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CELADE

LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

PART II

UNFPA INTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT

January - December 1988

Stgo. Chile

1989

CELADE
AMERICA LATINA

A. SUMMARY SHEET FOR PROJECT INTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT

Long-range objectives of the project:

The long-range goal of the CELADE programme is to contribute to the socio-economic development of the Latin American and the Caribbean countries by assisting them to attain self-reliance in population matters and by providing them with the backstopping, technical cooperation (including assistance for horizontal cooperation among countries), information and other services that can only be furnished or organized efficiently and effectively from the regional level.

Period covered by the report:

1 January to 31 December 1988.

Conclusions (A short summary of the findings of the internal evaluation):

At the end of the first year of the four-year Project RLA/88/P01, the immediate objectives of the project, and corresponding activities underway, appear to be responding to country needs. Special attention was directed toward assisting the countries in their efforts to achieve greater geographic decentralization of planning, projects and decision making and the strengthening of sectoral planning. As a result, CELADE is now working with a wider range of national institutions, including health, nutrition, regional planning and municipal/provincial agencies, as well collaborating on specific substantive activities with United Nations and other international organizations such as ICM, PAHO, UNESCO, various ECLAC divisions and UNFPA, itself. In turn, the collaboration with sectoral agencies has fortified the CELADE orientation toward development issues seen from the perspective of population and enriched the contributions of the training, demographic and informatics aspects of the Project to this end.

The three interrelated components of the Project carried out activities that were complementary and mutually supportive of each other and the overall Project goals. The first component concerning integration of population variables in planning made important advances for including population in the the health sector, further developed microcomputer-based models and the PRODEM package for sub-national population projections required for planning, carried out analyses of spatial distribution and activities related to problems of women and studies of the aged and, for the first time in many years, began a major activity directed toward the improvement of family planning programmes.

The second component concerning population information and technology assisted countries to use an enhanced version of the REDATAM small-area census retrieval system, began development on multidisciplinary REDATAM+ to be connected to a geographic information system to facilitate the integration of

population information in sectoral/subnational development planning, fostered national planning for extended utilization of the 1990 census data and began efforts to increase national self-reliance with interdependence in the field of population information through the creation of the IPALCA Network.

The third component of the Project, Training, phased out the Master's degree programme and introduced the entirely new annual Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies that in 1988 had a concluding innovative seminar on population and health which associated the students with practicing health professionals from many countries. Various short-term regional, sub-regional and national courses were held on specific population and development topics as were national and sub-regional demographic intensive courses. In addition, assistance was provided to national graduate training activities and the inclusion of population in pre-graduate programmes was promoted.

Recommendations (A short summary of actions that project management recommends as a result of the internal evaluation. Include essential questions that the Tripartite Review (TPR) should consider).

Examination of the internal evaluation of each of the project components and the project as a whole has not revealed any problems that require major changes. This is not unexpected since it is only at the end of the first of four years. No doubt as time advances and changes occur in the region, the project will require adjustments to take into account new opportunities and constraints that future similar evaluations will help to reveal. For the present, the following recommendation concerning the project design will be followed up:

> To simplify the structure of the project in order to facilitate both management and reporting, the immediate objectives of various elements should be restructured and simplified, without change of content.

With respect to the deliberations of the TRP, it would be very useful for the future work of the Project to include discussions of the following matters of great concern to CELADE:

1. Innovative approaches to reach a larger number of sub-national users of population information and to foster the integration of population in development plans and projects at sub-national and sectoral levels.

2. Ways for CELADE to further augment the multiplier effect of its direct training efforts.

3. Ways to approach the problem of the "loss" of trained personnel to other sectors.

4. Population-related development issues in the region, or specific countries, that are likely to become more important and which CELADE should anticipate during the life of the Project.

5. How the Project could further contribute to increasing the usefulness of the 1990 population censuses for meeting national development needs and ensure far greater sub-national and sectoral utilization of the information than has been the case in the past.

6. Ways to ensure greater direct integration of the Project activities with UNFPA national projects and with UNDP and UN specialized agency projects that involve population considerations.

Prepared by (Name and position): Reynaldo F. Bajraj, Director, CELADE.

Distributed to: UNFPA and ECLAC's Division of Operations.

Date: 6 February 1989.

B. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE (RLA/88/P01)

COMPONENT 1

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE INTEGRATION OF POPULATION VARIABLES IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1. State the component's immediate objectives:1/

Please refer to item 3 below for the statement of the immediate objectives of component 1.

2. State the means by which achievement of the objective can be verified, i.e., the facts that indicate that the expected changes, as defined in the immediate objective, are taking place.

Programmes, policies and projects formulated in the countries with CELADE's assistance, mission reports, number of countries assisted, number of national professionals receiving in-service training, availability of models on diskettes and associated documentation, publications and technical reports, including joint publications with national institutions, reports and background documentation for seminars; programme and project documents.

3. To what extent has this component achieved, or is likely to achieve its immediate objectives?

The table below shows the immediate objectives by some progress indicators for all elements under component 1. In addition, specific comments are made for some of the immediate objectives, whenever relevant.

1/ As per project document (RLA/88/P01).

COMPONENT 1. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES ACCORDING TO SOME PROGRESS INDICATORS

Immediate objective	Tech.ass. missions	Train. activ.*	Seminars meetings	Public. reports	Diffusion procedures
1.1.1.a,b,c	3	1	—	8	x **
1.1.1.d	2	1	—	3	x
1.1.1.e	1	1	—	1	x
1.1.1.f	1	1	—	1	x
1.1.1.g	6	—	3	6	x
1.1.2.a	—	x	—	1	x
1.1.2.b	x	2	x	2	x
1.1.2.c	2	1	x	1	x
1.1.2.d	x	x	—	1	—
1.1.3.a	2	x	x	—	x
1.1.3.b	—	—	x	2	—
1.1.3.c	(see 1.2.5.b)				
1.1.3.d	4	1	x	1	x
1.2.1.a	—	1	—	10	—
1.2.1.b	—	2	—	7	—
1.2.1.c	3	2	—	5	x
1.2.1.d	1	—	1	—	x
1.2.2.a	1	1	x	1	—
1.2.2.b	x	1	x	3	—
1.2.2.c	1	—	x	2	—
1.2.3.a	x	—	—	1	—
1.2.3.b	3	x	x	3	x
1.2.3.c	x	—	x	—	x
1.2.4.a) 1.2.4.b) 1.2.4.c)	2	—	x	1	—
1.2.5.a	3	4	x	3	x
1.2.5.b	x	5	x	4	x
1.2.5.c	—	—	x	1	x
1.2.5.d	4	4	1	6	x

* Includes in-service training, visiting fellows and courses.
** x = activity carried out but not quantified.

Specific comments:

Section 1.1. Integration of population variables in general public policy

Element 1.1.1. Analysis of the demographic situation and provision of demographic inputs for the formulation of development plans and policies

Objective 1.1.1.a. To have assisted the countries in maintaining up-to date the knowledge of their demographic dynamics, with special reference to the sectors most affected by the crisis of the 80's.

1.1.1.b. To have assisted the countries in elaborating hypotheses on the future behaviour of the demographic components and population projections.

1.1.1.c. To have developed and adapted procedures for the elaboration of demographic diagnoses of specific subpopulations.

1.1.1.d. To have analyzed fertility, with special reference to the identification of high-rate sectors.

1.1.1.e. To have analyzed the evolution of mortality with the identification of high-risk sectors and have studied the most important determinant factors and causes.

1.1.1.f. To have analyzed international migration, determining main movements, the characteristics of migrants and their relationship with migration policies and the socio-economic process.

1.1.1.g. To have adjusted information sources to planning needs, in particular the 1990 censuses.

As shown in the above table, the immediate objectives have progressed smoothly during the year, with a significant number of publications and technical reports that have been disseminated in the countries. Mention should be made of the fact that most documents and reports have been published jointly with the national counterpart institutions, thus contributing to strengthening the countries' capabilities not only in the development of the activities but also in the preparation of technical reports and the dissemination of results. Workshops on specific topics have also contributed to the diffusion of findings and results.

Immediate objective 1.1.1.g regarding collection procedures to obtain population information for development has received particular attention during the year, both with a view to the forthcoming 1990 censuses round and the pressing need to find ways to collect field data adequate to the present development strategies needs, with particular attention to the most disadvantaged sectors of the population.

