
población y desarrollo

Mechanisms of follow-up to the Programme of Action on Population and Development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean



NACIONES UNIDAS



Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre
(CELADE) –Population Division

Santiago, Chile, November 2001

The organization of the CELADE's survey on follow-up mechanisms, main database analyzed in this document, was carried out by the consultant, Arodys Robles. Jorge Bravo, expert of CELADE, analyzed the results of the survey and wrote this paper. Juan Chackiel, Chief of the Demography Area, and the consultants Arodys Robles and Fabiana Del Popolo, contributed with their comments. UNFPA provided help in conducting the survey, through facilitating contacts in the countries.

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Summary

This document analyses the results of a survey conducted by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC in the framework of activities underway to develop systems of indicators for follow-up to the Programme of Action on Population and Development established at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) of 1994, and to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, which was approved in its final form in 1996. The data from this survey, which was conducted in late 2000, was complemented with selected information from the Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, conducted by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations Secretariat in 1998, and from the Inquiry on Country-Level Experiences since the International Conference on Population and Development, which was conducted, also in 1998, by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The main conclusions of this analysis were:

1. The information from the CELADE survey, which was provided by 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries, showed that very few countries –only Bolivia, Haiti and Peru– have a specific system of indicators for follow-up to the targets established in the 1994 Programme of Action, although at least three other countries –Mexico, Panama and Nicaragua– are in the process of building such a system. The

relative shortage of specific systems is very often due to the fact that the institutional structure supporting population policies is weak or non-existent. Specific systems are also lacking, however, in some countries that do have an explicit population policy, such as Ecuador and El Salvador, and even in countries that have relatively formal agencies to coordinate follow-up, such as Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay.

2. From this information it can be surmised that the existence of an explicit population policy and of institutionalized follow-up to this policy and to the targets of the Programme of Action may facilitate –but do not necessarily guarantee– systematic follow-up. Instead, it appears that a particular effort is required to ensure that follow-up takes place. The data analysed indicate, moreover, that systematic follow-up can be accomplished even in countries which do not have a strong institutional structure to support population policies.
3. The great majority of countries have systems of sociodemographic indicators for monitoring and evaluating their social programmes and policies. Some indicators are limited as to availability, extent and type of disaggregation, especially those referring to reproductive health (in particular reproductive rights), special population groups (indigenous peoples, adolescents, migrants), environmental conditions and, in some areas, the urban-rural division. Apart from exceptional cases, however, the countries have a statistical base that could be fed into a specific system for population policy monitoring at the country level.
4. The complementary information from the inquiries conducted by UNFPA and the United Nations Population Division is analysed in the final part of this document. In addition to the differences observed between countries, it was also found that measures and policies vary in scope within countries depending on the type of variable or programme: measures in favour of gender equity, “reproductive rights” and support for programmes targeting adolescents appear to be very widespread, while very many fewer countries have taken action to ensure universal access to a full range of reproductive health services and integrate these services into the primary healthcare system. This information –which is generally of a qualitative nature– could be integrated into a regional follow-up data system, which would contribute useful information on context and progress appraisal.
5. The findings did not indicate a close link between programmes aimed at specific issues or at special population groups and any intention on the part of governments to lower rates of fertility or population growth. This suggests that current measures, interventions and programmes are not necessarily directed at controlling aggregate demographic indicators, despite the fact that most of the countries encourage actions that have this effect.
6. Lastly, analysis of the findings confirmed the hypothesis advanced in the first part of the work: there is a need for action specially directed at implementing relevant information systems, as the existence of explicit population policies and of institutions responsible for monitoring progress on the Plan of Action and the availability of information in the countries do not in themselves automatically give rise to such systems. It was also found that some countries that did not have explicit policies had established mechanisms to follow up the programme of action. Clearly, the implementation of appropriate follow-up systems would make it possible to evaluate programmes effectively and would enable governments and international agencies to provide more systematic and better informed feedback on the fulfilment of population objectives and targets.

Introduction

This report refers to the results of a survey conducted in the framework of the activities of CELADE to develop systems of indicators for follow-up to the Programme of Action on Population and Development (henceforth abbreviated to PA), established at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994. The regional expression of this Programme is the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, which was initially formulated in 1994 and approved in its final form on 1 February 1996.

CELADE conducts these activities in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in response to the request of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development to prepare a proposal in this regard. A preliminary document on the subject was presented at the session of ECLAC in 2000.¹ CELADE has also participated in national UNFPA-financed projects in this area in Nicaragua (“Support for National Population Policy implementation” of the Department of Social Welfare) and in Panama (“Support for the action of the Social Cabinet in the area of Population and Development”, PAN-99-P02), through missions in both countries.

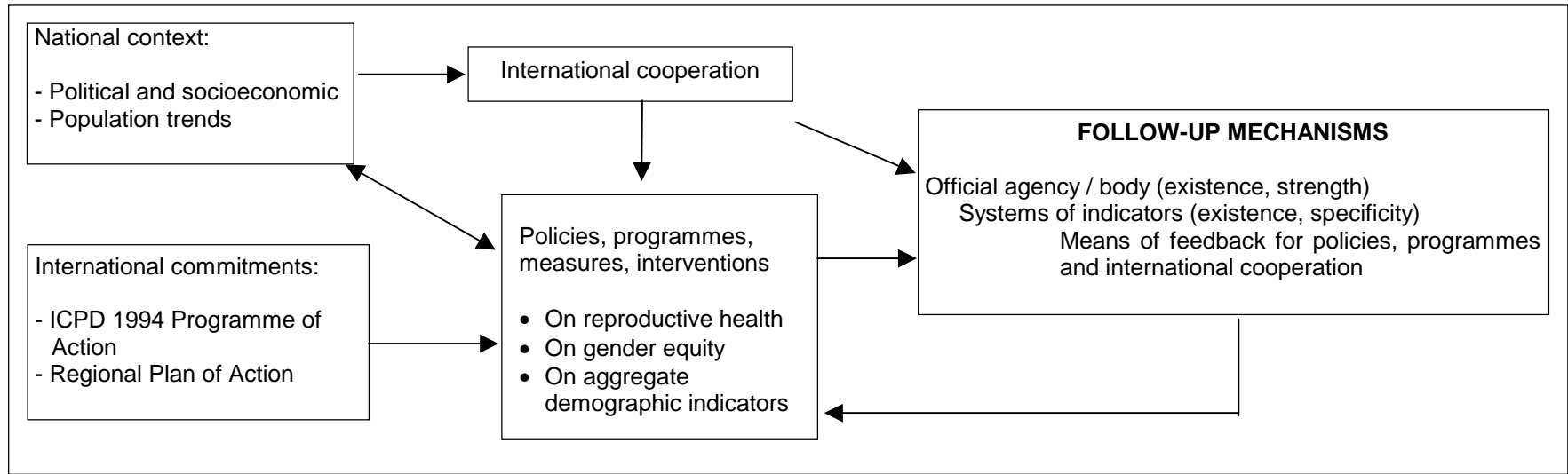
¹ ECLAC, A system of indicators for assessing the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1340), 29 March 2000.

In addition to the survey conducted by CELADE, the present analysis draws on selected information from the Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development carried out by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations Secretariat in 1998 and from the Inquiry on Country-Level Experiences since ICPD conducted, also in 1998, by the United Nations Population Fund.

The approach used to conduct the analysis is illustrated in diagram 1. The report focuses mainly on mechanisms of follow-up to ICPD 1994 (rectangle at the far right of the diagram), including institutional aspects, represented by the existence and effectiveness of official agencies, and instrumental aspects, represented by the systems of indicators and specific follow-up to objectives and targets. These mechanisms largely depend on population policies, in general, and on special programmes established to deal with the problems highlighted by ICPD, in particular, such as those related to reproductive health and gender equity (lower centre rectangle). When they work properly, follow-up mechanisms can be a powerful tool, providing feedback for policies and programmes, and can act as important points of reference for redefining international cooperation on population issues (upper centre rectangle). Traditionally, this type of cooperation has been directed mainly at programmes, policies and to some extent, institutional issues, but has focused very little on the practical aspects of follow-up and evaluation. There is clearly a potential and, as this report will show, a need to strengthen cooperation in this direction. Both the national political and socioeconomic context, including demographic data, and international commitments on population issues (left-hand rectangle in the diagram) have a bearing on policy development and the channelling of international cooperation at the country level. As the results of the analysis suggest, however, these factors are no guarantee of adequate follow-up to population programmes, and still less do they ensure that such programmes are systematized by means of a suitable set of indicators. This contrasts with the investment programmes sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, for example, which normally have a follow-up and evaluation system incorporated into the design and implementation of their respective projects.

Diagram 1

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT AND MECHANISMS OF FOLLOW-UP TO THE TARGETS OF THE ICPD 1994 PROGRAMME OF ACTION



I. General aspects of the survey

1. Compilation of information

The survey questionnaire was sent from CELADE to a total of 30 countries,² addressed to the institution that was represented at the meeting of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, which took place in April 2000. In cases where the country was not represented on this Committee, the local UNFPA representative was consulted to identify the institution to which the survey should be addressed. The questionnaire was sent out between the last week of August and the first week of October 2000, and the final replies were received in late November (the only exception being Guatemala, which responded in January 2001). Where no reply was received in the first instance, the first communication was followed up with contact by telephone, with a view to receiving the largest possible number of replies. In some countries, especially in those from which no response was ultimately received, it was not clear which institution was the proper respondent to the survey.

