

Final Draft

## EVALUATION REPORT

Of the UNFPA funded Project on Population, Development and Poverty: Emerging Challenges (No. RAS5P203) implemented by the Emerging Social Issues Division of UNESCAP During 2004-2007

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## Contents

List of Acronyms.....	ii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Evaluation Team and Methods.....	2
3. Review of Project Implementation.....	3
4. Financial Arrangements.....	21
5. Relevance and Appropriateness of the Project Design.....	22
6. Sustainability of Project Activities.....	23
7. Summary of Observations .....	24
8. Recommendations .....	26
9. Annexes	
1. Terms of Reference.....	30
2. List of Persons Met .....	33
3. Website Statistics.....	35
4. Web Pages .....	39
5. Project Expenditure.....	42

## List of Acronyms

<b>AFPPD</b>	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
<b>APPJ</b>	Asia Pacific Population Journal
<b>PH</b>	Population Headliners
<b>ARI</b>	Asia Research Institute
<b>CST</b>	Country Technical Services Team
<b>ESID</b>	Emerging Social Issues Division
<b>ICPD</b>	International Conference on Population and Development
<b>IIPS</b>	International Institute for Population Sciences
<b>NGO</b>	Non Government Organization
<b>PIC</b>	Population Information Centre
<b>PSIS</b>	Population and Social integration Section
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>RH</b>	Reproductive Health
<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund

## 1. Introduction

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), in close collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), has played an important role in promoting the awareness of population issues and advocating for population policies and programmes that contribute to the general well-being of the people in the region. The joint UNESCAP/UNFPA programmes have focused on inter-country analysis and research, dissemination of information and capacity building activities. Together they have contributed to the improvement of capacity of countries in the region to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate population programmes and their impact on development.

The current ESCAP/UNFPA regional population programme cycle 2004-2007 is aimed at responding to the emerging needs of the countries in the fast changing Asia and the Pacific region. It includes inter-country activities that are expected to improve the understanding of the emerging population related issues as they impact on development, and enhance both institutional and human resource capacities of member governments as well as civil society organizations. The project has been developed in response to a number of recommendations contained in the Plan of Action on Population and Poverty adopted at the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference (ICPD) held in Bangkok in 2002. Therefore, it addresses recommendations dealing in particular with international migration, gender, capacity-building, improving data collection, knowledge sharing and strengthening partnerships. It also seeks to bring out the linkages between the Millennium Development Goals and the ICPD Programme of Action

The geographic coverage of the population programme cycle is the ESCAP members and associate members with attention given to the needs of least developed economies, economies in transition and landlocked and small island countries with programme focus on issues related to population and development and the advocacy sub-programme of UNFPA.

The key stakeholders of the programme are the senior level policy makers from the government, NGO sector while the secondary stakeholders are the planners and programme managers who provide scientific inputs into policy development and programme planning and translate them into action. The stakeholders are invited to participate in discussions on the policy and programme relevant findings of inter-country comparative analysis that are undertaken as part of the programme.

The overall goal of the programme is to contribute to the achievement of more effective national and sectoral development plans that incorporate emerging population issues/trends in ways that reduce poverty, improve reproductive health, and empower women and ageing populations in accordance with the ICPD PoA, in the countries of ESCAP region.

The expected outcome of the programme is for policy makers to take measures to formulate and implement policies and programmes on emerging population and reproductive health issues with focus on gender and have support at the political, administrative and community level.

## 2. Evaluation Team and Methods

Mr. A.T.P.L. Abeykoon, former Director of the Population Division, Ministry of Health, Government of Sri Lanka functioned as the Principal Evaluator and Mr. Phillip Guest, former Country Director, The Population Council, Bangkok served as the Additional Evaluator. The main objectives of the evaluation were to: (a) Assess the progress made and results achieved in the implementation of the project and (b) Recommend directions for future programmes, in particular the 2008-2011 cycle. The evaluation required the following specific aspects to be addressed:

1. Review the relevance and appropriateness of the project design and approach taken in meeting the needs and priorities of the region and address emerging population issues
2. Assess the effectiveness and results of the training workshops, regional seminars and population information dissemination through web-based and printed publications as part of the project and the results of the programme on conducting research and influencing policy formulation
3. Examine the sustainability of project activities

The detailed Terms of Reference is given in Annex 1.

The Team reviewed and analysed all relevant background documentation relating to project such as project document, previous evaluation report, annual project reports, workshop and seminar reports and participant evaluations, readership surveys, printed and web-based literature, and mailing lists. In order to obtain a feedback from relevant government officials, researchers and research institutions and UNFPA Country Offices/CST. The Principal Evaluator visited four countries namely, Sri Lanka, India, Singapore and Thailand. These countries, two each from South Asia and South East Asia were selected as suggested by the project authorities. As it was not possible to visit CST Kathmandu due to travel difficulties, through e-mails feedback was obtained from the two Nepali participants who underwent training at Mumbai. The Principal Evaluator also had the benefit of meeting with the Director of UNFPA/CST Kathmandu during his visit to Bangkok to attend the Fourth Meeting of the Editorial Advisory Board of the Asia-Pacific Population Journal held on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2007. The list of persons met is presented in Annex 2.

### 3. Review of Project Implementation

#### **Output 1: Research findings and inter-country analyses on emerging and persistent issues of population and development including fertility, ageing, migration, gender and health are available**

#### **Activity 1: Conduct Regional Seminar on Emerging issues of Health and Mortality**

The regional seminar was held during 27-29 September 2004 in Bangkok. Eighteen delegates from Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, South Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and U.S.A. participated. The seminar addressed the relationship between mortality, poverty and environment; infant, child and adult mortality including maternal mortality; changing mortality patterns and causes of death; and health and health care of older persons. These topics have been examined taking into account issues of gender and development. The studies covered all ESCAP sub-regions. Sixteen participants from countries of the region attended the seminar. The participants made 45 important recommendations. Seven are general recommendations to governments to strengthen policies to expand and enhance health care services. Ten on maternal and child health, ten on health of older persons, another ten on causes of death and eight recommendations giving direction for research.

In terms of participant ratings on the overall presentation and organization of the seminar, 94 percent of participants responded positively. As regards overall quality of the seminar, 25 percent rated it as “excellent” and another 69 percent indicated as “very good”. With regard to its impact, three fourths of participants had thought that the seminar introduced new ideas. However with regard to the open ended question for comments, some participants stated that more participants should have been drawn from government organizations that plan and implement programmes. It has also been suggested that more time be allocated to discuss policy implications and implementation of programmes.

A selected number of papers presented at the Seminar have been published in 2005 as Asian Population Studies Series No.163 titled “Emerging issues of Health and Mortality in the Asian and Pacific Region”. The papers have been published under the following themes: Health and mortality: trends and challenges; Infant, child and adult (maternal) mortality; Shifts in age and disease patterns; Health-care systems and health care of older persons.

#### **Activity 2: Conduct Regional Seminar on Social Implications of International Migration**

The regional seminar was held during 24-26 August 2005 in Bangkok. It was organized jointly by ESCAP, UNFPA, IOM and the AFPPD. It ensured high level participation including a number of Members of Parliament and a Minister of government. The seminar was attended by 23 delegates from 13 countries, namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. The seminar adopted 19 recommendations. Four

under regional cooperation on international migration, 12 on national policy development, and 3 on studies on research. Technical papers were presented under the following themes: Recent trends in international migration; labour migration policies and programmes; Migration and health; Migration and development; Gender aspects of migration; Children and families of migrants; and Trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

With regard to the overall evaluation of the seminar by participants, 50 percent indicated that it was “excellent” and another 25 percent as “very good”. With regard to impact, 81 percent of participants thought that the seminar introduced new ideas. As regards the quality of documentation provided, 25 per cent stated that it was “excellent” and the rest have indicated that it was “very good”.

### **Activity 3: Conduct Regional Seminar on Fertility Transition in Asia: Opportunities and Challenges**

The regional seminar was held during 18-20 December 2006 in Bangkok. The seminar was attended by 16 top level demographers and population specialists in the field from Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. The seminar examined the role of socio-economic development and family planning programmes in reducing fertility and looked into the reasons hindering the decline of fertility in countries where fertility is relatively high, mostly in South and South-West Asia. The seminar provided guidelines for future directions in policy-oriented research to facilitate policy formulation and programme implementation and improve the quality of life of the people of Asia. In all, the seminar presented 22 recommendations, 6 of general nature, 11 national policy development related recommendations, 6 related to high and intermediate fertility countries, and 5 for low fertility countries. Five recommendations were on related research. The experts presented papers under the following themes: Levels and trends in fertility in Asia; Proximate determinants of fertility decline; Socio-economic and demographic differentials in fertility; Prospects for fertility decline in high and intermediate fertility countries; and Low fertility and its implications for changes in age structure and population ageing.

With regard to participant evaluation, overall rating of the seminar was very high with 87 percent rating as “excellent” and the balance 13 percent as “very good”. With regard to the question of relevance of topics and issues addressed, 60 percent rated as “excellent” and the balance as “very good”. In terms of impact of the seminar, 93 per cent of the participants thought that the Seminar introduced new ideas. As for clarification of issues, 60 percent of the participants responded with an “excellent” rating, and the balance with a “very good” rating. All participants affirmatively stated that the Seminar allowed for an exchange of ideas and experience with others in the same or related fields. More specifically, in relation to cooperation among concerned organizations and professionals, more than 85 percent have responded positively.

As the participants found the papers were well researched and of high quality, it was suggested that the papers be published in proceedings or in a journal to ensure wider dissemination of findings. The project authorities have already taken action to publish

a selected number of papers presented at the seminar in the August 2007 issue of the Asia-Pacific Population Journal.

**Activity 4: Conduct Regional Seminar on the Social, Health and Economic Consequences of Population Ageing in the context of Changing Families**

The regional seminar was held during 25-27 July, 2007 in Bangkok. The seminar was organized jointly with the United Nations Department of Economic And Social Affairs (DESA) and the UNFPA. It was attended by 22 government delegates from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Macao China, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. Eleven experts presented technical papers related to the main theme of the seminar and comprised the following: Overview of population ageing and changing family structures/living arrangements; Social and economic consequences of population ageing; and Health consequences of population ageing. In addition country presentations were made by the respective country delegates.

In terms of evaluation of the seminar by the participants, an overwhelming majority (96%) gave a high rating to the usefulness of discussions and the professional mix of the participants. With regard to overall presentation and organization of the meeting, 92 percent responded positively. The overall quality of documentation was rated as “excellent” by 28 per cent and another 60 percent as “good”. The relevance of topics and issues addressed received a high rating of 84 percent. On the assessment of the impact of the meeting, 92 percent expressed the view that the seminar introduced new issues. In relation to the exchange of cooperation opportunities among policy makers, planners and professionals, 84 percent responded positively. With regard to the open ended question, some participants stated that the involvement of other funding agencies such as the World Bank and the IMF would have been useful. While the seminar covered many issues on ageing, there needs to some focus on rural ageing in the contest of countries where there are large rural populations. It was also stated that the seminar should have allowed more time for discussion among participants, as there was a good mix of participants comprising policy planners, implementers and researchers. It also pointed out that cooperation among policy planners and researchers at the regional and sub-regional level should have been discussed in more detail and mechanisms to enhance regional cooperation explored at the seminar.