Special mention should be made to the development of microcomputer packages on demographic analysis (PANDEM), available in Spanish and English, and on subnational population projections (PRODEM), which represent important tools contributing to a greater impact on the diffusion of techniques and on the countries capabilities in connection with their population and development plans and programmes.

Activities under these headings included a significant number of in-service training and visiting fellows distributed in CELADE Headquarters,

Subcentre and Joint ECLAC/CELADE Units in Santiago (Chile), San José (Costa Rica), Buenos Aires (Argentina), and Port-of-Spain (Trinidad and Tobago).

Element 1.1.2. Population and development planning and policy models

1.1.2.a. To have enhanced the usability of existing population-development models.

The demographic-social sector planning model (LRFM/PC), designed and adapted by CELADE was revised and refined to increase its applicability to the Latin American and Caribbean countries. A first version of a users' manual in Spanish is at present being edited. Thus, a simple operational procedure particularly useful in the planning of social sectors is at present available.

1.1.2.b. To have disseminated knowledge of techniques relevant to population development modelling.

Working meetings were held with national planning institutes and research centres regarding CELADE's assistance in the use of microcomputer methods. Copy of the models and the corresponding documentation has been sent to around 120 national institutions (mainly planning agencies, statistical offices and population councils).

The book "Población y planificación: Seminario sobre métodos para microcomputadores" was published in August 1988. This publication includes the recommendations of a seminar previously organized by CELADE to analyze the use of models in the incorporation of demographic inputs into planning, and contributions by modelling experts which may serve as guidelines for future activities in the subject. During the first semester of 1988 the general report of the seminar had been published and disseminated under the title "Métodos para la incorporación de variables demográficas en la planificación mediante microcomputadores", including a revision of 20 packages comprising different global and sectoral modelling aspects.

CELADE organized in Panama, jointly with the "Instituto de Estudios Nacionales" of the University of Panama and the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" (CEDEM) of the University of Havana, a workshop on techniques of socio-demographic analysis using microcomputers, which included the subject of techniques relevant to population-development modelling. CELADE also collaborated with CEDEM in carrying out a seminar on alternative population and development models, as part of CEDEM's International Course on Population and Development.

1.1.2.c. To have implemented population-development models in selected countries.

In conjunction with the "Consejo Nacional de Población" of the Planning Ministry of Bolivia, an adaptation was made of the long-range economic-demographic planning models developed in ESCAP. The procedures were entirely redesigned and a model (MED/PC) was formulated (see 1.1.2.d). A technical report describes the equations and variables used and present the results as applied to the Bolivian case.

1.1.2.d. To have developed a user-friendly model for long-run analysis of population-development interactions.

Based on the above work in Bolivia, CELADE has developed an economic-demographic simulation model for use in micro computers (MED/PC) which permits the simulation of medium- and long-range policies and is particularly useful in the analysis of development strategies and population policy alternatives. The MED/PC operates as a totality given the highly interactive nature of the relationships between demographic and economic variables. Once some stages of the model are simplified, it will be disseminated in the region, trying to relate it to other procedures underway in ILPES.

Element 1.1.3. Incorporation of demographic factors in global and sectoral planning and policy with emphasis on basic needs. Specific population policies

1.1.3.a. Integration of demographic analysis in the diagnoses for global and sectoral planning.

A seminar on population dynamics, health and development, conducted by Dr. Hugo Corvalán from UNFPA, was carried out as part of the CELADE 1988 Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies. In addition to the Course's regular students, the seminar was attended by 14 professionals working in health ministries or university health departments from 9 Latin American countries. CELADE also organized a workshop on demographic inputs for the health sector, with the participation of senior officials from health ministries and university health departments of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay.

CELADE provided technical co-operation to the Planning Ministry of Costa Rica in the preparation of demographic inputs for planning, particularly regarding labour aspects at the regional level. At the same time, CELADE collaborated with the "Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social" in connection with socio-demographic indicators for planning and social sector policies, trying to identify sensitive populations in the six regions of the countries. These activities included in-training service.

1.1.3.b. Evaluation of the impact of alternative demographic trends on sectoral demands.

As a contribution to UNITAR, CELADE carried out studies on demographic evolution alternatives in Argentina and Bolivia and their impact on specific sectoral requirements. These studies, based on the changes occurred between 1950 and 1980 analyze the potential impact derived from the eventual evolutions until the year 2000. CELADE also participates in a multi-disciplinary project of ECLAC oriented to evaluate the effects of the transformation of the productive structures of Argentina and Chile. CELADE's contribution in this respect is related to the identification of the relationships between demographic trends and sectoral modifications.

1.1.3.c. Evaluation of the demographic impact of public policies.

See 1.2.5.b for studies on the effects of public actions on the spatial population redistribution in Peru, and on the populating process in the Patagonia region of Argentina.

1.1.3.d. To improve country capabilities for the incorporation of the demographic variables into plans, programmes and policies.

Technical co-operation has been provided to the Government of the Province of Mendoza, Argentina, in connection with different policy areas, particularly public health, migration and organization of socio-demographic statistics. Working meetings were held with the Governor and other authorities to define a cooperation programme addressed to evaluate the emigration conditions of the Mendoza migrants to the rest of the country. A methodology was designed for this purpose which considers a cost-benefit analysis of the migratory flows. Assistance was also provided to the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and a project was prepared to define policies for the improvement of labour opportunities and the living conditions of the migrant population. This activity was carried out jointly with provincial authorities and experts from the International Committee for Migration (ICM).

CELADE participated in the development of the Course on Migrations in Latin America, organized by the Organization of American States and ICM, specifically in connection with policy aspects of international migration, including an exchange of experiences with national officials from the countries of the region and international experts.

Section 1.2. Population variables in spatial planning and selected sectoral planning

Element 1.2.1. Population and maternal-child health

1.2.1.a. To have assisted the countries in studies on geographical and socio-economic infant and maternal mortality differentials for the purpose of improving knowledge of the socio-economic determinants and the probable future infant and maternal mortality trends;

1.2.1.b. To have assisted the countries in the analysis of the contribution of the most important causes of death to infant and maternal mortality change;

1.2.1.c. To have adapted and developed data collection procedures in order to provide the countries with a simple and low-cost instrument to track infant and maternal mortality opportunely and to have analyzed the proximate determinants as well as the mechanisms intervening between the social, economic and sanitary conditions, and the death of the child and the mother; and

1.2.1.d. To have assisted the countries in the generation of the demographic inputs required for determining their present and future needs in the maternal and infant health field.

The immediate objectives under these headings have progressed smoothly during the year, with a significant number of publications and technical reports that have been disseminated in the countries. Here, again, most

documents and reports have been published jointly with the national counterpart institutions, thus contributing to strengthening the countries' capabilities not only in the development of the activities but also in the preparation of technical reports and the dissemination of results. Four workshops, three under 1.2.1.c and one under 1.2.1.d, also contributed to the diffusion of findings and results.

In the specific case of 1.2.1.d, progress was somewhat slow, due to the fact that being this the first year of the project, the instruments required to accomplish this objective are still in the process of being created and discussed. However, many of the activities carried out under other objectives of component 1, are already contributing to the strengthening of 1.2.1.d.

Activities under these headings included a significant number of in-service training and visiting fellows distributed in CELADE Headquarters, Subcentre and Joint ECLAC/CELADE Units in Santiago (Chile), San José (Costa Rica), Buenos Aires (Argentina), and Port-of-Spain (Trinidad and Tobago).

Element 1.2.2. The situation of women and development

1.2.2.a. To promote the incorporation of the specific situation of women in planning.

Jointly with ILPES, CELADE offered in Buenos Aires, Argentina, a course/workshop on the incorporation of women to development projects. This activity was addressed to train professionals in the public sector in the explicit incorporation of aspects of the situation of women in the formulation of public programmes and policies. CELADE was in charge of the coordination of this activity, which was sponsored by the "Subsecretaría de la Mujer" of the Health and Social Action Ministry of Argentina. A report was prepared in this connection.

1.2.2.b. To develop government capabilities to carry out diagnoses of the situation of women in connection with population factors.

The preparation of a conceptual document has been initiated which, dealing with the specific conditions of women's social insertion, intends to serve as a guideline for providing technical assistance in the formulation of diagnoses on the relationships between the situation of women and the demographic dynamics.