² Argentina*, Bolivia*, Brazil, Chile, Colombia*, Costa Rica*, Cuba*, Dominican Republic, Ecuador*, El Salvador*, Guatemala*, Honduras*, Mexico*, Nicaragua*, Panama*, Paraguay*, Peru*, Uruguay, Venezuela, Antigua and Barbuda*, Aruba*, Bahamas*, Belize*, Guyana, Haiti*, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago (* indicates that a reply was received).

2. Contents

The survey questionnaire (see Annex 1) consists of 24 questions concerning the existence, contents and institutional framework of systems of indicators for follow-up to programmes of action in the area of population. These questions are preceded by a section which identifies the individual and the institution providing the information. The following section (questions 1 to 5) inquires about the existence of a system of indicators aimed specifically at monitoring the targets of the Programme of Action on Population, and elicits general information about it. The following section (questions 6 to 13) contains further questions about systems of sociodemographic indicators for social programmes and policies, the institution responsible, how often they are updated and how the information is disseminated. Question 12 concerns the existence and type of disaggregation of indicators (by sex, administrative or regional division, or urban and rural areas) for a list of 25 subjects or variables concerning population, education, health, housing and environment, socioeconomic status and special population groups. Lastly, the final section (questions 14 to 24) requests information on institutional mechanisms to further the targets of the Programme of Action.

In part II, an overview of the survey results is provided, as regards to 1. Responding institutions, 2. Specific system for follow-up to the PA, 3. Systems of indicators for social programmes and policies, and 4. Institutional mechanisms of the PA. Annex 2 contains tables that give an account of all the responses received. Part III deals more specifically with follow-up mechanisms, including complementary information from the inquiries conducted by UNFPA and the United Nations Population Division (summarized in Annex 3). A fourth and final chapter summarizes the findings and observations arising from the preceding sections.

II. Overview of results

1. Responding institutions

A total of 19 survey replies were received, 13 from Latin American countries and 6 from the Caribbean (see table 1), which represented a response rate of 63%.

Just over half of the responses came from ministerial departments (eight from Ministries of the Interior, Planning, Health, Women's Affairs or Foreign Relations and two from Social Development or Social Action Secretariats). National statistical offices or institutes replied in five cases, which accounted for all the Caribbean countries that responded, except for Haiti. In Mexico and Haiti the survey was dealt with by the National Population Council or Secretariat. Lastly, the replies of Honduras and Paraguay came from the UNFPA office in the country. As the following sections will show, this distribution by responding agency is partly a reflection of the type of institutional structure of population policies in the country and it affects the availability and scope of systems of indicators for monitoring programmes of actions on population.

The 19 countries that responded account for 55% of the region's population. Although replies were not available for countries such as Brazil, Venezuela, Dominican Republic and Jamaica, those received were considered to cover enough of the region for the type of analysis required, which was essentially descriptive. Although the data compiled cannot be said to be statistically representative, the demographic situations of the responding countries span a wide range

of situations within the region, from countries with low rates of fertility, mortality and population growth, such as Argentina and several Caribbean countries, to countries with high demographic rates, such as Nicaragua and Honduras. Socioeconomic status also varies widely, from situations well below to others well above the regional average. A good number of the countries which replied also have population and socioeconomic indicators that are “intermediate” with respect to these extremes, the most obvious examples being Mexico, Peru and Colombia.

Table 1
RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

	Type of institution	Country	Total
1.	National Statistics Office/Institute	Antigua and Barbuda Aruba Bahamas Belize Cuba	5
2.	Social Welfare or Development Department or Secretariat	Nicaragua Panama	2
3.	National Population Council/Secretariat	Haiti Mexico	2
4.	Other department with ministerial status (Ministry of the Interior, Planning, Health, Women's Affairs, Foreign Relations).	Argentina Bolivia Costa Rica Colombia Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Peru	8
5.	Others (UNFPA)	Honduras Paraguay	2
	Total		19

Source: CELADE survey 2000.

2. Specific system for follow-up to the PA

Only three countries –Bolivia, Haiti and Peru– reported having a system of indicators for follow-up to the implementation of the PA. Three other countries reported that they were in the process of preparing such a system. Mexico is shortly to complete a system of indicators for the 1995-2000 national population programme, with a view to appraising the 11 strategic lines of this policy. At the time of drafting this report, the National Population Council's web page (CONAPO, <http://www.conapo.gob.mx/indicaso>) contained a series of indicators on size, distribution and growth of the population, migration and social exclusion. Panama is currently working on the organization of an integrated system of social and demographic indicators, the first stage of which is due to be completed in mid-2001. In Nicaragua, the Department of Social Welfare proposes to establish a system for follow-up to the PA, with the support of UNFPA.

Bolivia and Haiti both have a department that is officially responsible for the system (the Population Policy, Research and Analysis Unit of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, and the Population and Human Development Office of the Ministry of Population, respectively), while in Peru the system has been developed by UNFPA in coordination with local institutions, though the responsibility for the administration of the system has not yet been allocated. No publication or web page on the system is available in any of these cases.

Although few countries have established or are in the process of developing a system of indicators aimed specifically at follow-up to the programme of action on population, the efforts that some countries are making in this direction are certainly not too late, as many of the target variables in the areas of population and reproductive health tend to evolve slowly over time, so short timescales are not absolutely essential. In fact, in keeping with this, the world PA and Regional Plan (both formulated in 1994) establish targets for 2000, 2005 and 2015, each of which will be appraised in due course.

3. Systems of sociodemographic indicators

Although, as we have seen, most countries do not have a system of indicators designed specifically for the purpose of follow-up to population policies, all the countries with the exception of five³ declared that they did have at least one system of sociodemographic indicators for the design, follow-up and evaluation of social policies and programmes. Some countries which replied that they did *not* have a system of sociodemographic indicators, and even several of the countries that did not respond to the survey at all, are known to have an adequate statistical database on a significant number of indicators that are relevant to PA follow-up. Examples are the indicators compiled and published by CONPAO and by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI) in Mexico and by the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE), which are not discussed here but may be consulted via their respective web pages.⁴

In almost all the cases reported in the survey, the systems of indicators include a wide variety of aspects and types of social and demographic indicators, although in some countries systems focus on certain sectors or specific population groups, such as the information system of the Costa Rican Ministry of Public Health and the survey on morbidity, mortality and use of services conducted by the Haitian Children's Institute.

Most of these systems are administered by national statistical offices or by sectoral ministries (Health, Education, Economic Affairs, Finances and Women's Affairs). In four cases –Antigua and Barbuda, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador– the system is the responsibility of the National Planning Office or Ministry, and in Haiti it is operated by the Haitian Children's Institute, as mentioned above. In over half of the cases reported, systems are updated as and when new information is received. In other countries updating takes place regularly: every five years in Haiti, every three years in Argentina, and annually in Aruba, Cuba, Nicaragua and Panama. The great majority of the countries (all except for Bahamas, Bolivia and Peru) issue publications on their respective systems, but not all of them (only Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay) disseminate information about them over the Internet. The information that is contained in systems of sociodemographic indicators is generally distributed freely, to any type of inquirer. Dissemination is more limited in Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti and Peru, to national agencies in the first two cases and to the government department responsible –the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Human Development (PROMUDEH)– in the third.

With regard to the subjects included in the country's most comprehensive system of demographic indicators, the survey compiled a significant volume of information which allows for a fairly detailed analysis of the availability, degree and type of disaggregation of the different indicators. The present report is limited to general comments on this large volume of data,

³ Bahamas, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico.

⁴ For Mexico, see <http://conapo.gob.mx/indicaso>; and <http://www.inegi.gob.mx>; which includes information on the System of Follow-up to the Status of Women (SISEM), with a special chapter on reproductive health. For Brazil, see <http://ibge.gov.br/ibge>, especially the page on Social Indicators, in the section on population studies and surveys.

however. In order to simplify and order the discussions, the 25 subjects listed in the original table in question 12 have been grouped into six categories:

1. Demographic (growth, mortality, fertility, spatial distribution, distribution by sex and age, urban and rural, family composition).
2. Education (coverage and quality).
3. Socioeconomic status (employment and unemployment, economic status of households, of the older adult and of children).
4. Health and reproductive rights (child health, health of the older adult, health and reproductive rights, family planning, sexually-transmitted diseases and causes of death by age).
5. Special population groups (indigenous peoples, adolescents, migrants).
6. Housing and environment (housing, environment).

The category with most replies is that of demographic indicators (see tables referring to question 12, in Annex 2), which was largely to be expected, given that virtually all the region's countries have national-level population estimates and projections by sex and age groups (which are normally prepared in collaboration with CELADE) and, in many cases, by territorial subdivisions too. Demographic indicators are followed in terms of availability by indicators referring to the coverage of education, housing, health and the socioeconomic status of the population. Indicators on the socioeconomic status of the older adult and child welfare are more scarce. The items to come up least frequently are reproductive rights, special population groups and environment, on which only six countries included information.

The countries with the most comprehensive information on the type of indicators in their systems are Argentina, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador and Peru (with an average of 22 of the total 25 items listed); and those that covered least indicators were Ecuador and Nicaragua (with an average of 10 items). The other seven countries that have a system of indicators (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Bolivia, Haiti, Panama and Paraguay) reported an intermediate number of between 15 and 17 items.

