

CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

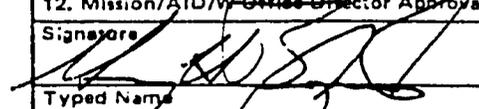
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1. PROJECT TITLE Institute for Population and Development Studies (IEPD)			2. PROJECT NUMBER 517-0161	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/DR		
			4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) <u>517-85-04</u>			
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION			
5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>82</u> B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>85</u> C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>85</u>			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING A. Total \$ <u>407,000.</u> B. U.S. \$ <u>407,000.</u>		7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION From (month/yr.) <u>March 1982</u> To (month/yr.) <u>September, 1984</u> Date of Evaluation Review <u>November 15, 1984</u>	

B. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., alrgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
<p>The attached project evaluation report represents a comprehensive assessment of the Institute for Population and Development Studies (IEPD). The report verifies IEPD's significant progress in the effort to create awareness among Dominican public and private sectors opinion leaders of the relationships between population variables and development objectives.</p> <p>The evaluation produced twenty recommendations for strengthening the functions of IEPD. These have been delineated into three action areas: staffing, communication, and funding. Most of the recommendations have already been implemented by IEPD. A complete listing of recommendations begins on page 13 of the evaluation report.</p> <p>USAID/DR is currently assisting Profamilia and IEPD to develop an action plan to resolve the remaining issues which follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanding the duties and responsibilities of the senior social scientist and an economist. 2. Formalizing a dissemination strategy, and developing a new information/communication plan. 3. Developing a plan to insure funding for future IEPD activities. 	<p>IEPD/Profamilia Directors</p> <p>IEPD/Profamilia Directors</p> <p>IEPD/Profamilia Directors</p>	<p>June 30, 1985</p> <p>June 30, 1985</p> <p>June 30, 1985</p>

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Staffing</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T <input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or <input type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project
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11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles) John H. Thomas, Project Officer, HPO Lee R. Hougen, HPO, USAID/DR Nelson Ramirez, Director, IEPD Magaly Caram de Alvarez, Director, PROFAMILIA	12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval Signature:  Typed Name: Henry H. Bassford Date: <u>June 12, 1985</u>
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FINAL REPORT

EVALUATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (IEPD)

OPG No. 517-0161

SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
AUGUST 18 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1984

SUBMITTED TO USAID/DR

OCTOBER 1, 1984

EVALUATION TEAM

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INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The objective of this evaluation is to provide USAID/DR with a written assessment of the current design, implementation, outcomes, and cost-effectiveness of the Institute for Population and Development Studies (IEPD).

The IEPD was established in March 1982 under a three-year Operations Program Grant (OPG) No. 517-0161 from the U.S. Agency for International Development/Dominican Republic (USAID/DR) to the Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia, Inc. (PROFAMILIA), a private family planning organization affiliated with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). The total amount of funds granted for operation of IEPD was US\$407,00, covering the period from March 1982 through February 1985. (The termination date for the grant has subsequently been extended to August 31, 1985.)

The original project plan called for a formal evaluation of the Institute's activities during its second year of operation by an external team organized by USAID's LAC Regional Office (Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia, 1981: 26-27). The team, consisting of John M. Paxman (Coordinator), Leonel Valdivia, and Michael Micklin conducted the evaluation in Santo Domingo during the period 18 August - 1 September 1984.

In completing this task, the team interviewed a variety of people connected in one way or another with the Institute

and its activities, including IEPD and PROFAMILIA staff, representatives of D.R. government agencies, educational institutions, private organizations, parliamentarians, news media personnel, and USAID/DR staff. In addition, the team reviewed the Institute's publications, correspondence, internal working documents, and financial/administrative records. This report is a composite evaluation of the IEPD's performance to date, as well as its future, based upon these sources of information.

Specifically, this evaluation addresses four aspects of the IEPD project:

1. Project Design: Are the Institute's research activities directed toward the principal population and development issues facing the Dominican Republic? Have the appropriate audiences been targeted for dissemination of the results of this research? Are the project's objectives realistic within the Dominican context? Has proper consideration been given to follow-up activities and feedback mechanisms?

2. Project Implementation: Are the resources being used efficiently and effectively? Is the research conceptually sound and methodologically rigorous? Have the results been interpreted correctly and completely? Are the printed materials that have been produced appropriate for the intended audiences, and are they being distributed effectively? Are other forms of dissemination being used to full advantage? Are follow-up activities and feedback

mechanisms having the intended effects? Are unanticipated problems being dealt with effectively? Has the organizational arrangement between the IEPD and PROFAMILIA been optimal for achieving the objectives of the project? Is PROFAMILIA fulfilling its responsibilities to IEPD and vice versa?

3. Project Outcomes: Are reactions by the audiences reached favorable? Is the work of the Institute contributing to an improved understanding and awareness of population and development issues? Do the Institute's research and dissemination activities suggest new approaches or additional issues to be investigated? Are the results offered by the Institute being used by the agencies responsible for the formulation of population/development policies and programs? Is the IEPD developing a favorable reputation in the scientific and policy making communities? Has the Institute progressed toward financial independence? Have there been any unintended side-effects of the Institute's work or mode of operation?

4. Cost-Effectiveness: Are the expenditures of the Institute reasonable and justifiable? Has the project been carried out on schedule and within the allotted budget? Have the necessary staff and variety of consultants been available?

This evaluation report is organized as follows:

Chapter I presents the team's conclusions and recommendations.

Chapters II and III are largely descriptive. Chapter II describes the evaluation process followed by the team. It includes an explanation of the intended objectives of the evaluation, the composition of the evaluation team, the procedures followed in collecting the necessary information, the response generated among the interviewees contacted, the methodologies used for analyzing and interpreting the information acquired, the products produced and their dissemination.

Chapter III provides the necessary background information regarding the creation of IEPD, its objectives and organizational structures, a description of the research and dissemination program, and a statement of the intended policy consequences of the Institute's activities.

Finally, Chapter IV is analytical. It presents a detailed discussion of the observations and findings of the evaluation. It examines the objectives of the Institute, the adequacy of the resources available, the organizational structure and its relation to other organizations, the project design, implementation and outcomes, and issues related to cost-effectiveness. In addition, several Appendices that provide additional descriptive material are attached.

The evaluation team offers its sincere thanks to the many individuals and organizations whose cooperation and assistance facilitated their work. In particular we extend our appreciation to the staffs of PROFAMILIA and the Institute, who responded to all of our requests, some of

them no doubt inconvenient, with efficiency and equanimity, as well as various staff members of USAID/DR. In particular we would thank Magaly Caram, for her openness, Nelson Ramirez, for his patience, Manuel Quiterio Cedeno, for his assistance in gaining rapid access to leaders at the highest levels within the D.R., Santiago Hirujo, for the time spent preparing many of the detailed Appendices, John Thomas, for his attentive assistance and comfortable manner, and Manuel Ortega, for his insights into the connection between research findings and decisionmaking in the D.R. In addition we would wish to thank Mercedes Ibrau (PROFAMILIA) and Yvelisse Mortalvo (IEPD), who spent many hours doing the legwork necessary to arrange our many interviews, and Diana Baez (USAID/DR), who saw to it that we were efficiently transported to those.

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*Denotes that materials are in Spanish.

I. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

Design

1. The original proposal, viewed rigorously yet evenhandedly, was deficient in some respects, adequately framed in others, and truly insightful in others. Taking the positive features first, the proposal accurately identified a serious gap in the Dominican Republic (D.R.) population planning and policymaking process. Historically, little attention had been given to the relevance of demographic conditions and trends.

2. We believe that the decision to locate the Institute in the private sector was justified, perhaps visionary. The near-unanimous opinion of people interviewed during the course of the evaluation was that the Institute's objectives could best be achieved by a private sector organization, unencumbered by the political entanglements and constraints that accompany work in the public sector.

3. Most of the design deficiencies identified result from the terseness of the proposal compared against its ambitiousness. It lacks a carefully formulated research and dissemination design. The ideas presented for the Institute's activities are much too general and the original proposal shows little recognition of the many problems that might have to be overcome, e.g., insufficient and inadequate data. Some of these difficulties were remedied as the group

began to elaborate its work, but there remains a considerable disparity between the ambitious work plan proposed and the availability of human resources necessary to complete it.

4. There is nothing inherently wrong with ambition, but the size of the task and the time limits set seem to ignore the fact that this work agenda would have to be a long-term venture. Ultimately, these after-the-fact comments on the oversights in planning and design may be useful in helping the IEPD prepare its next round of proposals. In any event, the proposal was sufficient to capture the attention, if not the imagination, of USAID/DR. Financial support was made available, and this evaluation concentrates on the work that has been accomplished.

Reputation

5. The available evidence suggests that the IEPD is filling an important niche in the environment that controls the population and development agenda of the Dominican Republic. It has achieved a reputation for reasonably solid work. A good portion of the reputation is owed to the nature and quality of the work that it has produced. Some of the reputation achieved by IEPD results from the stature of the IEPD Director as a researcher/technician with close ties to the academic, government and private sectors; another portion probably derives from IEPD's affiliation with PROFAMILIA. In short, the Institute is viewed, its work is respected as authoritative, and its help is sought on population and development issues.

Institutional Setting and Development

6. The relationship with PROFAMILIA is unique in the population planning and policy field. It has its advantages and disadvantages. For the most part the relationship is symbiotic, mutually beneficial for both. The original design did not anticipate the types of demands that would be placed on PROFAMILIA by its commitment to provide administrative and logistic support to IEPD, not to mention shouldering most of the initial burden of dissemination. But that was the bargain struck. Experience has made both institutions wiser, and numerous changes have been made in the division of labor.

7. The organizational structure of IEPD has changed over the two-year experience (see paragraphs 14 and 16). We applaud the "learning process" that has been in evidence in these changes. They show a tendency toward imaginative problem-solving. This is as uncommon as it is welcome. The original proposal, both from PROFAMILIA's and USAID's point of view, has been treated as anything but a straight jacket. IEPD has been able to reprogram, within the confines of the budget, its resources in response to the conditions and problems it has encountered. The hiring of two communication specialists is an apt example of this. This flexibility is admirable and demonstrates the responsive initiative that is necessary to make this type of project successful.

Implementation

8. Some of this ability to reprogram was acquired from the fact that the implementation phase of the project is substantially behind schedule. (IEPD estimates that an additional two years will be required to complete work originally intended to be finished in early 1985.) On the whole, we feel that the explanations for these delays are reasonable, if not entirely exculpatory. The original work plan was overly optimistic. We feel there are, however, ways to speed up the work, particularly relating to data processing and publishing.

9. To date the Institute's research activities have produced three sector analyses: labor force, nutrition and housing. These are noteworthy. The publication and dissemination program has produced the following: publication of three sector technical reports and accompanying executive summaries, five issues of the IEPD bulletin (3 of which synthesize the sector studies), about 200 of newspaper articles and news items, most of which accompany the publication of the technical reports, and two slide-tape audio-visual presentations. Its training activities include one weekend seminar for journalists and one one-day seminar for leadership of the main opposition political party.

Quality of Research

10. We feel that the studies conducted so far are among the best being done in Latin America. By all opinions in the D.R. the Institute's work is "more than adequate."

Still, there is room for improvement. Some questions have been raised about the soundness of some of the analyses that have been done. The first work, Poblacion y Mano de Obra en la Republica Dominicana, is an example. Though it was well-received by the press and provoked much commentary, even debate, it evidenced several flaws. (These are detailed in the text below.) Again, we take comfort in knowing that the learning process is being employed and that the Institute's management and staff have improved the quality of subsequent analyses.

11. Two weaknesses were noted in IEPD's earliest work. First, while the demographic component was strong, as one would expect, the complementary social and economic analyses suffered in comparison. This is part of an on-going debate in the D.R. over which should prevail, and to be fair the IEPD was established to strengthen the demographic component. Nevertheless, this tends to undermine the overall substantive goal of the project--to explore, in an understandable yet rigorous way, the relationship between demographic variables and the socioeconomic components of the development process, with the hope of eventually influencing planning and policy-making. Second, the analyses have at times had to rest on data that are outdated or partial, some from the 1970 census. This is not so much a criticism as a fact. The data thought to be available from the 1981 census have yet to become available. The Institute has faced this problem and has carefully assessed the reliability of the data it has used. Yet, if

the work products of the Institute can be dismissed out of hand because they are methodologically weak or superficial or based on poor data, nothing is gained. There are ways to remedy this, some the IEPD, to its credit, has already adapted or is already exploring. One example is seen in the use of technical consultants who have been used at all stages to bolster the socioeconomic components of the studies as well as to pass judgment on the reliability of the data.

Interagency Collaboration

12. Something must be said about IEPD's relationships with other organizations, governmental and private alike. Aside from the visible publications, this may be the Institute's most significant contribution. (See Appendix E for the way this is done.) IEPD has reached out to groups like ONE, ONAPLAN, CONAPOFA, the Ministries of Agriculture and Labor, and COENER. (For a list of most of the acronyms used in this report see Appendix O, p. A-55.) It has developed through work, assistance and collegiality, and a concerted, team effort to apply analytical knowledge to development planning and policymaking. It has promoted a level of active collaboration that is praiseworthy. This can only hasten the arrival of the sensitivities this project is intended to promote. One of the unanticipated side-effects of this interaction is that it has served to speed the processing and analysis of data that was "lost in the memories of the computers," as one of the interviewees called it.

13. Several promising developments demonstrate IEPD's involvement as well as the potential impact of its work. These include the establishment of the Parliamentary Population Commissions of the House of Deputies (to which IEPD will serve as technical advisor); its participation in discussions over establishment of a Population Unit within ONAPLAN; its involvement in the Migration Working Group of the Ministry of Labor; its training program for senior and middle level professionals of the Ministry of Agriculture; the organization of seminars for journalists; its active partnerships with CONAPOFA and ONE; and the possibility of incorporating population studies into university courses, particularly at INTEC. These events show that Dominican institutions are beginning to seek out the Institute's advice, counsel, assistance and participation.

Dissemination Activities

14. The dissemination activities have reached a large audience, including: politicians, senior public administrators, corporate sector leaders, trade unions, universities, professional associations, and the mass media. It is evident that IEPD has been more systematic in its work with government officials and journalists. Contact with the other targeted audiences has been either sporadic or a "one-shot" proposition. The list of target audiences is far too ambitious and no prioritizing has been done.

15. The main communication channels used by IEPD in its dissemination program are: printed materials, newspaper

articles, audio-visual presentations, and interpersonal contacts (interviews, lectures, seminars). Only modest use has been made of radio and television.

Lack of Cohesive Communication Strategy

16. IEPD has not yet formalized the design of a communication strategy or master plan (as required by the proposal) that would organize systematically the activities to be carried out with the various audiences and would provide a rationale that matches audiences, media channels and materials. The absence of such a strategy results either in the use of ad hoc arrangements as opportunities arise or in the use of a "shotgun" approach targeting a wide variety of audiences, few of which can be followed. The staff in charge of dissemination are, we note, beginning to put together the draft of a strategy but it is, as yet, in very rough form.

Resources Available for Dissemination

17. All IEPD staff members have been involved in the dissemination activities. Since March and April, 1984, a communicator and an educator, respectively, have been incorporated into the staff. The communicator carries out public relations and media contact work while the educator handles the logistic arrangements for the training activities. PROFAMILIA, fulfilling its counterpart contribution, assists and monitors the editorial and printing arrangements as well as public relations at the higher levels of government and the private sector.

18. From the onset IEPD was provided with meager resources for dissemination work, particularly in terms of personnel. While the research component had three staff members, none had communication expertise. PROFAMILIA was to supply communication support services but had difficulty in providing them in the quantity and frequency required mainly because of the many other claims it has on its own limited communication resources, and to a lesser degree the physical separation of the offices of each. This situation has been corrected during the last six months by the appointment of the two additional staff members mentioned above. A substantial IEPD-run dissemination program is now at a pre-takeoff stage. We feel it has a good prognosis.

19. IEPD has not had the benefit of consultant services in communications that its program and permanent staff capabilities require and that were implied from the original proposal, basically through the IPPF system. Ten months after the start of the project a consultant came to assist with the design of a dissemination strategy. Unfortunately, his visit was too short (4 days) to produce a detailed, coherent plan. So, most of his suggestions were of a general nature and few of them were ever carried out. While technical assistance, both paid and volunteered, has been sought and obtained for the technical aspects of the research work, no such assistance appears to have been sought or been available for dissemination of the results.

Frequency of Dissemination Activities

20. IEPD activities and research findings have received extensive press coverage. But this exposure tends to come in "leaps and bounds," with short periods of intensive exposure and long periods of relative silence. In order for a communications strategy to properly convey information or to provoke substantial change, the message needs to be repeated in a systematic fashion. The original plan to supply the press with a regular flow of articles has not been fulfilled.

Allocation of Staff Time

21. Person-to-person contact, short talks, and participation in conferences are consuming an increasing amount of staff time. This means that it will be necessary to make choices on time allocation between preparation of mass media material with national impact and person-to-person communication with policymakers and researchers. A clear strategy will aid in resolving these tensions.

22. The staff in charge of dissemination have the capacity of generating a considerable amount of work. However, in order to discuss the technical aspects of the IEPD data, the presence of a researcher is necessary. This detracts attention from the research responsibilities. Clearly, as dissemination activities expand, more staff involvement will be required. There is a need for careful distribution and programming of staff time. Again, the anticipated communication strategy will assist in resolving this managerial issue.

Quality of Published Materials

23. It is evident that the quality of materials produced has shown steady improvement. A number of changes in format and presentation, particularly with the executive summaries, were made following the experience with the first study on labor force. Though reactions were gathered after the first, there is evidently a lack of feedback mechanisms to gauge reactions following dissemination of the research findings. Audience reaction to the printed materials, lectures, seminars, and audio-visual presentations and other media are not being monitored and registered in a systematic fashion that will ensure appropriate revision and reorganization.

24. IEPD has subcontracted with a local firm for the production of slide-tape audio-visual presentation for each study. Two had been produced at the time of this evaluation. The quality of the AV presentations is generally good, particularly the clarity of the voices, the definition of the photographs, the quality of color and accompanying music. But, there are problems: the graphics are crudely drawn, there is an overload of messages on too many themes, the coordination of voice and image needs improving, and the narrative is ridden with jargon. This limits the effectiveness of what is otherwise a good presentation. Future shows should be simpler, contain more slides and be field-tested for textual comprehension.