**Table 1: Summary of Seminars Held on Emerging Issues of Population and Development**

<b>Title of Seminar</b>	<b>Date and Place</b>	<b>Government Delegates</b>	<b>Experts/Resource Persons</b>
1. Emerging issues of Health and Mortality	27-29 September, 2004, Bangkok	6 Males 12 Females	2 Males
2. Social Implications of International Migration	24-26 August 2005, Bangkok	15 Males 8 Females	3 Males 3 Females
3. Fertility Transition in Asia: Opportunities and Challenges	18-20 December 2006, Bangkok	9 Males 6 Females	1 Male
4. Social, health and Economic Consequences of Population Ageing in the context of Changing Families	25-27 July 2007, Bangkok	12 Males 10 Females	9 Males 2 Females

**Table 2: Frequency of Country Participation at the Four Theme Seminars among the 24 Countries who had participated**

<b>Country</b>	<b>In all Four Seminars</b>	<b>In Three Seminars</b>	<b>In Two Seminars</b>
Bangladesh	<b>x</b>		
Cambodia		<b>x</b>	
China		<b>x</b>	
India	<b>x</b>		
Indonesia	<b>x</b>		
Iran			<b>x</b>
Japan			<b>x</b>
Malaysia	<b>x</b>		
Mongolia			<b>x</b>
Nepal			<b>x</b>
South Korea			<b>x</b>
Singapore		<b>x</b>	
Sri Lanka	<b>x</b>		
Thailand	<b>x</b>		
Philippines			<b>x</b>
Vietnam		<b>x</b>	

### **Activity 5: Undertake evidenced-based theme studies relevant to the ESCAP region**

Three theme studies have been commissioned under the project. The project authorities commissioned a theme study on 20 years of changes in the field of population, as a special issue of the Asia-Pacific Population Journal to mark the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the journal. The special issue had an article by Ms. Thoraya A. Obaid entitled “Reaching the MDGs: Why Population, RH and Gender Matter”. In addition four more articles have been published on “ From Mexico to Cairo and Beyond: Twenty Years of Population Challenges and Development Goals”; “Important Issues in the Continuing Mortality Revolution in the Asian and Pacific Region”; Age-Structure Transition and Development in Asia and the Pacific: Opportunities and Challenges; and “ Progress and Prospects in Reproductive Health in the Asian and Pacific Region”.

Another study on “Potential for Reducing Child and Maternal Mortality through Reproductive and Child Health Intervention Programmes: An Illustrative Case Study from India” has been commissioned and completed. The study has been published as an article in the Asia-Pacific Population Journal Vol. 21 No.1 of April 2006.

The third study commissioned is on migration titled “Looking into Pandora’s Box: The Social Implications of International Migration in the ESCAP Region”. The final draft has been submitted to the project authorities for review. It is expected to be completed by the end of December 2007.

#### *General Observations:*

In general, the seminars have been well conducted and well received as evident from the participant evaluations. It appears from Tables 1 and 2 that participation in terms of gender balance and geographic distribution of countries have been satisfactory. Nearly one half (46%) of the total government participants and one fourth of the resource persons were female. Out of the 28 ESCAP countries in East and North-East Asia, South-East Asia, and South and South-West Asia, 22 have participated at least in one Seminar and 16 in at least two seminars. It is to be noted that not a single country in the Pacific region has participated in any of the theme seminars. Follow up on the seminar recommendations has been weak. Except for a few informal contacts, no mechanism has been in place to follow up on the implementation of very important and pertinent recommendations made at the seminars to assess to what extent the project activities are contributing to achieving the overall project outcome of enabling “policy makers to take measures to formulate and implement policies and programmes on emerging population and reproductive health issues with focus on gender and have support from at the political, administrative and community level”.

Media briefs prepared after each seminar have brought about wide publicity to the seminars and their recommendations made at the end of the proceedings. The proceedings of the Ageing Seminar was widely covered in the media in some countries. The link with local and international media personnel need to be made on a continuing basis as an advocacy tool to bring about wider awareness on population and development and reproductive health issues.

With regard to specific seminars, it may be added that the seminar on health and mortality could have been further enriched if there were papers on the determinants of health and mortality. Similarly, a paper on internal migration in large countries such as China, India and Indonesia where the patterns of migration are similar to international migration, but also differ in some respects, may have added some insights to the discussions at the International Migration seminar. While the subject matter covered and the geographic coverage has been extensive in the Fertility Transition Seminar, a theme on the relative contribution of the supply and demand factors in the decline of fertility in Asia would have been useful. The seminar on Ageing brought out useful policy recommendations. However, there appears to be no recommendation for countries that are currently in the third phase of the demographic transition where the current bulge in the age structure is in the youth age group. Some recommendations as to the policies such countries should adopt to meet the challenges of population ageing in the future would have been useful as the large majority of participating countries are currently in that phase of the demographic transition.

As regards the theme studies, it appears that only the study on child and maternal mortality has been of “research” type based on data analysis. Although the focus of the study is on India, its findings have relevance to other countries in the region. The study shows that early childhood mortality can be reduced substantially by family planning and reproductive and child health programmes even under unfavourable conditions in terms of poverty, women’s education and community-level sanitary conditions. The analysis shows that under-five mortality rate and maternal mortality ratios are highly correlated and that they share common set of determinants. Thus the intervention programmes designed for reducing under-five mortality rate are likely to reduce maternal mortality ratio as well.

The other two studies are basically reviews of past trends and indications of future directions. The paper on international migration which is at final draft stage shows that the study is essentially a review of social implications of international migration. The study could have been enriched if a few case studies are added to support some of the hypotheses presented therein.

**Output 2: Policy makers have improved knowledge and capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate population and reproductive health policies and programmes in accordance with the national goals and priorities of poverty reduction, and have the capacity to incorporate the results of the research from Output 1 into national policies and programmes.**

**Activity 1: Conduct a Regional Training Workshop on Population, Development and Poverty: Emerging Challenges in Central Asia**

The training workshop was conducted in Almaty, Kazakhstan during 8-13 November 2004. Seventeen participants from six Central Asian countries participated in the training. A training manual explaining the concepts, definitions and measurement issues of demographic and socio-economic indicators was prepared well in advance by a Consultant. A user-friendly step-wise description of demographic projections and

sectoral projections was also prepared using the software “SPECTRUM”. The training manual and power point presentation were translated into Russian as many participants did not have a good knowledge of English. While the lectures were in English, simultaneous interpretation was provided. Seventeen participants 5 from Kazakhstan, 2 from Kyrgyzstan, 3 from Uzbekistan, 3 from Tajikistan, 2 from Armenia and 2 from Azerbaijan participated in the training, coming from different disciplines such as population, statistics, economy and budget planning, health, foreign affairs, labour and social protection. About 53 per cent of the participants were female.

The training covered the following topics: (a) basic demographic concepts and measures (b) sources of population data (c) population composition (d) socio-economic characteristics of population (e) Use of population variables in development planning (f) Pronatalist policy in Central Asia (g) Introduction to population projections and methodology (e) Application of projections using DEMPROJ and RAPID software and (c) Practical exercises.

The workshop received an overall positive feedback from the participants. About 87 percent of the participants found the basic demographic concepts and application of RAPID software to be the most useful topic. The topic of population projection methods received the following ratings: very useful (69%) useful (25%) and average (6%). The participants had rated the application of software DEMPROJ with different ratings: very useful (62%), useful (31%), and average (6%). The presentation of lectures receive an “Excellent” score by 75 per cent and a “Good” score by 25 per cent.

### **Activity 2: Conduct a Regional Training Workshop on Population, Poverty and Gender in South-East and South Asia**

The training workshop was conducted in Bangkok during 19-23 September 2005 in collaboration with UNFPA/CST. It drew participants from South-East and South Asian countries namely; Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam. The total number of participants were 17 out of which 8 were males. The participants were from different Ministries and organizations dealing with subjects such as national economic development planning, population, statistics, women affairs, foreign affairs, and human rights. The workshop was intended to examine the complex relationship between population, poverty and gender and to demonstrate the “population effect” on economic and social development. For this purpose, the topics selected included: linkages of population and related variables (fertility, mortality and migration) with development and poverty; reproductive health and development; health, HIV/AIDS and development; gender equality and reproductive health; gender, migration and development; and population ageing. The workshop also introduced to the participants the computer programme “SPECTRUM” for the purpose of preparing population projections and sectoral projections on the economic, health and education sectors.

The participants conducted group exercises using three case studies, namely: Population and poverty; Gender, HIV/AIDS and poverty; Gender, maternal mortality

and poverty. The participants were required to carry out demographic and socio-economic projections using their own country data.

Participant ratings of the workshop show that 33 per cent of participants rated it as “Excellent” and 67 per cent as “Good”. As regards case studies, 85 per cent of participants rated it favourably. The projection exercise was the highest rated component of the workshop with 64 percent rating as “Excellent”, 21 percent as “Good” and 14 percent as “Average”. Overall, the participants had rated the workshop as very useful as they could immediately apply the knowledge and tools acquired in the workshop.

### **Activity 3: Conduct a Regional Training Workshop on Population, Development and Poverty in South Asia**

The training workshop was conducted in Mumbai, India on Population, Development and Poverty in South Asia in collaboration with the International Institute for Population Sciences during 30<sup>th</sup> October to 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2006. The workshop drew participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In all 16 participated in the training out of which 10 were females, representing government organizations working on the subjects of national economic development planning, population, census and statistics. Nine of the participants were from economic development planning agencies.

The objective of the workshop was to examine the complex relationship between population, development and poverty in South Asia. The topics selected included: linkages of population related variables (fertility, mortality and migration) with development and poverty; reproductive health, gender migration and development; and population ageing. The participants carried out demographic and socio-economic projections using their own country data with the help of the software “SPECTRUM” and presented their findings.

The overall rating of the workshop by the participants was positive with 63 percent indicating that it was “excellent” and 37 percent stating as “good.”. Most of the participants rated exercises using “SPECTRUM” as highly relevant to their work. Many also expressed that the training deepened their understanding of the linkages between population and development. All participants expressed their interest as well as willingness to organize such training workshops at the national and sub-national levels in their respective countries.

### **Activity 4: Conduct a Regional Training Workshop on Population, Development and Poverty in the Pacific**

The training workshop was conducted in Suva, Fiji on Population, Development and Poverty in the Pacific during 24-28 September, 2007. The workshop drew participants from Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. In all 12 persons participated in the training out of which 9 were females, representing government organizations working on the subjects of national economic development

planning, population, census and statistics, finance, women's affairs. Seven of the participants were from economic development planning agencies.

The objective of the workshop was to examine the complex relationship between population, development and poverty in the Pacific. The topics selected included: Overview of demographic and socio-economic indicators; Population, development and poverty nexus; Prospects for achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific; Interlinkages of demographic factors, health and gender with development; Population projections and sectoral projections. The participants had hands on experience on the application of demographic projections with the help of the software "SPECTRUM" and presented their findings. The workshop was facilitated by consultants from the ESCAP, UNFPA/CST, Fiji and the Australian National University.