The maximum potential cross classification of indicators by variables of sex, administrative division and urban-rural area would give 400 double-entry categories (25 indicators multiplied by 16 countries which reported having a system) in each case. The category which comes closest to this potential, with a little over half (207) of the maximum number of indicators classified, is the administrative or regional division. This is followed by disaggregation by sex, which is a little less frequent (just 50% of potential) and, lastly, the urban-rural division, with 47% of potential, with the exception of some countries, such as Belize, Cuba, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Peru, which recorded urban-rural disaggregation in over 70% of the items covered by the survey. This type of disaggregation is not especially meaningful or relevant in countries that are highly urbanized or in the island countries of the Caribbean, where the population occupies a small area of territory. This is reflected in the fact that urban-rural disaggregation is practically non-existent in Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba and Bahamas. By contrast, the lack of urban-rural disaggregation is much more significant in countries that have a larger territory and population, such as Colombia, Guatemala and Paraguay.

In other cases, the sources of information have constraints which hinder or rule out territorial or other kinds of disaggregation for some indicators. Indicators concerning maternal mortality or demand for family planning, for example, are part of "reproductive health" or, even more specifically, "reproductive rights", which are central concepts in the propositions and the targets of

the PA. A similar phenomenon is observed with regard to geographical or other types of disaggregation of causes of death by age, employment and the socioeconomic status of certain population groups, the main source of which are household surveys, which are not normally representative below the level of main regions within a country. On the other hand, a limited but significant number of items and indicators can be adequately captured in a fairly disaggregated manner, at least in principle, in particular those that are estimated on the basis of census information, which is being updated in many countries that are participating in the census round of 2000.⁵

All the countries that reported having a system of sociodemographic indicators also provided information about other related systems. These referred mainly to social sectors or specific areas of the national statistical systems, such as health, education, employment, reproductive health, vital statistics or environment. Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and Peru were the countries to provide information on the greatest number of systems by sectoral or subject area. The extent of geographical and thematic coverage and the quality of sociodemographic information vary widely from one country to another, but the information compiled in the survey, in combination with information from other sources, confirms that the great majority of the countries have an adequate statistical base to feed into a system of indicators for follow-up to the PA, albeit to a minimum degree in some cases.

4. Institutional mechanisms

The final section of the questionnaire inquires about the institutions that are responsible for defining and conducting follow-up to population policies and programmes. The small percentage of countries that had an explicitly defined national population policy before ICPD 1994 (5 of 19) appears to be generally consistent with the small proportion of countries that reported having an information for specific follow-up (3 out of 19). As will be seen in the following section, however, the correlation between these two features is not as close as it appears.

The information received indicated that some of the region's countries have maintained the institutional structure of their population policies or reinforced it slightly. In Mexico, for example, the National Population Council remains unaltered. Following ICPD, Bolivia consolidated a Population Policy Unit –reporting to the Ministry of Sustainable Development– as the agency responsible for coordinating and promoting the targets of the PA, on the basis of a declaration of principles and a draft population policy that had existed since 1979.

By contrast, in three other countries the institutional structure has stagnated or even deteriorated to some extent. In Peru, for example, a number of the responsibilities of the former CONAPO (which was dismantled in 1996) were transferred to a human development department in the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Human Development (PROMUDEH), where they clearly have lower profile. In Ecuador, until 1998 the responsibility for follow-up to population policy lay with the National Development Council (CONADE), which had a technical department to deal with the area; following the dissolution of this agency, however, the responsibility was transferred to a policy and information area of the new National Planning Office (ODEPLAN). Lastly, until 1995 El Salvador had a National Population Commission (and a Technical Committee) reporting to the Ministry of Planning. When this Ministry was dismantled in 1995 the practice of following up population policy disappeared, although there is a nominal counterpart to the former National

⁵ In recent years, statisticians have developed alternative forms of estimating sociodemographic indicators by combining information from surveys and censuses to give disaggregations which could not be accomplished using either of these sources alone. For an account of the way these procedures are applied, see the articles in the special issue of *Notas de Población* (No. 71, 2001) which is devoted to sociodemographic estimates for small areas.

Population Commission in the Social and Cultural Unit of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. From this perspective, it is understandable that systems of follow-up to populations policies are not more widespread in the region.

Despite these cases, there are a significant number of countries in the region which, whether they have an explicit policy or a specific follow-up system or not, have established a coordinating mechanism to promote the targets of the PA. The countries that reported having an inter-institutional coordinating unit or mechanism are Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. In four of these countries (Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay), the coordinating unit appears to be more clearly delineated and carry more political weight, which is reflected in their constitutive acts or decrees, which specify the responsibilities of the respective committees (in the other countries there is no such formal definition). In Mexico, as well as the broader and longer-standing activities of CONAPO, following ICPD an Inter-Institutional Reproductive Health Group was created in 1995, presided by the Ministry of Health. This is in addition to related efforts conducted under the aegis of the National Women's Programme which, as mentioned previously, has a well-stocked system of indicators. In Nicaragua, the National Population Commission was created by presidential decree in 1997. This Commission is responsible for the implementation of the national population policy which was established the same year. In Panama, in 1997 an executive decree established the responsibilities of the Technical Committee on Population Affairs (presided by the Social Cabinet's Technical Secretariat), which include the documentation of the country's demographic and social situation and a role in the evaluation of activities relating to population issues. Lastly, a Tripartite ICPD Follow-up Committee was created in Paraguay, with a rotating secretariat. As has been observed, however, the potential of this institutional structure to follow up the targets of the PA is not being fully developed in terms of the implementation of systems of indicators specifically for this purpose.

The respective committees often convoke a large number of agencies, including government bodies, non-governmental organization and representatives of civil society and of the private sector. The only exception to this is Nicaragua, where the National Population Commission comprises only representatives of government agencies. Mexico, however, provides a good illustration of this tendency. The Mexican Inter-Institutional Reproductive Health Group convokes a variety of official agencies which are responsible for: (a) public health and social security (including the Ministry of Health itself and the Mexican Social Security Institute), (b) education (Secretariat of Public Education), (c) representatives of CONAPO and professional institutions related to family planning and maternal health (Mexican Family Planning Foundation, Mexican Gynaecology and Obstetrics Federation, Safe Motherhood Committee) and (d) official and non-governmental agencies concerned with special population groups (National Institute for Indigenous Affairs, Centre for the Treatment of Adolescents, Association of Catholics for the Right to Decide), which reflects a multidimensional approach to the subject.

In other countries, such as Peru and Paraguay, government agencies are represented more selectively while academic institutions (universities or centres for specialized studies) and international agencies, such as UNFPA, the Pan American Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United States Agency for International Development have a larger presence.

How does the institutional structure of population policies and, in particular, of follow-up to ICPD 1994 relate to the existence and use of systems of indicators suitable for this purpose? The information received (see table 2) shows that three of the five countries (Bolivia, Mexico and Peru, not Ecuador and Haiti) that had an explicit policy maintained or created a mechanism to coordinate follow-up, which is to be expected. Half of the countries (7 of 14) that did not have an explicit

population policy before ICPD did not establish a follow-up mechanism subsequently either, which comes as no great surprise.

Table 2

POPULATION POLICY AND FOLLOW-UP TO PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON POPULATION

		Mechanism to coordinate follow-up to the PA		
		Yes	No	Total
Explicit policy prior to 1994	Yes	Bolivia Mexico* Peru	Ecuador El Salvador	5
	No	Belize Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Nicaragua* Panama* Paraguay*	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Aruba Bahamas Guatemala Haiti Honduras	14
Total		10	9	19

Source: CELADE 2000 survey.

*Mechanisms with constitutive acts or decrees.

By contrast, it is striking that a similar number of countries without an explicit policy prior to ICPD 1994 did set up a mechanism of follow-up to the PA. This is the case of Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay. This suggests that when the resolutions of an international conference and the corresponding programme of action acquire political importance at the country level, they are capable of mobilizing follow-up to them. In some countries, such as Bolivia and Peru, which already had an explicit policy, resolutions and programmes can help to boost existing activity. In other cases, the weakening of the institutional structure of population policies can lead to follow-up being neglected even where there is a pre-existing specific policy, as the cases of Ecuador and El Salvador show.

There are at least two cases that warrant closer examination among the countries that did not establish mechanisms to coordinate follow-up. One is that of Argentina and several Caribbean countries that have relatively low population rates and reproductive health services with a fairly broad coverage in comparison to the rest of the region. It could be argued that, for this group, coordinating follow-up to the PA is not necessarily a high priority, given the relatively positive status of aspects that are of interest to the PA. The case of countries such as Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras are very different, however, as these are clearly deficient in various aspects of reproductive health. The picture is especially gloomy in Ecuador and El Salvador. These are countries with relatively high population figures and major deficits in reproductive health and in which, despite the existence of an explicit population policy prior to ICPD 1994, no PA follow-up mechanism has been established.

Another fact that emerges clearly from the survey is that the existence of formal follow-up mechanisms is no guarantee of systematized follow-up by means of an organized set of indicators. The following table shows that a significant number of countries which have created a follow-up mechanism have not implemented a system of indicators.

Table 3
COORDINATION MECHANISMS AND SYSTEMS OF INDICATORS

		Is there a system of indicators for follow-up?		
		Yes	No	Total
Follow-up coordination mechanism	Yes	Bolivia Peru	Belize Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay	10
	No	Haiti	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Aruba Bahamas Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras	9
Total		3	16	19

Source: CELADE 2000 survey.

A number of countries returned rather unexpected results. Haiti, for example, reported that it did not have an explicit policy (or a coordination mechanism), but that it did have a system aimed specifically at monitoring the targets of ICPD, while Mexico, which is probably the country with the region's most institutionalized population policy, reported no such system. Ecuador and El Salvador, as has been mentioned, had delineated explicit policies prior to ICPD but did not have a system of indicators for monitoring them. The only two countries that reported having both explicit policies and a follow-up system were Bolivia and Peru.