Along the line of diagnostic analyses of the interactions between the situation of women and the demographic dynamics, the "Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos Justo Arosemena" of Panama, with CELADE's collaboration, prepared a technical report on changes in fertility according to socio-economic conditions and the spatial location of women.

CELADE collaborated with the ILPES Course on Social Planning in the preparation of a monograph on the situation of women in Latin America.

1.2.2.c. To define problems specially affecting women in specific groups and orient action aimed at solving them.

Assistance was provided to ECLAC's Division of Social Development in the preparation of the document "América Latina: El desafío de socializar el ámbito doméstico", submitted to the Expert Meeting on Social Support Services in Vienna. Assistance was also provided to researchers of the "Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales" (FLACSO) in the preparation of the document "Mujeres y Esquipulas II", which is part of a joint FLACSO/CSUCA and the "Universidad de La Paz" activity. On the other hand, a working meeting was held with the Director of the PAHO Office in Costa Rica to define CELADE's technical co-operation in the subregional (Central American) project on women, health and development.

Element 1.2.3. Socio-economic situation of the aged

1.2.3.a. To have assisted countries in analyzing trends in aging of their populations.

An experimental research on mortality and some socio-economic characteristics of the third age in Costa Rica is underway jointly by CELADE, the "Dirección de Estadística y Censos" and the "Instituto de Investigaciones en Salud" (INISA) of the University of Costa Rica. The document "Age declaration, mortality and selected socioeconomic characteristics of the elderly" presents the main findings of this experimental research. See also 1.2.3.b and 1.2.3.c below.

1.2.3.b. Development of government capabilities to evaluate the socio-economic situation of the aged.

Technical co-operation has been provided to the "Instituto Nacional de Servicios Sociales para Jubilados y Pensionados: (INSSJP) of the Public Health Ministry of Argentina, as part of a study that CELADE carries out on the socio-economic consequences of aging in this country. This research, based on information from a special PAHO survey, is well in progress. A set of partial reports (the chapters of a future publication) is available. In addition to the analyses carried out, tabulations of special interest have been provided to the INSSJP and some results have been presented at the seminar on development, health and population dynamics (see 1.1.3.a).

CELADE, jointly with the "Instituto Costarricense de Investigación y Enseñanza en Nutrición" (INCIENSA) and the "Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social" (CCSS), prepared three studies on basic needs, health conditions, and the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the aged in Costa Rica, respectively. In addition to assisting the national institutions involved, CELADE is preparing a publication with the main findings of the studies.

1.2.3.c. Assistance to the countries in formulating policies and projects to improve the socio-economic situation of the aged and their participation in the development process.

In close association with the studies described above, CELADE has provided information to the corresponding national institutions so that they may improve the execution of their activities in this connection. These studies, once concluded, will provide operational recommendations in the field

of policies oriented to the third age population.

After a first year of operation under this heading, CELADE has agreed on a joint work programme with ECLAC's Division of Social Development which includes the formulation of proposals for action.

Element 1.2.4. Family planning programme management and evaluation

1.2.4.a. To have examined the performance of management information systems of selected family planning programmes within the region;

1.2.4.b. To have investigated low-cost technology that may be suitable for improving management systems, to have adapted the technology to meet the needs of selected family planning programmes in the region, and to have made the systems widely available; and

1.2.4.c. To have evaluated the demographic and possible socio-economic effects of selected family planning programmes.

In connection with these objectives, a proposal for submission to UNFPA was prepared. The project includes the creation of an inventory of management programmes in all major countries in the ECLAC region focusing on all official and NGO programmes. Internal meetings were held to discuss the proposal, consultations were made with external experts, the pertinent literature was revised and a survey questionnaire designed. Missions to Lima, Peru, and UNFPA in New York, were carried out in this connection.

Close contacts were held with the "Consejo Nacional de Población" (CONAPO) of Bolivia, to assist them in the design of a survey to collect information on the demand for family planning services and in a strategy to establish a continuous register of this type of data.

CELADE participated in a seminar on methods of operational research in MCH/FP programmes, held in Bogotá, Colombia.

Element 1.2.5. Population and spatial planning

1.2.5.a. Integration of the analysis of population redistribution trends in spatial planning.

Technical assistance missions to El Salvador, Peru and Argentina were carried out to provide suggestions related to the analysis of the population redistribution trends in spatial planning. Working meetings on the situation of the displaced population as a result of the conflict in the area, were held in El Salvador with authorities from the Planning Ministry. In Perú, meetings were held with staff from the "Instituto Nacional de Planificación" on the analysis of internal migration in connection with the national study on poverty. A meeting was held in Argentina to discuss the analysis of the information on internal and international migration, which is of particular interest for the Government of the Province of Mendoza.

In the framework of CELADE's training activities in Costa Rica, officials from national planning agencies were trained in the activities required to in-

tegrate demographic inputs in spatial planning and in the formulation of policies. The first task involved a group of specialists in the field of population and the second activity consisted in a seminar on spatial population distribution addressed at 25 professionals of different public institutions of Central America, the Caribbean, Colombia, and Sao Tome e Principe (Africa). Reference documents for the participants were prepared in both cases.

As part of its collaboration with ILPES, CELADE gave classes on urban planning (regional planning) at the XXIX International Planning Course of the Institute, including the explicit treatment of urbanization and migration.

Regarding assistance to governments in the design of indicators for regional and local planning, mention should be made of CELADE's participation in the first Subregional Seminar on Municipal Information for Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, organized by the "Unión de Ciudades Capitales Iberoamericanas". CELADE's participation dealt with procedures associated to the REDATAM 3.1 System on disaggregated information generation and supply for municipal planning.

1.2.5.b. Evaluation of the factors associated with the spatial redistribution of the population.

Progress has been made in the execution of studies on urban hierarchies and functional bases of cities in two countries of the region. In a first case, Venezuela, a technical report was prepared and a database was generated for all cities of 20,000 inhabitants and over. This work, undertaken with the participation of a geographer of the "Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales" of the "Universidad Católica Andrés Bello" of Caracas and in close collaboration with the "Oficina de Coordinación y Planificación", will conclude with a final report during the first semester of 1989. A second study is underway jointly with the "Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo" (CONADE) of Ecuador. A data bank which includes all urban centres of the country and a first technical report are already available in this respect. On the other hand, minor adjustments have been made in connection with a document on urban hierachies and functional bases of the cities of Uruguay, jointly prepared with the "Centro de Información y Estudios" and in close collaboration with the "Secretaría de Planificación y Coordinación". These activities have included in-training service of national professionals.

Progress has also been made in the development of an analysis of the evaluation of factors associated with the populating process of the Patagonia region of Argentina, in collaboration with the "Universidad de Bahía Blanca" and other regional planning institutions of Argentina. A technical study on migration to the Centre-Western region of Brazil is underway with the cooperation of the "Instituto Brasileiro de Geografía e Estatística" in the provision of special tabulations and primary analysis of the information. Finally, with the "Instituto Nacional de Planificación" of Peru, a study has been designed on the effects of public actions on the spatial redistribution of the population of the country. These activities also included in-service training of national professionals.

Regarding the follow-up of population redistribution trends, CELADE has updated its computer file on the subject. The file contains census data for each major administrative division of all Latin American and Caribbean countries, from 1950 onwards, including: Total population, urban and rural; population of centres with 2000 inhabitants and over; population of each city that had 20,000 inhabitants and over; urban population distributed according to the size category of the populated centres; population density and growth rates. This information, as well as special tabulations based on the same information, has been supplied to numerous individual and institutional users (universities and government institutions) from in and outside the region.

CELADE also elaborated a document on the changes and trends of the redistribution of the population of Latin America between 1950 and 1985. This report was presented to the "Taller sobre consecuencias demográficas del desarrollo económico e implicancias para la planificación del desarrollo agrario y regional", organized by the "Programa Latinoamericano de Actividades en Población" (PROLAP) and the "Centro de Estudios Demográficos" of the University of Havana, in Camaguey, Cuba, in July 1988. The document will be published by the workshop's organizers.

Technical assistance in internal migration includes CELADE's co-operation with the "Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos" (CELA) of Panama, in the execution of a study on the impact of internal migration on the metropolitan region of the country, undertaken in close contact with the Planning Ministry (MIPPE). Assistance has also been provided to national researchers of the "Universidad de Concepción" and "Universidad Católica de Valparaiso" in Chile, in the design of projects to analyze migration to metropolitan areas.