**Table 3: Summary of Training Workshops Held on Population, Development and Poverty**

<b>Title of Workshop</b>	<b>Date and Place</b>	<b>Geographic Areas of Focus</b>	<b>Participation</b>
1. Population, development and poverty	8-13, November 2004, Almaty	Central Asia	8 Males 9 Females
2. Population, poverty and gender	19-23 September 2005, Bangkok	South-East and South Asia	8 Males 9 Females
3. Population, poverty and gender	30 October to 3 November, 2006, Mumbai	South Asia	6 Males 10 Females
4. Population, poverty and development planning	24-28 September, 2007, Suva	The Pacific	3 Males 9 Females

*General Observations:*

As in the case of theme seminars the training workshops were well organized and conducted judging by the course contents and participant evaluations. The gender balance has been excellent. However, no data are available on the age groups of the participants. Such information would have been useful to assess the sustainability of training in terms of the average number of active years available after training. There have been attempts to follow up with the participants who underwent the training to know whether they have been using some of the skills imparted during the training in their current work. There has been no response from the participants who underwent training at Almaty perhaps due to the fact the questionnaires were in English. However, nearly 50 per cent response rate was obtained from those who participated at the training programmes in Bangkok and Mumbai. Out of the 15 respondents who had participated in the two training workshops, 4 stated that they have not been placed in a position in which they could use the results of the training. Two participants have used the software "SPECTRUM" to prepare population projections for their countries.

In addition, the two participants from the Planning Commission in Nepal in response to the Principal Evaluators mailed questionnaire, replied to indicate that the training they received at Mumbai had been very useful for their current work and in particular for the activities connected with the development of the new Three Year Interim Economic Development Plan. Personal communication with the Sri Lankan participant working at the National Planning Department also indicated that the training had helped her assess the population projections made for Sri Lanka, as an input to some planning exercises.

In general, the participants made positive comments in the evaluations done immediately after the workshops and subsequent questionnaires sent to them. To validate these responses, it would also be useful to send a questionnaire to the nominating authorities to ascertain whether the training has been useful to the organization in which the participants work. This in turn would encourage the nominating authorities to send suitable candidates for training. In this regard, the ESCAP Focal Points in the respective countries may be utilized to obtain feedback.

The software "SPECTRUM" has been introduced in all training workshops as a tool for demographic and socio-economic projections. Given the limited time allocated for training and the different academic backgrounds of participants, one wonders whether the participants were able to get a good grounding of the various concepts in population projections and the effective use of the software. Personal communication with a UNFPA/CST Consultant who has been using the "SPECTRUM" software for training purposes indicated that at least five days of instruction and hands on training would be necessary for someone who does not have any formal training in demography to get a fairly good grasp of the software programme.

While the general spread of participants in terms of the disciplines they are engaged in has been good, when one looks at the designations of participants there is considerable differences in their levels. This is seen within countries and more so among countries. Heterogeneity in the level of participants could make it difficult for the trainer to pitch the lecture at the appropriate level and also it could affect group work. As a result, overall it could affect the outcome of the training programme.

With regard to the specific training workshops, it may be stated that the workshop on Gender has had the correct gender balance and the subject matter discussed vary appropriate. However, it would have been good if the topic of 'gender violence' had been discussed as a case study in the workshop. At the Almaty workshop, although the training manual and power point presentations were translated into Russian and the lectures were simultaneously interpreted in to Russian, the workshop would have been more effective if a Demographer with knowledge of the Russian language also had functioned as a resource person. Perhaps that may be the reason why some from the Foreign Affairs Ministries (despite the subject matter of the workshop not being directly relevant to their day to day work) had participated due to their better understanding of the English language.

The training workshop in Mumbai seems to have been well conducted with topics of relevance to the participants. However, as South Asia is the home of the largest absolute number of world's poor and poverty being MDG Goal No 1, it would have been good if more time in terms of presentations and group work was devoted to the

understanding of the important interrelationship between poverty and development. Of the 12 sessions of the workshop only two have directly dealt with the subject of poverty. As more than half the number of participants came from economic development planning agencies of the respective governments, more time for discussion of the various concepts related to poverty and their interrelationships to demographic and development variables would have been useful.

Many positive comments have been made by the participants in the Pacific region workshop. However, it is to be noted that many senior government officials in the Pacific have not had university education and as such crowding many subjects in a short duration training programme may not be the ideal arrangement. Some participants indicated that they learnt for the first time to compute indicators such as the sex ratio, crude birth rate, total fertility rate etc. from the workshop. Others also noted that they have not known about the “SPECTRUM” software before the workshop. As the Pacific Island nations are unique in terms of its manpower skills and the population and development issues at hand, it would be necessary to conduct a series of training workshops focused only on one particular theme at a time.

### **Output 3: Policy makers have a better access to information on emerging and persistent issues of population and development as well as lessons learned**

In order to disseminate information on emerging issues on population and development and lessons learned from the field experience and research, the project has provided support for the publication and distribution of the following:

- (a) Asia-Pacific Population Journal
- (b) Population Headliners
- (c) Web-based Publications, Databases and Website

### **Activity 1: Publication and Distribution of the Asia-Pacific Population Journal**

The Asia-Pacific Population Journal since its inception in March 1986, has grown and developed in terms of content and quality into a highly respected publication. It provides population professionals in the ESCAP region the opportunity to share their research findings and opinions on population policies and programmes. It has become an important medium for the international exchange of knowledge, experiences, ideas, technical information and data on all aspects of the field of population, reproductive health and gender.

Until the end of 2004, the journal was issued quarterly. Since then it has received a new facelift and is now published three times a year. Two thousand copies of the journal are printed per issue and sent to readers in 72 countries, who comprise researches policy makers, programme planners, decision makers and programme managers. The Journal is also widely read through the website: [www.unescap.org/appj.asp](http://www.unescap.org/appj.asp). During the period under review, 13 issues of the journal were printed and distributed including the Special Issue to mark the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of publication. With the issue Vol. 19 No. 4 of 2004, a new column entitled



“Viewpoint” has been included. The viewpoint touches on issues widely debated in the population, development and reproductive health field.

**Table 4: Distribution of Journal Articles by Country of Focus, 2004-2007**

Region/Country	No. of Articles	Region/country	No. of Articles
<b>East &amp; North East Asia</b>		<b>South &amp; South West Asia</b>	
China	2	Afghanistan	1
Japan	1	Bangladesh	6
S. Korea	2	India	4
<b>South East Asia</b>		India (sub-national)	5
Cambodia	1	Iran	1
Indonesia	1	Maldives	1
Philippines	1	Nepal	2
Singapore	2	Pakistan	3
Thailand	4	<b>Pacific</b>	
West Timor	1	New Zealand	1
Viet Nam	1	<b>Europe</b>	
<b>ESCAP Cross Country</b>	12	Germany	1

**Table 5: Distribution of Journal Articles by Field of Study, 2004-2007**

Field of Study	No. of Articles	Field of Study	No. of Articles
Fertility	3	International Migration	8
Mortality	4	Gender	1
Reproductive Health	14	Health	6
Population & Development	8	Ageing	9

During the current project period the following new features were envisaged:

- (a) To establish an honorary Editorial Advisory Board consisting of eminent experts to periodically review the publication policy and guidelines.
- (b) To conduct readership surveys in order to receive direct feedback from the readers and update the Journal’s mailing list.
- (c) To introduce an occasional book review column focusing on publications related to population and development

An Editorial Advisory Board for the journal was established in early 2004 and the first meeting was held on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2004 chaired by the Chief of the Emerging Social Issues Division. The agenda of the first meeting included the discussion of substantive

issues on content and quality, presentation, access and publicity. To date four meetings have been held, the last being held on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2007 where valuable comments were made by members to draw policy relevant conclusions from the articles. The names of the members of the Advisory Board are printed in each issue of the journal. The articles submitted for publication go through a peer review process. Initially it is reviewed by the professional staff of the Emerging Social Issues Division and if found to be suitable is sent to an outside reviewer for a second opinion. In 2006, 90 articles were received for publication 60 were rejected and 23 have been printed. with a rejection rate of 67 per cent. Discussions with project authorities reveal that on an average the rejection rate is around 40 percent.

During the period under review two readership surveys were conducted in 2004 and 2006. The following Tables summarize the findings of the two surveys:

**Table 6: Ratings on the Quality of the Journal**

Category	Excellent		Good	
	2004	2006	2004	2006
Presentation/Format	36.9%	29.2%	56.9%	57.5%
Readability	36.1%	29.2%	56.2%	56.6%
Coverage of subject matter	27.3%	34.0%	59.3%	51.9%
Overall quality	29.6%	29.2%	62.7%	59.4%

**Table 7: How Journal Articles are made use of by the Readers**

Category	2004	2006
As reference for teaching material	59.5%	67.0%
For research work	82.7%	81.1%
For policy formulation	30.6%	28.3%
For advocacy	25.0%	22.6%
Other	12.2%	14.1%

It is to be noted that the response rate from the two surveys were quite different with 2006 showing a rather low response rate. In 2004, the survey drew 670 responses from over 30 countries. However, in 2006 only 106 responded from 19 countries. In 2006 no reminder was sent and this partly explains the reason for the low response.

As regards the introduction of an occasional book review column, it is observed that only one book has been reviewed and included in the Book Review column of the December 2006 issue of the journal.

### **Activity 2: Publication and Distribution of Population Headliners**

Population Headliners, a bimonthly newsletter, was first published in April 1975. Its purpose is to disseminate non-technical population information for general audiences

in order to create and sustain awareness of population and development, reproductive health and gender issues and their likely consequences. It has been recognized over the years as a tool for advocacy highlighting important aspects of national population programmes and notable population and reproductive health and gender related events and activities. It is published six times a year, with about 3,000 copies per issue and distributed among key selected personnel and organizations in the field in 101 countries.

During the period under review, Population Headliners has been regularly published and distributed. Two readership surveys were conducted in 2004 and 2007. The main results are summarized below:

**Table 8: Ratings on the Quality of the Newsletter**

Category	Excellent		Good	
	2004	2007	2004	2007
Presentation/Format	33.%	43%	65%	45%
Readability	38%	51%	61%	39%
Coverage of subject matter	24%	35%	62%	47%
Overall quality	30%	37%	65%	47%

**Table 9: How the Newsletter is made use of by the Readers**

Category	2004	2007
For information sharing/advocacy	37%	74%
For keeping up-to-date on current events	42%	87%
For networking	26%	28%
For other education, research, reference	16%	23%

**Table 10: Ratings on the Usefulness of the Newsletter**

Category	Very useful		Quite useful	
	2004	2007	2004	2007
Population related information	52.%	58%	41%	28%
Movements of people	26%	22%	42%	34%
Findings of research	43%	42%	38%	37%
News on relevant meetings	42%	25%	38%	29%

In 2004 questionnaires were sent to 2,459 addresses and it drew responses from 548 persons from 25 countries. The 2007 survey drew only 122 responses from 24 countries.