25. The publication activity of IEPD has been sporadic rather than systematic. Most publications consist of the presentation of the research results in various printed formats. Since research has not been completed as the rigorous schedule in the proposal contemplated, publications have been limited in number. IEPD does not have a regular communication tool like a journal or newsletter that might keep it in touch with its audience on a regular basis.

26. The Technical Reports, the Boletín and the Executive Summary repeat the same information in decreasing detail. All of these publications are addressed to a professional and highly educated audience. There has been no attempt to synthesize in a less technical fashion for less scholarly, non-technical, but important, audiences.

Future Financing and Consolidation

27. Finally, a comment about the future, "consolidation phase" referred to in the proposal. Though the consolidation phase was scheduled to begin during the third year, it is already late to be thinking of future financing. Proposals often take more than a year to process, even if there is agreement that funding should be provided. We conclude that the hope for the Institute to become "self-sufficient," and by that we mean the chance of supporting itself with Dominican resources, is simply a pipe dream, especially in light of the current economic crisis. That leaves the option of searching for funding, at least in the medium term, from external sources. The proposal implies that external support

is to be expected, but does not explain how it is to be obtained. The competition for research monies is every day more difficult. It is therefore important that the serious fundraising commence now, elsewise one of the really meritorious experiments in population planning and policy will prematurely disappear.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that IEPD:

1. Continue its efforts to improve the quality of its analytical work, particularly as it applies to social and economic factors. The following, among other things, suggest themselves as alternatives worthy of consideration depending on IEPD's needs:

(a) Continue and expand, as a way of strengthening its technical capabilities, the use of short-term consultants, particularly those with strong backgrounds in economic and social analysis;

(b) Consider whether to add to the staff a senior social scientist with a background in economics, sociology or development (see related Recommendation 17 below);

(c) Convene, as an additional technical resource, the Technical and Policy Advisory Committee, along the lines described in the original project proposal.

2. Analyze, and perhaps revise, its work method. Now that the project is well-established, there may be reasons for abandoning or at least altering the criteria by which substantive research topics are selected and dealt with.

The following suggested alternative approaches should be considered and, if reason dictates, adopted:

(a) Concentrate on shorter-term analyses that parallel the government planning cycle (4-5 years);

(b) Develop, in more depth, some aspects of the analyses already done to date, for which there is present demand (youth employment, for example);

(c) Reconsider the order of subjects now proposed for study; some may be of more immediate relevance than others. (Status of women may be appropriate for late 1985 in light of the Women's Decade Conference; other topics may be of present import to the Dominican situation);

(d) Consider whether to add or substitute new topics (the Población y Sociedad meeting produced a number of papers that suggest important directions for research).

3. Move rapidly to acquire, from one of the many international groups that donate them, a computer for use in its work. It is likely that any one of several relatively inexpensive microcomputer systems, with appropriate software, would be sufficient for most of the analyses done by IEPD.

4. Conduct discussions among the staff, on a continuous basis, on how policymaking is done in the D.R., how development plans are formulated, who the decisionmakers are, what shifts in power are taking place, etc. This process of analysis should serve to assist the periodic review of program strategy. The collaboration of other experts on these matters should be enlisted. These activities should

be geared to strengthen staff expertise on the peculiarities of the policymaking process in the D.R.

5. Concentrate its technical assistance efforts on the most promising initiatives such as support to the parliamentary Population Commission, the establishment of the Population Unit at ONAPLAN, and assistance to the Migration Working Group of the Ministry of Labor, etc. These activities, however, should be balanced against other long-range work that may lead to new institutional initiatives.

6. Take steps to establish a clear direction in its work method that will address, in advance, the stresses that will continually arise from the dual role the personnel of the Institute must of necessity assume as investigators and disseminators. A rational division of labor and focus for the activities is essential to the long-range success of the IEPD.

7. Organize training activities for all IEPD staff on basic communication techniques, including use of the media, in order to improve their communication skills.

8. Formalize the design of an information dissemination strategy that identifies priority audiences, selects the most appropriate media, schedules major activities and publications, and defines feedback and follow-up mechanisms.

9. Establish a regular mechanism for communicating with its constituencies. A quarterly newsletter that, contrary to the current Bulletin, is issued independently

of the studies, may be appropriate. The newsletter could contain short articles, editorials, news, and comments that relate to current population and development issues in the D.R.

10. Make more systematic use of the mass media, including press exposure, on a regular basis, use of radio and TV spots, participation on radio and TV programs, and further production of audio-visual aids.

11. Make use, where appropriate, of the RAPID presentation and available equipment to complement the materials produced by the IEPD and, in general, coordinate efforts to mutually reinforce information dissemination with CONAPOFA.

12. Strengthen the documentation services of IEPD so that these resources can be made available to students, scholars, journalists, and other interested persons. This will require assignment of support staff to maintain the collection and provision of space for its use.

13. Prepare an attractive IEPD presentation leaflet designed to emphasize the theme of "what the IEPD could do for you and your organization." This could be a tool in furthering the work of IEPD as well as forming part of the fundraising strategy in the D.R.

14. Explore the feasibility of acquiring and maintaining the necessary audio-visual equipment at the IEPD offices for use in its dissemination activities and with visitors.

We recommend that PROFAMILIA, jointly with IEPD:

15. Consider whether, as the IEPD matures, its surveys, analyses and activities should take a more active, advocacy role in suggesting to the Dominican leadership which specific, policy and action alternatives are available to them. This would mean that the Institute would move beyond its present role of simply providing and disseminating relevant information.

16. As a complement to this, both organizations should also consider whether IEPD's role could benefit from offering continuing commentary on population and development issues. Until now the studies have been left to speak for themselves without added commentary on other issues. (We acknowledge frankly that there are risks involved in becoming more activist, not the least of which is losing the sense of professional objectivity that IEPD has established carefully over the past 2-1/2 years. But we think that the issue merits discussion within the context of the Institute's overall goals.)

17. Consider whether to alter its organizational structure in order to strengthen, in the long term, its capabilities. These alternatives, though not exhaustive, suggest themselves:

(a) Reorganize IEPD along the following lines with these personnel: a director (who would assume overall responsibility for the direction and management of the Institute); a director of research with a senior researcher and two

research assistants; a director of communication, and a communication or training officer; a secretary and a messenger.

(b) Take the organigram as it exists presently but add a senior social scientist to the research team (part-time or full-time, preferably the latter) (see Recommendation 1(b));

(c) Take the organigram as it exists presently but add another communicator to handle the increasing dissemination functions;

(d) Create another post within PROFAMILIA to serve as "manager" for the IEPD grant.

(At some point the question will naturally arise about whether IEPD should become an independent institution. We have no views to express on the matter except to observe that the issue will probably have to be dealt with in the future.)

18. Begin immediately to explore potential funding sources and to draft proposals seeking funding to support the work program of IEPD through late 1987. Potential recipients of such proposals would include:

- (a) USAID;
- (b) Numerous international population agencies (IDRC, Population Council, The Pathfinder Fund, The Futures Group, etc.);
- (c) Private foundations, particularly in the U.S.A. (Mellon, Hewlett, Rockefeller, etc.);
- (d) U.N.-linked agencies (CELADE).

19. Begin immediately to develop a long-range strategy for financing. Among the options that need to be considered are:

- (a) Selling services to clients in the D.R.;
- (b) Seeking support from wealthy Dominicans;
- (c) Pursuing, through competitive proposals, support for specialized research that would be of interest to external donors or foundations;
- (d) Establishing a policy for capturing grant money that appears opportunistically;
- (e) Seeking from different external donors support for pieces of the overall research program;
- (f) Developing a consortium of donors to support the "package" of the IEPD's yearly work plan;
- (g) Seeking funds from the D.R. government.

We recommend that USAID/DR:

20. Consider, within its power to do so, funding at least an additional two years of activity, contingent on IEPD's taking steps to implement, after due consideration, the recommendations contained in this report.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION PROCESS

This chapter provides a brief description of the premises underlying this evaluation, its major components, and the way in which it was conducted. During the past two decades evaluation research has emerged as a principal focus for applied social science (see Rossi and Wright, 1977), but there are many, sometimes conflicting, interpretations of appropriate evaluation objectives and methodologies. Thus, it is useful for the authors of any given evaluation report to indicate how they approached their task. This we propose to do here.

A. Objectives

Generally, evaluation is a process that produces information to assist in the allocation of resources. In this particular case, USAID has provided resources to support the Institute for Population and Development Studies (IEPD) in the Dominican Republic. After a little more than two years of operation of that Institute, the Agency wants to know whether its funds have been used wisely, and whether the benefits produced by the Institute's activities justify further investment in the years to come. Specifically, the objectives of this evaluation are to assess:

1. The adequacy of the design of the IEPD project;

2. The extent to which the Institute has implemented activities in accord with that design;

3. The efficacy of the various outcomes of those activities; and

4. The cost-effectiveness of the Institute's organizational structure and operational procedures.

B. Evaluation Team

This evaluation was conducted by a team composed of John M. Paxman, Leonel Valdivia, and Michael Micklin. Each of the evaluators has had extensive experience with population and development programs in Latin America.

Mr. Paxman, the team coordinator, was trained as a lawyer and since 1979 has acted as Chief of the Population Policy Division at The Pathfinder Fund. A specialist in law, policy and population, with experience extending back over more than a decade, he has authored several books, monographs and articles on the subject. While pursuing graduate studies at Queens' College, Cambridge (U.K.), he served as a consultant to International Planned Parenthood Federation (1976-1979). He has also served as a consultant to the World Health Organization, and the Commonwealth Secretariat and as a course lecturer in population policy at both Harvard and Boston Universities Schools of Public Health. Aside from coordinating the work of the team, Mr. Paxman's main responsibility in the evaluation was to prepare the overview of project activity and to address the tri-part questions

of cost-effectiveness, consolidation and inter-institutional collaboration.

Dr. Valdivia is a specialist in education and communication. Educated at Bristol and Manchester Universities (U.K.), he has designed, conducted and evaluated a number of health and family planning programs in several Latin American countries. Dr. Valdivia has served as consultant to the Pan American Health Organization, USAID and the UNFPA. Until recently, he was Director of Information and Education of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Office. Before that, he taught in the Department of Education at the University of Edinburgh (U.K.). Dr. Valdivia's main responsibility in the evaluation was to design and conduct the assessment of the information dissemination activities of IEPD.

Dr. Micklin is a sociologist-demographer who has conducted basic and applied research in a number of Latin American countries over the past twenty years. From 1977 through 1983 he was associated with the Population and Development Program of the Battelle Memorial Institute, and served as Director of that program for the period 1981-1983. He is currently Director of the Institute for Social Science Research and Associate Dean of the College of Social Science at Florida State University in Tallahassee. Dr. Micklin's principal responsibilities in the evaluation were to assess the technical quality of the Institute's research activities and to design the team's evaluation methodology.

C. Procedures

After arriving in Santo Domingo, the evaluators spent one day discussing among themselves the objectives of the evaluation, the probable sources of relevant information, and the strategy for compiling that information. They also developed a preliminary outline for the evaluation report. The next five days were devoted to extensive interviews and group discussions with representatives of USAID/DR, the Institute and PROFAMILIA, and a variety of recipients of the information developed by the Institute, including government agencies, universities, the private sector and the media. While not conducting these focused conversations the team was assembling and reading the various documents and correspondence related to the project, in particular, and to population and development issues in the Dominican Republic, in general

The following five days were spent preparing a draft of the evaluation report and conducting a few more interviews. The remaining days of the team visit were devoted to revisions of this report and to a formal presentation of the findings to USAID/DR, the Institute and PROFAMILIA.

The value of any evaluation depends on the quality of the information upon which it is based and the relationships established between the evaluators and the interviewees. As is generally the case, it would have been desirable to have had more time to discuss the Institute and its activities

with these people. Nonetheless, the team is confident that the information provided by interviewees, including the Institute staff, is accurate and represents a fair assessment of both the strengths and weaknesses of the IEPD project. Without doubt the Institute is well-known in the planning and policymaking communities, and its products and activities have reached a wide range of audiences. The opinions and suggestions offered, though varied, were almost always relevant to the evaluation.

Without exception, the evaluators were received courteously and in a spirit of cooperation, even though it was apparent that some interviewees had to alter busy schedules to accommodate the interview. The Institute staff, as well as PROFAMILIA's, provided all requested documentation of their work, and were very helpful in arranging interviews with outside observers and contacts. There is no reason to believe that the presence of the evaluators biased the information provided to them.

D. Evaluation Methodologies

This section provides a brief discussion of the sources and types of information used for the evaluation, the means by which that information was analyzed, and the criteria for judging the Institute's performance in relation to what was expected of it.

1. Sources and Types of Information

A list of interviewees and documents consulted are listed in Appendices A and B, respectively. Generally, the

interviewees included project staff and administrators and representatives of the audiences the project was intended to reach. The length of the interviews ranged from 20 minutes to over an hour. Three group discussions were held, two with the IEPD staff (lasting three and six hours, respectively) and one with PROFAMILIA staff (with a duration of five hours).

These interviews and discussions covered a variety of topics. These included: the appropriateness of the studies conducted by the Institute; the technical quality of the work; the amount of work done given the time available; the interpretation of findings; the number, quality and appropriateness of dissemination activities; the impacts of Institute publications and dissemination activities; the reputation and effectiveness of Institute staff; the adequacy of financial and other resources available for the project; and the future need for and viability of the Institute.

Documents examined included: the original PROFAMILIA proposal for creation of IEPD; the studies, bulletins, and syntheses resulting from the project; strategies and planning documents that have guided the Institute's activities; progress reports submitted by the Institute; newspaper accounts of Institute activities; administrative and financial reports; and relevant correspondence, internal memoranda and planning documents.

2. Analytic Procedures

During the interviews and group discussions the evaluation team took extensive notes on the various topics covered. Additional notes were taken from the documents that were examined. At various intervals during the stay in Santo Domingo team meetings were held to discuss the information obtained, to relate it to the objectives of the evaluation (discussed above), and to determine whether consensus was emerging among the team members. A frequent conclusion was that more information was required. This led to additional efforts to fill these gaps.

With few exceptions, the questions to be answered by the evaluation team were qualitative rather than quantitative, and thus were matters of subjective interpretation. Nonetheless, the conclusions and recommendations arrived at represent uniform agreement by the team. Even so, every effort was made to explore alternative interpretations of the information gathered.

3. Evaluation Criteria

The principal criteria used in this evaluation were: (1) the objectives identified for the Institute in the PROFAMILIA proposal; (2) the general and specific objectives stipulated by USAID/DR in the team's Scope of Work; and (3) judgements of the quality, completeness, efficiency, and impacts of the Institute's activities. Those criteria were tempered somewhat by the team's knowledge of and experience with comparable efforts in other developing countries. In other

words, the accomplishments of the Institute were also evaluated in terms of reasonable expectations given the often difficult conditions that must be overcome in order to build a successful applied research organization.

E. Evaluation Products

This evaluation has resulted in three concrete work products. First, an oral report of the team's principal findings and recommendations was presented to USAID/DR, the IEPD, and PROFAMILIA. These audiences were also given a draft of the summary and the recommendations. Second, preliminary written report was presented to USAID/DR prior to the team's departure from Santo Domingo. Finally, a formal written report, incorporating suggested revisions and identified omissions, was submitted to USAID/DR within 30 days of the team's departure. The final written reports are available in both English and Spanish. The draft summary and recommendations were also made available in both languages.

III. BACKGROUND

This chapter explores two themes. First, what circumstances led to the proposal to establish the Instituto de Estudios de Poblacion y Desarrollo (IEPD)? Second, what were the principal elements of the original project paper? These pieces of basic information are necessary because they establish the context for the analysis that follows in Chapter IV.

A. Environment Leading to Creation of the Institute for Population and Development Studies (IEPD)

Slowing the rate of population growth by reducing fertility has been, by all accounts, a major implicit component of the development strategy of the Government of the Dominican Republic for some years. Responsibility for this task has fallen principally to the Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia (CONAPOFA) (since 1968) and Asociación Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) (since 1966). Both have specialized, among other activities, in the delivery of family planning services --one in the public sector, the other in the private. Increases in contraceptive use have helped to transform the reproductive behavior in the country. According to figures from CONAPOFA, and mentioned in the proposal, the crude birth rate (CBR) fell from 50 (1960) to 34.5 per thousand (1980), the rate of natural increase (NI) from 3.34 to 2.64 percent per year, and the total fertility rate (TFR) from 7.5 to 4.4.

But the field of population encompasses more than family planning. Along with the improvement of family planning programs, there have been numerous efforts to enlarge the pool of data available that describes and, in some cases, analyzes the major demographic processes--fertility, mortality and migration. As a result, beginning with the 1970 Population and Housing Census, knowledge of the Dominican demographic situation has improved. Among the data collection projects completed prior to the establishment of IEPD were the 1969-1971 National Demographic Survey, the 1974 Diagnos Survey, the First National Fertility Survey (1975), the Survey of Female Employment and Fertility (1978), and the Survey on Migration to Santo Domingo and Santiago (1978), the Second National Fertility Survey (1980) and the 1981 Population and Housing Census.

Although the quantity and quality of Dominican demographic data bases are considerable, it was found as recently as 1981 that little in-country analysis of data had occurred that explored the relationships between population and development variables. Moreover, beyond those produced by CONAPOFA and the Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas (ONE), little utilization of demographic information was evident in government plans. Consequently, policy formation and development program planning seldom, if ever, showed any sensitivity to population dynamics. Tomas Pastoriza, a Dominican industrialist, perceived this fact and became a prime mover in the effort to establish the Institute.

The following observations led to the PROFAMILIA proposal to create IEPD:

1. Those demographic analyses that did exist had not been sufficiently intertwined with analyses of other socioeconomic topics (housing, energy, and labor force, to name a few).

2. Those demographic analyses that did exist were as Ortega (1982:39) observes "never adequately made known to the individuals and organizations responsible for decisionmaking."

3. The level of understanding of how population variables influence other factors in the process of socioeconomic development in the Dominican Republic ranged from "very limited to practically to practically nil." (PROFAMILIA, 1981:4)

The IEPD project proposal was presented to USAID/DR on July 14, 1981, and was later revised and re-submitted on November 9, 1981. The Institute for Population and Development Studies (IEPD) was established on February 17, 1982, to address the interrelated issues of the preparation, dissemination and utilization of "policy-relevant population information."