1.2.5.c. Analysis of the sectoral repercussions of population redistribution trends.

CELADE has collaborated with ECLAC/UNEP in the development of a study analyzing the occupation of internal frontiers, with particular reference to the case of Rondonia, Brazil. A first version of the technical report has been prepared (see also 1.1.3.d).

4. State the component's long-range objectives. 2/

   a) To analyze population trends, their determining factors and their economic and social consequences;
   b) To integrate demographic variables in the formulation of global, sectoral and spatial development plans and policies, considering also specific population policies;
   c) To incorporate population factors in plans and policies aimed at target groups, e.g., women, third age, youth, marginal and rural groups, etc.

5. Report any facts that have been observed which tend to confirm that this component of the project is making a contribution towards the attainment of the long-range objective.

2/ Idem.

At present, there are two important trends in the development strategies of the countries of the region, on the one hand the geographic decentralization in plans, programmes, policies and decision-making and, on the other, the strengthening of sectoral planning. The component's activities take these tendencies specifically into account.

Regarding geographic decentralization, most activities related to the follow-up of population trends and projections have been devoted to the generation of methodologies and technical co-operation concerning major, intermediate and small areas. A special microcomputer package was prepared for this purpose and a seminar was carried out in Colombia with the participation of around 50 participants from most countries of the region.

In connection with demographic inputs for sectoral planning, given the multiplicity of sectors and the limited methodological development, the first year of the project has been primarily devoted to the health sector, since this is the sector more directly related to the population field. Other sectors such as education, housing, social security and employment will be dealt with during the following years.

Specific mention should be made here of the specificity of problem areas, an approach that is increasingly used in the definition of policies. Aware of the importance of target populations, CELADE is placing special emphasis on the identification of social groups and geographic locations. Similarly, efforts are made in connection with specific population subgroups, such as women and the aged, in the framework of the broader ECLAC/CELADE development and equity approach.

Also noteworthy is the technical and methodological progress made regarding the adaptation and development of models (that can be used in the microcomputer), particularly for the evaluation of the sectoral implications of demographic trends. This is an important tool for the operative insertion of the demographic inputs in the formulation and implementation of policies and for the simulation of eventual interactions associated with specific policy orientations. CELADE has an active role in training national officials in the use of these procedures, in the adaptation and development of computer packages and its broad diffusion in the region. Finally, element 1.2.5 (population and spatial planning) is particularly relevant in the light of the geographic decentralization of the decision-making process. The understanding of the factors associated with the population redistribution, urbanization and migration, is an essential requisite in programming investments and, in general, in the allotment of resources.

An important fact indicating that the component is making a contribution towards the accomplishment of its objectives is the constant demand of technical co-operation (particularly from local governments and sectoral offices/ministries) which shows an increasing interest in new developments on the part of the countries. CELADE's work in co-ordination with other international agencies has also grown considerably during the first year of the project (PAHO, PREALC/ILO, ILPES).

6. Are the immediate objectives still worth pursuing? Is this project's component as relevant as when originally planned? Refer to any conditions in the project environment that have changed since the project was originally approved that may influence whether this project's component and its objectives still make as much sense as they did when the project was planned.

Taking into account the essentially sectoral, disaggregated and specific approach of present government policies, the specific objectives of the component appear to be particularly adapted to the official requests for technical cooperation.

Given the orientation of component 1 which is to provide technical co-operation and carry out applied research, activities appear to respond to the real needs of the countries. On the other hand, the instrumental nature of the outputs facilitate the effective incorporation of the population variables in general, sectoral and spatial public policies. Finally, the component's design allows for a flexible response to the requirements of each particular country. The component's is therefore as relevant as when originally planned.

7. Has this project's component had any significant unexpected effects, either positive or negative? If so, briefly explain.

Rather than unexpected effects, there appears to have been stronger effects than expected, shown by the great interest of the governments in activities dealing with geographic disaggregation, population and health, and target populations and subgroups, including the situation of women and the socioeconomic effects of aging.

8. Explain any effects that this component has had or may have on the role and status of women. Base this discussion at least in part on the project document's plan for active participation of women and direct and indirect effects on women.

In addition to the identification of the situation of women, specifically in activities dealing with aging, migration and family planning, each component's objective takes into account the incorporation of women to development. In this connection, mention should be made of activities regarding maternal and infant mortality which have contributed to identify sensitive areas that have been discussed in international meetings. In particular, indirect procedures are being developed to measure mortality by maternal cause, a subject of great interest to PAHO.

Special attention is paid to the training of women under component 1 and to the participation of women professionals in the development of applied research studies.

9. Based on the analysis so far,
   a) indicate whether the design of this component is still logical and coherent;
   b) indicate whether the planned activities are still adequate to meet the component's objectives;

c) indicate whether the planned inputs are sufficient and their delivery time still appropriate to carry out the activities as planned to produce the required outputs;
d) if necessary, make recommendations for the revision of the design of this project's component.

The design of component 1, after one year of operation, appears to be logical and coherent. Logical, since it performs the basic task of providing technical co-operation to the governments in the field of population and development, and coherent, because the individual activities are not isolated compartments but interrelated tasks. On the other hand, the programming of the activities, starting with the analysis of specific situations to culminate with co-operation in the formulation of policies, strengthens the logical character of the component and reinforces the coherence ot the project's internal structure.

The planned activites are adequate to meet the component's objectives as shown in item 3 above. In the case of 1.2.4, family planning programme management and evaluation, activities will be initiated as soon as funding is obtained.

Regarding inputs, the main problem appears to be the lack of funds to allow for a greater participation of national professionals in the different activities. A better coordination with UNFPA national projects could be a possibility to solve the lack of resources for the participation of national professionals.

Since RLA/88/P01 is a four-year project the need to revise the component's design is still premature. Although minor adjustments in specific activities may be required, they would not affect the general design of the component.

COMPONENT 2

POPULATION INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. State the component's immediate objectives.

Please refer to item 3 below for the statement of the immediate objectives of component 2.

2. State the means by which achievement of the objective can be verified, i.e., the facts that indicate that the expected changes, as defined in the immediate objective, are taking place.

Technical and other documents written and distributed; advisory and training missions carried out on request; number of national staff trained; number of software systems provided to countries on request; development, adaptation or enhancement of population data storage, retrieval and processing systems; new or strengthened country institutions in the field of population information; membership lists and other network documents; bibliographic databases, searches and documents provided on request; reports of users.

3. To what extent has this component achieved, or is likely to achieve its immediate objectives?

In general, the immediate objectives of the component are being achieved, although in some objectives, it is too early in the project to point to more than isolated examples of achievements rather than a trend. An objective by objective analysis of achievements and their relevance is given below.

For purposes here, it is convenient to redistribute the contents of objectives 2.1.1.a to 2.1.1.e, which in their original form were:

Objective 2.1.1.a. Install REDATAM 1980 population and housing census databases for countries and/or regions, provinces or cities;

2.1.1.b. Provide data and processing backstopping and develop/transfer processing technology (for GIS-REDATAM+ development, see objective 2.1.1.c).

2.1.1.c. Develop applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for the analysis and presentation of spatial population data (for other REDATAM+ development, see also objective 2.1.1.b).

2.1.1.d. Develop/adapt microcomputer systems for facilitating the utilization of population data, particularly by related and ancillary users.

2.1.1.e. Utilization of telecommunication networks for improving communications among centres and for the provision of technical assistance.

When writing the semester progress reports it was found that these objectives are overlapping, complicating reporting of activities and the evaluation here. Therefore, these objectives have been restructured and combined without making any change in subject matter, as follows (the * indicates the revision and renumbering):

2.1.1.a*. Provide data and processing assistance and backstopping, including installation of REDATAM 1980 census databases for countries and/or regions, provinces or cities.

2.1.1.b*. Develop/adapt REDATAM-related technology, including applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for the analysis and presentation of spatial population data.

2.1.1.c*. Develop/adapt microcomputer systems for facilitating the processing and utilization of population data, particularly by related and ancillary uses.

2.1.1.d*. Utilization of telecommunication networks for improving communications among centres and for the provision of technical assistance.

Reply on achievement of immediate objectives continues.

Section 2.1. Management and utilization of population data

Element 2.1.1. Databases and technology to enhance national population data resources and capabilities

2.1.1.a*. 3/ Provide data and processing assistance and backstopping, including installation of REDATAM 1980 census databases for countries and/or regions, provinces or cities.