### ***Mailing Lists of Publications***

The mailing lists are updated on a continuing basis for both the Population Journal and Headliners upon request or deletion following undelivered mail. In addition, during the period under review, on the basis of Readership Surveys the mailing lists of the Asia-Pacific Population Journal and Population Headliners were updated in August 2005 and August 2007. Thus the readership surveys of the two publications conducted every other year, ensure that the publications reach the intended target audience. The availability of the Asia-Pacific Population Journal and the Population Headliners in three recognized population libraries were checked by the Principal Evaluator. These are the Population Information Center (PIC) library in Sri Lanka, the library of the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), India and the library of the College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. The May-June Issue of Population Headliners has been received in August 2007 at the Population Information Centre and displayed prominently. However, since December 2005, no issue of the Asia-Pacific Population Journal has been received at the PIC library. At IIPS, the latest issues of both publications were available and prominently displayed. The April 2007 issue of Population Journal has been received on 22 August 2007 and the May-June issue of the Headliners received on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2007. As only a single copy is received at the IIPS library, as soon as a new issue arrives at the library, the contents page of the journal is e-mailed to all the faculty members by the librarian. At Chulalongkorn University, the April 2007 issue of Asia-Pacific Population Journal has been received on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2007 while the Population Headliners issue of May-June 2007 was received on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2007. Some important information from both publications are translated into Thai and placed in the College of Population Studies web site by the librarian.

The following is the rating of the Principal Evaluator of the Population Headliners and the Asia-Pacific Population Journal mailing lists to Sri Lanka. He has been working in the population field in Sri Lanka during the past four decades. As the ratings are subjective, it could be rectified by getting the opinion of three or more country level people, one of them could be the UNFPA Representative in the respective country. For instance, if all three sources consider that some organizations and personnel are not relevant to receive the publications, the project authorities could strongly consider in dropping them from the mailing list. The same procedure may be adopted to add new names to the mailing lists. In the past it has been an informal practice of the person in charge of the publications to check on the accuracy of the ESCAP mailing list of the publications with relevant country delegates in the population field when they attended ESCAP meetings and workshops in Bangkok. This practice may also be revived to ensure proper targeting of the publications.

#### Population Headliners Mailing List for Sri Lanka as at August, 2007.

(Principal Evaluators perception based on country experience)

Number of Persons and Institutions receiving the Publication: 76

Number directly relevant: 41

Number indirectly relevant: 23

Number not relevant as not currently involved in the field: 12

It has to be stated that of the people identified as directly relevant there is only one Parliamentarian.

Asia-Pacific Population Journal Mailing List for Sri Lanka as at August, 2007  
(Principal Evaluators perception based on country experience)

Number of Persons and Institutions receiving the Publication: 23  
Number directly relevant: 16  
Number indirectly relevant: 5  
Number not relevant as not currently involved in the field: 2  
One person listed as not relevant died in March 2006.

### **Activity 3: Strengthening and Updating the web-based Publications, Databases and Website**

This is the third pillar of the information, dissemination component of the project. It serves as a knowledge resource centre, with indicators as well as thematic databases.

The Asia-Pacific Population Journal, Population Headliners and ESCAP Population Datasheet are all available in electronic format. The Datasheet's web-based version is particularly user-friendly and interactive enabling easy access to desired information. For the publications, a system of electronic alerts (created in March 2004) notifies the target audience of the respective release.

The Population Website is one of the most visited web sites of ESCAP with over 160,000 hits a month on average in 2007 (five fold increase since 2005) and about 20 recent downloaded. E-alerts have been sent to 872 subscribers as at end of June 2007. The online Directory of Asia-Pacific Population Professionals has been revamped in 2005 with inputs from Australia, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, south Pacific, Thailand and Vietnam. However, the database on "family planning laws and regulation" has not been expanded.

A complete collection of the Asia-Pacific Population journal (1986-2007) on CD-ROM with user-friendly search features is being disseminated with the 2007 August issue of the Journal.

The Population Website Statistics for 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given in Annexes 3, 4, 5, and 6 respectively. The Web Pages of the Asia-Pacific Population Journal, Population Headliners, Asia-Pacific Population Studies Series, Directory of Asia-Pacific Population Professionals and Population Data Sheet are given in Annexes 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 respectively.

**Table 11: Most Downloaded from Web-Site in 2006 by Subject**

Subject	No. of Hits	% to total Hits
1.Fertility	13,217	7.7
2.Reproductive Health Care	11,078	6.4
3.Family Planning	8,557	5.0
4.Mortality	7,990	4.6
5.Urbanization/industrialization	7,261	4.2
6.Contraception	7,097	4.1
7.Health	6,357	3.7
8.Women's Status/related issues	6,026	3.5
9.Infant/Child Mortality	5,309	3.1
10.Information/documentation/IEC	5,124	3.0

*General Observations:*

It is evident that the Asia-Pacific Population Journal has been regularly published and distributed on schedule except for the Vol. 22 No.2 , 2007 issue which has been held up at the Editorial Division of ESCAP due to shortage of staff. As regards the distribution of articles by country of focus, nearly half the number of country specific articles published have been from South Asia, with Bangladesh and India taking prominence. While the focus on South Asia could be justified as nearly one half the total population of ESCAP lives in that region, more emphasis needs to be given to population and reproductive health issues in countries of North and Central Asia and small island nations of the Pacific (the Evaluation Team has been informed that the December 2007 issue of the Journal will be focused on the Pacific islands in collaboration with CST/Fiji). Distribution of articles by field of study indicate that quite rightly the focus has been on reproductive health, ageing and international migration. However, it is to be noted that there has not been a single article on internal migration and urbanization. The coverage on gender issues is also rather poor. Readership surveys show that despite the low response rate in 2006, the ratings on presentation/format and coverage have declined between 2004 and 2006. The use of journal articles for various purposes shows that its use for policy formulation and advocacy has dropped. This is evident from the fact that it is most used for teaching and research by the academia. This could be remedied by publishing more policy relevant articles as well as reviewing books that have direct relevance to policy. It may also be useful to policy makers and programme administrators if the "Abstracts" of articles were written, as far as possible, in simple language drawing out the findings from articles that have policy relevance.

As recommended by the Advisory board of the Journal at its Fourth Meeting, the Journal should bring out highly relevant and evidence-based policy recommendations in the articles as a separate section or in the "Abstracts" of the articles. As far as possible it would be useful if the contents of a forthcoming Journal are published in advance in the Population Headliners.

The Journal is the result of a long and productive collaboration between the UNFPA and the ESCAP which has provided an important platform for policy oriented

research on population and reproductive health issues and its dissemination. Therefore, it is necessary that this collaboration continues in the future.

As regards the Population Headliners, it is evident from the readership surveys conducted in 2004 and 2007 that “excellent” rating given to the publication has improved in terms of the quality of the publication. Similarly the rating for its use for information sharing and advocacy has increased significantly. Similar improvements are also seen for its use as a source of up-to-date events in the field. However, its ratings on usefulness to obtain information research findings and news on relevant meetings have dropped. The Principal Evaluators contacts with a sample of users in Sri Lanka, India, Singapore and Thailand have indicated that highlighting important research findings in other reputed population journals and books with citations of source or web would be of much value. For instance, a theme study conducted under the project and published in the Asia- Pacific Population Journal has found that “under-five mortality rate and maternal mortality ratios are highly correlated and that they share common set of determinants. Thus, intervention programmes designed for reducing under-five mortality rate are likely to reduce maternal ratio as well”. Such findings should be highlighted in the Headliners. If more of such information is made available programme planners and managers would look forward to receiving the publication. Similarly, most of the people contacted stated that inclusion of forthcoming meetings and training workshops in the field would make Headliners a valuable source of information.

As each issue of the Headliners is published in six A4 size pages, it has to economize on space. Therefore, news items may be made short and precise to maximize on the limited space. At present too much space is given to news items that are not of interest to the general reader. A case in point is the allocation of one full page to an obituary. Similarly, group photographs of seminar participants without mentioning their names would be of no use except for the participants themselves. On the other hand, pictures that capture some significant events and moments would add value to the publication. More news items on population, reproductive health and gender related activities that take place at sub-national level, particularly in countries with large populations, would be of relevance to the policy makers and planners.

The Headliners should pay more attention to “Political Advocacy”. For instance, international meetings where political leaders participate and make important recommendations as well as policies and legislations enacted in countries in the areas of population, reproductive health and gender need to be included. In this regard, joint collaboration with Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) to obtain information would be most useful. Personal communication with the Executive Director of AFPPD indicated that such a collaboration is possible. Examination of the latest Population Headliners of July-August 2007 and the AFPPD Newsletter of July-August 2007 shows the different orientation of the publications. Both publications have given publicity to the latest World Bank publication titled “Population issues in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: The Role of the World Bank”. The headings of the news items in the two publications differ. In Population Headliners it is described as “Global Family Planning Revolution” and in the AFPPD Newsletter as “Do not ignore Family Planning.” The AFPPD newsletter goes on to state that “the publication states that high birth rates are strongly linked with endemic poverty, poor education, and high numbers of maternal and infant deaths” while the Headliners states that

“based on 23 case studies the 470 page book presents an historical record of this unprecedented movement, as well as important lessons to be learned for current and future initiatives in the field.” It would be important for the project personnel dealing with information activities to be provided with the opportunity to attend international events and meetings which would have a wider effect on advocacy activities.

The repackaging of information in simple and easily understandable forms to policy makers, political leaders, planners and programme managers and media personnel should be the main focus of this publication. Findings of policy relevance from other population journals such as the Population and Development Review may be repackaged and included in the Headliners. Sending copies to media personnel has the added advantage of not only providing the correct information to them but also a multiplier effect when some of the news items get reported in the local newspapers and magazines.

The Population Headliners should be essentially targeted to policy makers, planners and programme administrators and the like and not to population professionals. Many of the population professionals whom the Principal Evaluator met said that they would not spend more than a few minutes in glancing through the pages of the Headliners. The distribution of publications could be further targeted to the most relevant personnel and organizations based on the views of some key persons involved in population activities at the country level. The low response rate in the readership surveys of 2006 and 2007 also indicates that better targeting is necessary for the readership survey questionnaires in bold letters informed the readers that UNESCAP will be obliged to remove the name from the mailing list if a response is not received by a given date.

While the work with regard to web-based publications and data bases is commendable, it is necessary to update periodically the Directory of Population Professionals. As electronic data bases are difficult to maintain and update and also in view of the fact that there are other databases at the global level some kind of networking would be necessary. It would also be useful if the statistical database of the variables included in the Annual ESCAP Population Data Sheet are separately made available on the web in a time series to enable users to examine at a glance, the trends of particular variables of interest. It would enable programme planners and managers to see the country trends in the light of what is happening in countries of the region at a glance.