Does the lack of information constitute a major obstacle to developing a system of indicators to follow up population and development targets? The information from the survey suggests that this is not the case, or at least not as a general rule. As has been observed, the great majority of the countries have some kind of system of sociodemographic indicators covering a significant proportion of the issues that are targeted in the PA, including the most strictly demographic indicators such as some of those relating to reproductive health. In some cases, a number of indicators would need a greater degree of disaggregation for more thorough follow-up, and even at the aggregate level more information is needed in some areas of interest to the PA, such as the effectiveness of gender equity policies and the exercise of "reproductive rights", and of population policies in general. These issues are the subject of the following section.

III. Follow-up mechanisms and population policies

This section summarizes some of the additional information received from the Inquiry on Country-Level Experiences since ICPD 1994, conducted by UNFPA in June 1998 and from the Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, issued in March 1998. A small number of variables was selected from each of these inquiries to complement the analysis. The variables selected are listed in Annex 3, which also contains a table summarizing the corresponding data.

It must be borne in mind that the consistency between the data from the CELADE survey and the inquiries by UNFPA and the United Nations Population Division may vary. They are all official questionnaires, which have been completed by an institution that is responsible for population affairs in the countries concerned, but it is not possible to determine whether the same national institution responded to all three. One means of verifying the consistency between the responses received to the CELADE and UNFPA inquiry is to compare the reply to a question included in both, though in slightly different terms. For example, the CELADE survey asked, "Have any national coordination units or mechanisms been set up to further the implementation of the Programme of Action as a result of the ICPD held in Cairo in 1994?"⁶, while the UNFPA inquiry asked "Has the government developed a mechanism for monitoring and measuring the progress in achieving quantitative goals of ICPD?".

⁶ The CELADE survey also inquired about the existence of a system of indicators for the specific purpose of following up the PA which, as seen in previous sections, received affirmative replies from only three countries.

Comparison of the two responses (see table 4) shows that the replies coincide to a large degree, since practically all the countries to respond to the UNFPA inquiry and which have monitoring mechanisms also reported having a coordination unit or mechanism in the CELADE survey, with the sole exception of Ecuador, which is explained by the fact that the agency responsible for the implementation of population policy in the country (CONADE) was actually dismantled in 1998, the year of the UNFPA Inquiry.

Table 4

**CONSISTENCY BETWEEN RESPONSES TO THE SURVEY CONDUCTED BY CELADE
(NOVEMBER 2000) AND THE UNFPA INQUIRY (JUNE 1998)***

		Monitoring mechanism (UNFPA Inquiry)		
		Yes	No	Total
Follow-up coordination mechanism (CELADE survey)	Yes	Belize Colombia Cuba Mexico Peru	Bolivia Costa Rica Nicaragua Panama Paraguay	10
	No	Ecuador	Haiti El Salvador Honduras	4
Total		6	8	14

Source: Annex 3, on the basis of data from the CELADE-2000 survey and the UNFPA-1998 inquiry.
* From those countries that responded to both questionnaires.

A significant number of countries reported that they did not have a follow-up mechanism in 1998, but in 2000 responded affirmatively to the same question (CELADE survey). In two of these –Bolivia and Paraguay– there is no inconsistency, as their official follow-up mechanisms are known to have been formed in 1998 and 2000, respectively. In Nicaragua and Panama there does appear to be a contradiction, however, as the National Population Commission in Nicaragua and the Technical Committee on Population Affairs in Panama both predate the UNFPA inquiry of 1998. This inconsistency may be attributed to the format of the questions which, though they refer to the same issue, could be interpreted slightly differently.

With respect to information on measures, interventions and policies (see table in Annex 3), two aspects warrant attention. First, all the countries in the region that were surveyed reported having taken action to improve gender equity and provide direct support (with the exception of Argentina, which declared indirect support) for access to contraceptives. Sixty-nine percent of the countries (22 of 32) that responded to the Population Division Inquiry indicated that they had policies and programmes on adolescent fertility and 65% (15 of 23) of those responding the UNFPA Inquiry declared that they had taken measures to affirm the recognition of “reproductive rights”, which is a difficult variable to quantify given the definition implicit in the wording of the question. According to this same Inquiry, however, very few countries had taken measures to facilitate universal access to reproductive health programmes, expand existing reproductive health services or improve the integration of these services into primary health care, all of which are variables that are more readily evaluated in quantitative terms. In short, interventions and policies not only vary from one country to another, but differ in scope within countries depending on the type of variable or programme: measures which promote gender equity, reproductive rights and support for programmes aimed at adolescents appear to be very widespread, but fewer countries by far have taken steps to ensure universal access to a full range of reproductive health services and integrate these into the primary health care system.

Second, no close link was found to exist between programmes on particular issues or special population groups and an intention on the part of government to reduce the rates of fertility or population growth, which suggests that measures, interventions and programmes are not currently aimed at controlling aggregate demographic rates. This is not good or bad in itself, but simply reflects a shift or reformulation of the objectives of population policies which are, in any case, generally speaking consistent with the Programme of Action of ICPD 1994. A positive evaluation cannot be made, however, of the lack of systematized follow-up to the PA by countries that signed the resolutions of ICPD. This is clearly reflected in the fact that many countries do not have a department responsible for this follow-up, in the scant political importance afforded to the issue in some cases and, even more evidently, in the scarcity and the poor state of development of systems of indicators specifically for the purpose.

In summary, the information compiled shows that this area could be reinforced by means of international cooperation in the region, complementary to other measures in the area of population. A logical way of proceeding would be to build on existing systems of sociodemographic indicators in each country, as it has been seen that in the majority of cases, these afford an adequate base for this purpose.

IV. Conclusions

This report on mechanisms for follow-up to ICPD 1994 examines the results of a survey conducted by CELADE in late 2000 on this issue. The analysis has been complemented with data from the UNFPA Inquiry on Country-Level Experiences since ICPD (June 1998) and the Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (March 1998). Although the number of responding countries is not the same in all three cases (19 in the first, 22 in the second and 32 in the third), the information compiled by these three instruments is largely consistent and, although it does not necessarily represent the situation of every country in Latin America and the Caribbean, it is considered that, overall, it contributes elements that are useful for analysing the subject in question.

The first part of the text gives a general and descriptive account of the information from the CELADE survey, which was returned by 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries. The survey showed that very few countries (only Bolivia, Haiti and Peru) have a specific system of indicators for follow-up to the targets established in the Programme of Action of ICPD 1994, although at least three other countries –Mexico, Panama and Nicaragua– are in the process of developing such a system. This relative shortage of specific systems is partly due to the fact that the institutional structure of national population policies is weak or lacking altogether in some countries. Specific systems are also lacking, however, in a number of countries that *do* have an explicit population policy, such as Ecuador and El Salvador, and even in some which have relatively formalized agencies responsible for follow-up, such as Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay.

From this it can be inferred that the existence of an explicit population policy and of an official institution designated to provide follow-up to this policy and to the targets of the PA –while useful in themselves–may help to bring about systematic follow-up, but do not constitute a guarantee that it will take place. The information compiled by the survey suggests that special efforts directed specifically at systematizing follow-up are needed and that this can actually be accomplished even in countries that do not have a strong institutional structure for population policies.

The great majority of countries were found to have systems of sociodemographic indicators for monitoring and evaluating social policies and programmes. Some indicators are limited as to availability, extent and type of disaggregation, especially those referring to reproductive health (in particular reproductive rights), special population groups (indigenous peoples, adolescents, migrants), environmental conditions and, in some areas, the urban-rural division. Apart from exceptional cases, however, the countries have a statistical base that could be fed into a specific system for the population policy area at the national level.

Regular follow-up, especially disaggregated by different variables, is also hampered by the fact that in most of the region's countries the intercensal period is relatively long. In this context, the 2000 census rounds are particularly important as, together with the data from previous censuses and from other sources (surveys, inquiries and records), they will provide a more up-to-date, detailed and broader base of information for systems of sociodemographic indicators. The degree of territorial disaggregation could be increased for certain variables by using statistical methods which combine information from records and surveys with census data to obtain geographically disaggregated indicators.

The final part of the document analyses complementary information from the inquiries conducted by UNFPA and by the United Nations Population Division. This examination reveals that interventions and policies not only vary from one country to another, but their scope also differs depending on the type of variable or programme: measures which promote gender equity, reproductive rights and support for programmes aimed at adolescents appear to be very widespread, but far fewer countries have taken steps to universalize access to a full range of reproductive health services and integrate them into the primary health care system. This information –which is generally of a qualitative nature– could also be integrated into the system of information on follow-up, which would contribute useful information on context and progress appraisal.

No close link was found to exist between programmes aimed at specific issues or at special population groups and any intention on the part of governments to lower rates of fertility or population growth. This suggests that current measures, interventions and programmes are not necessarily directed at controlling aggregate demographic indicators, despite the fact that most of the countries promote actions that have this effect.

Lastly, the hypothesis advanced in the first part of the work was confirmed: there is a need for action specially directed at implementing relevant information systems, as the existence of explicit population policies and of institutions responsible for monitoring progress on the PA and even the availability of information in the countries do not in themselves automatically generate such systems. It was also found that some countries that did not have explicit policies had nevertheless established mechanisms to follow up the PA. Clearly, the implementation of appropriate follow-up systems would make it possible to evaluate programmes effectively and would enable governments and international agencies to provide more systematic and better informed feedback on the fulfilment of population objectives and targets.