B. IEPD Objectives and Theoretical Approach

1. Specific objectives

As specified in the original project paper, the objectives of the Institute are as follows:

- (a) To collect, analyze and disseminate population and development research information with a view to maximizing its utilization by decision makers.
- (b) To contribute to the formulation of a more effective population policy that will support national socio-economic development objectives.
- (c) To develop effective and efficient methods for facilitating the utilization of research findings by decision makers and public opinion leaders.
- (d) To serve as a national clearinghouse on population and development data, research, and pertinent documents.
- (e) To provide technical assistance to government and university researchers in collaboration with their respective institutions.
- (f) To encourage the inclusion of population studies in university curricula.

(PROFAMILIA, 1981: 7-8; see also Appendix C for a descriptive scheme of principal objectives and activities.)

2. Underlying theoretical and philosophical approach

The IEPD, in its Boletín, No. 1, June 1982, observes that:

The classical way of measuring economic growth, by referring solely to advances in Gross Domestic Product or per capita income, is widely recognized as being deficient. These measures overlook the basic social objective of the development process which is to improve the standard of living of the populace. Yet, countries, including the D.R., that have experienced economic growth in the last decade or so have not seen these economic advances translate themselves into significant social progress. Moreover, the traditional developmental

formulations have overlooked the influence that demographic variables have in such diverse fields as education, employment, housing, health, nutrition, energy and urbanization [emphasis added]. (IEPD, 1982:6)

This statement defined the problem and provided a vision of what the future problem areas might be. The chances of addressing, with reasonable timeliness, these and other issues are "closely linked to the demographic characteristics of our country and their future evolution." But it must be recognized that the relationship between population change and socioeconomic development is reciprocal: demographic tendencies can affect socioeconomic change; socioeconomic change can influence demographic tendencies.

Though much is known about certain demographic conditions and trends in the D.R., the results of research, as well as analyses, estimates and projections, have rarely been utilized in the elaboration of the plans and programs dealing with socioeconomic development. And those references that have been made to demographic variables are superficial at best. This may say as much about the Dominican planning process as anything else. As IEPD writings assert in a statement on the problems, the Institute was established to address the problems it describes:

The causes explaining the lack of attention to the demographic variables in the development planning process are multiple. They range from serious deficiencies in the quality of some of the data gathered in population studies to delays in data processing and publication, from lack of understanding and knowledge about the relationship of population phenomena to those of socio-economic character to ignorance about how to apply this knowledge to formulation of plans and execution of programs. Much of this latter is owed to the purely

economic approach used by some functionaries and technicians and to the fact that planning activities for development projects singularly concentrate on questions of financing and feasibility. Both contribute to relegating a consideration of the impact of population on the possible solutions to social problems to a level of secondary or tertiary importance. The consequences of all this is to make development efforts shortsighted and inefficient, and eventually, this allows the same ills to persist. (IEPD, 1982:10)

(See Appendix C for a visual representation of IEPD's philosophy.)

C. IEPD Organizational Structure and Setting

1. Relation to PROFAMILIA

The terms to the Grant stipulate plainly that the Institute will operate under the administrative management of PROFAMILIA, the IPPF affiliate, established in 1966. As such, the Institute is a programmatic extension of PROFAMILIA (see original IEPD Organization Chart in Appendix D). The division of labor between the two under the original proposal is as follows: IEPD is to carry out all activities relating to research on population-related data, along with activities aimed at disseminating the results; PROFAMILIA is to provide administrative support and, through its Communication Department, technical assistance in the publication and dissemination of the Institute's work products.

2. Relation to CONAPOFA

IEPD's relationship to CONAPOFA, the agency charged by law with responsibility "to study, investigate, analyze and divulge all matters related to . . . population growth, mobility and projection" in the D.R., is said to be not only

"particular" but "desirable." That is an understated way of saying it is crucial; CONAPOFA has the ultimate authority over population activities, including family planning, in the country. CONAPOFA is to act as a "liaison institution."

In addition, IEPD is to utilize CONAPOFA's "studies, projections and investigations" on population and demography and CONAPOFA's personnel as project consultants. Moreover, it was envisioned that CONAPOFA would participate not only in preparing the communication strategy but also in the dissemination activities themselves. Specifically, the "Secretary" of CONAPOFA was to be invited to participate as a member of the Technical and Policy Support Group. All of this was intended to take advantage of previous work, increase human resources and avoid duplication.

3. Relation to other organizations

The project proposal places IEPD in the private sector but makes clear the fact that it has a role to play in relation to other organizations. Some of these are seen as collaborators, some are seen as audiences or recipients of the Institute's work products, some are both. Some of these are within the government sector, some are autonomous, some private. In a sense, as the proposal points out, all of the "client" groups or audiences (as described below) are worthy of efforts that will cultivate "relationships" among the circle of entities that contribute to the country's development planning process. Here, it is important initially to mention a few within whose control lie the data necessary

for the analyses mentioned in the Institute's work plan. These include: the Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas (ONE), the Oficina Nacional de Planificación (ONAPLAN) and the various Secretaries or Ministries. These, with the exception ONE, also control the planning process. (See the IEPD-developed diagram that explains all these relationships in Appendix E.)

4. IEPD Personnel

(a) Staff

The original design called for a staff of five (5) consisting of a Director (a person of wide experience in demography, social sciences with research, organizational and managerial abilities), a Chief Researcher (a person with practical experience in all phases of social science research), an Assistant Researcher (a graduate student with experience in bibliographic research and data collection), a Secretary (experienced and bilingual), and a Messenger. (See IEPD organizational chart, Appendix D.)

The staff has since been changed. Two new positions have been added: Assistant Director (a person with wide experience in communication) and a training officer (a person with training, as well as media, experience).

The present staff is as follows:

Director:	Nelson Ramirez
Assistant Director:	Manuel Queterio Cedeno Perez
Principal Investigator:	Antonio Andres Tatis

Assistant Researcher: Carmen Julia Gomez de
Santana
Training Officer: Santiago Bayoan Hirujo
Sosa
Secretary: Yvelisse Montalvo

(See Appendix F for a profile of each.)

(b) Technical and Policy Support Group (TPS)

The original project proposal contemplated the formation of a group, purely advisory, of prominent, influential Dominicans whose knowledge and interest would assist the Institute in furthering its work, either by facilitating exchanges of ideas and information or by offering recommendations relating to project activities. The TPS has never been formalized. (Some of its functions have been handled on an ad hoc basis, however.)

(c) Consultants

The project proposal also provides for a "fee for service" group of consultants, experts in the field, to be engaged on a short-term, part-time basis. Their task was, and is, to provide technical assistance to the project as the staff went about preparing the various sector analyses and formulating communication and dissemination plans. The project also has the authority to contract or contact national speakers and discussants to deliver lectures and participate on panels for the Institute.

D. The IEPD Work Program

1. Resources available to IEPD

(a) Financial

In addition to the human and institutional resources alluded to above, IEPD, under the proposal, was to have a total operating budget of \$544,320. Of that amount \$406,037¹ was to come from the OPG to PROFAMILIA, \$138,283 would be provided by PROFAMILIA, as its contribution, principally calculated on in-kind provision of administrative and logistic services to be rendered on behalf of IEPD. (See Appendix G for budget details.) The first year OPG budget was pegged at \$115,995, the second at \$132,052, and the third at \$147,990.

(b) Premises

The proposal urged that IEPD, given the "independent features" of its proposed work, acquire a work site of its own, separate from PROFAMILIA. It was thought that this would help to "create an image solely related to its [own] objectives."

(c) Management and coordination

IEPD, as originally conceived, was to operate as a programmatic branch of PROFAMILIA. As such, it is required to abide by PROFAMILIA's administrative and operational standards and regulations. Most of the administrative and

¹According to our understanding these funds were augmented by an amount sufficient to raise the figure to \$407 thousand and were to be received by the grantee in local currency (Dominican pesos) calculated at an on par exchange rate of US\$1 = DR\$1.

logistic support services for IEPD were to be the responsibility of PROFAMILIA. Though the project paper fixes an independent organizational character for IEPD, it was to coordinate its activities closely with the Executive Director of PROFAMILIA and its respective Departments, especially with the Communication Department.

2. Duration

As an initial experiment, the OPG project was designed to run for a span of three years, from February 1982 to February 1985.

3. Principal Activities, Work Products, Audiences and Methodologies

To fulfill the project objectives, the work of IEPD was organized around what are referred to as "three specific performance stages." These are interwoven, overlapping: (a) the collection and analysis of data, demographic and non-demographic, that elucidates the relationship between population and other variables that affect socioeconomic development; (b) the dissemination of the research analyses and findings; and (c) the financial consolidation of the IEPD.

(a) Collection and analysis of data

This phase, as designed, encompasses a set of research activities aimed at taking advantage of extant Dominican data. It was to continue throughout the three years of the project. It involves collection, updating, and analysis of known demographic data. This is to be combined with the

interpretation of how demographic conditions and trends affect the various socioeconomic aspects of the development process in the D.R. Very little original data collection was contemplated. The "suggested" priority areas, in no particular order, were: employment, agriculture, energy, education, health, housing, urbanization and status of women. Each area analysis, together with recommendations, was to result in a publication, which would act as a tool for "emphasizing the need for making appropriate population decisions" in both public and private sectors.

(b) Dissemination of findings

This phase is the crux of the project. It seeks to ensure that the analyses, conclusions and recommendations resulting from the research activities are put in an understandable format for transmission to planners and decision makers. Nine target audiences were established, including representatives of government, autonomous governmental agencies, the private, corporate world, the labor union movement, politics, the armed forces, religious organizations, "intellectuals" and the media. (See Appendix I for a list of these audiences.) According to design, each were to receive audience-specific materials. The whole question of a "communication strategy" was to be worked out with technical assistance from the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and was basically the responsibility of PROFAMILIA.

Communication activities "may involve," the proposal says, any of the following: technical reports, monographs or illustrated brochures, bulletins, newspaper articles, conferences and lectures, or small group discussions, individual visits and even audio-visual presentations.

(c) Consolidation of IEPD

This phase was to operate in two different yet complementary spheres, one aimed at extending and solidifying IEPD's reputation and influence, the other centered on establishing a solid financial basis so that IEPD's work could continue well beyond the life of OPG.

4. Evaluations

Two types of evaluations were envisioned: in-house and formal.

(a) In-house evaluations and assessments

The original project paper recognized that the degree of success achieved by IEPD would depend in large measure on the Institute's ability to evaluate the effectiveness of each of its various activities. Hence a degree of self--assessment or critique was called for. This was to be undertaken periodically and was designed to elicit, among other things, the reactions and degree to which the materials it produced were utilized by the target audiences. It was thought that the feedback commentaries could help upgrade the quality of the Institute's work and sharpen its focus. The results of these evaluations were to be reviewed in the quarterly reports required by the donor, USAID/DR.

(b) Formal external evaluation

During the second year a formal, external evaluation was planned. The chapter that follows details the results of that evaluation.

IV. EVALUATION RESULTS

This chapter details and discusses the major findings of this evaluation. It pursues four themes: project design, project implementation, project outcomes and cost-effectiveness.

A. Project Design

1. Project Goals and Objectives

The project proposal explains that the goal of the project is to promote an awareness of the reciprocal relationship between population dynamics and socioeconomic development among public and private decision makers and opinion leaders. The evidence provided by the project documents as well as the Evaluation Team interviews indicate that an institute with such goals would fill a serious gap in the development planning process in the Dominican Republic. The Dominican leadership is still learning how to formulate development plans. For example, no national development plan, as they exist in many countries, has been formulated yet. The closest approximation to a national plan is a Three-Year Investment Plan developed by UNAPLAN and the Central Bank. The creation of the IEPD was not only timely but carried with it the potential of making an important contribution to the improvement of development planning in the D.R.

The broader goals of the IEPD were to be achieved through six specific objectives. These have been enumerated earlier in this report. The first objective is a reiteration of

the general goal of the project, while the remaining five provide an idea of the major activities that the IEPD will carry out in order to achieve that goal. The research function, in terms of highlighting crucial aspects of population and development policies, is consistent with Objective 2. The dissemination function is covered by the following four objectives: development of effective methodologies (Objective 3); serve as population information clearinghouse (Objective 4); provision of technical assistance (Objective 5); and incorporation of population studies into university curricula (Objective 6). All of these may be seen as ways of achieving long-range consolidation.

Conventional wisdom would have demanded that these objectives be expressed in more measurable terms specifying outcomes, beneficiaries, and time frames. However, the nature of the project defies this traditional notion. The project intends to develop sensitivities among individuals and to stimulate attitudinal and behavioral changes in institutions that may take a long time to occur. Also, within the context of a country with neither a planning nor a clear-cut policy-making tradition, it is difficult to establish concrete ways to measure the results of the program. Thus, while admitting that the project objectives are expressed in general, open-ended terms, they must be, in our opinion, accepted as a reasonable reflection of the project purpose, indeed consistent with the overall project goal.

In order to judge the significance of the project objectives, one must consider the natural context in which the project is to be implemented. Prima facie evidence suggests that although several demographic studies have been carried out in the D.R., the data generated remain grossly underutilized (Ortega, 1982). Moreover, the information derived from research, typically is neither processed in a timely fashion nor packaged and presented in a way that facilitates comprehension and utilization by policymakers. Furthermore, although CONAPOFA, in the public sector, and PROFAMILIA, in the private sector, have for a long time been the leading advocacy and action agencies in the population field in the D.R., they have been engaged largely in the more immediate task of providing family planning services. Consequently, basic demographic research and, more obviously, dissemination of research findings to policymakers, have been largely neglected. The goals and objectives of IEPD as formulated in the project design documents show that all these gaps were duly identified and constituted a reasonable basis for planning the project. The underlying intent of the project was to begin to work, to get going.

While a project's objectives may be significant, this is no guarantee that they are also feasible. Feasibility must be judged on the basis of several factors, including the availability of necessary resources (e.g., funds, personnel, equipment, data), prior performance of the organization, the likelihood of cooperation from other

organizations, and the clarity of the objectives themselves. The principal flaw in the IEPD objectives is that they were overly ambitious. The organization had no track record from which to generate expectations of performance, nor had it established relationships with other groups. Moreover, there is little evidence of a careful estimate of the resources necessary to accomplish its stated objectives. Finally, most of the program's objectives were stated so vaguely that it would be impossible to determine whether they were feasible. In retrospect, it appears that "feasibility" was not a significant concern of the architects of the IEPD project. Lack of attention to this critical aspect of project design may account for the Institute's current position with respect to achieving its objectives.

2. Adequacy of Resources Available

(a) Budget

The sheer size of the annual budget, in excess of \$160,000 a year, split between the OPG and PROFAMILIA, calls attention to itself. But that must be seen in relation to the scope of the work program proposed and the types of skills needed to meet the admittedly ambitious objectives set for the Institute. It can surely be said that the budget was adequate to put the Institute on its feet. Provision for personnel, equipment, materials and activities was sufficient. Certain economies were undoubtedly achieved by affiliating the Institute with PROFAMILIA, which contributed and continues

to contribute, in various direct and indirect ways, to the project.

The project is a joint venture; the bulk of the money comes from the OPG. The major line items for the three year project are detailed in Appendix G. For the OPG these were: salaries, office expenses, transportation/per diem, dissemination activities (including publications), data processing. PROFAMILIA's contribution defrays all administrative costs, plus modest contributions are made to the major OPG line items. PROFAMILIA was to have assumed also all of the costs involved in the design of the communication/dissemination strategy. It was calculated that PROFAMILIA personnel would devote the following percentage of their work to IEPD administration:

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Third Year</u>
Executive Director	15%	30%	30%
Finance & Administration Director	15	15	15
Communications Department Director	25	25	25
Chief of Publications	20	20	20
Personnel Administration and Accounting	20	20	20

The pressures on PROFAMILIA's administrative and technical resources have become a point of tension.

It is important to ask whether the salaries offered to the IEPD professional and support staff were sufficient to attract individuals with the administrative, technical, and clerical skills necessary to carry out a successful program. The answer is a qualified "yes." Determined with

reference to both the market and PROFAMILIA's salary policies, the sum allotted for personnel did, without being extravagant, permit PROFAMILIA to seek and attract well-trained personnel. However, only the Institute Director had previous experience with demographic research and writing. He is key to the project. Because so much of the project's work revolves around research, few could have offered his kind of expertise.

(b) Facilities and services

The suggestion that "perhaps" the Institute should be physically situated in its own locale, a distance from PROFAMILIA, appears intelligent for several reasons. Three of these are: (1) The need for the Institute to establish an identity and eventually a reputation of its own; (2) The hectic pace of the PROFAMILIA office would inhibit concentration on research; and (3) As a new venture, there were risks involved for the sponsoring institution that required time to resolve, e.g., what if the Institute had fallen on its face or been initially controversial, or had adopted a philosophical/political stance drastically different than that of PROFAMILIA. Both organizations had much to lose, and it was better to begin with a cautious distance between the two.

One benefit for the Institute, stemming from the project's administrative structure, was that PROFAMILIA provides all logistic, and much of the administrative, support. This arrangement made it possible for IEPD to concentrate on its research program. But, on the other hand,

this strategy has proven to be costly for PROFAMILIA. (More about this later.)

(c) Staff and consultants

No project can function without staff. We have already alluded to how salaries affected recruitment. The question here is whether the staff contemplated in the proposal was sufficient in relation to the work plan and objectives. It was perhaps naive to think that a staff of professionals could, by sheer dint of their modest work, change the direction of population planning and policy in the D.R. Three researchers is a questionably adequate beginning, when one considers the sheer size of the investigative work plan proposed, to say nothing of the dissemination activities. Hindsight, for what it is worth, would dictate either fewer activities or additional staff.

Even a small staff can multiply its productivity by relying on carefully selected and highly qualified temporary help. One way to fill the gap is, of course, to use short-term consultants. If properly used, consultants can enhance the quality of research and dissemination activities. The inclusion of funds for consultants in the budget is laudable, although their actual use, initially, was limited. (See section B(1)(b) below for a discussion of this issue.)

Another supplementary resource called for in the original proposal was a Political and Technical Advisory Committee, which seems to be a sensible idea. However, for one reason or another, it has never been formed, though some of the

functions it would have carried out have been handled in an ad hoc manner.

(d) Data

The initial proposal, relating to what the IEPD could do in the time allotted, was premised largely on the assumption that the requisite data were readily available. Some of the knowledgeable D.R. researchers (e.g., Manuel Ortega) who were involved in the preparation of the proposal believed that one justification for AID's support of the Institute was the urgent need to analyze this rich body of information and to apply the findings to the solution of practical problems. While it is true that a variety of census, survey, and annually collected social and economic indicator data have been collected, their accessibility for the Institute's studies has not been as easy as expected. Demographic data have been more readily available than the complementary social and economic information. The major problems with data acquisition appear to have resulted from the lack of personnel and financial resources available to the data collection agencies. There is no simple resolution for this problem, though as time passes the Institute staff should become more aware of the sources and types of information they can count on, and can plan their research accordingly.