## 4. Financial Arrangements

### 4.1 ESCAP Component

The ESCAP provided the services of a senior professional staff member with considerable knowledge and experience on population and development issues to provide technical guidance and to coordinate the smooth implementation of the project. The Chief of the Population and Social Issues Section (PSIS) of the Emerging Social Issues Division was responsible for overall supervision of the project. The ESCAP's contribution to the project was estimated at US\$ 600,000 with the breakdown shown below:



One P-5 Chief, PSIS 3 p/m	-	US\$ 30,000
One P-4 Officer 6 p/m	-	US\$ 55,000
One P-2 Officer 6 p/m	-	US\$ 45,000
Other inputs ( other professional and general service staff time, meeting halls/rooms, etc.)	-	US\$ 20,000

#### 4.2 UNFPA Component

The UNFPA's contribution for the four year period was envisaged at US\$ 1,614,220. With US\$ 986,000 for Project Personnel, US\$ 245,000 for Research and Publication sub-contracts, US\$ 220,000 for Regional Seminars and Training, and US\$ 22,600 for Equipment (expendable and non-expendable). The annual breakdown of the anticipated expenditure was as follows:

2004:	US\$ 475,795
2005:	US\$ 402,050
2006:	US\$ 385,925
2007:	US\$ 350,450

**Table 12: Implementation of Project Funds, 2004-2007 (US \$)**

Category	2004	2005	2006	August 2007
Funds Allocated	497,479	334,876	377,970	413,660
Expenditure	497,479	318,594	378,558	233,853
Implementation Rate	100.0%	95.1%	100.2%	56.5%

It can be seen from Table 12 that the overall expenditure during the project duration up to the end of August 2007 has been very good. It is to be noted that the funds earmarked for project activities at the beginning of each year has been revised in consultation with the UNFPA. The expenditure by project component is given in Annex 12.

## 5. Relevance and Appropriateness of the Project Design

The project design was well formulated initially for UNESCAP with technical inputs from UNFPA/CST to organize and conduct inter-country research and analysis which are useful for participating countries as well as for other countries in the region. The suggested topics included fertility (below replacement fertility, stalling of fertility decline, persistence of high fertility etc.), ageing, health and mortality and international migration. The research was to be carried out by national institutions and experts. The findings of these studies were to be disseminated through regional workshops to promote the incorporation of the findings in the planning and policy process and the key results and policy conclusions published in the Asia-Pacific Population Journal and on the websites. In addition the project envisaged that through training and capacity building, policy planners would have improved knowledge and capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate population and reproductive

health policies and programmes in accordance with the national goals and priorities of poverty reduction, and have the capacity to incorporate the results of research into national policies and programmes. Finally, through information and advocacy activities the project aimed at providing policy planners and programme managers better access to information on emerging and persistent issues of population and development as well as lessons learned.

At the implementation stages however, it was not possible to get the research studies off the ground. Therefore, given the time constraints, the project has moved ahead with theme seminars based on research papers prepared by experts. For instance, the international migration seminar was successfully concluded in August 2005. However, the research study on international migration is still at final draft stage. Nevertheless, examination of the papers presented at the four theme seminars by experts were of high quality and appropriate to the theme of the seminars. In order to get over the difficulty of not been able to commission studies in time, it is proposed that research be undertaken by institutional based teams who will have greater responsibility in delivering outputs in time and also facilitate in building institutional research capacity.

The other two outputs of the project namely training and capacity building, and dissemination of information have been implemented effectively as planned in the original project design.

## 6. Sustainability of Project Activities

One of the specific questions required to be addressed in this evaluation is the sustainability of project activities. In terms of the goals of the project, we interpret sustainability in terms of the development of the capacity of country-level institutions to undertake the activities supported by the project without requiring long-term technical assistance from PSIS/ESID.

Based on this definition of sustainability, we would conclude that the project activities are not sustainable. The project has focused on individual capacity-building. It is clear that the skills of individual researchers and technical staff have been improved through exposure to project activities. However, it is also clear that relatively few individuals were exposed to project activities, that some of these individuals were not in positions to apply the skills that they learned through the project, and that normal change in staffing means that many of those trained will, in the future, be unlikely to utilize the skills learned through training.

In order to promote sustainable capacity at the country-level, it is necessary to build the capacity of key country-level institutions. Improved institutional capacity of these institutions, if supported in the initial stages, can then lead to the autonomous ongoing development of skills that the project is attempting to enhance, and may also lead to the building of sub-regional and regional research and training networks.

## 7. Summary of Observations

The Population and Social Integration Section of the Emerging Social Issues Division of ESCAP has been responsible for execution of project activities. In general, all project activities have been well implemented to the satisfaction of beneficiaries. From the personal communications the Principal Evaluator had with key project beneficiaries in Sri Lanka, India, Thailand and Singapore it is evident that the project activities have moved towards meeting the overall project purpose. The following sections summarize the main observations of the activities conducted under the three project outputs with a view to further improve project activities in the next cycle of funding.

### *7.1 Theme Seminars and Research Studies*

The theme seminars have been well conducted and well received by the seminar participants. The participation with regard to gender balance and geographic spread has been satisfactory. However, not a single country in the Pacific had participated at the seminars. There has been no mechanism in place to follow up on the implementation of very important and pertinent recommendations made at the seminars to assess to what extent the project has contributed towards achieving the overall project outcome. The media coverage at seminars has been good particularly of the Ageing Seminar held in July 2007. The link with local and international media need to be made on a continuing basis as an advocacy tool to bring about wider awareness on population and development and gender activities.

As regards theme studies, it is evident that only the study on child and maternal mortality can be considered as “research” type. The other two studies are basically reviews of past trends and indications of future directions. The studies should, as demonstrated in the child and maternal mortality study, bring out important policy relevant findings. In this regard, it may be stated that cross country regional studies would be more appropriate.

### *7.2 Training and Capacity-building*

As in the case of theme seminars, the training workshops have been well organized and conducted judging by the course contents and participant evaluations. The gender balance has been excellent. However, no data are available on the age groups of participants. Such information would have been useful to assess the sustainability of training in terms the average number of active years available after training.

In general, the participants made positive comments in the evaluations done immediately after the workshops and subsequent questionnaires sent to them. To validate these, it would also be useful to send a questionnaire to the nominating authorities to ascertain whether the training has been useful to the organization in which the participants work. This in turn would encourage the nominating authorities to send suitable candidates for training. In this regard, the ESCAP Focal Points in the respective countries may be utilized to obtain such a feed back.

The software “SPECTRUM” has been introduced in all training workshops as a tool for demographic and socio-economic projections. Given the limited time allocated for

training and the different academic backgrounds of participants, one wonders whether the participants were able to get a good grounding of the various concepts in population projections and the effective use of the software. It is our understanding that at least five days of instruction and hands on training would be necessary for someone who does not have any formal training in demography to get a fairly good grasp of the software programme.

While the general spread of participants in terms of the disciplines they are engaged in has been good, when one looks at the designations of participants there is considerable differences in their levels. This is seen within countries and more so among countries. Heterogeneity in the level of participants could make it difficult for the trainer to pitch the lecture at the appropriate level and also it could affect group work. As a result, overall it could affect the outcome of the training programme.

### *7.3 Dissemination of Information and Advocacy*

The Asia-Pacific Population Journal is the result of a long and productive collaboration between the UNFPA and the ESCAP which has provided an important platform for policy oriented research on population and reproductive health issues and its dissemination. It has over the years emerged as a reputable research periodical carrying research articles of high quality.

As recommended by the Advisory board of the Journal at its Fourth Meeting, the Journal

should bring out highly relevant and evidence-based policy recommendations in the articles as a separate section or in the “Abstracts” of the articles. It may be useful to policy makers and programme administrators if the “Abstracts” of articles are written in simple language drawing out the findings that have policy relevance. As far as possible it would be useful if the contents of a forthcoming Journal are published in advance in the Population Headliners

As regards the Population Headliners, it is evident from the readership surveys conducted in 2004 and 2007 that “excellent” rating given to the publication has improved in terms of the quality of the publication. Similarly, the rating for its use for information sharing and advocacy has increased significantly. Similar improvements are also seen for its use as a source of up-to-date events in the field. However, its ratings on usefulness to obtain information research findings and news on relevant meeting have dropped. The Principal Evaluators meetings with a sample of users in Sri Lanka, India, Singapore and Thailand have indicted that highlighting important research findings in other reputed population journals and books with citations of source or web would be of much value. As each issue of the Headliners is published in six A4 size pages, it has to economize on space. Therefore, news items may be made short and precise to maximize on the limited space.

The Headliners should pay more attention to “Political Advocacy”. For instance, international meetings where political leaders participate and make important recommendations as well as policies and legislations enacted in countries in the areas of population, reproductive health and gender need to be included. In this regard, joint collaboration with Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) to obtain information would be most useful.

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While the work with regard to web-based publications and data bases is commendable, it is necessary to update periodically the Directory of Population Professionals. As electronic data bases are difficult to maintain and update and also in view of the fact that there are other databases at the global level some kind of networking would be necessary. It would also be useful if the statistical database of the variables included in the Annual ESCAP Population Data Sheet are separately made available on the web in a time series to enable users to examine at a glance, the trends of particular variables of interest. It would enable programme planners and managers to see the country trends in the light of what is happening in countries of the region at a glance.

## 8. Recommendations

### *General*

The UNFPA funded project on Population, Development and Policy: Emerging Challenges, implemented in the period 2004-2007, has contributed to raising awareness of population issues and in building capacity to address these issues in the Asia-Pacific region. There is a clear need and demand for the activities that are being implemented under the project. Additionally, UNESCAP has several comparative advantages which adds additional value to activities. These comparative advantages include the technical capacity, inter-country networks to effectively implement these activities and focal points in key government agencies such as Foreign Affairs and Economic Planning ministries. Furthermore, UNESCAP brings a multidisciplinary development perspective to population issues, that provides additional value to research and training activities. Therefore, we recommend that:

- Funding for a new four-year project be provided by UNFPA

### *Project Design*

The current project was designed around three project outputs: research on emerging issues of population and development; increased capacity to use the results of research; better access by policy makers to information on issues of population and development. Although these three areas were logically linked, better integration of activities and greater emphasis on building sustainable capacity were needed. For the new project we recommend that:

- The project should focus on the following three outputs: building a regional knowledge base on emerging population and development issues; improving access of stakeholders to information that will assist in implementation of the ICPD Programme and Action and MDGs; building capacity to incorporate population and gender issues into development planning. These three outputs are consistent with the UNFPA Draft Strategic Plan 2008-2011 and build upon the comparative advantages of UNESCAP
- The three outputs should be closely integrated in order to obtain maximum impact. For example, research results should be packaged into different formats in order to reach a range of stakeholders
- Mechanisms for monitoring the results of project activities need to be established in order to determine the extent to which project activities contribute to building institutional capacity and to promoting implementation of the Programme of Action. Thus in addition to participant evaluations, mechanisms should be in place to obtain feedback from the institutions that nominate participants as to the usefulness of training to the institution and also to what extent the recommendations made at seminars are implemented at the country level..
- More emphasis be placed on involving Pacific Island nations in project activities
- Greater use is made of ESCAP technical resources for providing regional analysis of population and development issues. We have been informed that PSIS/ESID is willing to devote more of the time of their staff for these activities.