Technical assistance was provided to Colombia and to Trinidad and Tobago to install REDATAM 3.1 and create databases with their most recent population and housing censuses and followup assistance was given to various countries already using REDATAM. In the case of Trinidad, the use of REDATAM with the 1980 data also will be highly relevant for gaining experience with small area data for the 1990 Caribbean census operation, since the resident census data processing advisor that CELADE expects to provide (with CIDA funds under negotiation) is likely to be located in Trinidad. The installation in Colombia is also of special interest beyond its immediate purposes. As one of the major aims of the entire CELADE effort with REDATAM is to extend the utilization of population census data in development projects, particularly at subnational (and sectoral) levels, the experience in Colombia where regional databases were created should help indicate future directions since that country is engaged in a process of decentralization.

To stimulate the utilization of REDATAM in sub-national and sectoral institutions, REDATAM was demonstrated to UNESCO and other workshops and to the participants in the Health and Population seminar of the postgraduate course in CELADE. Visits were made to various states in Brazil and a seminar was organized in the Brazilian Institute for Municipal Administration (IBAM) in an effort to reach a large number of municipios through a central governmental agency. A REDATAM Newsletter was distributed in English and Spanish to help make known the facilities of the new version of REDATAM (3.1).

It was noted that success in fostering wide usage of a REDATAM census

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3/ The * indicates that the objectives have been reformulated or the text changed.

database in a country varies, depending on the various factors including the importance of the statistical office in country affairs, whether that office has a tradition of providing information services beyond its statutory obligations, whether there is a tradition of data use for local planning, etc. Simply providing a REDATAM database to a country without a counterpart contribution has not been found to be sufficient. It is also increasingly evident that most countries will need assistance from CELADE or other source to generate their first census REDATAM database, particularly if a mainframe computer is initially involved. Efforts to solve this problem through further improvements will be necessary, since the provision of direct technical assistance affected the time schedule for the completion of Version 3.1 and the development of REDATAM+ (see the discussion of Objective 211b).

Within the framework of horizontal cooperation with other regions, a session was given on REDATAM at an Asia-Arab-African interregional Conference on the dissemination of 1990 census data organized by UNFPA and other agencies with the Egyptian government. REDATAM training was also given at an UNFPA-sponsored data processing workshop organized by the United Nations Statistical Division in Dakar for French-speaking African countries.

Non-REDATAM related backstopping, increasingly now microcomputer- rather than mainframe-based, was also provided to Uruguay in the processing of its Fertility Survey and to various other countries of South and Central America.

2.1.1.b*. Develop/adapt REDATAM-related technology, including applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for the analysis and presentation of spatial population data.

REDATAM 3.1, replacing the previous public version, was completed with a large number of enhancements to facilitate its easy use with census and other databases and a Supplemental User's Manual was published. To permit easy use in both Spanish and English-speaking areas of the region, REDATAM 3.1 and its manuals were produced in both languages; problems have been found in the maintenance of consistency in the multilingual manuals.

With a grant from IDRC to cover many of the specific development costs of REDATAM+, complementing primarily staff inputs from the UNFPA, work began around mid-1988 on this new system which will incorporate the present features and add: a) the capacity to store multidisciplinary data and use it in combination with population census microdata, b) an interface with a Geographic Information System, and c) provide networking and camera-ready printing facilities. To accomplish these, the system is being redesigned and rewritten.

Applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), which appear to hold great promise for helping to integrate population operationally in sectoral and sub-national development planning. As GIS are new to CELADE, a well-known geographer/GIS expert, Prof. Duane Marble of Ohio State University, was invited to CELADE to discuss the selection of systems and design for interfacing with REDATAM with pcARC/INFO (a very powerful, but expensive, system) and MAP-for-the-PC (much more limited but essentially free).

Towards the end of 1988, the pcARC/INFO system and associated microcompu-

ter, plotting and digitizing equipment donated by IDRC, were received permitting work to begin on learning the details of GIS relevant for the REDATAM-GIS interface. Since a planned technical GIS consultant (IDRC-funded) could not come until the equipment/software were received and has other obligations in early 1989, actual writing of a major part of REDATAM+ will not be able to begin until April 1989 and testing will not be possible until around the beginning of the third quarter of the year, somewhat later than desired.

As part of a strategy to stimulate the introduction of population data in relevant country-oriented ECLAC projects and to promote the REDATAM+ system for obtaining the necessary population data, in late 1988, CELADE began the organization of a ECLAC-CELADE workshop to help bring GIS concepts and practice to the various divisions of the ECLAC system.

2.1.1.c*. Develop/adapt microcomputer systems for facilitating the processing and utilization of population data, particularly by related and ancillary uses.

In support of an orientation which is directed toward increasing country self-sufficiency through the use of microcomputer-technology, including in centres outside the capital cities, CELADE has stimulated the use of systems developed elsewhere and when suitable software has not been available, developed the necessary packages. During 1988, in addition to REDATAM (see objective 211b), a major effort was given to the PRODEM package for national and sub-national population projections. By the end of the year, the package had been demonstrated in public at a seminar in Colombia (see the discussion of Component 1) and was scheduled for final release around the end of the first quarter of 1989.

Other work on making population information easier to process and use involved improvements in the PANDEM (demographic analysis) and pc-LRPM model for long-range planning.

Although these systems, like REDATAM, are interactive and relatively intuitive in their operation, they are not yet really able to be used by "ancillary users", since both substantive and technical experience still is very important. A closer approximation to reaching the spirit of this objective will have to wait the use of such technology as expert systems and computer-aided-instruction (CAI), subjects on which CELADE will seek outside assistance (probably financed by CIDA funds) during 1989 and 1990.

2.1.1.d*. Utilization of telecommunication networks for improving communications among centres and for the provision of technical assistance.

No direct work was carried out on this objective except arranging for a probable source of non-UNFPA funding to cover equipment and communications costs for CELADE and selected countries. To facilitate rapid communications with universities throughout the world, CELADE joined BITNET, an electronic mail system.

Element 2.1.2 Facilitating the use of the 1990 population/housing censuses for development planning and projects (note that this section title has been changed slightly for greater clarity)

2.1.2.a. Assess the suitability of new technology in light of likely uses of 1990 census data for national, regional and local planning (see also 2.1.2.b).

CELADE, as in previous censuses, will provide technical assistance and backstopping for the initial processing and tabulations for publication. However, in this census round such activity will be treated as necessary, but not sufficient. The countries must be shown that much more extensive utilization can be made of the census, and in particular that one of the major justifications for a census, which covers essentially all areas of a country (as opposed to a more conventional survey), is its use for small area information by both public and private agencies in the capital city and elsewhere.

Within this orientation, CELADE participated in a Latin American workshop on census data processing organized by the US Bureau of the Census and visited Statistics Canada, the US Bureau of the Census and other centres in these countries to keep abreast of new technology that might be relevant for the different census processing/dissemination situations. Of particular interest was the IMPS integrated data entry, editing (CONCOR) and tabulation (CENTS) package for microcomputers, which after discussion with the CARICOM countries seems likely to be used by them for their 1990 censuses. Discussions were held with US Bureau of the Census officials on making an IMPS-REDATAM interface so that once the data are entered into the IMPS system for normal editing and tabulations, a REDATAM database can be generated rapidly for immediate use and eventually for census data dissemination throughout a country. At the end of 1988, CELADE was still waiting for final confirmation from the CARICOM Regional Census Coordination Committee.

As noted above (see objective 211b), GIS system have a potential for integrating data from many different fields. But of necessity REDATAM+ (census microdata-based) and other GIS microcomputer systems (aggregate census data based) require cartographic data describing a country or part of a country. To stimulate the Latin American countries to view the census cartography as more than simply a requirement for the census collection operation, CELADE presented a paper and participated actively in the Census Cartography Seminar organized by the ECLAC Statistics Division and Costa Rica.

2.1.2.b. Strengthen country 1990 census data processing self-reliance.

This objective should be seen in terms of the orientation toward the long-term utilization of the census data as expressed in the examinations of objectives 2.1.2.a and those related to REDATAM, 2.1.1.a and 2.1.1.b, above).