3. Organizational Structure

(a) IEPD

We have little to say about the organizational structure proposed in the project paper (see again the attached organigram in Appendix D). There are a limited number of ways to organize five positions. The proposed arrangement makes sense. The more important issue is how it has changed over the two years, for of necessity it has had to change. This will be discussed in more depth below.

(b) Relation to PROFAMILIA

The institutional setting in which IEPD was to operate calls attention to itself. In our experience, certainly in Latin America, this is the only case where a population institute is linked so closely with a family planning association. In most settings this would be thought foolish, certainly harmful to the former, usually because FFA's have such a narrow mandate. That such an arrangement was sought in the D.R. says much, other things aside, about the breadth, vision and reputation of PROFAMILIA. We do not wish to quibble with the wisdom of this well-conceived, apparently happy marriage.

The one thing that can be said is that no one could anticipate the extensive demands that IEPD would put on the resources and services that PROFAMILIA agreed to provide in the OPG proposal. Both groups are wiser now and steps have been taken to have the Institute assume more and more of its programmatic responsibility. (The area of

dissemination is a case in point.) The principal remaining obligation of PROFAMILIA is to provide administrative and logistics support.

The organizational foibles arising from the original administrative design are most visible in terms of pressures that IEPD exerts on PROFAMILIA, in competition with its other activities. These have apparently been resolved by applying reasonably effective management skills. But they remain a point of tension between personnel of the two organizations.

(c) Institutional Collaboration

(i) Relation to CONAPOFA

Because CONAPOFA is the official government coordinator of population activities in the D.R., a formal relationship between IEPD and CONAPOFA was mandatory. To be sure, the goals of the two organizations overlap considerably. This, in the early days of IEPD, caused some concern. Would IEPD, in view of its stated objectives and relatively substantial resources, supplant CONAPOFA? This was a legitimate worry for both institutions. If IEPD became a loose thread in the field, the fabric of population work could suffer. The project design anticipated this possibility and wisely insisted that the work of IEPD be neatly knitted into the established order (see Appendix E which visualizes IEPD's place in all this). This was made easier because PROFAMILIA is a member of the Council. In fact, cooperation between the two organizations is readily apparent and the existence of IEPD is a boon to CONAPOFA. It enables CONAPOFA to devote

its own resources to its mainstream specialty--family planning service delivery.

(ii) Relation to other organizations

Here again the design is practical. Given its substantial scope of work, IEPD had no hope of completing its agenda without soliciting assistance from other organizations, particularly those that held the data upon which its analyses would be based. As we have noted in the background section, the proposal identified the key organizations that IEPD would have to work with. It seems not to have overlooked any relevant groups. In a similar manner it mentioned the Ministries, all of which develop sectoral plans and hence know something of the planning process toward which IEPD's analyses are directed.

4. Project Activities

A project design usually provides an operational framework that links its objectives with the activities implemented, their resulting products, and the effects expected. Ideally, the design of a project (like the one establishing IEPD) should make provision for (a) selection of research topics that reflect critical and problematic issues regarding relationships between population characteristics and/or trends and socioeconomic conditions and/or trends; (b) a plan for empirical analyses of these relationships that adds to the existing body of knowledge by specifying in greater detail their proximate causes, correlates, or consequences; (c) strategies for dissemin-

ation of results from these analyses through written and graphic materials, seminars and conferences, and the mass media to key target audiences; and (d) identification of expected changes in problem awareness and policy-related actions of these target groups such that advances are made toward solution of population and development problems facing the country. In addition, it was anticipated that Institute staff would, in the third year of operation, prepare and submit proposals for funding new research. This activity would lead to IEPD becoming self-sufficient, supplemented in part by other short-term fundraising efforts such as offering university courses on a fee-for-service basis.

(a) Understanding of population and development problems in the D.R.

The PROFAMILIA Proposal (1981:8-9) showed only the vaguest recognition of the complexity of the D.R.'s population problems, indicating that the project would study "population variables (natality, mortality, and migration, among others), and current socioeconomic direction." Eight areas of socioeconomic development were identified as candidates for investigation, including employment, agriculture, energy, education, health, housing, urban development, and women's status. It was anticipated that studies of three topics would be completed during the first year of operation, and another four studies would be conducted during the second year. Another two studies were expected during the third year of operation.

One flaw in the original design of the IEPD project is the lack of any rationale for selecting among the many dimensions of the possible topics for research, or for giving priority to some of these topics over others. In fact, the list itself was merely suggestive. This is not to deny that the eight topics mentioned in the proposal are important, for clearly they are. However, specification of these topics is required. For example, to express the view that employment is a problem in the Dominican Republic to the outside observer, belabors the obvious. Of course employment is a problem. What we need to know more about are spatial and social variations in unemployment and underemployment in the D.R.

A more detailed proposal might have elaborated the employment topic, for example, as follows: Are unemployment and underemployment particularly serious among specific age groups, social strata, regional populations, or seasons of the year? What is there about Dominican population characteristics and/or trends that exacerbates these problems? Is it the sheer rate of growth, the absolute numbers of the labor force or its age composition, or changes in the rate of participation by sex--or some combination of these demographic indicators--that warrants the investigator's attention? These questions would have provided more precise guidance to the donor agency and project participants as well. We feel the design of the IEPD project

did not specify adequate details about the relationships to be studied.

Another problem is that insufficient attention appears to have been given to an assessment of what was already known about the general topics proposed for study. The proposal does not contain any review of relevant literature, nor does it state flatly that nothing is known. It is taken on blind faith, if one is to be guided by the proposal, that something is known on which to base the proposed studies. The first year plan does, however, imply that available information pertinent to each study will be reviewed and assessed, including "information on development . . . from studies conducted by official agencies both national and international to include studies done by universities, private researchers, CONAPOFA, IDB, ONAPLAN, UNDP, ILO, AID, etc. (PROFAMILIA, 1981:14). The evaluation team was able to discover little evidence that such an effort was undertaken. The first Institute Boletín (June 1982) partially remedied this neglect, as did Boletín No. 3, which was devoted to the topic of "Population and Development in the Dominican Republic" (Ramírez, 1983). (See Appendix H for the conceptual framework the IEPD later developed.) The latter document, basically a "think piece," focused principally on demographic changes, but cites only 20 references, few of which deal with population and development relationships. Apparently, this sort of literature review is being undertaken on a piece-meal basis as each topic is dealt with. It would have been good

to have all of this beforehand because it would have defined what was feasible, what was not as well as eliminated some of the delays that have since developed.

With regard to the priority assigned to the topics investigated, the rationale is again a mystery and it remains so. A summary of 50 or so papers presented at a 1983 conference on "Population and Society in the Dominican Republic" (Cross Beras, 1984) suggests the importance of a variety of topics ignored in the PROFAMILIA proposal and the actual work plan being carried out by the Institute. There may be good reason for this, but a more flexible approach may be advantageous. For example, transportation, the distribution of income, rural-to-urban migration, technological change, internal and external migration, environmental pollution, and the scarcity of natural resources are all topics on which IEDP studies might have been focused. Whether these topics are more or less significant in the Dominican context than those chosen for analyses is, for the moment, beside the point. What matters is that no rationale for problem selection was provided in the proposal. The list presented in the proposal has been dutifully followed.

(b) Plan for empirical analyses

The PROFAMILIA Proposal contains only a brief indication of methodologies to be used for investigating or verifying empirical relationships. Apparently, most of these decisions were to be made during the implementation phase of the

project. The proposal does state that published country demographic data will be collected and updated, as will more detailed information on socioeconomic data. The advantage of anticipating data needs and specifying analytic methods in advance is that potential problems can be identified and resolved before they are encountered, thus avoiding lengthy delays once the project is begun. (This lack of prior planning may be part of the cause of the fact that the project has fallen as far behind in its schedule as it has.)

(c) Dissemination of research findings

The PROFAMILIA proposal states that dissemination is a primary objective of IEPD. This phase was to ensure that data, analyses, conclusions and recommendations resulting from the research would reach decision makers in an understandable and effective manner. Despite acknowledging the importance of the dissemination component, the proposal lacks a clearly designed strategy upon which to base this endeavor. The target audiences are identified but not categorized according to priority. Nine major categories and a number of sub-categories are enumerated, but the list covers practically the entire social spectrum of Dominican society. Clearly, no institution with limited resources and a specialized appeal can aspire to reach such a widely varying audience. With this kind of design, one could anticipate that the IEPD would be forced to spread its dissemination efforts thinly rather than concentrating on fewer key audiences. The communication media are not

appropriately matched with the audiences to be reached. While the proposal contains a list of media likely to be utilized, it is so inclusive that it exceeds the project's needs and the resources available to it.

In conclusion, the project dissemination design is little more than a shopping list of audiences and media rather than a coherent plan for implementation. The proposal announced that the strategy was going to be developed, with technical assistance by IPPF, and that a consultant's services would be frequently available. However, this assistance has not, as yet, materialized, except for a very short visit by a consultant in 1982. The project design did not provide sufficient funds to purchase the kinds of expert services needed, nor did it allow for personnel with expertise in communication. The assumption was, and an analysis of the budget reveals, that the task and the costs of developing a communication strategy were to be taken up by PROFAMILIA. There is an obvious disparity in the project design between the importance assigned to dissemination and the resources allocated for it.

(d) Identification of expected impacts

The principal impacts of the Institute's activities indicated in the PROFAMILIA proposal are, first, an increase in awareness of population-development problems among decision makers and opinion leaders and, second, greater use of research findings in development planning and policymaking. Other outcomes that are suggested, but not emphasized, include

improved availability of population data, provision of technical assistance to other researchers and encouragement of the inclusion of population-related studies in university curricula.

The means by which these impacts were to be accomplished are not always clear from the project design. The principal means of increasing awareness and ensuring use of research findings in policymaking appear to rest with the hope of effective dissemination. But since no rationale was developed for problem selection, and the dissemination strategy was specified only vaguely, it is not evident why these results were to be expected. Prior research (Ortega, 1982, 1983; Ortega and Soriano, 1980; Ortega and Vaesson, 1984) suggests that policymakers are often reluctant to pay attention to and use even the most significant and carefully derived research findings. While this gives sufficient reason to establish an organization to deal with this failure, the means for achieving the other anticipated impacts are not dealt with in the proposal.

(e) Promise of reaching project objectives

Since the IEPD project is still underway, it may be premature to draw any conclusions about whether they will be able to reach the objectives stated on the original proposal. However, it is clear that the project design does not offer any convincing evidence that many of the means for reaching these objectives were carefully planned in advance. Some research topics have been identified and,

as will be seen later in this report, several analyses have been completed, though not the number anticipated. Moreover, although dissemination activities have begun, they do not appear to be guided by a well-conceived strategy. In particular, there are no provisions for follow-up activities and mechanisms for feeding new ideas back into decisionmaking dialogues and debates. Finally, the goal of becoming self-sufficient financially seems to have been omitted entirely from the project design save for a vague plan to offer the services of Institute staff for university courses. In short, the project design appears to be an inadequate basis for the achievement of project objectives. It seems that much of what was expected of the project was to rely on the process of "learning by doing" rather than detailed prior planning.

B. Project Implementation

In several respects, the way in which a project is implemented is more a measure of its worth than is the original design. One reason is that in some instances, and with regard to some details, it is simply not feasible to elaborate the project design before the work begins. Another consideration is that proposals are sometimes written by one person, while the work is carried out by another, and it is the latter person's actions that determine the project's success. Third, it must be recognized that opportunities and available resources may change during the course of a project, requiring deviations from the original design.

In other words, in addition to being well-planned, a research project must be flexible enough to adapt to changing conditions, so long as the alterations do not compromise its objectives or its scientific validity.

Nonetheless, early or mid-course shifts in a project plan, whether due to unforeseeable conditions or lack of sufficient forethought, do have their costs. In particular, they require time and attention that could otherwise be devoted to implementation activities. The result is often that project activities fall behind schedule, and some tasks may have to be eliminated. This may be the case with the IEPD project.

This section reviews the implementation phase of the Institute's work, focusing on (1) the ways in which resources have been used, (2) the research that has been conducted, and (3) the dissemination of research findings.

1. Use of Resources

- (a) Budget

IEPD has kept well within the general budgetary guidelines established in the grant proposal. Expenditures for personnel, it will be recalled, have been subject to the management policies of PROFAMILIA. In fact, because of the delay in producing the studies at the rate contemplated in the project design, the budget has been under-expended each year. Ignoring for the moment the fact that the project is behind schedule, this delayed spending pattern has had two fortuitous results. First, it has provided funds for

the creation of two new staff posts (see below). And, second, it has permitted an extension of several months to the life of the project.

(b) Staff and consultants

The staffs of both IEPD and PROFAMILIA have been burdened with the sheer number of tasks they have had to attend to as well as the demands placed on them as the project has gotten under way. But rather than muddle along passively, they have taken remedial action. One step appears to have solved problems in both organizations--that of hiring a communication specialist (now Deputy Director) and a training officer. Funds for these positions came from the "savings" made at the cost of producing fewer studies than had been anticipated. (Given the difficulties the Institute has encountered, it is hard to conclude that the process could have been accelerated, though a clear explanation about why such things as a four-month delay in printing occur was not made.) The result is that the IEPD staff has been strengthened and PROFAMILIA has been relieved of a burden it had assumed willingly but was finding increasingly difficult to carry. Likewise, the use of consultants has been improved. After the experience of the first analysis (labor force) in which the comments of consultants who read the draft were apparently ignored, the IEPD moved quickly to use consultants as advisors for each of the subsequent studies. These consultants are selected early in the research process, and now participate in the design, execution, and

analysis phases of each study, and contribute skills and experience that the principal research team does not possess. The fact that IEPD has learned from its mistakes is encouraging.

(c) Data

The assumption that appropriate data of reasonable quality would be available to IEPD has simply not proven to be true. The staff has had to improvise, pulling together the best data possible for each study. They should not be held responsible for the fact that data from the 1981 population and housing census have only recently become available in incomplete and provisional tabulations. Nonetheless, the result has been that key demographic indicators had to be extrapolated from the 1970 census (Study No. 1), estimated from intercensal surveys (Study No. 2), or based on provisional tabulations (Study No. 3). In short, the IEPD staff has made the best use possible of the data available, with judgements being made in every case about the reliability.

(d) Institutional collaborators

Something must be said about IEPD's relationship to other organizations, both governmental and private. Aside from the publications, the collaboration that has been established may be the Institute's most significant contribution toward both establishing its reputation and furthering the objectives of the project. The specific form of these relationships has varied, but all have resulted

from the fact that the Institute has reached out and co-opted a number of agencies as collaborators. In concert with groups like ONE, ONAPLAN, CONAPOFA, the Ministries of Agriculture and Labor, COENER, and others, IEPD has through work, assistance and collegiality increased the number and variety of organizations involved in population and development issues. The Institute's participation as part of the steering committee for the Population and Society meeting, as well as presentations by staff, is an apt example of the niche it presently occupies. The IEPD's active collaboration can only hasten the arrival of the sensitivities this project is intended to promote. One of the unanticipated benefits of this interaction is that it has stimulated interest in making use of data that otherwise might have remained in agency filing cabinets. Another positive outcome of institutional collaboration is the way in which IEPD studies have reinforced the results of analyses conducted by other organizations. The housing analysis (Study No. 3) is a case in point. It parallels, and hence reinforces, a projection made by the Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda. (See Appendix O for list of requests made to IEPD for its assistance.)

2. Research Activities

To date the Institute has completed three studies, four short of where they had expected to be at this stage of the project. The first study dealt with population and the labor force (Ramirez, et al., 1982, 1983), and the second with population, agriculture and nutrition (Tatis and Gomez, 1983;

Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo, 1983). While this evaluation was in progress, the third study--dealing with population and housing--was released (Gomez, et al., 1984; Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo, 1984)--was released. (See Appendix B for full titles and Appendix K for a chronology.)

(a) Substantive significance

Although the three topics selected for study have not been compared against alternatives, it is obvious that each is a critical development issue for the Dominican Republic. Unemployment or underemployment affect close to half of the labor force, agricultural production has lagged in recent years while malnutrition has increased, and available housing is far from sufficient to meet the demand. These basic facts reflect only the tip of what are enormous development problems. All are closely related to current demographic trends and conditions. Rapid population growth, the prevailing age distribution, and recent migration trends, for example, are all related to these issues.

(b) Methodological adequacy

The conceptual and analytic sophistication evident in the three studies varies considerably. Generally, the two later studies are much more adequate than the first one for several reasons. First, the labor force analysis is based on 1970 population data. Even though a 1981 census of population and housing had been conducted, the data were not yet processed by ONE. Second, the emphasis of the labor

force analysis is on separate projections of the economically active population and industrial composition to the year 1990, rather than on an interactive projection of the two components. Third, assumptions about alternative levels of population growth over the next decade are ignored; at least two different rates of growth should have been explored. In contrast, the agriculture and housing studies, particularly the latter, appear to have been based on better data and subjected to somewhat more complex analyses. This is mostly a result of the careful way in which data, on advice of consultants, was evaluated. Fourth, the first study appears to have ignored the effects that complex economic factors and technology may have in the future on the ability of the Dominican economy to absorb available manpower.

(c) Interpretation of results

In all three studies the interpretations are in accord with the results. Any weakness in interpretation is the result of the lack of complex hypothetical models to guide the research.

(d) Unanticipated problems

The principal research problems confronted by the Institute have been lack of appropriate data and the inability to obtain special tabulations on a timely basis. These difficulties, as we have already said, could have been foreseen, though not necessarily overcome, if adequate attention had been given to the initial research design. In this regard the original proposal was overly optimistic.

3. Dissemination Activities

This section discusses the progress made by IEPD in disseminating the information produced by the research. The evaluation team sought to identify the target audiences, both intended and actual, and to determine how the IEPD was going about reaching them. Since the audiences vary considerably in terms of areas of interest, educational level, social class, etc., it was also important to ascertain the appropriateness of the methods used to the various types of audience. Thus, the main communication tools were analysed in terms of both content and format.

IEPD set for itself a tall order when it defined the target audiences in the original project proposal. These included the nine categories (See Appendix I for a list of these.)

(a) Is IEPD reaching its target audiences?