*Component 1: Building the regional knowledge base*

The United Nations Population Fund Strategic Plan for 2008-2011, identifies three emerging population issues where there is a need to build a body of knowledge and to disseminate this knowledge so that it is incorporated into global, regional and national development plans. These priority issues are: migration and urbanization; changing age structures, and; population and environment. These three issues have also been highlighted in the Plan of Action on Population and Policy of the Fifth Asian Population Conference. Because of the need to build capacity to undertake research on emerging issues, and to disseminate the results of such research, we recommend that:

- Over the four year project, there should be a focus on at least two of the above issues
- In order to ensure that quality research is undertaken and thoroughly disseminated, a viable strategy would be to address one issue in the year 1 and 2 of the project and the second issue in years 3 and 4
- Research should be undertaken by institutional based-teams (not individuals) in order to build institutional research capacity
- Outputs of the research should be disseminated through a variety of mechanisms. These should include a dissemination workshop that brings together researchers and policy makers, and also should include a variety of dissemination products based on the research

- For each research issue, PSIS/ESID prepare a research report that provides a regional overview of the issue

*Component 2: Improving access to information*

The main publications supported under the current project, the Asia Pacific Population Journal (APPJ) and Population Headliners, play important roles in increasing awareness of population issues in the Asia-Pacific region. APPJ provides researchers, and to some extent policy makers, access to the results of high quality research, while Population Headliners is a valuable tool for advocacy on population issues. Because of the quality and informational value of these two publications we recommend that:

- Support for the publication of the Asia Pacific Population Journal and Population Headliners be continued

However, these two publications do not adequately target all important stakeholders and there is a need to develop new products and activities that can help raise the profile of population and development issues and that promote policy change that contribute to achieving the ICPD Programme of Action and MDGs. We recommend that:

- Packaging of policy-relevant research findings into brief and easy to read policy briefs is undertaken. Policy briefs should draw on the work produced under other components of the project, including research supported by the project or from articles published in the APPJ.
- ESCAP should utilize of it's inter-governmental function to build a distribution list of key policy makers/organizations to distribute the policy briefs
- Project staff should work with UNFPA country offices to annually update distribution lists for all it's publications
- More systematic efforts are made to work with media in order to disseminate population and development information. These efforts should included the preparation of press briefings
- PSIS/ESID work more closely with UNFPA at public events such as the World Population Day, to raise awareness of population issues
- One locally-hired staff member with some demographic and development background be recruited to assist in preparing policy briefs

The addition of new dissemination activities will require a reduction in effort on other dissemination activities and also require more staff. The electronic databases are difficult to maintain and update, in part duplicate other databases available at the global level, and have relatively low levels of use. Therefore we recommend that:

- The electronic databases are discontinued

### *Component 3: Building institutional capacity*

There is a strong demand for training in integrating population and gender issues into development planning. In the current project, training was targeted at individuals. Some of these individuals were not in a position to use the skills they acquired through training. Training that focuses on building institutional capacity is likely to lead to more sustainable results. Therefore we propose that:

- Training in integrating population and gender into development planning be continued
- The length of training courses be increased
- In collaboration with UNFPA country offices, country institutions that have a focus on population and development issues and that have sub-regional training capacity should be identified. Core training staff from these institutions (one from each sub-region) should attend an in-depth training course that would prepare them to conduct in-country training on integrating population and gender into development planning.
- Ongoing financial and technical support is provided to these institutions to undertake at least one sub-regional training over the four year period of the project. This form of South-South technical assistance would also assist in building regional training systems.
- In the selection of trainees for the master trainers programme and for subsequent training at the regional level, it is necessary to ensure that the trainees are of appropriate age category and have the necessary background to benefit fully from the training in order to ensure long term sustainability particularly at the country level.
- Homogeneity of the level of participation , as far as possible, should be ensured to make the training feasible and effective.
- Participant evaluations of training workshops and seminars should be structured to obtain information on gender and the age categories of participants and their rankings on the specific themes and subjects covered in the workshops/seminars.



## ANNEX 1



UNESCAP

### Terms of Reference for Consultants

Contract #: 3002

#### 1. Background

ESCAP, in close cooperation with UNFPA, has played a pivotal role in promoting the awareness of population issues and advocating for population policies and programmes that contribute to the general well-being of people in the region.

Joint ESCAP/UNFPA programmes have been focused on intercountry analysis and research, dissemination of information and capacity-building activities. During the current project cycle, ESCAP has been executing the joint project on Population, Development and Poverty: Emerging Challenges (2004-2007), developed in response to a number of recommendations contained in the Plan of Action on Population and Poverty adopted at the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference (Bangkok, 2002).

The project addresses recommendations dealing in particular with international migration, gender, capacity-building, improving data collection, knowledge sharing and strengthening partnerships. It also helps bring out the linkages between the Millennium Development Goals and the ICPD Programme of Action. In addition, it is in phase with UNFPA's multi-year funding framework and the Fund's intercountry programme.

As presented in the initial project document dated 7 January 2004, the regional programme, of which the project is a part, will contribute to the overarching goal of developing "more effective national and sectoral development plans that incorporate emerging population issues/trends in ways that reduce poverty, improve reproductive health, and empower women and ageing persons in accordance with the ICPD PoA, in the countries of the Asian and Pacific region".

In accordance with the above-cited Plan of Action of the Fifth APPC, the programme is intended to contribute to the following purpose: "Policy makers take measures to formulate and implement policies and programmes that take into account emerging population and reproductive health issues, are gender-sensitive, and have political, administrative and community-level support".

It contributes to the following three outputs:

1. Research findings and inter-country analyses on emerging and persistent issues of population and development including fertility, ageing, migration and gender issues are available;
2. Policy makers have improved knowledge and capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate population and reproductive health policies and programmes in accordance with the national goals and priorities of poverty reduction, and have the capacity to incorporate the results of the research from Output 1 into national policies and programmes;
3. Policy makers have better access to information on emerging and persistent issues of population and development as well as lessons learned

However, it is to be noted that mid-way through the implementation of the project, the yearly work plans of the project were adjusted following specific recommendations from UNFPA Asia-Pacific Division.

The main objective of this exercise is to conduct an evaluation of the project entitled "Population, Development and Poverty: Emerging Challenges" executed by ESCAP from 2004 to 2007 to:

- a) Assess the progress made and results achieved in the implementation of the project and,
- b) Recommend directions for future programmes, in particular the 2008-2011 cycle.

The review will be forward-looking, concrete and specific in its recommendations.

Specific aspects to be addressed:

1. Review the relevance and appropriateness of the project design and approach taken in meeting the needs and priorities of the region and address emerging population issues
2. Assess the effectiveness and results of the training workshops, regional seminars and population information disseminated through web-based and printed publications as part of the project and the results of the programme on conducting research and influencing policy formulation.
3. Examine the sustainability of project activities

The services of two individual contractors (one principal and an additional) are required. As the principal individual contractor, he is required to undertake an initial desk review and phone interviews, as well as missions to meet with selected project sites in consultations with ESCAP and UNFPA CSTs.

## 2. Objectives

A principal individual contractor will be contracted to perform the following specific tasks:

- 1) Consider all relevant background documentation relating to project including UNFPA's strategic direction, the Multi-Year Funding Framework, Inter-country Programme.
- 2) Consider regional and sub-regional priorities for UNFPA in the Asia and Pacific region.
- 3) Review and analyse all documentation relevant to the project, including the project document, evaluation reports, annual reports, workshop and meeting evaluations, readership surveys.
- 4) Critically review project-related materials and publications, including websites, web-traffic statistics, papers, databases and publications with a view to examine both quality as well as utility.
- 5) Conduct structured interviews with UNFPA staff at CSTs and in country offices; with implementing partner, and with project stakeholders/beneficiaries at the national level.
- 6) Make specific recommendations on how to move forward as regards the approach and design of the following cycle of the programme.
- 7) Undertake desk review, interviews with ESCAP and UNFPA.
- 8) Undertake selected field visits and interviews with COs, CSTs and project beneficiaries.

## 3. Outputs from the work assignment *(must be tangible and measurable)*

Outputs:	Delivery Date:
1. Analysis and consolidation of findings are conducted.	24 Sep-7 Oct 2007
2. The draft report is prepared.	8-12 October 2007
3. The draft report is presented.	12 October 2007
4. The final report is prepared.	13-26 October 2007
5. The final report is submitted.	26 October 2007

**How are the outputs to be delivered?**

Based upon the information through various sources, the individual contractor will deliver a coherent draft (ideally by early October) and a final Report (ideally mid-October) addressing each of the aspects outlined above. The draft report will include recommendations on how to improve and enhance the project, and how to design the subsequent project. It will be discussed with ESCAP and UNFPA for comments and inputs. More specifically the recommendations should be clear, focused, practical and time-bound.

**Specify performance indicators for evaluation of outputs:**

- 1) Timely completion of output.
- 2) Satisfactory technical quality of output, requiring minimal revision.

## ANNEX 2

### List of Persons Met

#### **Sri Lanka**

##### UNFPA Country Office

Ms. Lubna Baqi, UNFPA Representative

Ms. Malathie Weerasuriya, Assist. Representative

##### Department of National Planning

Mr. B. Abeygunawardhana, Director General

Ms. Dilukshi Samarakoon, Planning Assistant

##### Department of Census and Statistics

Mr. H.R. Gunasekara, Director, Census Division

##### Department of Demography, University of Colombo

Prof. Indralal De Silva, Professor of Demography

##### Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health

Dr. Vinetha Karunaratne, Director

Dr. C. Bandutilleke, Consultant Medical Officer

##### Ministry of Social Welfare

Ms. V. Jegarajasingham, Secretary

Ms. Yamuna Chitrangani, Additional Secretary

##### Population Information Centre Library

Mr. S. Thewahettige, Librarian

#### **India**

##### International Institute for Population Sciences

Prof. Subrata Lahiri, Acting Director

Prof. Kamala Gupta., Professor

Dr. Usha Ram, Reader

Dr. D.A. Nagdeve, Reader

Mr. D.D. Mestri, Librarian

Ms. Nandita Saikia, Doctoral Student

Ms. Sujatha Gangoolie, M. Phil Student

Mr. Soumit Ghosh, Doctoral Student

Mr. Mohur Guham, Doctoral Student

Ms. K. Kumar, M. Phil Student

## **Thailand**

### ESCAP/ ISID/PSIS

Ms. Thelma Kay, Chief of Division

Ms. Keiko Osaki, Chief of Section

Mr. Bhakta B. Gubhaju, Population Affairs Officer

Ms Wanphen Sreshthaputra, Population Information Expert

Mr. Somsak Thamromdi, Documentation and Dissemination Assistant

Mr. Han H. Aung, Information Systems Assistant

Ms. Aoyporn Chongchitkasem, Programme Assistant

### UNFPA/CST, Bangkok

Mr. G. Giridhar, UNFPA CST Director

Mr. Ghazy Mujahid, Adviser on Population Policies

Mr. Jayanthi Tuladhar, Adviser on RH/FP Management

Mr. William Ryan, Regional Information Adviser

### College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University

Prof. Bhassorn Limanonda, Director

Ms. Darawan Jiampermpoon, Librarian

### International Organization for Migration

Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, Representative for Southeast Asia

### Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University

Ms. C. Kanchanachitra, Director ( met in July 2007 at ESCAP)

### UNFPA/CST, Kathmandu

Mr. Wasim Zaman, Director (met in July, 2007 at ESCAP)