CELADE offered its cooperation to the Caribbean countries which are working together in the CARICOM Regional Coordination Committee and was invited to participate in the first meeting of the committee in Guyana in October. As noted above, CELADE is arranging to help place a resident regional data processing advisor in Trinidad to assist the CARICOM countries, most of

which will be gaining self-sufficiency in census data processing for the first time (in 1980, the data from each country was processed centrally. The availability of a resident advisor and an essentially common census schedule and procedures will permit efficient assistance and training using a common processing system (probably IMPS-REDATAM) to be provided to many countries from a central point (Port of Spain) with CARICOM-ECLAC-CELADE collaboration. Further action now on this objective is awaiting various decisions of the CARICOM Regional Coordination Committee and approval of funding requests to support various aspects of the Caribbean 1990 censuses.

CELADE also carried out various technical assistance missions to Brazil and Argentina concerned with the organization and planning of their 1990 census processing, also participating in each of these countries in the work on pilot censuses that will include experiments with the use of REDATAM as a possible means for wide spread dissemination of the 1990 census data. To experiment with a potential approach, CELADE included a small REDATAM database on a CD-ROM disk, since Brazil is considering this possibility; by the end of 1988, the disk was available (see objective 2.2.2.b), but CELADE was still waiting for the arrival of its reader.

2.1.2.c. Facilitate provision of country 1990 census data services for sectoral/local planning.

Although many activities carried out under the above objectives are preparing the way for the provision of country census data services, including a paper written for the census cartography workshop (Objective 212a), no other specific activities were undertaken.

Section 2.2. Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL)

Element 2.2.1. The "Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network" (IPALCA)

2.2.1.a. Establish the IPALCA Network (in collaboration with PROLAP).

Since the joint CELADE-PROLAP regional level meeting which recommended the creation of the IPALCA network only set general principles, CELADE officials and the PROLAP General Coordinator and Coordinator for Information met in Santiago around May 1988 to define the form of the national-level and regional IPALCA Networks and to plan activities for its first three years of operation, 1989-1991. This meeting resulted in a joint CELADE-PROLAP preproject entitled "Access to population facts and figures for national development: Establishment of the IPALCA Network, 1989-91".

During the second half of 1988, the document was circulated to various potential donors and other interested agencies to access interest in financing specific aspects of the initial network-creating activities. This was necessary since the UNFPA funds supporting CELADE/DOCPAL cover regular staff costs and regional services, but not additional costs of IPALCA activities such as subregional meetings to help organize national networks or funds for national activities; similarly, PROLAP does not funds for such purposes. By the end of 1988, it seemed likely that both PROLAP and CELADE would obtain funds to

initiate specific IPALCA sub-regional and country activities.

A book titled "Información sobre Población para el Desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe", based on the documents presented in the meeting that mandated the creation of the IPALCA Network, was published and distributed widely in the region; it will serve as a basis for the organizational efforts to be carried out in 1989. At the same time, the IPALCA logo was designed by a graphic artist to give the Network an easily remembered visual identify.

An agreement was negotiated with the CIMAL documentation centre of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) to work together in 1989 on technical and other aspects relating to the IPALCA Network, as well as to co-operate on input to and use of the DOCPAL database. In addition, conversations were carried out with persons connected with POPIN in UN Headquarters, CELADE interchanged experiences with another region at a POPIN-Asia meeting, and participated in a critical review in Cuba of Latin American information networks.

In summary, although progress on the Network, itself, was limited, a variety of necessary steps were taken that should permit CELADE and PROLAP to begin organizing sub-regional and country activities in 1989.

2.2.1.b. Strengthen country centres and assist the creation of national level networks linked to the regional IPALCA.

While formal IPALCA activities will not begin until 1989, CELADE continued to work with the DOCPAL Participating Centres, which use CELADE/DOCPAL procedures and technology (which are the basis for the IPALCA standards); see objective 221c on relevant training activities. Work with these centres is fundamental since the DOCPAL Participating Centres will normally become the IPALCA national network focal points.

Taking advantage of other trips, CELADE staff visited the DOCPAL Participating Centre in Peru and key centres in Cuba and Ecuador which are likely to be involved in IPALCA.

As many of the national centres which may wish to participate in IPALCA are small and with limited resources, a "turnkey" microcomputer system based on MicroISIS and the ECLAC/DOCPAL documentation methodology is essential, since it will permit national centres to manage their population (and other) documentation with a minimum of startup time and with little or no expert programmer assistance and will permit CELADE/DOCPAL to provide centres with records from its database and to receive records from them. To this end, CELADE worked with the CLADES and the ECLAC Library staff to complete work on the ECLAC System application of MicroISIS. As UNESCO did not have ready the new version of MicroISIS, with required features, until the end of 1988, the final ECLAC application that will be distributed in Latin America and the Caribbean will not be ready until early 1989. CELADE also worked with its ECLAC counterparts on defining standards for a database to be distributed with normalized institutional and project names, etc.

2.2.1.c. Train national population information personnel in the use of IPALCA technology and standards.

As noted above, although IPALCA has not yet begun formally, CELADE continued to assist DOCPAL Participating and other national centres which will help form the basis for the Network. In particular, in-service training in various aspects of population documentation, the IPALCA Network and the use of MicroISIS with the ECLAC/DOCPAL procedures was provided to national staff from maternal health and urban development centres in Chile, a peasant studies centre in Peru, the family planning research centre in the Dominican Republic and CONAPO of Bolivia.

When the IPALCA Network is functioning, efforts will be directed to trying to increase the multiplier effect of the direct training effort.

2.2.1.d. Prepare IPALCA user self-instructional materials.

No specific activities were undertaken under this objective, which to be useful, must await the functioning of a number of national networks.

2.2.1.e. Coordinate with PROLAP on creation of a regional referential database.

No specific activities were undertaken under this objective.

Element 2.2.2. Regional backstopping and information exchange with the CELADE-/DOCPAL Database

2.2.2.a. Provide backstopping services to countries and develop two-way information exchange with national/international institutions.

During 1988 CELADE continued to provide basic population documentation regional services and backstopping based on its database of over 30,000 Latin American and Caribbean population books, reports and other documents. The services include: the abstract journal "DOCPAL Resumenes", the provision of computer searches and delivery of copies of documents on request. While in principle the use of CD-ROM (see next objective) could reduce the need for the production of the journal and for requests for computer searches, it now seems unlikely that this will occur in the near future since there are few CD-ROM readers in the region (CELADE is still waiting receipt of its own machines!).

DOCPAL also met the immediate needs for information of students in the CELADE postgraduate course and at the same time introduced them to modern concepts of information retrieval and usage so that when they return to their home centres they are familiar with what they should expect in their own countries and know what they can request from CELADE/DOCPAL.

As CELADE moved to its new building in November 1988, which has much less library storage space than the previous rented building, the last two months of 1988 were devoted almost exclusively to the elimination of material, packing and moving. All regular internal and external DOCPAL services based on the collection ceased (and will not begin again sometime in March 1989).

2.2.2.b. Experimentation with new technology for low-cost distribution of the CELADE/DOCPAL database to country institutions.

Taking advantage of an offer from PAHO, a separate database of the records of around 14,000 of the most recent DOCPAL documents was included on a PAHO experimental CD-ROM. Copies of the disc have been received, but CELADE's reader, ordered months ago, has not yet been received. While it is too early to know whether CD-ROM readers will become wide-spread in the region, CELADE is planning to provide a small number of centres with machines (or to take advantage of the machines that may be placed in some Latin American centres by other systems such as POPLINE), to determine whether this form of information dissemination holds significant promise for the future.

4. State the component's long-range objectives.

a) Increase the ease with which existing population information can be retrieved, organized and processed for utilization by national institutions (i.e., improving national self-sufficiency);

b) Strengthen national and regional networks of governmental, university and non-governmental institutions working in the field of population (i.e., increasing information and technology sharing or interdependence among institutions); and

c) Enlarge the number and variety of sectoral, sub-national and local institutions that make use of existing population information for their work, even if their main fields do not fall directly in population as such (i.e., increase the user-base).

5. Report any facts that have been observed which tend to confirm that this component of the project is making a contribution towards the attainment of the long-range objectives.