Annexes

Annex 1: Questionnaire used in CELADE survey

National mechanisms in follow-up to the targets of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994

The purpose of this survey is to compile information on the existence of mechanisms to monitor and follow up the implementation of the *Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. This information will serve as input for the preparation of a system of indicators to monitor and follow up the targets of the Programme of Action in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This initiative stems from the request of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, assembled at the twenty-eighth session of ECLAC (Mexico, April 2000), to the Population Division of the ECLAC Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE), to prepare a proposal for a system of indicators in follow-up to the targets contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in 1994. It is the view of the Ad Hoc Committee that preparing such a system of indicators will respond to the countries' need to follow up the achievement of the targets contained the ICPD Programme of Action in a coordinated manner.

The Ad Hoc Committee resolution and the document on indicators presented at the twenty-eighth session may be consulted at the CELADE web site under the section on Regional Cooperation (<http://www.eclac.cl/Celade-Eng>).

Please return this completed questionnaire to Arodys Robles at the following address: arobles@eclac.cl.

IDENTIFICATION

Name of the person providing the information: [...]

Position: [...]

Unit or organization: [...]

Address: [...]

Telephone number: [...]

Fax number: [...]

Electronic mail: [...]

Persons consulted concerning the information requested in this questionnaire:

[...]

[...]

[...]

Please mark with an X or provide the information in the spaces between the brackets

Follow-up to achievement of targets contained in the Programme of Action

1. Is there a national system of indicators for the specific purpose of following up the achievement of the targets contained in the Programme for Action?

No [...] (go to question 6)

Yes [...]

2. Which unit is responsible for this system?

[...]

3. Please supply the title and last year of the publication on this system of indicators.

Title: [...]

Year: [...]

There is no publication [...]

4. Is the information produced by this system of indicators disseminated by means of an Internet page?

No [...]

Yes [...]

If yes, please supply the address: [...]

5. Please supply the name and address of the person responsible for this system or set of indicators:

Name: [...]

Unit: [...]

Telephone number: [...]

Fax number: [...]

E-mail address: [...]

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INDICATORS

6. Is there a national system of sociodemographic indicators for the purpose of designing, following up and appraising social policies and programmes?

No [...] (go to question 14)

Yes, there is one system [...]

Yes, there are more than one [...]

7. What is the name of the system of indicators you consider to be the most complete and up-to-date, and which unit is responsible for it?

Name of the system: [...]

Unit responsible: [...]

8. How often is the system of indicators updated?

It is updated every [...] years.

It is updated as information becomes available [...]

9. Please supply the title and last year of the publication on this system of indicators.

Title: [...]

Year: [...]

There is no publication: [...]

10. Is the information produced by this system disseminated by means of an Internet page?

No [...] (go to question 11)

Yes [...]

If yes, please supply the address: [...]

11. The users of the system are:

Only the unit that produces it: [...]

Only government offices: [...]

Government units and NGOs: [...]

The information is freely distributed: [...]

Other users: [...]

12. In the following table, please indicate whether the system of indicators you identified as the most complete covers each of the items listed, whether these are disaggregated by sex, by administrative division or by region, by urban and rural areas, and whether other units or organizations produce information on the subject.

For each affirmative case, mark the corresponding box with an X..

Indicators on:	Included in the system	Disaggregated by sex	Disaggregated by administrative division or region	Disaggregated by urban and rural areas	Which other unit produces information on the subject?
Population growth					
Mortality indicators					
Fertility indicators					
Spatial distribution of the population					
Characteristics of urban areas					
Population structure by sex and age					
Coverage of education					
Quality of education					
Structure and composition of households					
Economic conditions of households					
Socioeconomic conditions of the older adult					
Health of the older adult					
Socioeconomic conditions of children					
Child health					
Status of indigenous populations					
Status of adolescents					
Status of migrant population					
Reproductive health					
Family planning					
Sexually transmitted diseases					
Main causes of death by age					
Employment and unemployment					
Housing					
Environment					
Reproductive rights					

13. Are there other national systems or sets of indicators which refer to any of the items listed in the table above and which are disseminated by means of publications or an Internet page?

No [...] (go to question 14)

Yes [...]

For each of these, please indicate the unit responsible and, if applicable, publications and/or Internet address.

Subject area	Unit	Publication and/or Internet address, if applicable

Institutional mechanisms for furthering the targets of the Programme of Action

14. Before 1994, did the country have a national population policy **explicitly set out** by the Government?

No [...] (go to question 18)

Yes [...]

Please supply the title of the official document in which this policy is described

[...]

15. Which public body has been responsible for furthering or coordinating this population policy?

[...]

16. On what date was this body created?

[...]

17. Has this body undergone any alteration in structure or functions?

No [...] (go to question 18)

Yes [...]

If there have been changes, please specify (no longer exists, change of unit, change of status, reassignment of functions, etc.):

[...]

18. Have any national instances of coordination been set up to further the targets of the Programme of Action as a result of the ICPD held in Cairo in 1994?

(For example, a tripartite committee or intersectoral coordination committee.)

No [...] (go to question 24)

Yes [...]

19. On what date was this instance established?

[...]

20. Does this instance directly carry out specific programmes?

NO [...]

YES[...]

Please specify these programmes:

[...]

21. What bodies participate in these instances?

Please indicate whether each of the bodies you list is a government agency (GA), non-governmental organization (NGO), civil society organization (CS), or private organization (PR).

Body or unit	GA / NGO / CS / PR

22. Which body or entity convokes and presides over the meetings of this instance?

[...]

23. Is there a document which explicitly lists the functions of this instance?

No [...] (go to question 24)

Yes [...]

Title of the document: [...]

24. Please include any additional information on the production of indicators in the country or any clarification required to the information supplied.

[...]

Thank you very much. Please return the completed questionnaire to Arodys Robles at arboles@eclac.cl.

Annex 2: Summary of responses

RESPONDING INSTITUTION

Country	Department or organization	Person providing information	Title	Address	Telephone	Fax	Electronic mail
Antigua y Barbuda	Statistics Division	Lauchland A. Lake	Senior Statistician	Acit Bld, Market St., St. Johns Antigua	(268) 432-4775	(268) 462-9338 / 460-8696	anustats@candw.ag
Argentina	Sussecretaría de Interior, Ministerio del Interior	Noel Breard	Director Nacional de Investigación, Políticas y Desarrollo Demográfico	25 de mayo 155, piso 1 of. 14, CP 1003 Buenos Aires	4346-1591/1683	4346-1507	nbreard@mininterior.gov.ar
Aruba	Central Bureau of Statistics	Drs. R.A.Lee	Director	L.A. Smith Blvd. 180	(297) 837-433	(297) 838-057	cbs@sesamed.aru
Bahamas	Department of Statistics	Kelsie Dorsett	Deputy Director	Clarence A. Bain Building PO Box N-3904, Nassau	(242) 325-5452	(242) 325-5149	dpsdp@batelnet.bs
Belize	Central Statistical Office	Sylvan Roberts	Chief Statistician	New Government Building Belmopan	(501) 22207/22352	(501) 23206	csgob@btl.net
Bolivia	USAID/FNUAP	María del Carmen Basaure	Coordinadora de Proyectos Población USAID/FNUAP	Av. Mariscal Santa Cruz Esq. Oruro No. 1092 Ex Comibol	310646	330412	upp@caoba.entelnet.bo
Colombia	Departamento Nacional de Planeación Dirección de Desarrollo Social FNUAP	Edgar Baldión Waldron	Jefe División de Indicadores y Orientación del Gasto Social	Calle 26 No. 13-19 piso 5, Bogotá	596-0300 ext. 2050-2051	599-9539	ebaldion@dnpp.gov.co
Costa Rica	FNUAP	Manine Arends	Junior Professional Officer	Apdo. 4540-1000, San José	(506) 2961265	(506) 2962712	marends@unfpa.un.or.cr
Cuba	ONE	Juan C. Alfonso Fraga	Director	Paseo No. 60 esq. A 5ta, Vedado, Ciudad de La Habana. AP 6016	304467 / 30059 / 305021 ext. 382	53-7 333083	juancarlos@one.gov.cu
Ecuador	Oficina de Planificación de la Presidencia de la República (ODEPLAN)	Luis Rivadeneira S.	Subdirector Información	Benalcazar y Chile. Edif. La Union, Quito	(5932) 950-399		rivadeneiral@presidencia.ec-gov.net
El Salvador	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	Ana Hazel Escrich Cañas	Asesora Técnica, Unidad Social y de Cultura	Alameda Dr. Manuel Enrique Araujo 5500	(503) 243-8582	(503) 243-8581	aescrich@reee.gob.sv
Guatemala	SEGEPLAN	Erwin Rolando Díaz	Consultor	9a. Calle 10-44 zona 1, Guatemala	232-6212	253-5095	erolando@starnet.net.gt

RESPONDING INSTITUTION
(concluded)