The answer to this question requires the consideration of several aspects of the dissemination program of IEPD. First, it must be said that within the constraints of time and resources it faces, the IEPD is succeeding in reaching a considerable proportion of its target audiences. Second, the above-mentioned list of audiences is far too ambitious given the limitations of the project. This is both a problem of original design and of the continuing absence of a cohesive dissemination strategy. Most of the criticism that the dissemination work attracts is due to the absence of a defined strategy. Let us return to the nine categories of audiences

and state briefly the level of contact developed with each of them.

Government Sector. The most advanced level of cooperation and influence has been achieved with the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN), the National Statistics Office (ONE), Ministry of Health--CONAPOFA, the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Agriculture. IEPD has managed to establish more or less permanent working relations with these agencies through participation in committees, training activities, and advisory services.

Autonomous Government Sector. IEPD has established an advanced level of cooperation with the National Housing Institute and the National Commission on Energy Policy (COENER) through participation in working groups and collaboration in sector research analysis, either published or on-going. Contact with other agencies in this sector has been minimal or non-existent.

Corporate Sector. Agencies such as the Chamber of Commerce, Comercio Minorista, and Asociación Dominicana de Hombres de Empresa have been contacted, but no major initiative for cooperation has emerged. The most advanced contact in this sector is with the Santiago Development Association.

Trade Unions. There is a high level of cooperation with one of the major trade unions, the Confederación General de Trabajo (CGT). It has published in simplified form, the first IEPD study. They also use IEPD materials and staff in their training activities. There has been minimal contact with another major confederation (CASC) and very little or none with other individual unions.

Political Sector. IEPD and PROFAMILIA have been effective in reaching the legislature where one of the most promising developments is taking place. This is the recent establishment of the Parliamentary Commission on Population and Development. As far as political parties are concerned, progress has been made with the main opposition party (Reformista) for whom a workshop on youth employment and a seminar for leaders have been conducted. This party is led by former President Balaguer. There have been no major contacts with the government or other opposition parties, except for those early dissemination activities surrounding the release of the first study.

Armed Forces. There has been no major contact with this sector.

Church Authorities. There has been only minimal contact with the Catholic Church. Better cooperation has been established in the Protestant groups. Two para-ecclesiastical bodies are cooperating with IEPD:

Social Services of the Dominican Church (SSCD) and Dominican Religious Conference (CONDOR). Thus few church authorities as such are being reached.

Intellectuals. Professional associations: The main contacts have been with the Dominican Society of Economists (CODECO) and the Dominican Association of Sociologists (ADOS). The main activity has been a jointly sponsored seminar. Universities: IEPD has ready access to the top leadership of the major universities in the country. Both INTEC and UNPHU are interested in developing post-graduate courses in cooperation with IEPD. Students: No contact has been made with this sector.

Media. This category constitutes one of the major successes of IEPD. Both PROFAMILIA and IEPD have noted journalists on their staffs. This ensures easy access to the media. All press conferences for launching IEPD studies have been well attended by representatives of the major newspapers, radio stations and T.V. channels. The evaluation team had an opportunity to personally witness the press conference for the launching of the third study, Población y Vivienda. The IEPD is developing a core of trained journalists through a series of seminars, the first of which was held in July, 1984.

IEPD has been most successful in reaching two categories of audiences: the Government Sector and the Mass Media.

It has also been partially successful (i.e., contact with one or two groups) within the Autonomous Government Sector; the Trade Unions; the Political Sector; and the Intellectuals. Little has been achieved with the Corporate Sector, the Church Authorities and the Armed Forces. (See Appendix J for a list of people visited at the time of distributing the study on labor force.)

IEPD will need to assess where it stands in its outreach efforts and decide whether to stretch its resources even further in order to reach all audiences originally targeted, or whether it might be more efficient to concentrate efforts on the audiences that have shown greater receptivity.

The choice of alternatives suggested above should be based on the Institute's long-range plans as well as on a carefully thought-out design for a dissemination strategy. Development of this strategy will require a definition of priorities, ranking audiences according to the likelihood of achieving the greatest impact. The focus of this outreach work can then be placed on audiences with the highest priority.

IEPD will need to establish criteria for judging the quality of contact with its audiences. These criteria must be based on the Institute's ultimate goals and on an assessment of which institutional contacts will best further its work. At present, the level of contact varies considerably. Some contacts involve no more than distribution of publications, while others include meetings or interviews.

Still others involve exchange of information and viewpoints through correspondence, and in some cases IEPD is invited to present lectures or audio-visuals. The most advanced level of contact occurs when a permanent working relation has been established. In this way the Institute has continued access to the official activities of the audience. (See Appendix L for a chronological list of activities.)

At the time this evaluation was conducted, the Institute had established an advanced level of contact with some key audiences (as described in the preceding discussion). However, a large number of interactions remain scattered efforts resulting in a "one-shot" contact. Once again, we return to the need for a dissemination strategy that includes follow-up mechanisms that generate an extended series of contacts between the Institute and its intended audiences.

(b) How are the audiences being reached?

To answer this question requires a discussion of the various resources and communication channels deployed by IEPD to carry out its dissemination function.

First, we need to consider the institutional capacity of IEPD to undertake a major dissemination effort. During the first two years of the project, IEPD did not have staff with expertise in social communication. This was not a major problem during the first year as the work was concentrated on producing the first study. During the second year, this study appeared, followed by an explosion of interest among the media and various other groups. The PROFAMILIA

Communication and Press Departments gave important assistance with editorial work, arranging printing, and organizing media exposure. The Executive Director of PROFAMILIA played a leading role in personal contacts with top government and political officials, including the President of the Republic. This benefitted both PROFAMILIA and IEPD.

Publication of the first study marked the beginning of an increasing demand for information that continued throughout the second year of the project. At the same time, PROFAMILIA had been steadily increasing its other activities, including those also requiring communication support. Very soon there were too many claims on PROFAMILIA's limited human resources, and it could not continue to satisfy the increasing demands of IEPD.

In order to solve this situation, PROFAMILIA, in consultation with IEPD, decided to revise the original staff structure and, making use of unspent funds, proceeded to hire two additional staff members. One is a well-known journalist who has taken over responsibility for organizing the dissemination work in the role of Deputy Director. The second appointee is a Jesuit priest hired on a part-time basis to organize training events. These additional staff were appointed in March and April, 1984. The efficacy of dissemination activities and for that matter IEPD's own ability to deal with communication matters, have been increased considerably since their appointment. (See Appendix F for their profiles.)

One limitation that remains with regard to the Institute's human resources is the lack of a staff member capable of bridging the gap between demographic research and dissemination. It now has three researchers with little or no expertise in communication and two communicators with no expertise in demography or social research. The communication staff claims that it can organize the logistics of the public relations, training and media work, but there is a need for the researchers to provide technical content for the dissemination activities. The communicators are capable of generating many more contacts than the researchers can manage without neglecting their investigations. Elsewhere in this report some changes in the Institute's organizational structure are suggested to deal with this problem. One possible solution would be to hire an additional social scientist, on a senior level, who can both handle the technical aspects of research and also has a flair for communication and public relations work.

C. Project Outcomes

The outcomes to be expected from this project, had the proposal's schedule been rigorously followed, are limited somewhat by two facts: (1) It is behind schedule, and (2) Some of its objectives have never been addressed operationally. Nevertheless, some outcomes can be assessed.

1. Research Outcomes

(a) Reactions of intended audiences

In general, reactions to the research conducted by the Institute have been positive. All of the respondents the team talked with were at least aware of the principal findings of the first two studies (labor force and agriculture), and many appear to have read either the technical monograph or the Boletín. Everyone the team interviewed indicated that they felt the IEPD project was making a contribution of one kind or another. Two economists were generally positive, but felt that the development side of the population-development relationship, as evidenced in the first study, was being treated superficially by Institute staff because they did not have the expertise to deal with these complex issues. (This apparently is part of the running debate between economists and demographers; see Ortega, 1982, and IEPD, 1982:10.) One of these interviewees also criticized the Institute's analytic techniques, suggesting that they were out-of-date. In particular, this individual indicated a need for more sophisticated projection techniques. This deficiency was acknowledged by the IEPD staff, and in fact, has been addressed to a certain extent.

(b) Contribution to understanding population-development relationships

The research conducted to date has certainly up-dated, indeed increased, the knowledge of demographic and, in some respects, development trends in the D.R., as one part of

the project objectives stipulates. On this score it compares favorably with most of this type of work being done in Latin America. (Many interviewees were of the opinion that the analyses were "more than adequate.") However, it has contributed less in our opinion to the knowledge about relationships between these two domains. This may say as much about the audiences as it does about the studies themselves. There may be several reasons for this situation. Surely one key factor is the lack of attention to assessment of the current state of knowledge and to research design. Another element may be the relative inexperience of all Institute staff but the Director. Indeed, even the Director may be somewhat responsible in that he is apparently much more familiar with demographic issues than with those having to do with development, particularly the social and economic aspects. Whatever the reasons, the inescapable conclusion is that the IEPD may need additional human resources to fill this gap. We are pleased that consultants with these additional skills are now being utilized in the production of the analyses. This will help, but the major task of exploring the relationships between demographic and socioeconomic factors remains to be elaborated upon as does the immense challenge of putting all this in the appropriate formats and language for transmission to the projects' intended audiences. This will be addressed below.

2. Dissemination Outcomes

The outcomes achieved so far by the dissemination component of the IEPD program result from rather extensive communication work employing a variety of channels. The most frequently used communication channels include: publication, the press, and several forms of interpersonal communication. Less frequent use has been made of radio and television. IEPD has also contracted out the production of audio-visual presentations.

The publications constitute one of the Institute's main communication tools. They are the basis for most dissemination activities. To date, the publications output of the Institute consists of:

- * 3 technical reports (approximately 100 pages each);
- * 5 bulletins (30-40 pages each);
- * 3 study summaries (4 pages each);
- * 1 IEPD presentation leaflet.

The technical reports, the bulletins and summaries tend to be published simultaneously. They all present the same subject matter, but in different formats, i.e., the bulletins and summaries are a shorter version of the technical report. Bulletins One and Three are exceptions to this rule. They contain a general introduction to IEPD and a lengthy article on population and development, respectively.

The press has given extensive coverage to IEPD's activities and ideas. The main items include:

- * press conferences reporting results of studies;
- * commissioned and volunteered articles;
- * reproduction of IEPD publications (verbatim and abridged);
- * announcement of IEPD activities;
- * reports (usually with photographs) of IEPD's newsworthy activities.

The press coverage tends to be concentrated at certain periods of time, usually surrounding the publication of a new research report. There is no evidence of a systematic approach to feed the press articles or news on a regular basis as mentioned in the proposal. However, the IEPD can boast extensive coverage and excellent contact with journalists.

Interpersonal communication activities are carried out by all staff members of IEPD. These include:

- * personal interviews with leaders and managers;
- * group discussions and working meetings with technicians;
- * participation in committees and working groups;
- * panel discussions;
- * lectures at various institutions and/or events;
- * seminars and workshops;
- * reception of visitors at headquarters;
- * answering requests for information and publications in person, by phone or by letter;
- * letters to policymakers and leaders.

Several of these activities advance or are also part of the Institute's research work and illustrate how overlapping

the two activities can be. (See Appendix O for requests made of IEPD.)

As a complement to the interpersonal communications, IEPD subcontracted with a local firm the production of audio-visual materials in the format of a slide-tape set of fifteen minutes duration which presents the main findings of the studies. To date, two such sets have been produced and used extensively. A third set is in preparation.

Interpersonal communication is a time-consuming exercise. The staff of IEPD is small and cannot cope with its everincreasing number of commitments. It is imperative, therefore, that these types of activities be well-planned. Before embarking on any major effort to participate in additional seminars, lectures, or workshops, judgement should be passed on whether these activities will further the goals of the Institute. As additional studies are published, and as IEPD becomes more widely known, one can anticipate an increasing demand that will stretch the limited resources of the Institute.

As should be expected, newspapers are interested in the sensationalist value of the research findings. Indeed, the Institute's studies have pointed to alarming possibilities of shortages of food, jobs and housing even at present rates of population growth. These issues have grasped the attention of all major newspapers. (See Appendix M for a sample of newspaper articles.) IEPD has had extraordinary success in achieving press coverage which, if given a monetary value,

would reach several tens of thousands of dollars. Our only suggestion is that this press exposure become a more regular feature rather than concentrated in certain periods of time.

Public exposure of the Institute will be greatly enhanced if other media, e.g., radio and television, are used more frequently. It is evident that television is a particularly powerful medium in the D.R. and is very much used by policymakers and leaders. Panel discussions, in-depth interviews of notables, news analysis programs, and editorial comments are frequent features of T.V. programming. PROFAMILIA is putting the final touches on its own T.V. studio. IEPD may use this to expand its access to this medium.

The publications of IEPD, seen as communication channels (technical aspects are discussed elsewhere in this report), have undergone systematic improvement. The presentation is generally attractive, with good use of color, illustration and layout. Paper and printing quality makes them rather expensive, but this is justifiable in terms of the status of the principal audiences the Institute is attempting to reach. The variety of formats serves different audiences well. Thus, a scholar interested in the detail of the research will find it in the complete technical report, while the busy politician or journalist can make quick reference in the four-page summary. The bulletin occupies an intermediate position between the two.

Although the various publications have been adapted to the amount of time an audience may give to the themes, they do not differ in terms of the technical expertise required to comprehend them. Policymakers and opinion leaders are not always technically trained. The terminology used in the publications requires a level of technical understanding that is unlikely to match the abilities of the majority of the audiences. We encourage IEPD to produce at least one publication in language and style geared to a non-technical audience or to alter the content of the bulletin.

The Institute does not have a regular publication to communicate with its general audience. The bulletin, for the most part, is a summary of the technical report. IEPD should have a newsletter or journal that is published regularly and that disseminates information on its work and ideas. Such a publication would contribute to the public image of the Institute. This would be a communication tool that is not limited to research findings, but that provides brief analysis of current issues as they relate to population dynamics and development. Such a device might also encourage the participation of well-known experts who might not be available for involvement in the lengthier studies. This publication could also report progress achieved and important developments in other Latin American countries that might be of interest to the Dominican leadership.

We acknowledge that the Institute staff is already aware of this need and is taking steps to develop the idea. We would also encourage them to take the above suggestions into consideration and add their utmost creative spirit to produce an attractive publication that appeals to both technical and non-technical audiences.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the reaction of the intended audiences has been genuinely very positive. The evaluation team confirmed this fact through more than 40 interviews. However, we did not find evidence that audience reaction is being monitored and registered routinely, as one would expect of any agency that aims at influencing policymakers and leaders. Publications and audio-visuals are not subjected to pretest as part of the design process, nor are there established mechanisms to receive feedback from readers of publications. The one exception was made after the first publication. (See Appendix N for a summary of reactions.) IEPD needs to know what effect their materials are having on the audiences. For example, are they being properly understood? Are they being used? Is the format appropriate, or should it be altered?

It is true that in a small country like the D.R., with closely knit networks of contact, it is possible to monitor informally the audience reaction and the impact of publications. However, eventually the Institute will need to demonstrate, for its own benefit, as well as for donors, the impact of its work and how much credit it may claim for

changes achieved. It is our contention that, for this task, the Institute will need more systematic monitoring than the present "grapevine" approach.

Lastly, we have mentioned before the apparent lack of a cohesive strategy. Many of the issues raised here could, we feel, be resolved satisfactorily if a strategy were finally put in place. We know that elements of it exist, either on paper or swirling around with other ideas in the heads of IEPD staff. All of these need to be drawn together and formalized. The benefits of such an exercise will be substantial.

3. Institutional Reputation

It is clear that the IEPD is contributing to an improved understanding and awareness of population-development relationships in the D.R. It has achieved a reputation for reasonably solid work. Some of this reputation accrues to IEPD because of the stature of its Director as a researcher/technician with close ties to the academic, governmental and private sectors. (Some will no doubt also come in time because of the Deputy Director's reputation as a journalist.) Some is owed to the nature and quality of the work it is accomplishing. Another portion probably derives from IEPD's affiliation with PROFAMILIA.

The relationships with PROFAMILIA is unique in the field. It has its advantages and disadvantages. But in the main the relationship is symbiotic, mutually beneficial for both.

4. Financial Consolidation

In this context, consolidation refers to the expectation that IEPD would become more or less self-sufficient by the end of the OPG grant. Though the consolidation phase was to start during the third year, it is already late to be thinking of future financing since proposals often take more than a year to process. We have found that the hope of applying the concept of "self-sufficiency" to IEPD, and by that we mean the chance of supporting itself with Dominican resources, is simply a pipe dream, especially in light of the current economic crisis. That leaves the option of searching for funding, at least in the medium term, from so-called external sources. The proposal urges this. IEPD evidently is relying on PROFAMILIA to exert the same leadership in this area as it did initially. We feel this unfortunate because it will take the combined efforts of both organizations to obtain the necessary funds. The competition for funds to support research activities is every day more difficult. We note with some chagrin that an opportunity to obtain a small amount of funds from CELADE for a study related to the IEPD's field of interest has apparently slipped through the collective fingers of PROFAMILIA/IEPD. Supplementary grants are of enormous symbolic import to donors who like to see evidence of creative fund-raising initiatives. This experience does not bode well for the Institute. In our opinion, every opportunity to acquire additional funding, however small, must be

pursued. We trust the next year will yield better results, otherwise one of the really meritorious experiments in population planning and policy development will disappear prematurely.

D. Cost-Effectiveness

1. Budget

An analysis of the detailed budget (Appendix G) reveals two items of interest. Both relate to dissemination and both have to do with the point that the financial resources, given the rate of work, were, in fact, "overly sufficient."

Most of the other expenditures have kept to schedule. The dissemination activities have not. First, the initial year's budget in this area provided inter alia for (1) newsletter printing and elaboration (\$7,980), (2) monographs and brochures (\$5,670) and (3) film features/slides (\$15,600). The newsletter as such has never been developed. Instead a bulletin, more or less technical, has been published. Slide presentations have been done but not films, and the monographs have been produced at a slower rate than anticipated. These "savings" have, in fact, been fortuitous. They have permitted extensions in each of the two years (see Appendix G for details) and created funds to hire in-house at IEPD two additional staff with expertise in communications. Second, PROFAMILIA was to contribute the funds necessary to acquire outside help in the design of the dissemination strategy. These appear to be adequate

but not entirely utilized. The strategy has yet to be designed fully.

The point related to these two facts is perhaps seen more clearly when one realizes that of the total of \$36,450 available for dissemination activities in the 12 months, a total of \$18,350 was spent in the first 19 months of the project. We have tried to explain elsewhere why this has occurred.