Partial evidence for the achievement of the long-range objectives were given in the analysis of the individual immediate objectives in item 3 of this component; hence, only a few examples are given below. Note of course that in most cases, the causes are probably likely to be multiple and that the activities of the component probably have contributed to the effect along with other factors.

a) Increase of self-sufficiency: Countries as Trinidad and Colombia (and others that received REDATAM in 1986 and 1987) are using microcomputers to obtain small-area tabulations from their censuses. The requests from various national institutions for the GIS interface seems to indicate that they realize the system should give them important improvements in their self-sufficiency (their use of GIS should also increase the user-base, item C below). The offer of CELADE to assist the Caribbean countries to process their own census data is probably one the factors that has given some countries confidence that they can risk gaining self-sufficiency in census data processing. The adoption of the ECLAC/DOCPAL procedures and technology is permitting institutions in various countries such as Chile and Peru to computerize their own libraries and documentation centres.

b) Increased sharing of information and technology: While CARICOM countries would work together on the 1990 censuses even in the absence of the CELADE project, the acceptance of the offer to have a resident data processing advisor and the likelihood of using REDATAM is an indication of the accepted value of interdependence. CELADE has developed a close working relationship with PROLAP to provide a two-way flow of information between these two institutions and there is a clear desire expressed in joint documents to work together. Efforts to create national networks in countries like Bolivia and Peru with assistance from CELADE/DOCPAL and using the ECLAC System procedures indicate an interest in sharing information.

c) Increased user-base: Colombia is planning to decentralize REDATAM databases to its regions, which will help enable users outside the capital to have access to census data. The REDATAM databases to be produced from the pilot censuses in Argentina and Brazil, if considered successful by the respective statistical offices, will enable these countries to increase the use of the 1990 census data by sectoral and sub-national users. Whereas, in earlier years, requests for DOCPAL training came primarily from population institutions, per se, now requests are coming from other institutions such as those in Chile and Peru for which training was provided.

6. Are the immediate objectives still worth pursuing? Is this project's component as relevant as when originally planned? Refer to any conditions in the project environment that have changed since the project was originally approved that may influence whether this project's component and its objectives still make as much sense as they did when the project was planned.

The focus throughout the component on self-sufficiency with interdependence to avoid waste and the emphasis on increased use of the 1990 census and other data by sectoral and sub-national users, particularly outside the capital, continue to be valid, an if anything, have gained in relevance and acceptance. Note, however, that some of the immediate objectives required reformulation to facilitate reporting and evaluation (see the beginning of item 3 of this component and item 9 below).

The continued economic and social crises in many of the countries, while reducing the resources that governments have available to plan and carry out social and infrastructure development projects, make the low-cost and rapid utilization of existing population information even more important. The increasing penetration of microcomputer technology in the countries also facilitates the carrying out of many of the activities for achieving the component's objectives. Hence, the component and its objectives continue to make sense.

Competition by national institutions for limited resources makes the collaboration among centres in national IPALCA networks more difficult from one point of view, but more necessary from another. Hence, although it is unlikely that IPALCA national networks will be created in all countries over the four year period of the project, it is likely that institutions in some countries will recognize the benefits of collaboration and seek to organize.

7. Has this project's component had any significant unexpected effects, either positive or negative? If so, briefly explain.

The introduction of GIS systems in CELADE, while still in its infancy, unexpectedly has created avenues of cooperation with ECLAC Divisions such as Transport and Natural Resources, which did exist before, as well as creating new links with the regional FAO office and Chilean university geography departments. This may open up ways of integrating population information in the work of other fields that was not fully anticipated.

8. Explain any effects that this component has had or may have on the role and status of women. Base this discussion at least in part on the project document's plan for active participation of women and direct and indirect effects on women.

As much of the component plays a primarily "instrumental" function in the development process, it has a similar function with respect to the roles and status of women, that is, it facilitate the manipulation and utilization of population information in countries, which permits determining the relative position of women in the society and in specific groups or geographical areas. REDATAM, for example, permits non-governmental organizations concerned with women to process census information with an easily available microcomputer; however, whether they can obtain the database, or the geographic portion of interest, from the national statistical office will depend on governmental information policies and the tradition of the statistical office in providing (or not providing) ready access to the information collected (particularly to groups that may not support government policies).

9. Based on the analysis so far,
a) Indicate whether the design of this component is still logical and coherent;

The general design appears to be valid, although as indicated above, some of the immediate objectives required reformulation. For flexibility, particularly over a four year period in a changing region, it would seem desirable to reduce the number of immediate objectives making them sufficiently general to accommodate minor alterations in the regional situation. Also needs assessments and reviews should be a more built-in to the design of the project, itself, so that it becomes more "self-tuning".

b) Indicate whether the planned project activities are still adequate to meet the component's objectives;

Since only one year has gone by, the activities still are adequately related to the objectives. As much of the work on the IPALCA Network is organizational and will begin in earnest in 1989, the activities related to the Network should be reviewed at the end of 1989 to determine whether other approaches have to be taken in its development. The work with the Caribbean countries on their 1990 censuses, which depend on agreements among the countries, will also have to be adjusted as the situation become more defined.

c) Indicate whether the planned inputs are sufficient and their delivery time still appropriate to carry out the activities as planned to produce the required outputs;

As is evident from the examination of the individual immediate objectives, the present project primarily covers staff costs and limited technical assistance travel for most activities, so that actual work with countries or the development of major packages like REDATAM+ require complementary funding from other donors. During 1988, much of this additional funding was obtained or negotiations advanced in this direction.

However, in some cases, such as work planned for the Caribbean 1990 censuses, additional country or sub-regional funding is likely to be required. The development of the national IPALCA Networks will also require funding obtained by national agencies, perhaps in association with a UNFPA country project that requires population information and wishes the leave the country self-sufficient in this respect when the UNFPA country project is complete.

d) If necessary, make recommendations for the revision of the design of this project's component.

At this point, one year after beginning, it would not be convenient to make major revisions in the design of the component except for the minor restructuring of some of the immediate objectives to facilitate reporting, such as the done above with the original objectives 2.1.1.a to 2.1.1.d in item 3 of this component's evaluation. Similarly, since objectives 2.2.1.b and 2.2.1.c are intertwined, they might be combined, as follows, into a single objective and the set of objectives renumbered (the * indicates that the text or numbering has been changed):

2.2.1.b*. Strengthen country centres, including through training theirstaff to use IPALCA technology and standards, and assist the creation of national networks linked to the regional IPALCA (was 2.2.1.b and 2.2.1.c).

2.2.1.c*. Prepare IPALCA user self-instructional materials (was 2.2.1.d).

2.2.1.d*. Coordinate with PROLAP on the creation of a regional referential database (was 2.2.1.e).

COMPONENT 3

TRAINING

1. State the component's immediate objectives:

Please refer to item 3 below for the statement of the immediate objectives of component 3.

2. State the means by which achievement of the objective can be verified, i.e., the facts that indicate that the expected changes, as defined in the immediate objective, are taking place.

Reports on the performance of students and the number of graduates of the annual postgraduate course, reports on the national courses and on the annual regional intensive course, mission reports, final reports on standard modules in population studies for pregraduate courses in national universities, number of national professors trained in the teaching of population and development topics, reports on regional and national workshops, mission reports.

3. To what extent has this component achieved, or is likely to achieve its immediate objectives?

Section 3.1. Human resources training for population and development

Element 3.1.1. Graduate training in population and development

Objective 3.1.1a. To have introduced a new annual Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies and to have trained 15 professionals in 1988.

This new course was introduced and 18 students from 14 Latin Americn countries and one African country were trained in 1988. All received a certificate of having approved the course.

3.1.1b. To have phased out the 1987-88 Master's Degree Programme during 1988.

The Master's Degree Programme in Population and Development was terminated on 31 August 1988, with the participation of 15 Latin American and Caribbean professionals, of which 14 received their certificates after approval of their respective theses.

3.1.1c. To have given the necessary technical assistance and backstopping to graduate training activities organized by national universities and other institutions.

During 1988, around 15 missions were undertaken in order to provide technical assistance to graduate training activities at national universities of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Element 3.1.2. National short-term training in population and development

3.1.2. Short-term training of officials in population studies related to development.

During 1988, two national and one regional intensive course on demographic analysis were held jointly with local universities and planning institutions, training a total of 50 officials from 15 countries. Two preparatory missions and 7 missions to give classes were undertaken in this connection.

Element 3.1.3. Recycling training activities

3.1.3a. Updating of the knowledge of the trainees in subjects related to population and development.

One regional recycling workshop on demographic analysis for development (using recently developed microcomputer software) was carried out in Central America, with the participation of 10 professionals from 10 countries.

3.1.3b. Organization and execution of national workshops to refresh and update the knowledge of professionals on specific topics of interest for the country.

