	6 x 250,000	1,500,000
Caribbean	5 x 150,000	750,000
Others, say 10	10 x 250,000	2,500,000
Minor assistance to other countries, say		1,000,000
		<hr/>
		\$14,000,000
		<hr/> <hr/>

Assuming 10% inflation, and \$14m spread over three years:

1974 - 75	\$ 4,670,000
1975 - 76	5,130,000
1976 - 77	5,650,000
	<hr/>
Total Cost	\$15,450,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Note:

These budget estimates do not include expenditures which are borne by participating countries.

Contributions from participating countries are expected to be as follows:

- (i) Developing countries: contributions in cash or in kind at an average of \$50,000 per country.
- (ii) Developed countries: contributions covering the total cost of the surveys.

C ESTIMATED ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES FOR WFS CENTRAL ORGANIZATION
TO MAIN PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

1.	<u>Central Administration of WFS Programme</u>		
		%	%
	(a) Development of International Standards	10	
	(b) Permanent Advisory Committees	5	
	(c) Administrative Services	<u>25</u>	
			40
2.	<u>Publications Programme</u>		10
3.	<u>Assistance to Participating Countries</u>		
	(a) Project & Contract Formulation	5	
	(b) Training Programme	15	
	(c) Machining Assistance	5	
	(d) Analytical Work	5	
	(e) Supervising & Monitoring	<u>10</u>	
			40
4.	<u>Pilot Surveys & Research</u>		<u>10</u>
			<u>100</u>

D FLUCTUATION OF EXCHANGE RATES

It is possible, during the term of this grant, that fluctuation of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar, the Dutch guilder or the currency of the country within which a project under this grant is operating, will cause the estimated costs to be incorrect. Where this fluctuation is significant it should be understood that costs approved under the grant may need to be modified as the case may be.

ANNEX 1

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11. Report of the First Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Meeting on the World Fertility Survey, The Hague, July 11 - 14, 1972.
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15. "An Inventory of Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted or Planned since 1968", Part I, by Samuel Baum, Carolyn Hay and Jerrold Huguet.
16. "An Inventory of Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted or planned since 1968", Part II, by Samuel Baum, Carolyn Hay and Jerrold Huguet.
17. "The Nature and Content of Fertility Surveys Conducted Throughout the World since 1960", by William G. Duncan.
WFS Occasional Paper No. 1.

ANNEX II

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

A meeting was held on October 4, 1973, at Pleasantville, N.Y., involving representatives of UNFPA, ISI and USAID. Present from UNFPA were Messrs Gille and N' Diaye and Dr. Sadik, from US AID Drs. Ravenholt and Sprehe, and from ISI Drs. Lunenberg and Kendall. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss support for the Project Implementation Phase of the World Fertility Survey (WFS). Following is a summary of the key points of the discussions.

1. It was reaffirmed that the WFS is a programme carried out in collaboration with the United Nations and supported by UNFPA, with contributions coming also from the U.S. and other governments.
2. In general, for the Project Implementation Phase of the WFS, US AID expects to make substantial direct contributions to ISI, so long as the direct U.S. contribution does not constitute the predominant financial support. For the first year of the Project Implementation Phase, UNFPA expects to make contributions in support of WFS central organization budgetary items which are appropriate for UNFPA funding. For subsequent years, UNFPA expects to adjust its contribution to the WFS central organization in the light of UNFPA funds allocated to support of country surveys which are part of the WFS.
3. For the first year of the Project Implementation Phase, there was general agreement that UNFPA and US AID could offer support to ISI in roughly the proportions stated in the provisional budget presented by ISI, with the amendments noted during the meeting and as resubmitted by ISI.
4. ISI will make a request that UNFPA provide further funding for the period 1st January - 30th June, 1974. The request will be in the amount of approximately \$400, 000. If this request is granted, UNFPA contributions to the WFS as of June 30, 1974, would then be as follows:

- (a) \$54, 000 for Pre - Project Phase (Jan. - June, 1972)
- (b) \$520, 000 for CY 1973 of Project Development Phase
- (c) \$180, 000 for WFS liaison positions in UN agencies
- (d) \$400, 000 for January - June, 1974, of Project Development Phase

TOTAL: \$1, 154,000

US AID' direct contribution to the WFS, as of June 30, 1974, amounts to \$1,043,000.

5. UNFPA expressed the intention to present the ISI proposal for support of the Project Implementation Phase to the UNDP Governing Council. The proposal would be presented to the January 1974 meeting of the Governing Council, provided that ISI can present its proposal to UNFPA by mid - October. UNFPA will seek from the Governing Council approval for an overall level of expenditure for the UNFPA contribution to the WFS Project Implementation Phase. Assuming Governing Council approval, ISI would be informed by February 1974.
6. UNFPA agreed to entertain a proposal for pre - financing of the Project Implementation Phase, in the amount of \$200,000, in order that recruitment of staff may continue uninterrupted.
7. US AID stated that they would require a detailed proposal from ISI for the Project Implementation Phase by December 31, 1973. Assuming the proposal were favorably reviewed by US AID review committees, ISI could expect to be informed of financing for Project Implementation Phase by March 1974 and the awarding of a grant possibly by May 1974, certainly by June 30, 1974.
8. For fertility surveys under the WFS aegis in particular countries, ISI will visit the country and work out with appropriate officials a programme under the WFS, including budget, survey design, timetable, analysis and report. The country will then be advised to submit this programme for funding directly to either UNFPA or US AID. It is expected that ISI would ensure the involvement of either the local UN representative or the local US AID Mission at an early stage in discussions with a country, depending on whether the country intends to approach UNFPA or US AID.
9. US AID also stated its intention to provide ISI with funds in the WFS central organization budget which could be used by ISI for subgrants to countries. These funds would be subject to restrictions placed on expenditure of U.S. Government funds and country agreements worked out with use of U.S. funds would require specific US AID approval, as in the case of the Fiji agreement.
10. If and when approved, country projects will be monitored by the WFS.
11. ISI is encouraged to continue to solicit direct contributions to the WFS from other governments.

ANNEX III

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- II Reports of the PSC Meetings (1+2)
- III Report of the RCC Meeting
- IV Report of the TAC Meeting
- V Associated Documentation
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 - 1. "Report on a mission to Suva", C. Scott and J.G.C. Blacker
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