2. Timeliness of Project Implementation

Room for the "reprogramming" mentioned earlier was created, nonetheless, at the "cost" of falling substantially behind in the implementation phase of the project. We ignore for the moment that the work schedule was in a sense unreal. IEPD, objectively speaking, is seriously behind in its work plan. (It is estimated openly that it will take an additional two years to complete work originally intended to be finished in early 1985. See work plan through 1987 in Appendix P.)

On the whole, we feel that the explanations for those delays are for the most part reasonable, if not entirely exculpatory. But some delays in data processing, sometimes the responsibility of cooperating agencies, seem to pale a bit when it is recognized that some of the work at the Institute is done on a hand held calculator. In the age of the personal computer, this is lamentable. Some efficiency could be gained, we think, if IEPD could either acquire or gain ready access to a computer.

3. Effects of Association with PROFAMILIA

The original design, it is evident, did not envision the types of demands that would be placed on PROFAMILIA by its commitment to provide administrative and logistic support to IEPD, not to mention shouldering most of the initial burden of dissemination. But that was the bargain struck. Experience has since made both institutions wiser. And numerous changes have been made in the division of labor. This will enhance, we think, IEPD efficiency.

On the issue of physical separation, we can only add a bit to what has already been said above. The problems arising out of separation were at their severest in the early days of the project when communication was made difficult by the fact that IEPD had no telephone. This has been resolved.

The residual difficulties of separation are probably now no more than "inconveniences" that arise from the distance. The demands placed on planning (requisitioning with anticipation AV equipment or transport) are no lesser or greater for the distance. Reasonable organization of work prevails.

The ultimate question is whether, for the cost, IEPD is effectively going about its work. There are pluses and minuses evident in this inquiry. On balance, for the reasons explored in this report, we believe that the answer is a qualified "yes." There are issues that need to be addressed that can add to efficiency as well as effectiveness. Some

of those that have arisen have been resolved positively. But there seems to be a pattern of delay in doing so. (We are unable to discern where the fault lies.) We are pleased to see, however, that the learning process is being used. On the substantive side, we feel that, for the cost, IEPD is effectively occupying its niche in the population planning and policy field in the D.R., is contributing to the process, and is responding to the needs of the nation.

Appendices

- Appendix A: List of individuals interviewed
- Appendix B: List of documents considered
- Appendix C: IEPD raison d'etre and philosophy*
Descriptive scheme of principal objectives and activities
- Appendix D: PROFAMILIA/IEPD organizational chart (1982)
IEPD revised organizational chart (1984)
- Appendix E: The population planning and policy milieu in the DR*
- Appendix F: Profiles of IEPD personnel
- Appendix G: Budgets - proposed and reprogrammed
- Appendix H: Population and development - the conceptual framework*
- Appendix I: Dissemination audiences
- Appendix J: Persons visited to present labor force study (1983)*
- Appendix K: Studies and publications*
- Appendix L: List of dissemination activities*
- Appendix M: Sample newspaper articles on IEPD studies*
- Appendix N: Review of reactions to labor force study (1983)*
- Appendix O: Requests received by IEPD from various agencies*
- Appendix P: Projected work plan through 1987*

* Denotes that materials in Appendix are in Spanish.

List of Individuals InterviewedIEDP

1. Nelson Ramirez, Director
2. Manuel Quiterio Cedeno, Deputy Director
3. Antonio A. Tatis, Principal Researcher
4. Carmen Gomez de Santana, Assistant Researcher
5. Santiago Hirujo, Training Officer

PROFAMILIA

6. Magaly Caram de Alvarez, Executive Director
7. Gianna Sangiovanni, Program Coordinator
8. Bienvenida Bobadilla, Finance Officer
9. Denis Mota Alvarez, Director of Communication
10. Octavio Estrella, Press Director
11. Rev. Alejandro Figueroa, President, PROFAMILIA, Board of Directors
12. Dr. Gonzalez Cano, Board of Directors
13. Ruben Nunez, Board of Directors
14. Dr. Milqueza Portes de Mota, Board of Directors
15. V. Orlando Adams, Board of Directors

US AID/DR

16. Craig Buck, Deputy Mission Director
17. Oscar Rivera, Health Development Officer
18. John H. Thomas, Assistant Health Development Officer
19. Dulce Jimenez, Health Assistant
20. Gerald E. Hensley, Deputy Controller
21. Henry Wellhouse, Staff Economist
22. Marion Ford, Agricultural Development Officer
23. Rose M. Veith, Program Officer

List of Individuals Interviewed (Continued)

CONAPOFA

24. Dr. Ramon Portes Carrasco, Executive Director
25. Dr. Elias Dinzey, Medical Director
26. Leovigildo Baez, Director, Research and Evaluation
27. Maritza Molina, Deputy Director, Research and Evaluation

OTHERS

28. Samuel Encarnacion, Director, Oficina Nacional de Estadisticas (ONE)
29. Ana Tereza Olivar, Population Unit, Oficina Nacional de Planificacion (ONAPLAN)
30. Gonzalo Cunqueiro, UNDP Consultant to ONAPLAN
31. Pedro Franco Badia, Minister of Labor
32. Mateo Lantigua, Director, Department of Labor Economics, Ministry of Labor
33. Pablo Antonio Acosta, Deputy Director, Department of Employment and Human Resources, Ministry of Labor
34. Manuel Vargas Pallan, Director, Office of Regional Coordination, Ministry of Agriculture
35. Jose Ramon Acosta, Director, Consejo Nacional de Politica Energetica (COENER)
36. Francisco Polanco, Vice Rector, Nacional Universidad Pedro Henrique Urena
37. Jorge Max Fernandez, Vice Rector, Instituto Tecnologia (INTEC)
38. Manuel M. Ortega, Director, Centro Dominicano de Organizaciones de Interes Social (CEDOIS)
39. Bienvenido Alvarez Vega, Journalist (Press)
40. Roberto Saladin, Journalist (T.V.), Colorvision
41. Anibal de Castro, Director, "Ultima Hora" Newspaper

List of Individuals Interviewed (Continued)

42. Julio A. Pena Valdez, Secretary General, Confederacion General de Trabajo (CGT)
43. Edwin Crois, Economist, Central Bank
44. Miguel Ceara, President, Sociedad Dominicana de Economistas (CODECO)
45. Eduardo Latorre, Ambassador, Caribbean Sugar Producing Countries; (Former Rector, INTEC)
46. Rene Jaquez, Head, Unidad de Formacion, Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda; Consultant to IEPD
47. Luis Gonzalez Fabra, Director, Relaciones Publicas de Poder Ejecutivo; (former Director, CONAPOFA)
48. Dr. Nicolas Almanzar, Director, Instituto de Formacion Politica, Partido Reformista Dominicana (PRD)

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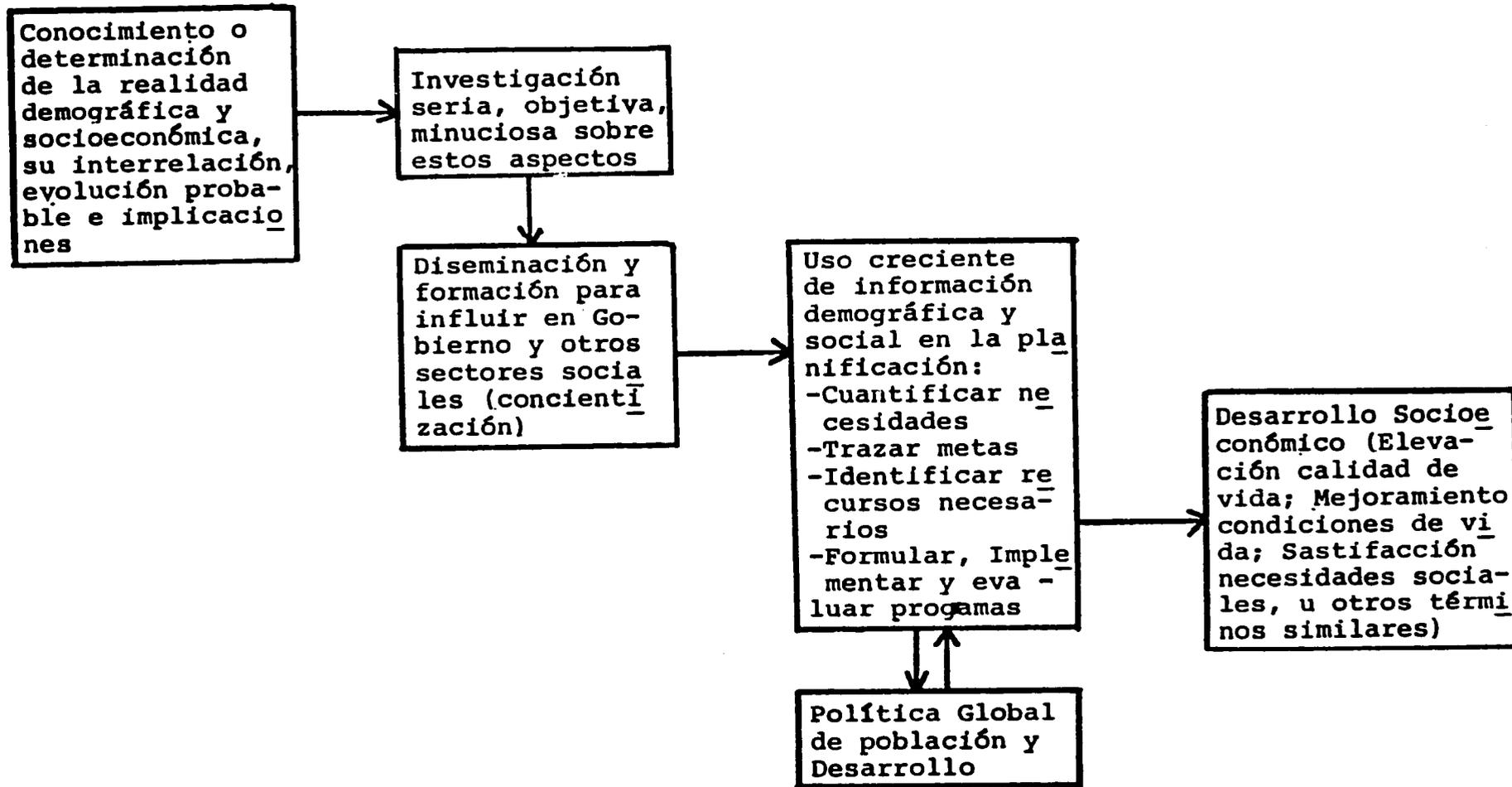
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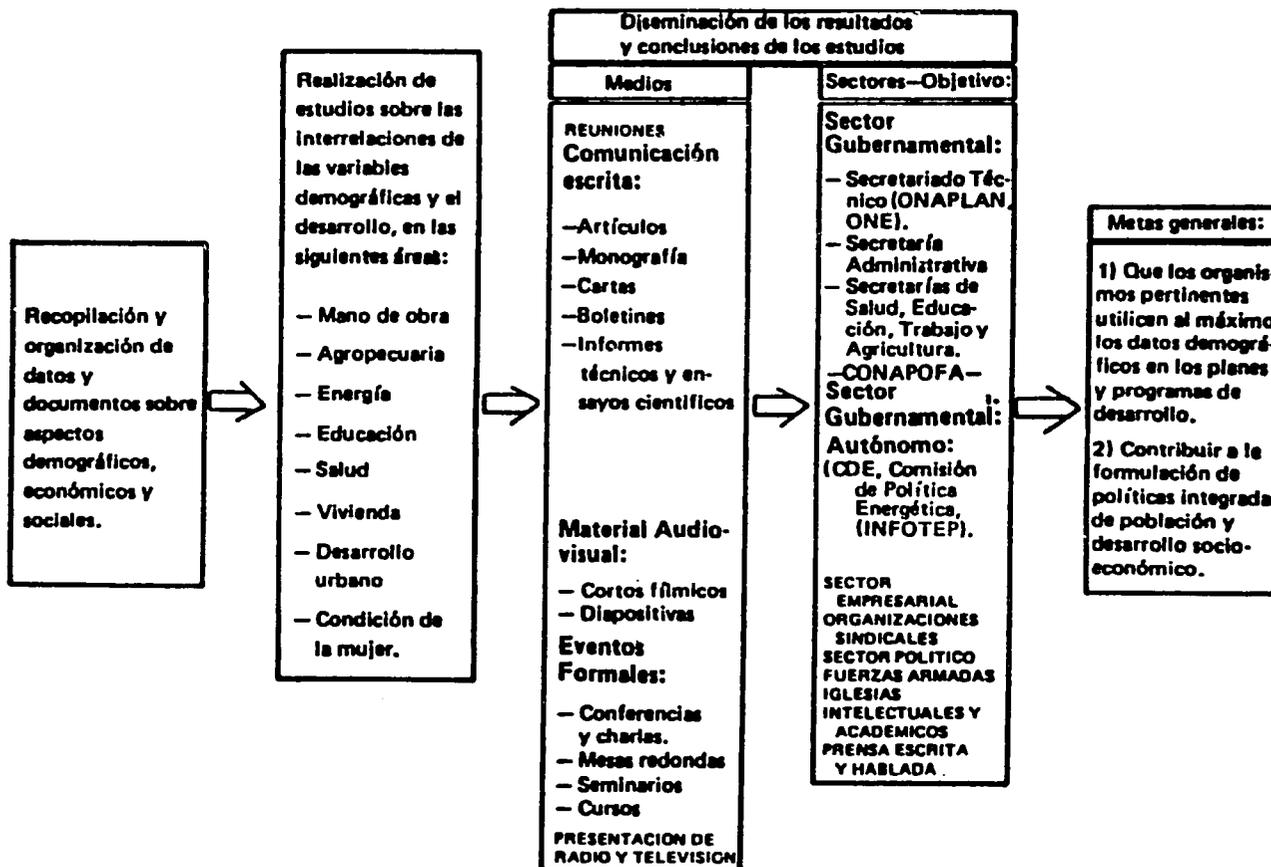
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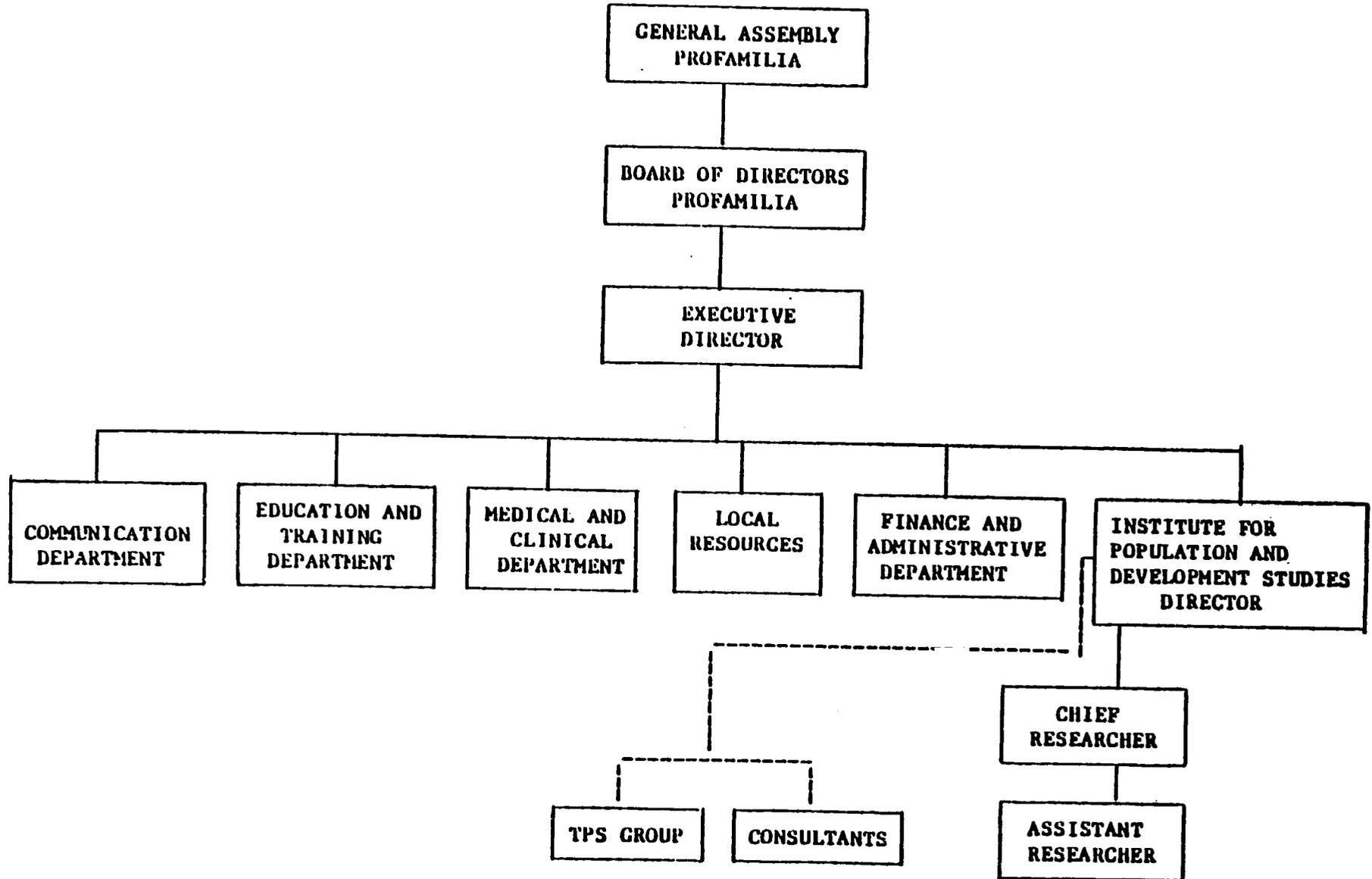
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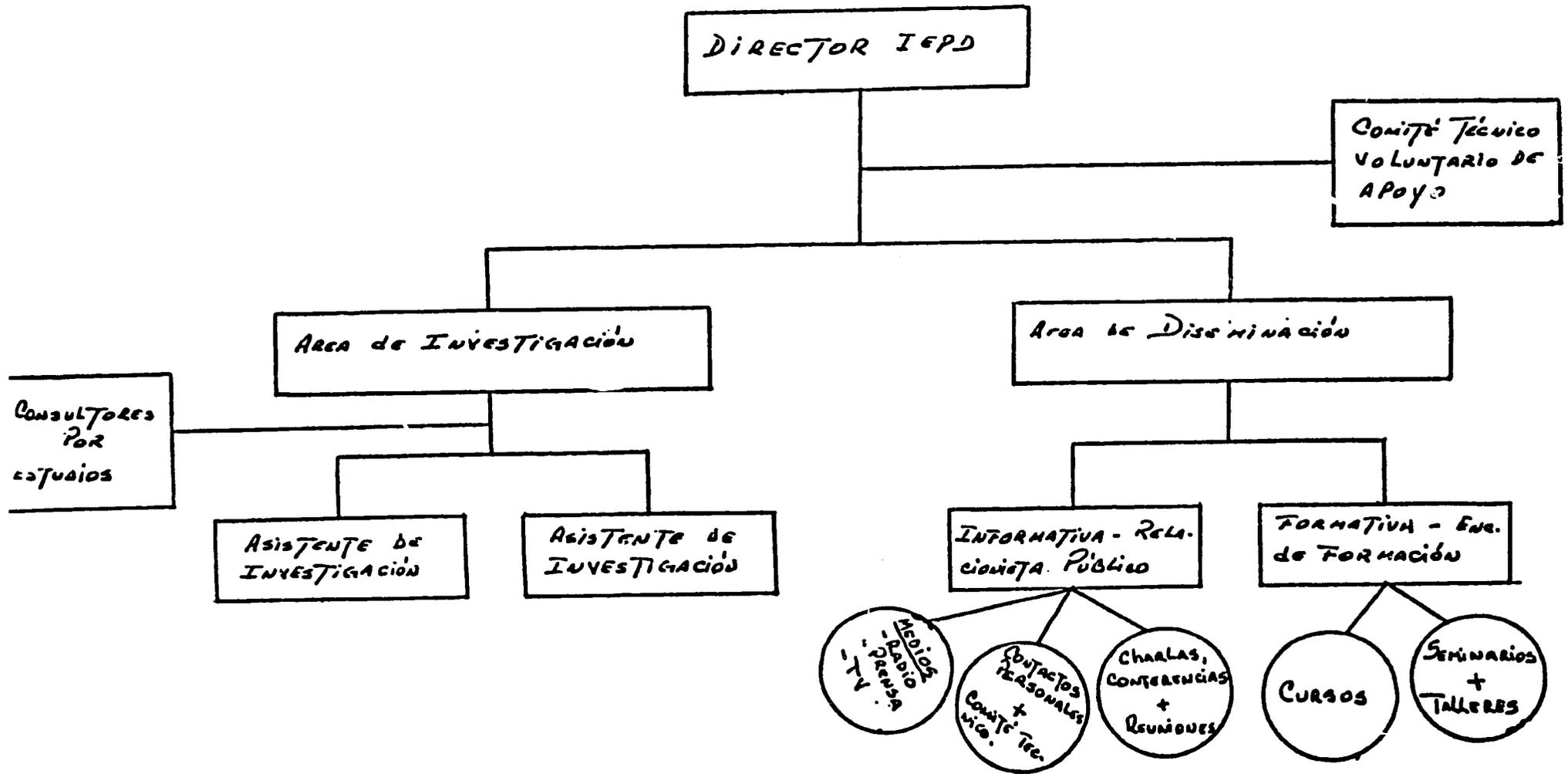