Country	Department or organization	Person providing information	Title	Address	Telephone	Fax	Electronic mail
Haiti	Secrétairerie d'Etat à la Population (SEP)	Emmanuel Charles	Directeur de la Population et du Développement Humain	99, Rue Lambert, Pétiou Ville	(509) 256-7846/7849 / 257-2338	(509) 256-6506	emmacharles1@yahoo.com
Honduras	FNUAP-Honduras	Juan Manuel Ciudad	Consultor en Población y Desarrollo	Colonia Palmira, Av. República de Panamá s/n, Casa de las Naciones Unidas, Tegucigalpa	2201100	2390210	Jciudad@unfpa.un.hn
Mexico	Consejo Nacional de Población	Elena Zúñiga Herrera	Coordinadora de Asesores del C. Secretario General	Ángel Urraza No. 1137, piso 10, Col del Valle, 03100 México D.F.	5559-1154/4798	5559-6121	fham@servidor.unam.mx
Nicaragua	Secretaría de Acción Social	Norma Vida Malespin R.	Directora de Población	Oficinas centrales de Enel 100 varas al sur, Managua	(505) 267-0948	(505) 277-5985	nvida@sdnnic.org.ni
Panama	Secretaría Técnica del Gabinete Social	Markela Castro S.	Secretaria Técnica del Gabinete Social	Corregimiento de Ancón, Blaboa, La Boca, Williamson Place 0772 A,B,C,D	228-9039/4059/8838/582	228-8097	gabsocpa@sinfo.net
Paraguay	FNUAP	Felipe O. Benítez Auero	Oficial Nacional de Programa	Estrella 345, Edificio Ciy Piso 2	(595-21) 450124	(595-21) 450124	benitez@unfpa.org
Peru	Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer y del Desarrollo Humano (PROMUDEH)	Luz Marina Vera Cabrera	Gerenta de Desarrollo Humano	Camaná 616, Lima	4287516 / 4289800 anexo: 2203-2205	427-5846	lvera@lima.promudeh.gob.pe poblacion@lima.promudeh.gob.pe

FOLLOW-UP TO ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS CONTAINED IN THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Country	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			
	Is there a system of indicators in the country?	Department or unit responsible for the system	Title and latest year of publication on this system of indicators	Is the system disseminated via a web page?	Details of the person responsible for this system or set of indicators			
					Name and department	Telephone	Fax	E-mail
Antigua and Barbuda	No							
Argentina	No							
Aruba	No							
Bahamas	No							
Belize	No							
Bolivia	Yes	Population Policy, Research and Analysis Unit (UPPIA)	None	No	Sandra Garfias Fomar UPPIA	330412	330412	upp@caoba.entelnet.bo
Colombia	No							
Costa Rica	No							
Cuba	No							
Ecuador	No							
El Salvador	No							
Guatemala	No							
Haiti	Yes	Secretary of State for Population (SEP)	None	No	Emmanuel Charles, Direction de la Population et du Développement Humain	509 2567846 2567848	256-6506	emmacharles1@yahoo.com
Honduras	No							
Mexico*	No							
Nicaragua	No							
Panama	No							
Paraguay	No							
Peru	Yes	To be defined	None	No	To be defined			

* It was reported that CONAPO is currently completing a system of indicators for the period 1995-2000.

Questions 6 to 8
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INDICATORS

Country	6.			Name of most comprehensive and up-to-date system of indicators	7. Department responsible for the system	8.	
	Is there a system of sociodemographic indicators?					The system of indicators is updated:	
	No	Just 1	More than 1			Every ... years	As new information becomes available
Antigua and Barbuda		X			Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning		X
Argentina			X	Sistema Integrado de Indicadores Sociodemográficos (SESD)	Sectoral Statistics Office, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) Central Bureau of Statistics	Every 3 years	
Aruba		X				Annually	
Bahamas	X						
Belize		X		Social Indicators of Belize	Central Statistical Office		X
Bolivia			X	Sistema Indicadores Sociales	SISAP, National Statistical Office, Population Policy, Research and Analysis Unit (UPPIA)		X
Colombia		X		Sistema de Indicadores Sociodemográficos para Colombia (SISD)	Division of Indicators and Social Spending Guidance, National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)		X
Costa Rica			X	Sistemas de Indicadores sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN)		X
Cuba			X	Sistema de Información Estadística Nacional (SIEN), Sistema de Encuestas de Hogares	National Statistical Office	Annually	X
Ecuador			X	INFOPLAN SIISE	National Planning Office (ODEPLAN)		X
El Salvador	X				Technical Secretariat of the Social Front		
Guatemala	X						
Haiti			X	EMMUS	Haitian Children's Institute	Every 5 years	
Honduras	X						
Mexico	X						
Nicaragua			X	Sistema de Información de Estadísticas Educativas	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport	Annually	
Panama			X	Indicadores Sociales	Department of Statistics and Censuses, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	Annually	
Paraguay		X		Sistema de Indicadores Socioeconómicos y Demográficos	United Nations System and Department of Surveys, Statistics and Censuses		X
Peru			X	Indicadores para el Seguimiento de los Ejes Estratégicos de los Acuerdos de la CIPD, El Cairo 1994	Ministry for Women's Affairs and Human Development (PROMUDEH)		X

Questions 9 to 11
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INDICATORS

Country	9.			10.	11.				
	Title and latest year of publication on this system of indicators			Is the information from this system disseminated via a web page? (please supply address)	The users of this system are*:				
	Title	Year	None		The department that produces it	GOs	GOs and NGOs	Freely distributed	Other users
Antigua and Barbuda			X	No			X		
Argentina	Situación y Evolución Social, Síntesis No. 4	1999		No				X	
Aruba	Statistical Yearbook	1999		No			X		X
Bahamas									
Belize	Social Indicators of Belice	1996		No				X	
Bolivia			X	No	X	X	X	X	X
Colombia	Coyuntura Económica e Indicadores Sociales. Boletín SISD No. 27	2000		www.dnp.gov.co				X	
Costa Rica	Principales indicadores de Costa Rica	1998		www.mideplan.go.cr			X	X	X
Cuba	Sistema de Información Estadística Nacional (SIEN)	2000		www.cubagob.cu			X	X	X
Ecuador	INFOPLNA CDRoom SIISE CDRoom	2000		www.odeplan.gov.ec www.infoplan.gov				X	
El Salvador									
Guatemala									
Haiti	Enquête Morbidité, Mortalité, Utilisation des Services	1994-95		NO			X		
Honduras									
Mexico									
Nicaragua	Estadísticas de la Educación en Nicaragua	1998		www.msd.gob.ni			X	X	
Panama	Estadística Panameña, Indicadores Sociales	1995-97		www.contraloria.gob.pa				X	
Paraguay	Sistema de Indicadores Socioeconómicos y Demográficos	1999		www.dgeec.gov.py				X	
Peru			X		X				

* GOs; Government offices; NGOs: non-governmental organizations.

THE SYSTEM OF INDICATORS IDENTIFIED AS BEING MOST COMPREHENSIVE COVERED EACH OF THE ITEMS MARKED

Indicators on:	Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina	Aruba	Bahamas	Belize	Bolivia	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua*	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Total number of X
1. Population																				
Population growth	X	X	X	X ^e	X	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	X	X	14
Mortality indicators	X	X	X	X ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	16
Fertility indicators	X	X	X	X ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	16
Spatial distribution of the population	X	X	X	X ^d	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	15
Characteristics of urban areas	X	X			X	X	X		X		X		X			X	X		X	11
Population structure by sex and age	X	X	X	X ^e	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	15
Structure and composition of households	X	X	X	X ^d	X			X	X		X		X				X	X	X	12
2. Education																				
Coverage of education	X	X	X	X ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	16
Quality of education	X	X		X ^c	X			X	X		X					X	X	X	X	11
3. Socioeconomic status																				
Employment and unemployment	X	X	X	X ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	16
Economic conditions of households		X	X	X ^c	X	X	X	X	X		X		X				X	X	X	13
Socioeconomic conditions of the elderly		X	X	X ^d	X	X	X ^f		X	X	X								X	10
Socioeconomic conditions of children		X	X				X	X	X									X	X	7
4. Health and reproductive rights																				
Child health	X	X ^a			X	X	X ^g	X	X		X		X					X	X	11
Health of the elderly		X ^a					X ^g	X	X		X							X	X	7
Reproductive health	X	X ^b			X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	13
Family planning	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X		X	X	12
Sexually transmitted diseases	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X					X	X	12
Main causes of death by age	X	X		X ^c	X		X	X	X		X						X		X	10
Reproductive rights							X	X	X		X		X						X	6
5. Special population groups																				
Status of indigenous populations		X								X						X	X		X	5
Status of adolescents	X	X	X	X ^d	X	X	X	X	X							X			X	11
Status of migrants		X	X	X ^d					X		X								X	6
6. Housing and environment																				
Housing	X	X	X	X ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	15
Environment					X			X	X	X			X						X	6
Total subjects in each country	17	22	16	15	20	16	20	21	24	8	21	0	16	0	0	13	15	17	25	286

(a) Includes mortality indicators. (b) Includes indicators on maternal mortality. (c) Data updated annually. (d) Data updated every 10 years (census). (e) Available annually (projections derived from census). (f) Head of household. (g) Comprises mainly healthy life years, outpatient consultations, hospital discharges, deaths by cause and mortality rates. * For Nicaragua, the responses referring to the system of sociodemographic indicators were merged with those referring to the system of educational indicators, in order to make the information comparable to the other countries.