## **Singapore**

### Asian Research Institute, University of Singapore

Prof. Gavin W. Jones, Acting Director

### Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development

Ms. Theodora Lam, Research Assistant

### ANNEX 3

#### Population Website statistics for 2004

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May *	June *	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Average
ESCAP site total	1,221,558	1,181,660	1,248,846	1,311,134	1,109,089	1,187,814	1,128,113	1,252,786	1,364,370	1,340,723	1,129,673	1,074,497	14,550,263	1,212,522
Emerging Social Issues site total	55,490	59,168	65,719	80,215	91,462	120,362	124,074	151,429	166,819	176,477	159,558	151,928	1,402,701	116,892
PSIS site total	31,616	34,512	37,545	51,937	61,308	88,374	83,072	100,308	107,083	118,005	106,824	107,185	927,769	77,314
Population site total	21,871	25,441	25,735	36,138	42,723	63,486	60,433	71,820	77,133	87,835	79,631	79,630	671,876	55,990
POP	131,120	128,280	156,104	138,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554,469	46,206
<b>Population site total</b>	<b>152,991</b>	<b>153,721</b>	<b>181,839</b>	<b>175,103</b>	<b>42,723</b>	<b>63,486</b>	<b>60,433</b>	<b>71,820</b>	<b>77,133</b>	<b>87,835</b>	<b>79,631</b>	<b>79,630</b>	<b>1,226,345</b>	<b>102,195</b>
% Population to ESCAP	12.5%	13.0%	14.6%	13.4%	3.9%	5.3%	5.4%	5.7%	5.7%	6.6%	7.0%	7.4%	8.4%	8.4%

Publications														
Journal (PSIS)	10,130	6,886	7,548	10,960	16,435	20,714	21,814	25,156	27,877	32,722	28,350	27,609	236,201	19,683
Journal (POP)	39,723	42,820	53,142	49,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,806	15,401
<b>Journal total</b>	<b>49,853</b>	<b>49,706</b>	<b>60,690</b>	<b>60,081</b>	<b>16,435</b>	<b>20,714</b>	<b>21,814</b>	<b>25,156</b>	<b>27,877</b>	<b>32,722</b>	<b>28,350</b>	<b>27,609</b>	<b>421,007</b>	<b>35,084</b>
% Journal to Population	32.6%	32.3%	33.4%	34.3%	38.5%	32.6%	36.1%	35.0%	36.1%	37.3%	35.6%	34.7%	34.3%	34.3%

Headliners (PSIS)	not yet uploaded	1,199	311	2,302	3,247	3,845	3,236	3,857	4,592	5,342	4,987	5,197	38,115	3,176
Headliners (POP)	not yet uploaded	461	559	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,471	123
<b>Headliners total</b>		<b>1,660</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>4,987</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>39,586</b>	<b>3,299</b>
% Headliners to Population	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.6%	7.6%	6.1%	5.4%	5.4%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%	6.5%	3.2%	3.2%

Data Sheet (PSIS)	984	8	1,357	1,502	2,501	2,528	2,205	2,408	3,084	2,638	2,790	2,674	24,679	2,057
Data Sheet (POP)	6,987	7,341	8,464	7,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,875	2,490
<b>Data Sheet total</b>	<b>7,971</b>	<b>7,349</b>	<b>9,821</b>	<b>8,585</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>54,554</b>	<b>4,546</b>
% Datasheet to Population	5.2%	4.8%	5.4%	4.9%										

Population Databases (PSIS)	2,009	10,398	9,314	13,609	13,666	24,009	20,568	23,309	26,550	29,268	27,122	27,993	227,815	18,985
Population Databases (POP)	40,634	39,665	47,999	43,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,310	14,276
<b>Population Databases total</b>	<b>42,643</b>	<b>50,063</b>	<b>57,313</b>	<b>56,621</b>	<b>13,666</b>	<b>24,009</b>	<b>20,568</b>	<b>23,309</b>	<b>26,550</b>	<b>29,268</b>	<b>27,122</b>	<b>27,993</b>	<b>399,125</b>	<b>33,260</b>
% Databases to Population site	27.9%	32.6%	31.5%	32.3%										

5 APPC (PSIS)	972	624	682	743	1,061	1,600	1,718	2,081	1,938	2,151	1,767	1,493	16,830	1,403
5 APPC (POP)	4,732	5,290	6,322	4,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,339	1,778
<b>5 APPC total</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>5,914</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>38,169</b>	<b>3,181</b>
% 5 APPC to Population	3.7%	3.8%	3.9%	3.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	3.1%	3.1%

### Population Website statistics for 2005

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Average
ESCAP site total	986,556	1,113,671	1,345,703	1,397,227	1,294,358	1,089,689	1,303,129	1,569,951	2,261,710	2,518,794	2,030,382	1,840,042	18,751,212	1,562,601
Emerging Social Issues site total	144,818	156,089	181,923	188,800	164,838	138,992	172,215	216,055	295,024	297,024	272,651	254,184	2,482,613	206,884
PSIS site total	99,759	108,302	126,478	130,318	114,911	96,469	117,871	149,371	205,268	191,235	180,243	171,623	1,691,848	140,987
Population site total	74,209	80,834	93,906	96,456	83,393	68,470	84,755	107,682	151,713	140,576	133,359	129,841	1,245,194	103,766
<b>Population site total</b>	<b>74,209</b>	<b>80,834</b>	<b>93,906</b>	<b>96,456</b>	<b>83,393</b>	<b>68,470</b>	<b>84,755</b>	<b>107,682</b>	<b>151,713</b>	<b>140,576</b>	<b>133,359</b>	<b>129,841</b>	<b>1,245,194</b>	103,766
% Population to ESCAP	7.5%	7.3%	7.0%	6.9%	6.4%	6.3%	6.5%	6.9%	6.7%	5.6%	6.6%	7.1%	6.6%	6.6%

<b>Publications</b>														
Journal	25,109	26,817	32,698	30,672	27,159	20,620	29,235	35,534	51,991	46,189	43,835	41,742	411,601	34,300
% Journal to Population	33.8%	33.2%	34.8%	31.8%	32.6%	30.1%	34.5%	33.0%	34.3%	32.9%	32.9%	32.1%	33.1%	33.1%
Headliners	4,291	4,803	4,602	6,423	5,007	4,848	6,778	8,598	12,747	11,495	10,844	11,263	91,699	7,642
% Headliners to Population	5.8%	5.9%	4.9%	6.7%	6.0%	7.1%	8.0%	8.0%	8.4%	8.2%	8.1%	8.7%	7.4%	7.4%
APSS	3627	3749	4373	4193	4968	2930	1009	906	1159	8477	6405	6586	48,382	4,032
APSS	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	5.1%	3.9%	
Data Sheet	2,909	3,437	3,780	3,472	2,720	2,620	2,558	2,993	4,107	4,081	3,525	3,196	39,398	3,283
% Datasheet to Population	3.9%	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	3.8%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%	3.2%	3.2%

Population Databases	27,194	30,704	34,821	37,094	30,971	25,518	28,164	36,971	51,820	49,026	45,383	41,823	439,489	36,624
Population Databases total														
% Databases to Population site	36.6%	38.0%	37.1%	38.5%	37.1%	37.3%	33.2%	34.3%	34.2%	34.9%	34.0%	32.2%	35.3%	35.3%

5 APCC (PSIS)	1,790	1,947	2,180	2,083	1,864	1,511	2,002	2,518	3,432	2,835	2,989	2,682	27,833	2,319
5 APCC total														
% 5 APCC to Population	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%

### Population Website statistics for 2006

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Average
ESCAP site total	1,754,857	1,735,484	2,131,999	2,051,257	2,371,500	2,531,121	2,531,121	2,549,450	2,508,646	2,715,070	2,774,473	2,712,266	28,367,244	2,363,937
Emerging Social Issues site total	260,905	293,232	383,358	388,468	444,907	587,786	750,007	487,855	438,426	486,318	553,931	458,762	5,533,955	461,163
PSIS site total	181,524	209,718	288,624	298,943	343,930	496,475	661,447	398,041	345,524	386,700	433,945	352,076	4,396,947	366,412
<b>Population site total</b>	<b>136,514</b>	<b>166,899</b>	<b>234,754</b>	<b>248,560</b>	<b>287,181</b>	<b>446,607</b>	<b>608,615</b>	<b>344,205</b>	<b>297,068</b>	<b>331,802</b>	<b>367,966</b>	<b>287,102</b>	<b>3,757,273</b>	<b>313,106</b>
% Population to ESCAP	7.8%	9.6%	11.0%	12.1%	12.1%	17.6%	24.0%	13.5%	11.8%	12.2%	13.3%	10.6%	13.2%	13.2%

<b>Publications</b>														
Journal	43,822	66,452	125,597	152,234	165,603	318,781	443,323	224,174	183,536	197,568	207,746	136,167	2,265,003	188,750
% Journal to Population	32.1%	39.8%	53.5%	61.2%	57.7%	71.4%	72.8%	65.1%	61.8%	59.5%	56.5%	47.4%	60.3%	60.3%
Headliners	11,029	10,834	11,011	8,774	10,731	13,369	12,534	12,672	10,263	12,214	15,792	16,186	145,409	12,117
% Headliners to Population	8.1%	6.5%	4.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%	2.1%	3.7%	3.5%	3.7%	4.3%	5.6%	3.9%	3.9%
APSS	5,728	6,188	6,163	5,557	6,838	5,238	5,453	5,548	5,666	5,532	7,283	5,660	70,854	5,905
APSS	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Data Sheet	3,597	2,814	3,264	2,583	3,583	3,966	3,618	3,853	3,697	3,903	4,684	3,099	42,661	3,555
% Datasheet to Population	2.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%

Population Databases	43,113	41,780	52,154	42,546	51,040	45,960	43,148	50,096	51,495	58,851	66,103	61,902	608,188	50,682
% Databases to Population site	31.6%	25.0%	22.2%	17.1%	17.8%	10.3%	7.1%	14.6%	17.3%	17.7%	18.0%	21.6%	16.2%	16.2%

5 APCC	2,911	3,030	3,617	3,134	3,867	3,410	3,090	3,067	2,873	2,905	4,910	4,901	41,715	3,476
% 5 APCC to Population	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%



### Population Website statistics for 2007

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Average
ESCAP site total	2,678,011	2,343,320	2,782,399	2,555,891	3,802,687	5,044,988	3,281,025	2,588,094						3,134,552
Emerging Social Issues site total	423,498	377,172	439,522	396,262	684,613	986,435	648,510	459,712						551,966
PSIS site total	329,304	285,868	337,675	301,285	536,684	798,403	505,621	337,680						429,065
<b>Population site total</b>	<b>275,795</b>	<b>234,674</b>	<b>283,205</b>	<b>252,649</b>	<b>438,024</b>	<b>649,576</b>	<b>420,679</b>	<b>284,770</b>						<b>354,922</b>
% Population to ESCAP	10.3%	10.0%	10.2%	9.9%	11.5%	12.9%	12.8%	11.0%						11.3%

<b>Publications</b>														
Journal	149,054	111,893	155,998	140,941	175,110	234,393	199,959	155,824						165,397
% Journal to Population	54.0%	47.7%	55.1%	55.8%	40.0%	36.1%	47.5%	54.7%						46.6%
Headliners	12,200	14,470	14,323	13,154	50,624	88,710	42,376	17,176						31,629
% Headliners to Population	4.4%	6.2%	5.1%	5.2%	11.6%	13.7%	10.1%	6.0%						8.9%
APSS	6,217	6,870	7,181	5,198	8,720	13,303	8,438	7,998						7,991
% APSS to Population	2.3%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.8%						
Data Sheet	3,875	4,081	3,985	3,439	3,279	4,342	4,192	3,527						3,840
% Datasheet to Population	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%						1.1%