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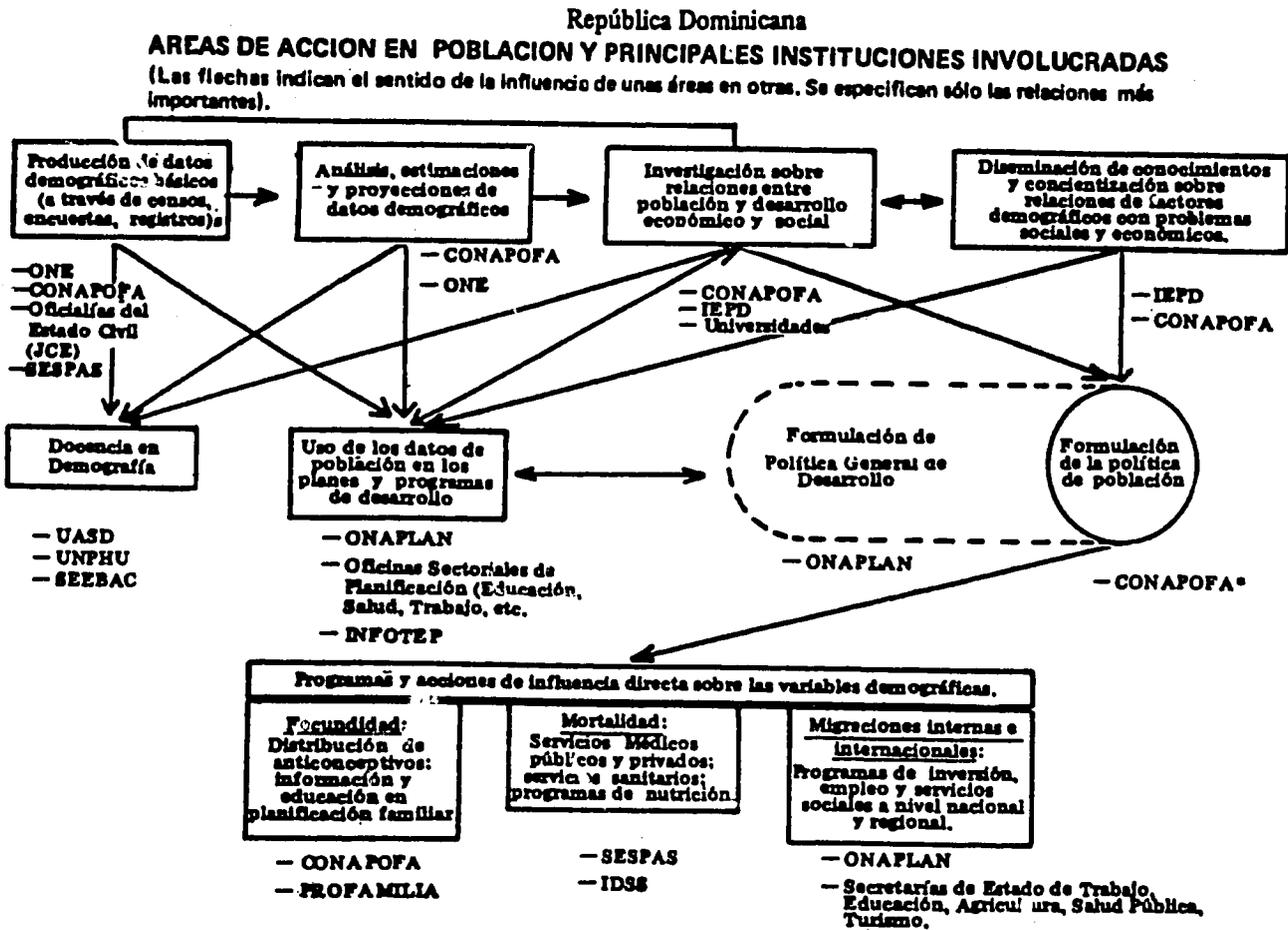
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THE POPULATION POLICY AND PLANNING MILIEU IN THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



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Profiles of IEPD Personnel

Director: Nelson Ramirez

Ramirez is a respected demographer. He has received advanced training from both the Centro Interamericano de Euseñanzas de Estadísticas (CIENES) and the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE). He has experience in the worlds of academics and government. He has, in turns, been a professor of demography (Universidad Nacional Pedro Henriquez Urena) and professor of statistics and bio-statistics (Universidad Autonom de Santo Domingo), head of the Departamento de Censos y Encuestas in the National Office of Statistics (ONE) and director of the Departamento de Investigacion in the National Council on Population and Family (CONPOFA). Author of numerous books, pamphlets and articles on Dominican census survey techniques, population projections and sample demographic and fertility surveys, his list of publications includes a thoughtful essay titled (translation), Does a population problem exist?: the general focus and the national situation. He has directed IEPD since its inception.

Deputy Director: Manuel Quiterio Cedeno P.

Quiterio, though young, is an experienced journalist. A magna cum laude graduate from the Universidad Autonom de Santo Domingo (1974), he has served as chief editor for two Santo Domingo newspapers (El Sol, El Nuevo Diario), as well as a staff member and later advisor to CONAPOFA. He has actively participated in the journalists union activities and served as Secretary General of the SNPP from 1975-1976. He has been a professor of at the Universidad Autonom de Santo Domingo since 1981. He has authored several works on the relationship between the press and the labor, campesino movement.

Principal Researcher: Antonio Andres Tatis

Tatis is an economist who has specialized in research. A graduate of the Universidad Autonom de Santo Domingo, he has also had training in planning at the Instituto Latinoamerica de Planificacion Economica y Social (ILPES) and with the Comision Economica para America Latina (CEPAL). Besides teaching experience in accounting, he served, prior to coming to IEPD in various capacities, as a technician with the Oficina Nacional de Planificacion (ONAPLAN).

Research Assistant: Carmen Julia Gomez de Santana

Gomez was also trained as an economist, having graduated from the Instituto Tecnol6gico de Santo Domingo (INTEC). This has been supplemented with schooling in social research design and demography. Prior to joining IEPD she worked in the Department of Economic Studies of the Banco Hipotecario Dominicano. She, in addition to the work at IEPD, has published or helped prepare studies on agro-industry, wheat processing and the process of rural change in the DR.

Profiles of IEPD Personnel (Continued)

Training Officer: Santiago Bayoan Hirujo S.

Hirujo was trained as a Jesuit, with degrees in philosophy, theology and sociology (the latter from the Gregorian Pontifical University). In addition to a lengthy teaching career, he has also had experience in editing, publishing and journalism, having worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Instituto de Desarrollo y Credito Cooperativo (IDECOOP) and two Santo Domingo newspapers.

BUDGETS - PROPOSED AND REPROGRAMMED

BUDGET SUMMARY

(RD\$)

	<u>1st. Year</u>		<u>2nd. Year</u>		<u>3rd. Year</u>	
	<u>OPG</u>	<u>PVO</u>	<u>OPG</u>	<u>PVO</u>	<u>OPG</u>	<u>PVO</u>
A. Fees	59,490	2,400	62,397	900	64,950	1,000
B. Office Expenses	11,000	1,500	12,020	1,500	13,420	1,380
C. Transportation and Per Diem	3,030	1,500	3,480	2,540	3,720	2,670
D. Dissemination Activities	31,850	4,600	48,155	4,700	59,900	6,100
E. Design of Communication and Dissemination Strategy	-	5,275	-	2,190	-	2,500
F. Evaluation	-	-	-	5,000	-	1,500
G. Data Processing	4,500	-	6,000	-	6,000	-
H. Installation Cost	16,125	-	-	-	-	-
I. Administrative Cost	-	23,335	-	31,171	-	36,522
Estimated Total Cost	125,995	38,610	132,052	48,001	147,990	51,672

Funding Requested

Project Total	\$544,320
OPG Total	\$406,037
PVO Total	\$138,283

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	<u>1st. Year</u>		<u>2nd. Year</u>		<u>3rd. Year</u>	
	OPG	PVO	OPG	PVO	OPG	PVO
A. <u>Salary 1/</u>						
(FT)						
Director (full-time) (\$1,300 x 12 months)	15,600	-	16,800	-	17,700	-
Chief Researcher (FT) (\$500 x 12 months)	13,200	-	14,400	-	15,300	-
Assistant Researcher (FT) (\$500 x 12 mos.)	6,000	-	6,480	-	7,200	-
Secretary (FT) (\$450 x 12 mos.)	5,400	-	5,880	-	6,300	-
Messenger (FT) (\$150 x 12 mos.)	1,800	-	2,100	-	2,520	-
Social Benefits (\$4,215) <u>2/</u> *	8,490	-	9,237	-	9,930	-
Consultants and Advisors <u>3/</u>	9,000	2,400	7,500	900	6,000	1,000
SUB-TOTAL	59,490	2,400	62,397	900	64,950	1,000
B. <u>Office Expenses</u>						
Rental	4,200	-	4,200	-	4,200	-
Utilities	2,400	-	2,700	-	3,000	-
Phone, Cables, Mail	1,200	600	1,500	600	1,800	600
Janitorial	900	-	1,020	-	1,200	-
Stationary and Office Supply	1,800	900	2,100	900	2,520	780
Maintenance (Equip- ment & Facilities)	500	-	50	-	700	-
SUB-TOTAL	11,000	1,500	12,020	1,500	13,420	1,380
C. <u>Transportation and Per Diem</u>						
Maintenance of Motorcycle	780	-	900	-	1,020	-
Local Transportation	1,800	600	1,980	570	2,100	600
International Transportation	-	600	-	1,100	-	1,200
Per Diem	450	300	600	870	600	870
SUB-TOTAL	3,030	1,500	3,480	2,540	3,720	2,670

* Include the Director and Chief Researcher.

	<u>1st. Year</u>		<u>2nd. Year</u>		<u>3rd. Year</u>	
	OPG	PVO	OPG	PVO	OPG	PVO
D. <u>Dissemination Activities</u>						
Press Coverage	700	300	2,500	800	2,000	2,800
Newsletter Printing & Elaboration	7,980	-	7,350	-	7,875	-
Monographs & Brochures	5,670	-	6,805	-	7,825	-
Technical Reports	400	400	400	600	300	500
Film Features/Slides	15,600	3,100	22,100	2,500	30,600	1,800
Round Table Discussions	500	300	1,700	-	2,000	-
Seminars & Workshops	-	-	3,500	-	4,800	-
Interviews & Meetings	1,000	500	3,800	800	4,500	1,000
SUB-TOTAL	31,850	4,600	48,155	4,700	59,900	6,100
E. <u>Design of Communication and Dissemination Strategy 4/</u>						
	-	5,275	-	2,190	-	2,500
SUB-TOTAL	-	5,275	-	2,190	-	2,500
F. <u>Project Evaluation 5/</u>						
	-	-	-	5,000	-	1,500
SUB-TOTAL	-	-	-	5,000	-	1,500
G. <u>Data Processing</u>						
Computer Time	4,500	-	6,000	-	6,000	-
SUB-TOTAL	4,500	-	6,000	-	6,000	-
H. <u>Equipment/Local Purchasing 6/</u>						
	11,925	-	-	-	-	-
Site Preparation	4,200	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	16,125	-	-	-	-	-
I. <u>Administrative Costs</u>						
Directive & Admin. Personnel 7/	-	17,135	-	23,171	-	26,022
Material Resources	-	6,200	-	8,000	-	10,500
SUB-TOTAL	-	23,335	-	31,171	-	36,522
ESTIMATED OPG/PVO	125,995	38,610	132,052	48,001	147,990	51,672
GRAND TOTAL	164,605	180,053	199,662	199,662	199,662	199,662

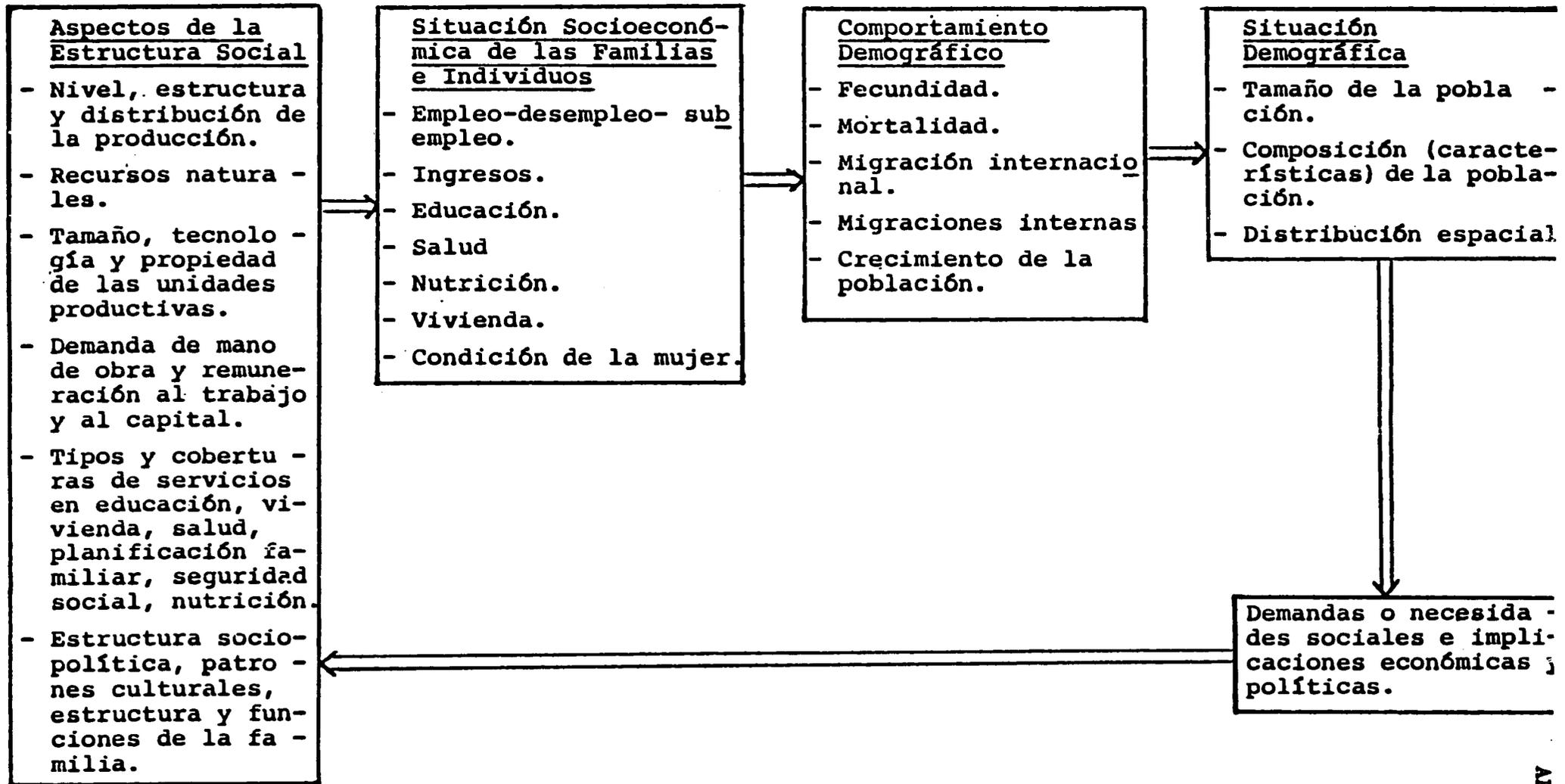
REPROGRAMACION INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS DE POBLACION Y DESARROLLO
MARZO 1, 1982 A MAYO 31, 1985
ESP. RD\$

	GASTOS REALES DE Marzo 1/82 a Sept. 30/83		PRESUPUESTO Oct. 1/83 a Mayo 31/84		T O T A L E S Marzo 1/82 a Mayo 31/84		PRESUPUESTO Junio 1/84 a Mayo 31/85	
	USAID	PROFAMILIA	USAID	PROFAMILIA	USAID	PROFAMILIA	USAID	PROFAMILIA
Salaries	73,139	26,100	49,738	17,930	122,877	44,030	80,413	29,585
Operations and Administ. Costs	14,801	1,750	9,118	675	23,919	2,425	13,600	900
Publications and Inform. Dissemination	17,550	800	37,851	---	55,401	800	54,700	1,500
Equipment & Supplies	14,849	8,900	6,139	5,660	20,988	14,560	2,500	9,779
Transportation	714	2,950	2,298	300	3,012	3,250	3,350	3,070
Technical Assistance	10,240	3,750	7,000	3,690	17,240	7,440	9,000	5,500
Evaluation	---	---	---	5,500	---	5,500	---	1,500
Contingencies	---	---	---	3,000	---	3,000	---	3,000
GRAND TOTAL	131,293	44,250	112,144	36,755	243,437	81,005	163,563	54,834

NOTA: Gastos reales primer año = RD\$107,419.00

Presupuesto 2do. año = RD\$136,018.00

**MARCO CONCEPTUAL GENERAL DE LAS RELACIONES
ENTRE POBLACION Y DESARROLLO
(Esquema Preliminar).**



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DISSEMINATION AUDIENCES

The following groups have been selected as major target for dissemination activity.