MOST COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INDICATORS DISAGGREGATED BY SEX

Indicators on:	Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina	Aruba	Bahamas	Belize	Bolivia	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua*	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Total number of X	
1. Population																					
Population growth	X	X	X	X d	X		X	X	X		X						X	X	X	12	
Mortality indicators	X	X		X b	X		X	X	X		X		X				X	X	X	12	
Fertility indicators			X	X b	X			X	X										X	6	
Spatial distribution of the population	X	X		X c	X		X	X	X		X					X	X		X	12	
Characteristics of urban areas	X				X	X			X								X			5	
Population structure by sex and age	X	X	X	X d	X	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	X	X	15	
Structure and composition of households	X	X a			X			X	X								X		X	7	
2. Education																					
Coverage of education	X	X	X	X b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	16	
Quality of education	X	X		X b	X			X	X		X					X			X	9	
3. Socioeconomic status																					
Employment and unemployment	X	X		X b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	14	
Economic conditions of households		X		X b	X	X		X	X	X							X		X	9	
Socioeconomic conditions of the elderly		X		X c	X	X		X	X		X								X	8	
Socioeconomic conditions of children		X					X	X	X										X	5	
4. Health and reproductive rights																					
Child health		X			X		X	X	X		X								X	7	
Health of the elderly		X					X	X	X										X	5	
Reproductive health					X	X	X	X	X									X	X	7	
Family planning	X				X	X	X	X	X										X	7	
Sexually transmitted diseases		X			X	X		X	X		X								X	7	
Main causes of death by age	X	X		X b	X		X	X	X		X						X		X	10	
Reproductive rights							X		X				X						X	4	
5. Special population groups																					
Status of indigenous populations																X	X			2	
Status of adolescents		X	X	X c	X	X		X	X							X			X	9	
Status of migrants			X	X c					X		X								X	5	
6. Housing and environment																					
Housing					X	X		X	X										X	5	
Environment								X	X											2	
Total subjects in each country	11	16	6	13	19	11	14	20	24	3	12	0	6	0	0	6	11	6	22	200	

(a) Indicators presented by sex of head of household. (b) Data updated annually. (c) Data updated every 10 years (census). (d) Available annually (projections derived from census).

* For Nicaragua, the responses referring to the system of sociodemographic indicators were merged with those referring to the system of educational indicators, in order to make the information comparable to the other countries.

MOST COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INDICATORS DISAGGREGATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OR REGION

Indicators on:	Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina	Aruba	Bahamas	Belize	Bolivia	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua*	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Total number of X
1. Population																				
Population growth	X	X		X d	X	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	X	X	13
Mortality indicators	X	X		X b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	13
Fertility indicators		X		X b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	13
Spatial distribution of the population		X		X c	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X		X	12
Characteristics of urban areas	X	X			X	X			X		X					X	X		X	9
Population structure by sex and age	X	X		X d	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	14
Structure and composition of households	X	X			X				X		X						X		X	7
2. Education																				
Coverage of education		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	12
Quality of education	X	X			X			X	X		X		X			X			X	9
3. Socioeconomic status																				
Employment and unemployment	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	X	11
Economic conditions of households		X a			X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X		X	10
Socioeconomic conditions of the elderly		X			X	X	X		X		X								X	7
Socioeconomic conditions of children		X						X	X										X	4
4. Health and reproductive rights																				
Child health		X			X	X		X	X		X								X	7
Health of the older adult		X						X	X		X								X	5
Reproductive health					X	X	X		X									X	X	6
Family planning					X	X	X		X		X								X	6
Sexually transmitted diseases		X			X	X	X	X	X		X								X	8
Main causes of death by age	X	X			X		X	X	X		X						X		X	9
Reproductive rights							X		X										X	3
5. Special population groups																				
Status of indigenous populations						X				X						X	X		X	5
Status of adolescents		X		X c	X	X		X	X							X			X	8
Status of migrants				X c					X										X	3
6. Housing and environment																				
Housing		X			X	X	X		X	X							X		X	8
Environment					X				X		X								X	5
Total subjects in each country	8	19	0	7	20	17	15	14	24	8	18	0	4	0	0	8	13	7	25	207

(a) By conglomerations. (b) Data updated annually. (c) Data updated every 10 years (census). (d) Available annually (projections derived from census).

*For Nicaragua, the responses referring to the system of sociodemographic indicators were merged with those referring to the system of educational indicators, in order to make the information comparable to the other countries.

MOST COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INDICATORS DISAGGREGATED BY URBAN AND RURAL AREA

Indicators on:	Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina	Aruba	Bahamas	Belize	Bolivia	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua*	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Total number of X
1. Population																				
Population growth		X			X	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	X	X	11
Mortality indicators					X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	11
Fertility indicators		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	11
Spatial distribution of the population		X			X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X		X	10
Characteristics of urban areas		X			X	X		X	X		X						X	X	X	7
Population structure by sex and age		X			X	X		X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	11
Structure and composition of households		X			X			X	X		X		X				X		X	8
2. Education																				
Coverage of education		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	12
Quality of education		X			X			X	X		X		X			X			X	8
3. Socioeconomic status																				
Employment and unemployment	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	13
Economic conditions of households					X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X	10
Socioeconomic conditions of the elderly		X			X	X			X		X								X	6
Socioeconomic conditions of children		X						X	X										X	4
4. Health and reproductive rights																				
Child health		X			X	X		X			X								X	6
Health of the elderly		X						X	X		X								X	5
Reproductive health					X	X	X	X	X		X							X	X	8
Family planning					X	X	X	X	X		X								X	7
Sexually transmitted diseases					X	X		X	X		X								X	6
Main causes of death by age					X			X	X		X								X	5
Reproductive rights																			X	1
5. Special population groups																				
Status of indigenous populations										X						X			X	3
Status of adolescents		X			X	X		X	X							X			X	7
Status of migrants									X										X	2
6. Housing and environment																				
Housing	X	X			X	X		X	X	X							X		X	9
Environment					X			X		X			X						X	5
Total subjects in each country	2	15	0	0	20	15	8	20	21	8	18	0	10	0	0	7	10	7	25	186

* For Nicaragua, the responses referring to the system of sociodemographic indicators were merged with those referring to the system of educational indicators, in order to make the information comparable to the other countries.

ARE THERE ANY OTHER SYSTEMS REFERRING TO THE ITEMS LISTED IN THE TABLE ABOVE AND WHICH ARE DISSEMINATED?

Country	Are there other systems?	Area concerned	Department responsible	Publication/Internet address
Antigua and Barbuda	No			
Argentina	Yes	Coverage, resources and quality, information. Programme of Health Statistics and Vital Statistics	Federal Network of Information on Education (REDIFED), Ministry of Education Ministry of Health	www.dredfied.mcy.e.gov.ar www.msalud.gov.ar
Aruba	No			
Bahamas	No			
Belize	Yes	Education	Ministry of Education	Education Digest
Bolivia	Yes	Population Health	National Statistical Office (INE) National System of Information on Health (SNIS), Ministry of Health and Social Prevision	www.ine.gov.bo www.sns.gov.bo
Colombia	Yes	Population and health Employment Housing Education	Association for Family Welfare (PROFAMILIA) National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) Ministry of Development Ministry of Education	Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud Boletín Trimestral de Empleo Desarrollo Urbano en Cifras Boletín de Estadísticas Educativas
Costa Rica	Yes	Health Population Population and health	Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS), Ministry of Health National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) University of Costa Rica	
Cuba	Yes	Health Education Environment	Ministry of Public Health Ministry of Education Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment	Anuarios, estudios, investigaciones y otros Informes, boletines y otros Informes, boletines y otros
Ecuador	Yes	Population and development	Centre for Studies on Population and Responsible Parenthood (CEPAR)	www.cepar.org / ENDEMAIN
El Salvador	No			
Guatemala	No			
Haiti	Yes	Education Spatial distribution, population growth	Ministry of Education Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Sciences (IHSI)	Annuaire Statistique Haiti en Chiffres
Honduras	No			
Mexico	No			
Nicaragua	Yes	Reproductive health, maternal mortality National System of Vital Statistics	Ministry of Health Ministry of Health	Weekly bulletins
Panama	Yes	Health, reproductive health and reproductive rights Education Social indicators	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	Situación de la salud en el país Anuario estadísticas educación www.mhyt.gob.pa
Paraguay	Yes	Poverty, employment, sanitation, education	Department of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC)	www.dgeec.gov.py
Peru	Yes	Health Childhood and adolescence Employment and unemployment Environment	Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) UNICEF Ministry of Labour National Institute of Environmental Protection for Health	www.per.ops-oms.org Publications Publications Publications

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR FURTHERING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Country	14. 15. 16. 17.				
	Population policy in place before 1994?	Title of official document describing this policy	Agency responsible for furthering or coordinating this population policy	Date on which agency created	Modifications to structure or functions of agency (Please specify)
Antigua and Barbuda	No				
Argentina	No				
Aruba	No				
Bahamas	No				
Belize	No				
Bolivia	Yes	Declaración de Principios sobre Población en Desarrollo Sostenible	Population Policy, Research and Analysis Unit (UPPIA)/UNFPA	1979	Yes, change of rank and reporting line.
Colombia	No				
Costa Rica	No				
Cuba	No				
Ecuador	Yes	Política de Población de la República del Ecuador	National Development Council (CONADE) then the National Planning Office (ODEPLAN)	CONADE in 1979 and ODEPLAN in 1998	Yes, CONADE was dismantled and ODEPLAN created
El Salvador	Yes	Política Nacional de Población de El Salvador	Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Economic and Social Development (MIPLAN)		Yes, MIPLAN was dismantled in 1995
Guatemala	No				
Haiti	No				
Honduras	No				
Mexico	Yes	Programa Nacional de Población	National Population Council	March 1974	No
Nicaragua	No				
Panama	No				
Paraguay	No				
Peru	Yes	Ley de Política Nacional de Población	Ministry for Women's Affairs and Human Development through its Human Development Office	October 1996	No

Questions 18 to 20

**INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR FURTHERING THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