CELADE has been collaborating in the organization of courses oriented at the updating of the staff of the Statistical Offices of Costa Rica and Guatemala. Sixty staff members have benefitted from these activities so far. Two preparatory missions were undertaken in this connection.

Element 3.1.4. Inclusion of population topics in pregraduate training at national universities

3.1.4a. Inclusion of population topics in the curricula of related disciplines at the pregraduate level.

The inclusion of population topics in the curricula of various disciplines was promoted in Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Honduras and Panama through renewed and new contacts with national universities (see also 3.1.1c). The importance of the teaching of population topics was also promoted through the joint organization with national universities of different courses, workshops and seminars in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and Panama (see also 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.2.1).

3.1.4b. Pregraduate course modules in population studies (development and testing).

Since contacts with university faculties were initiated during 1988, no specific activities have been undertaken yet in connection with the design of modules for this purpose.

3.1.4c. Preparation of course material.

During 1988, the different CELADE courses were used as a basis to prepare teaching material through the elaboration of class notes that will be revised for subsequent publication. The following topics have been dealt with so far: Mortality, fertility, migration and spatial distribution of the population.

3.1.4d. Train the trainers.

Although no specific training activity was carried out under this heading during 1988, a number of national professionals engaged in teaching, mainly university professors, were trained through their participation in the various CELADE courses, workshops and seminars.

Section 3.2. *Target group training*

Element 3.2.1. Thematic training

3.2.1a. Training of professionals in the use of population factors in specific development topics; and
3.2.1b. Definition of course content and material of thematic training.

A regional training workshop was held in Central America on spatial distribution of the population (factors and policies), with the participation of 25 professionals from 9 Latin American countries and one from an African country. Another regional workshop was held in the English-speaking Caribbean dealing with the analysis of population-development interrelations for planning using microcomputers, with 25 professionals from 15 English-speaking Caribbean countries. A national workshop on techniques for socio-demographic analysis using microcomputers was carried out in Panama with the participation of 24 professionals. In addition, assistance was provided to other regional workshops/seminars on specific topics (among others: women in development, subnational population projections, municipal information, socio-economic indicators). Finally, the seminar on population dynamics, health and development, carried out as part of the new postgraduate course in CELADE Santiago, was attended by 14 invited professionals from public health ministries, in addition to the regular students of the course. The course content was defined and teaching material prepared and distributed for each activitiy. Both course content and teaching material will be updated and/or modified in accordance with the experience gained in future activities of this nature.

3.2.1c. Feasibility of "training at a distance".

During 1988, no major activities were undertaken under this heading. Related activities dealt with the use of microcomputers for training purposes through the preparation of specialized software (PRODEM, PANDEM, LRPM/PC).

Element 3.2.2. Awareness seminars

3.2.2. Sensitizing politicians and decision-making officials in population and development issues.

A three-day seminar on demographic inputs for the health sector was held in CELADE Santiago, with the participation of 8 senior officials from health ministries and university health departments of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay.

As shown above, most of the immediate objectives of the training component were achieved and will be repeated during the rest of the period of the project (1989-1991), provided funds are available to carry out the activities. This is applicable to 3.1.1a and c (3.1.1b was concluded in 1988), 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.2.1a and 3.2.2. The remaining immediate objectives were not completely fulfilled since they do not represent annual activities but can be implemented during the entire period of the project (immediate objectives 3.1.4 and 3.2.1c). Moreover, specific funds were not yet available to initiate the corresponding activities which in addition require some time before being in a position to be implemented (they are new activities or activities requiring more time for their organization).

4. State the component's long-range objectives.

a) To strengthen the capabilities of national institutions in the Latin American and Caribbean countries (and to a more limited extent, in the Portuguese and Spanish-speaking African countries) to carry out the applied population studies necessary for taking population factors more appropriately into account in the formulation of development plans and policies;
b) To make population matters a standard topic included in the curricula of development-related disciplines taught at national universities;
c) To sensitize decision-making officials and politicians to the role played by population in the development of their countries;
d) To improve the capabilities of professionals from other development-related fields who only occasionally deal with demographic factors to utilize population data and concepts for their own purposes.

5. Report any facts that have been observed which tend to confirm that this component of the project is making a contribution towards the attainment of the long-range objective.

The immediate objectives of this component contribute to the long-range objective inasmuch as its training activities are addressed to increasing the self-reliance of the national institutions in population matters relevant for development policies. The component's activities center on the consideration of the population factors that have to be taken into account in development programmes and policies and on how to integrate these factors into development planning (as is the case of the new Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies, initiated in 1988).

The workshops on specific topics related mainly to sectoral and spatial planning (which are at present the offices in charge of the main development activities) also contribute to the long-term objective since national professionals receive practical training to solve problems related to the incorporation of population factors into development plans and policies. On the other hand, activities aimed at increasing the countries' capabilities to meet their own training needs in the field of population are in high demand and have proved to be particularly relevant.

6. Are the immediate objectives still worth pursuing? Is this project's component as relevant as when originally planned? Refer to any conditions in the project environment that have changed since the project was originally approved that may influence whether this project's component and its objectives still make as much sense as they did when the project was planned.

As stated in 5. above, the immediate objectives appear to be both relevant and worth pursuing, taking into account that they are aimed at increasing national self-reliance in carrying out research on population topics, integrating demographic variables into development planning, and in undertaking national training activities in the field of population. The fact that the immediate objectives respond to the current situation in the Latin American and Caribbean countries is shown in the special attention paid to sectoral and spatial -region/local- planning and to the fostering of national university training capabilities. There appears to be no need for change at this time (first year of project implementation).

7. Has this project's component had any significant unexpected effects, either positive or negative? If so, briefly explain.

There have been positive, unforeseen effects, such as the renewed or new contacts that have been made with other United Nations agencies and national institutions in the carrying out of the different training activities, in particular the new postgraduate course, as well as positive reactions from other organizations which have become aware through CELADE's new training programme of the importance of population factors in development programmes and policies.

There have also been some negative reactions, since less attention is paid than in the past to academic training in demography (by eliminating the two-year Master's Degree Programme) as well as less emphasis is placed on the more formal demographic analysis. This would indicate that for the time being no other institution in the region is able to absorb this part of population training. CELADE's position on this issue is that it has concentrated on applied training with emphasis on the use of demographic knowledge in development programmes and policies. The more formal training of demography should be the responsibility of national university and CELADE is stimulating, promoting and assisting in the teaching of population factors at pregraduate, graduate and postgraduate university level.

8. Explain any effects that this component has had or may have on the role and status of women. Base this discussion at least in part on the project document's plan for active participation of women and direct and indirect effects on women.

Women are given priority when selecting candidates for the different CELADE training courses and workshops in order to increase their participation and responsibilities in national institutions and therefore in the planning of development. In the second place, within each training activity, special attention is paid to topics and issues that are particularly relevant to the female population, such as female labour participation, maternal health, family composition, female migration. Finally, although it is difficult to fulfill, preference is given to the active participation of women professionals within the training activities, as lecturers or assistants.

9. Based on the analysis so far,
a) indicate whether the design of this component is still logical and coherent;
b) indicate whether the planned activities are still adequate to meet the component's objectives;
c) indicate whether the planned inputs are sufficient and their delivery time still appropriate to carry out the activities as planned to produce the required outputs;
d) if necessary, make recommendations for the revision of the design of this project's component.

As mentioned above, there is no need at the present time to change the content of the training component, since the immediate objectives are coherent with the long-term objectives and respond to the current situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Moreover, since the design of this component, the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the training of population aspects have become clearer, such as the relationships between population dynamics and development programmes and policies, participation of occasional users of population factors mainly in sectoral and spatial planning, and the strengthening of the capabilities of national universities to teach population topics.

The grouping of the different immediate objectives (and the corresponding activities) could be modified. For example, some training activities such as recycling workshops or workshops on specific topics, as well as some of the short-term training have elements in common so that one activity could fulfill simultaneously several immediate objectives.

Regarding the inputs (human and financial resources), consultants have to be appointed to deal with specific topics related mainly to aspects of sectoral and spatial planning, while national professionals need fellowships or allowances to enable them to participate in courses, workshops and seminars. For this purpose, additional funds have been requested from other donors. Since no additional funding have become available so far (agreements in this connection are expected to be signed during 1989), some of the activities foreseen have not yet been fully implemented.