Population Databases	52,655	50,469	53,704	46,031	107,215	164,163	83,871	41,706						74,977
% Databases to Population site	19.1%	21.5%	19.0%	18.2%	24.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.0%						21.1%

5 APCC	3,166	3,085	3,435	3,386	8,309	13,831	6,585	2,746						5,568
% 5 APCC to Population	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	1.0%						1.6%

## ANNEX 4

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http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/population/journal/index.asp

Asia-Pacific Population Journal

Article Subject Author Country Search About APPJ

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2007 (Volume 22)

2006 (Volume 21)

No. 1 (April)

- Will HIV/AIDS Levels in Asia Reach the Level o
- Potential for Reducing Child and Maternal Mor
- Readiness, Willingness and Ability to Use Cor
- Singapore's Family Values: Do They Explain L
- International Labour Recruitment: Channelling

No. 2 (August)

No. 3 (December)

Special Issue (August)

2005 (Volume 20)

2004 (Volume 19)

2003 (Volume 18)

2002 (Volume 17)

2001 (Volume 16)

2000 (Volume 15)

1999 (Volume 14)

1998 (Volume 13)

1997 (Volume 12)

1996 (Volume 11)

1995 (Volume 10)

20th Anniversary Special

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1986-2006 Complete collection

Knowledge and thinking on population issues in Asia-Pacific for over 20 years, just a click away

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http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/population/popheadline/index.asp

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Back

About us [v]

- PSIS Home
- About PSIS
- Projects
- Publications
- Meetings
- Staff
- Links
- Programmes
  - Population
  - Disability
  - Social Policy
  - Ageing
- ESID Home

**Population Headliners**

Population Headliners is a recognized tool for advocacy and resource mobilization, highlighting important aspects of national population programmes and notable population-related events and activities. Prepared by the Population and Social Integration Section of the Emerging Social Issues Division of UNESCAP, with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) it is published six times a year (3,000 copies per issue) and targets key readers and selected personnel and organizations in the population field.

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Issue	View	Download
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May-Jun 2007	HTML	PDF, 503 KB
Mar-Apr 2007	HTML	PDF, 476 KB
Jan-Feb 2007	HTML	PDF, 1 MB
Nov-Dec 2006	HTML	PDF, 497 KB
Sep-Oct 2006	HTML	PDF, 301 KB
July-Aug 2006	HTML	PDF, 287 KB

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http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/population/popseries/byno.asp

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Home Site Map Index Contact

About UNESCAP Media Centre Members Programmes Documents UNESCAP Publications Jobs

Search:  Go

Bangkok, Thailand

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## POPULATION AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION SECTION (PSIS)

Back

### About us [v]

- PSIS Home
- About PSIS
- Projects
- Publications
- Meetings
- Links
- Programmes
  - Population
  - Disability
  - Social Policy
  - Ageing
- ESID Home

### Asian Population Studies Series

No.	Title/Description
No. 163	Health and Mortality in the Asian and Pacific Region
No. 162	Population and Development: Selected Issues, 2004, 65pp
No. 161	Population and Development: Selected Issues, 2003, 127 pp
No. 160	Migration Patterns and Policies in the Asian and Pacific Region, 2003, 95 pp
No. 159	Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference: Report and Plan of Action on Population and Poverty, 2003, 52 pages
No. 158	Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference: Selected Papers, 2003, 357 pages
No. 157	Mortality and Poverty in the ESCAP Region: Identifying High - Achieving Countries, 2001, 33 pages
No. 156	Adolescent Reproductive Health in the Asian and the Pacific Region, 2001, 62 pages
No. 155	Monitoring Reproductive Health, 2000, 153 pages
No. 154	The Impact of Globalization on Population Change and Poverty in Rural Areas, 1999, 63 pages (out of print)
No. 153	Asia-Pacific Population Policies and Programmes: Future Directions, 1998, 268 pages
No. 152	The Family and Older Persons in China, Indonesia and Thailand, 1999, 152 pages
No. 151	The Family and Older Persons in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, 1999, 161 pages
No. 150	Gender Dimensions of Population and Development in South-East Asia, 1999, 134 pages

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Home Site Map Index Contact

About UNESCAP Media Centre Members Programmes Documents UNESCAP Publications Jobs

### About us [v]

- PSIS Home
- About PSIS
- Projects
- Publications
- Meetings
- Staff
- Links
- Programmes
  - Population
  - Disability
  - Social Policy
  - Ageing
- ESID Home

## Directory of Asia-Pacific Population Professionals

**Select Country**

- Australia
- Republic of Korea
- Mongolia
- New Zealand
- Pacific Community
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

**Feedback**

In order to keep track of the fast evolving human capacity in population and development, the Asia-Pacific Population Information Network (AP POPIN), ESCAP with financial support from UNFPA, entirely revamped its database on population professionals in the Asian and Pacific region, proposing a new structure, updated content and search feature.

The new Directory provides updated information on population experts' professional affiliations, education, field of expertise and publications on a variety of countries in Asia and the Pacific. The Directory should prove useful to facilitate and increase access to experts in the region and contribute to an increased awareness and understanding of population expertise. It will also facilitate networking among the population experts.

The Directory is presented in a very user-friendly format, which allows you to search by country or by keyword (whether by name, e-mail, institute, city, region or field of expertise).

Here are the countries and institutions which took part in this project:

- Australian Centre for Population Research Demography, The Australian National University, Australia
- Korea National University of Education, Republic of Korea
- National Statistical Office, Mongolia
- Demography/Population Programme, Secretariat for the Pacific Community
- Service Analysis, DHB Funding and Performance Directorate, Ministry of Health, New Zealand
- Population Division, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka

We take this opportunity to thank all of them for their active participation to this worthwhile undertaking.

For any question, comment or feedback regarding this Directory, please email: [esid.population@un.org](mailto:esid.population@un.org)

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ESCAP, Population Data Sheet 2006 - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/population/database/

ESCAP, Population Data Sheet 2006

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Home Site Map Index Contact

About UNESCAP Media Centre Members Programmes Documents UNESCAP Publications Jobs

Search:  Go

Bangkok, Thailand

Emerging Social Issues Division (ESID)

POPULATION AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION SECTION (PSIS)

Back

**ESCAP POPULATION DATA SHEET**

**About us** [↓]

- PSIS Home
- About PSIS
- Projects
- Publications
- Meetings
- Staff
- Links
- Programmes
  - Population
  - Disability
  - Social Policy
  - Ageing
- ESID Home

2007 ESCAP Population Data Sheet

Issued annually, the ESCAP Population Data Sheet provides population and development indicators of countries in the Asian and Pacific region.

Search issue by:

- 2007 **NEW**
- 2006
- 2005
- 2004
- 2003

Selected indicators include:

- total population
- annual growth rate
- crude birth rate
- crude death rate
- total fertility rate
- age-specific fertility rate
- life expectancy at birth
- infant mortality
- mortality under age 5
- percentage in broad age groups
- annual growth rate of population 65+
- median age
- urban population
- gross secondary school enrolment ratio

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## ANNEX 5



*United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific*

### Population, Development and Poverty: Emerging Challenges (RAS5P203)

Financial Statement as of 31 August 2007

Budget Line	Component	Total Approved Budget	Expenditures				Unencumbered Balance
			2004	2005	2006	2007	
			US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<b>1000</b>	<b>Project Personnel</b>						
1101	Population Information Expert	479,964.52	99,003.83	112,560.69	147,219.86	90,207.40	30,972.74
1102	Consultants	133,566.50	18,894.00	34,672.50	31,185.00	16,565.00	32,250.00
1103	Project Advisor	206,401.49	179,298.49	17,103.00	-	-	10,000.00
1301	Programme Assistant	93,315.29	20,067.15	20,998.14	24,228.15	18,849.20	9,172.65
1302	Information System Assistant	127,972.72	32,914.96	37,057.76	27,860.14	21,595.06	8,544.80
1303	Documentation & Dissemination Asst.	131,397.06	20,832.27	23,814.79	41,624.81	31,402.73	13,722.46
1501	Travel on official business	31,627.91	6,460.93	5,166.98	10,813.99	1,350.12	7,835.89
<b>1900</b>	<b>Component Total</b>	<b>1,204,245.49</b>	<b>377,471.63</b>	<b>251,373.86</b>	<b>282,931.95</b>	<b>179,969.51</b>	<b>112,498.54</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>Subcontract</b>						
2400	Research subcontract	24,095.00	26,095.00	(2,000.00)	-	-	-
2601	Publications (Journals/Headliners)	34,427.21	6,791.13	7,636.08	8,109.68	2,110.16	9,780.16
<b>2900</b>	<b>Component Total</b>	<b>58,522.21</b>	<b>32,886.13</b>	<b>5,636.08</b>	<b>8,109.68</b>	<b>2,110.16</b>	<b>9,780.16</b>
<b>3000</b>	<b>Training</b>						
3201	Regional seminar on mortality	17,538.88	20,429.60	(2,890.72)	-	-	-
3202	Regional seminar on migration	15,538.30	-	15,538.30	(0.09)	-	0.09
3203	Regional seminar on fertility	25,000.00	-	-	22,307.30	-	2,692.70
3204	Regional seminar on ageing	25,000.00	-	-	-	21,521.85	3,478.15
3501	Population & planning (Central Asia)	19,539.00	19,539.00	-	-	-	-
3502	Population, poverty & gender	13,803.69	-	13,803.69	(10.00)	-	10.00
3503	Population, development & poverty	21,405.04	-	-	21,405.04	-	-
3504	Population, development & poverty	28,594.96	-	-	-	-	28,594.96
<b>3900</b>	<b>Component Total</b>	<b>166,419.87</b>	<b>39,968.60</b>	<b>26,451.27</b>	<b>43,702.25</b>	<b>21,521.85</b>	<b>34,775.90</b>
<b>4000</b>	<b>Equipment</b>						
4198	Stationery and office supplies	7,201.33	1,201.33	-	2,275.24	792.51	2,932.25
4201	Data processing equipments	4,046.89	4,046.89	-	-	-	-
4205	Office equipment	907.55	907.55	-	-	-	-
<b>4900</b>	<b>Component Total</b>	<b>12,155.77</b>	<b>6,155.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,275.24</b>	<b>792.51</b>	<b>2,932.25</b>
<b>5000</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
5200	Report printing cost	14,037.17	3,401.53	5,635.64	188.45	1,680.89	3,130.66
5300	Sundries/Communication	40,157.86	4,400.47	5,757.39	14,939.38	11,462.52	3,598.10
<b>5900</b>	<b>Component Total</b>	<b>54,195.03</b>	<b>7,802.00</b>	<b>11,393.03</b>	<b>15,127.83</b>	<b>13,143.41</b>	<b>6,728.76</b>
<b>9900</b>	<b>Project Total</b>	<b>1,495,538.37</b>	<b>464,284.13</b>	<b>294,854.24</b>	<b>352,146.95</b>	<b>217,537.44</b>	<b>166,715.61</b>
9400	Agency support cost 7.50%	112,165.38	33,195.00	23,740.38	26,411.02	16,315.31	12,503.67
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,607,703.75</b>	<b>497,479.13</b>	<b>318,594.62</b>	<b>378,557.97</b>	<b>233,852.75</b>	<b>179,219.28</b>