Country	18.	19.	20.
	Is there a coordination unit or mechanism to further the targets of the ICPD Programme of Action?	On what date was this unit or mechanism established?	Does this unit or mechanism directly implement specific programmes?
Antigua and Barbuda	No		
Argentina	No		
Aruba	No		
Bahamas	No		
Belize	Yes	April 1995	Yes, studies on migration and projections
Bolivia	Yes	1998	No
Colombia	Yes	1993	No
Costa Rica	Yes	October 1999	No
Cuba	Yes	1974	No
Ecuador	No		
El Salvador	No		
Guatemala	No		
Haiti	No		
Honduras	No		
Mexico	Yes	February 1995	No
Nicaragua	Yes	July 1997	Yes, Plan of Action of the National Population Policy
Panama	Yes	November 1997	No
Paraguay	Yes	March 2000	No
Peru	Yes	August 1997	No

Questions 21 to 23

**INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR FURTHERING THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

Country	21.		22.	23.
	Bodies participating in this unit or mechanism		Body or agency that convenes and presides over the meetings of this unit or mechanism	Document that explicitly lists the functions of the commission
	Body or department	GA/NGO/CS/PR		
Antigua and Barbuda				
Argentina				
Aruba				
Bahamas				
Belize	Central Statistical Office Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Belize Family Life Foundation National Organisation for the Prevention of Child Abuse Immigration Department	GA GA GA NGO NGO GA	Ministry of Human Development	No
Bolivia	UPPIA, INE, Health, Gender CIEPP, an institution representing several NGOs Organization for International Cooperation	GA NGO NGO	UPPIA	No
Colombia	UNFPA National Planning Department Ministry of the Environment Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Ministry of External Relations National Administrative Statistical Department Association for Family Welfare (PROFAMILIA) Corporación Centro Regional de Población	IO GA GA GA GA GA GA NGO NGO	Ministry of the Environment	No
Costa Rica	Ministry of Health Ministry of Culture INAMU Defensoría de los Habitantes AMES Agenda Política de las Mujeres Fundación Arias COF UNFPA	GA GA GA State NGO NGO NGO NGO IO	Ministry of Health	Bases para la conformación de la Mesa Tripartita
Cuba	Ministry of Foreign Investment Ministry of Public Health Ministry of Education National Statistical Office-CEPDE Institute of Physical Planning University of Havana National People's Assembly (Parliament) Federation of Cuban Women Other agencies depending on issues on the agenda	GA GA GA GA GA CS CS NGO	Ministry of Foreign Investment and Economic Cooperation	No
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Guatemala				
Haiti				
Honduras				

Questions 21 to 23

**INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR FURTHERING THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTINO**
(continued)

Country	21.		22.	23.
	Bodies participating in this unit or mechanism		Body or agency that convenes and presides over the meetings of this unit or mechanism	Document that explicitly lists the functions of the commission
	Body or department	GA/NGO/CS/PR		
Mexico	Secretariat of Health Mexican Social Security Institute Mexican Social Security Institute-Solidarity Programme Social Security and Social Service Institute for State Workers National System for Integral Family Development Ministry of Defence. Military Sanitation Department Naval Secretariat. Naval Sanitation Department Petróleos Mexicanos. Medical Services. General Secretariat of the National Population Council National Institute of Indigenous Affairs Secretariat of Public Education National Women's Programme Mexican Gynaecology and Obstetrics Federation Mexican Family Planning Foundation Mexican Foundation of Private Health and Community Development Associations Adolescent Guidance Centre Risk-Free Motherhood Committee Choice in Reproduction Information Group Catholics for the Right to Decide	GA GA GA GA GA GA GA GA GA GA CS NGO NGO NGO CS NGO NGO	Secretariat of Health	Acta Constitutiva del Grupo Interinstitucional de Salud Reproductiva
Nicaragua	Office of the First Lady of the Republic/Coordinator Ministry of Health Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport Ministry of the Family Department of Social Welfare Technical Secretariat of the President's Office National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) National Institute for Territorial Studies Nicaraguan Women's Institute National Commission for Child and Adolescent Welfare	GA GA GA GA GA GA GA GA GA	First Lady of the Republic	Presidential Decree No. 42-97 creating the National Population Commission, published international he the Official gazette "La gaceta" and annex 2 to the document published in the National Population Policy
Panama	Ministries of the Social Cabinet Other institutions of the social sector	GA	Technical Secretariat of the Social Cabinet	Technical Committee on Population Affairs, Executive Decree No. 48 of 18 November 1997.

Questions 21 to 23

**INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR FURTHERING THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTINO**
(concluded)

Country	21.		22.	23.
	Bodies participating in this unit or mechanism		Body or agency that convenes and presides over the meetings of this unit or mechanism	Document that explicitly lists the functions of the commission
	Body or department	GA/NGO/CS/PR		
Paraguay	Department of Women's Affairs Ministry of Public Health Ministry of Education Office of the Under-Secretary for Youth Technical Secretariat of Planning Department of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC) Coordinadora de Mujeres de Paraguay Paraguayan Centre for Population Studies (CEPEP) CECTEC Universidad Nacional de Asunción Universidad Nacional del Este UNFPA PAHO USAID UNICEF UNDP	GA GA GA GA GA NGO/U NGO/U NGO/U NGO/U NGO/U CA CA CA CA CA	A rotating secretariat currently comprising UNFPA, Department of Women's Affairs and Coordinadora de Mujeres de Paraguay	Roles y funciones de la Mesa Tripartita de Seguimiento de la CIPD
Peru	Ministry for Women's Affairs and Human Development (PROMUDEH) Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Relations Executive Secretariat for International Technical Cooperation (SECTI) National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) Redess Jóvenes Manuela Ramos Movement INAPPARES APROPO Flora Tristan Women's Centre Universidad Nacional Mayor San Marcos Universidad Cayetano Hedredia UNFPA USAID Other NGOs	GA GA GA GA GA NGO NGO PR NGO NGO GA PR IA IA NGO	Secretariat of the MTS	No

* GA = government agency. NGO = non-governmental organization. CS = civil society organization. PR = private organization. IA = international agency. CA = cooperation agency. U = university.

Annex 3: Selected information from other inquiries

Inquiry on Country-Level Experiences since ICPD 1994

This Inquiry was conducted by UNFPA in June 1998, in order to compile information about operational dimensions, in particular progress, constraints and key future actions, in the area of population *since ICPD 1994*. Of all the information collected by the Inquiry,⁷ this study selected six variables that were considered to most directly concern mechanisms of follow-up to the PA, the existence of policies and programmes and efforts to implement measures to further gender equity, health and reproductive rights, which were central elements of ICPD 1994. The variables selected were:

icpdmoni: mechanisms for monitoring and measuring progress

- 1 = ICPD objectives integrated into national strategy
- 2 = objectives integrated into national strategy, but no mechanism in place for monitoring
- 3 = objectives integrated into national strategy and mechanism in place for monitoring

Note: UNFPA coded this and other variables with an extra decimal figure to indicate the degree of implementation or progress (classified according to the “Likert scale”), which is not analysed here as it is a more subjective aspect and not essential to the objectives pursued in this work.

genpol: gender policy (women’s rights and empowerment of women)

- 1 = no new measures taken
- 2 = new measures taken

rhpol: policy on reproductive rights

- 1 = reproductive rights not explicitly recognized
- 2 = some aspects of reproductive rights recognized, but no new measures taken
- 3 = new measures taken

access: universal access to reproductive health care services

- 1 = level of access already adequate
- 2 = level of access not adequate, but no new measures taken
- 3 = new measures taken

expand: addition of new reproductive health components/programmes

- 1 = all the components/programmes already exist
- 2 = not all the components exist, but no new ones added
- 3 = new components added

phc: integration of reproductive health care services into primary health care

- 1 = reproductive health care services already fully integrated
- 2 = reproductive health care services not fully integrated, but no new measures taken
- 3 = new measures taken

⁷ See UNFPA (1998) for full documentation of the survey and the corresponding data base.

Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, March 1998

The United Nations Population Division has been conducting governmental surveys on population and development since 1963. Together with other sources, these have been used to create the Population Division's Population Policy Data Bank. The Eighth Inquiry, which was conducted in March 1998, reviewed national population policies and compiled data for the five-yearly review and appraisal of the ICPD 1994 Programme of Action conducted by the Secretariat of the United Nations. At least part of the information collected was considered to be useful for the present analysis. Like the UNFPA survey, just a few of the multiple indicators available in the database were selected (see United Nations, Population Division, 1998). The variables selected were:

V012: intervention to alter population growth rate

- 3 = no intervention
- 7 = intervention to raise growth rate
- 8 = intervention to maintain growth rate
- 9 = intervention to lower growth rate

V032: intervention to modify fertility rate

- 3 = no intervention
- 26 = intervention to raise fertility rate
- 27 = intervention to maintain fertility rate
- 28 = intervention to lower fertility rate

V034: policy on contraceptive access

- 15 = direct support
- 16 = indirect support
- 17 = no support
- 28 = policy of restriction

V036: policies and programmes on adolescent fertility

- 1 = no response
- 2 = policies/programmes exist
- 3 = no policies/programmes

V113: n = annual rate of population growth, 1995-2000, as a percentage

V114: GFR = overall fertility rate (number of children per woman)*

V116: e_0 life expectancy at birth (number of years)*

*An entry of "99999" signifies not available.



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- 2 América Latina y el Caribe: crecimiento económico sostenido, población y desarrollo, Luis Rivadeneira, (LC/L.1240-P), Sales No.: S.99.II.G.30 (US\$ 10.00), 1999. [www](#)
- 3 Migración internacional de jóvenes latinoamericanos y caribeños: protagonismo y vulnerabilidad, Jorge Martínez Pizarro, (LC/L.1407-P), Sales No.: S.00.II.G.75 (US\$ 10.00), 2000. [www](#)
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