1. Governmental Sector

a. Technical Secretary of the Presidency (ONAPLAN and National Office of Statistics - ONE).

b. Office of the Presidency (the "action core" of the Executive Power).

c. Ministries of Health, Education, Labor, and Agriculture (the latter including agencies of the "agrarian sector" — Consejo Estatal del Azúcar - CEA, Instituto de Desarrollo Cooperativo - IDECOOP, and Banco Agrícola - BAGRICOLA).

2. Autonomous Governmental Sector Agents

a. Corporación Dominicana de Electricidad (CDE) (Dominican Power Company).

b. Comisión de Política Energética (Commission on Energy Policies)

c. Instituto de Formación Técnico Profesional (INFOTEP) (Institute for the Development of Technical and Professional Skills).

3. Corporate Sector

Particularly industry.

4. Syndicates and Labor Unions

5. Political Sector

- a. Legislation (Congressmen and Senators).
- b. Political Parties.
- 6. Armed Forces
- 7. Church Authorities
- 8. Intellectuals/Scholars
 - a. Professional Associations.
 - b. Universities/Institutions (rectorates, professors).
 - c. Student bodies (advanced undergraduate and graduate levels).
- 9. Media
 - a. Newspapers, television and radio stations, etc.
 - b. Journalists.

Information and data to be provided to these groups will depend upon the areas of interest and influence of the group(s) being addressed at a given period of time.

Communication techniques and channels will be a function of the audience (target group). The following methods will be used (not necessarily exclusive):

- 1. Person-to-Person Communication
 - a. Individual or small group discussions.
 - b. Meetings/group luncheons.
- 2. Written Communication
 - a. Press releases.
 - b. Book monographs (with graphic elements, appealing appearance).

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Relación de personas visitadas para hacer entrega del Estudio de Población y Mano de Obra. (Enero - Febrero, 1983).

1. Altos Funcionarios

- Dr. Salvador Jorge Blanco, Presidente Constitucional de la República
- Dr. José Francisco Peña Gómez, Síndico del Distrito Nacional
- Dr. Amiro Pérez Mera, Secretario de Estado de Salud Pública
- Dr. Rafael Moya, Secretario de Estado de Trabajo

2. Otros Funcionarios

- Dr. Ramón Portes Carrasco, Secretario Ejecutivo de CONAPOFA
- Lic. Arismendy Díaz, Director Técnico de INFOTEP

3. Dirigentes Políticos

- Profesor Juan Bosch, PLD
- Lic. Vicente Bengoa, PLD
- Representantes Izquierda Unida y Unidad Socialista:
 - Narciso Isa Conde, PCD
 - Rafael Taveras, NCT
 - Juan B. Mejía, PTD
 - Roberto Santana, UPA

4. Legisladores

- Dr. Hugo Tolentino Dipp, Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados
- Dr. Almanzor González Canahuate, Diputado PRD
- Dra. Ligia Amada Melo de Cardona, Diputada PLD
- Lic. Alberto Cruz Eduardo, Diputado
- Dr. José Antonio Constanzo, Senador PRD
- Dr. Luis Giordano Mancebo, Diputado
- Lic. Bolívar Abreu, Diputado

Relación personas visitadas....**5. Empresarios**

- Ing. José del Carmen Ariza, Presidente de la Asociación de Industrias de la República Dominicana.

6. Directores y Jefes de Redacción de Periódicos

- HOY :
 - Lic. Virgilio Alcántara, Director
 - Miguel Franjul, Jefe de Redacción
 - Manuel Severino, Jefe de Redacción
- EL SOL: - Dr. Víctor Livio Cedeño, Director
 - Eulalio Almonte Rubiera
- LISTIN DIARIO: - Francisco Comarazamy, Asistente del Director
 - Lic. Luis González Fabra, Asistente Especial del Director
- ULTIMA HORA: - Lic. Aníbal de Castro, Director Ejecutivo
- EL NUEVO DIARIO: - Lic. Juan Bolívar Díaz, Director
 - Lic. Manuel Quiterio Cedeño, Jefe de Redacción
- YA : - Luis Eduardo Lora, Director
- LA NOTICIA: - Lic. Silvio Herasme Peña, Director

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STUDIES AND PUBLICATIONS

ACTIVIDAD

FECHA DE PUBLICACION

CORRESPONDE A TRIMESTRE

I. Estudios

1. Población y mano de obra en la República Dominicana: Perspectivas de la fuerza de trabajo y del empleo-desempleo en el período 1985-2000
2. Población y producción de alimentos y nutrición en la República Dominicana. Situación actual y proyecciones 1985-2000
3. Población y vivienda en la República Dominicana. Diagnóstico del sector vivienda y proyección de oferta Vs. necesidades en esta área. 1985-2000

Enero de 1983

Agosto de 1983

Agosto de 1984

II. Otras publicaciones

A. Boletines

1. Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo
2. Población y mano de obra en República Dominicana. Perspectivas de la fuerza de trabajo y del empleo-desempleo en el período 1985-2000

Junio de 1982

Marzo de 1983

Marzo-Junio de 1982

Julio-Septiembre de 1982

	<u>FECHA DE PUBLICACION</u>		<u>CORRESPONDE A TRIMESTRE</u>		
3. Población y desarrollo en la República Dominicana. Antecedentes y perspectivas.	Marzo de 1983		Octubre-Diciembre de 1982		
4. Población, producción de alimentos y nutrición en la República Dominicana. Situación actual y proyecciones 1985-2000	Agosto de 1983		Marzo-Mayo de 1983		
5. Población y vivienda en la República Dominicana. Diagnóstico del sector vivienda y proyección de oferta Vs. necesidades en esta área. 1985-2000.	Agosto de 1984		Junio-Diciembre de 1983		
B. Resúmenes					
1. Del estudio No. 1	Enero de 1983				
C. Síntesis de los estudios					
1. Estudio No. 1	Enero de 1983				
2. " " 2	Agosto de 1983				
3. " " 3	Agosto de 1984				
D. Artículos en Periódicos					
Del Instituto	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Total</u>
En torno al Instituto	-	-	5	4	9
	-	-	15	-	15
E. Editoriales	-	1	2	1	4
F. Noticias	1	17	85	10	113
					<hr/> 141

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III. Audiovisuales

Estudio No: 1

" " 2

Marzo de 1983

Septiembre de 1983

DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

ACTIVIDADES DESARROLLADAS POR EL IEPD MARZO 1982 - AGOSTO 1984

<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Actividad</u>	<u>Destinatarios</u>	<u>No. Participantes</u>	<u>Patrocinadores</u>	<u>Tema</u>
<u>1982</u>					
Abril 22	<u>Charla</u>	Promotores	-	PROFAMILIA	Planificación familiar y demografía.
Julio 8		Empleados nuevos	-	"	EL IEPD
Mayo 5				Cueapo de Paz	Población y desarrollo
Octubre 20				Instituto Dominicano de Biocontrolación	"
<u>1983</u>					
Junio				CODECO	
Julio		Ier Seminario sobre Ecología y Educación Ambiental para la Región del Cibao		INTEC	Población e implicaciones socio-económicas
<u>1984</u>					
Junio 2		Dirigentes sindicales	75	UGTD	Estudio No. 1
Julio 4		Extensionistas	40	SEA	Estudio No. 2
Julio 6		Planificadores	30	SEA	Estudio No. 2
Julio 7		Dirigentes sindicales	30	UGTD	Estudio No. 2
Julio 10		Miembros e Invitados	80	Asoc. para el Desarrollo de Santiago	Estudio No. 2

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<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Actividad</u>	<u>Destinatarios</u>	<u>No. Participantes</u>	<u>Patrocinadores</u>	<u>Tema</u>
<u>Julio 20</u> <u>1983</u>	<u>Charla</u>	Obreros	10	Instituto de Estudios Dom.	Estudio No. 1
Noviembre	Ponencia y relatorio	Seminario Población y Sociedad		CONAPOFA, PROFAMILIA	Planificación familiar, creci- miento demográ- fico y condicio- nes de vida en la RD. Plantea- mientos para una política de pobla- ción y desarrollo
Dic. 12	Ponencia	Funcionarios públi- cos, empresarios, políticos y profesionales		FORUM	Niveles de vida e implicaciones de las tendencias demográficas so- bre los esfuerzos y perspectivas de desarrollo de RD
Abril 1983	<u>Panel</u>	Planificadores, empresarios, sindi- calistas, econo- mistas		PROFAMILIA y ADOS	Población y em- pleo en la RD: sugerencias para una política de empleo en la RD
" "	"	Técnicos agrícolas	Asistencia	Instituto Agrario Dominicano	Reforma agraria
<u>1984</u>					
Julio 28	Panel	Público en general	20	Museo del Hombre Dominicano	Población, empleo y vivienda en la RD de hoy

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<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Actividad</u>	<u>Destinatarios</u>	<u>No. Participantes</u>	<u>Patrocinadores</u>	<u>Tema</u>
Febrero 84	<u>Curso</u>	Empleados y estudiantes SESPAS, Ayuntamiento del Distrito Nacional e instituciones organizadoras	20	CELADE, UASD, ONE CONAPOFA, ONAPLAN	Curso intensivo de Demografía
Julio 13-15	"	Periodistas	14	IEPD	Población y desarro llo en la RD
Mayo 82	<u>Taller</u>	-	-	ONE, UASD, ONAPLAN	Preparar simposio: Importancia de los censos nacionales para la investiga- ción y planificación en ciencias sociales
Enero 83	"	Personal PROFAMILIA	-	PROFAMILIA	Adiestramiento sobre nuevos sistemas de planificación, pros- pección, presupuesto y retroalimentación
Julio 83	"	Egresados y estudiantes de Sociología	-	UASD	Población, fuerza de trabajo y migración
Febrero 84	"	Coordinadores regionales de Información y Evaluación	-	CONAPOFA	Aspectos demográfi- cos de la RD
Abril 84	"	-	-	Rehabilitación	Población y mano de obra
Junio 84	<u>Seminario</u>	Dirigentes y legisladores	25	Partido Reformista	Población y desarro- llo y estudio No. 2
Junio 84	"	Funcionarios del sector agropecuario	-	ITECO	Reforma agraria

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<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Actividad</u>	<u>Destinatarios</u>	<u>No. Participantes</u>	<u>Patrocinadores</u>	<u>Tema</u>
Julio 83	Jornada	Juventud Reformista	40	Partido Reformista	Estudio No. 1
Junio 82	Tertulia periodística	Lectores		El Nuevo Diario	IEPD y estudio No.1
Marzo 83	Entrevista	Radioescuchas		Radio ABC	Estudio No. 1
Abril 83	"	Televidentes		Economía al Día	"
Junio 83	"	Lectores		La Información	"
Julio 84	"	Televidentes		Economía al Día	Estudio No. 2
Enero 83	Rueda de prensa	Periodistas	8 medios	IEPD	Presentar estudio #1
Dic. 83	"	"	10 medios	"	" " #2
Julio 84	"	"	12 "	"	Estudio sobre hacinamiento en barrios de Sto. Dgo.
Ago. 84	"	"	12 "	"	Presentar estudio #3
Julio 82	Visitas	Directores de diarios	12	"	Dar a conocer el IEPD y recabar apoyo
Enero 83	"	"	7	"	Entregar estudio #1
Dic. 83	"	"	7	"	" " #2
Enero 83	"	Personalidades	4	"	" " "
Feb. 83	"	"	12	"	" " "
Marzo 83	"	"	6	"	" " "

<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Actividad</u>	<u>Destinatarios</u>	<u>No. Participantes</u>	<u>Patrocinadores</u>	<u>Tema</u>
Mayo 84	Visitas	Personalidades	3	IEPD	Entregar Estudio No. 1
Marzo 83	Reunión	Consejo Nacional de Hombres de Empresa		IEPD	Presentar Estudio No. 1
Marzo 83	Reunión	Dirigentes Iglesias Protestantes		IEPD	Presentar Estudio No. 1
Nov. 83	Reunión	Consejo Nacional de Agricultura	--	"	Exponer Estudio No. 8 y audiovisual
Nov. 83	Reunión	Comisión Técnica del Cons. Mac. Agricultura	--	"	Exponer Estudio No. 2
Dic. 83	Reunión	Grupo del Jueves Asoc. Mac. de Jóvenes empresarios	--	"	
Marzo 84	"	Legisladores	7	PROFAMILIA	Coordinar colaboración
Abril 84	"	Legisladores	7	PROFAMILIA	" "
Junio 84	"	"	7	"	" "
Abril 84	"	SEA	7	IEPD	" "
Junio 84	"	Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas		"	" "
Junio 84	"	Confederación Dominicana de Religiosos		"	" "
Mayo 21/84	Visitas a Universidades	INTEC		"	" "

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<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Actividad</u>	<u>Destinatarios</u>	<u>No. Participantes</u>	<u>Patrocinadores</u>	<u>Tema</u>
25 Junio 84	Visitas a Universidades	UMPHU	--	TEPD	Coordinar Colaboración
27 agosto 84	" " "	UCMH	--	"	" "
Dic. 83	Viajes al exterior		--	--	Seminario de Información para líderes sobre Población y Planificación Familiar.
Mayo 84	Viajes al exterior	CELADE, Chile	--		Investigación objetivos y metodología de estudio sobre población y desarrollo en la R. D.
Nov. 82	Colaboración en investigación	Texas A y M University	--	Texas A y M University	Elección interna en la R. D.

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24—Enero—1983

el diario

EDITORIAL

916 mil desempleados: una cifra para reflexionar

Las cifras son alarmantes. Y esto se puede decir en el lenguaje del pueblo que a veces es más claro y contundente que las elaboraciones hechas con infulas intelectuales.

Cuando el empleado de un colmado de la calle José Contreras escuchó el comentario, sencillamente dijo: "Entonces nos vamos a comer unos con otros".

La reacción tan ilustrativa se produjo cuando alguien dijo que "la cosa está muy mala" y la respuesta de un periodista de este diario fue un comentario sobre los 916 mil desempleados que habrá en el país en 1990.

Y parece que se trata de una fecha lejana. Pero no es así. Siete años es un período muy corto. Apenas habremos terminado dos períodos constitucionales, el actual y otro más.

Estas son cifras incómodas para los políticos, más dados a construir castillos con los ladrillos de la demagogia, que a enfrentar con seriedad y profundidad los problemas concretos.

No se trata de predicciones astrológicas. Son estudios técnicos que indican que marchando al ritmo actual al llegar al año 1990 podríamos tener 916 mil desempleados.

Es decir que suponiendo que ahora creemos 30 mil empleos aproximadamente por año, tendríamos que aumentar la cifra a 90 mil por año para atender la demanda de puestos de trabajo.

Estas no son elucubraciones de teóricos con tiempo para hacer cuentos y escribir sandeces.

Son los resultados del primer estudio realizado por el Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo, que auspicia la

Asociación Dominicana Pro Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA), una institución con un sólido prestigio ganado en más de una década de servicios a la sociedad.

El informe sobre "Población y mano de obra en la República Dominicana" mereció la atención del Gobierno y de todos los sectores de la vida nacional.

Sus conclusiones sobre la gravedad que podría alcanzar el problema del empleo en los próximos años, deben ser un toque de alarma sobre la necesidad de pensar con seriedad en estos asuntos y comenzar a trabajar en firme en la búsqueda de las soluciones más viables.

La presentación del informe advierte que la intención "es llamar la atención sobre lo que sucedería si no se adoptan los correctivos de lugar y se deja que las cosas sigan evolucionando como hasta ahora lo han hecho".

Y agrega: "Este estudio es un toque de alerta dirigido a todos los sectores que tienen poder de decisión e incidencia en las diferentes actividades de la vida nacional".

El Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo, en su primera presentación al público, ha planteado una cuestión cardinal.

Ahora nos toca a todos saludar la iniciativa certera de PROFAMILIA de impulsar su creación y orientar sus actividades, y recibir con suficiente espíritu crítico y afán constructivo sus aportes.

916 mil desempleados es una cifra para reflexionar y concluir en que necesitamos un cambio de rumbo, y planes de desarrollo dirigidos a un uso más racional del hombre como el recurso más importante de la sociedad.

Editorial

Reflexión Demográfica

Ahora que la crisis económica del país concita toda la atención, es bueno recordar que la sociedad tiene una base infraestructural más importante que la material: el individuo mismo, considerado como unidad biológica y demográfica.

El sujeto humano constituye el factor primario del desarrollo de la sociedad.

Al considerar la infraestructura humana hay que referirse al fenómeno demográfico producido como resultado de la presencia física de un determinado número de individuos que viven en forma concentrada, se distinguen entre sí según características biológicas de su desarrollo personal, tales como sexo, edad, fecundidad y se mueven en un espacio geográfico.

Estas son las manifestaciones llamadas fenómenos de población.

Las maneras como las personas llegan a concentrarse, distribuirse y crecer, es de importancia vital para el desarrollo,

El hecho de que una población, como es el caso de la República Dominicana, muestre un mayor porcentaje de niños sobre jóvenes, adultos y ancianos, tiene gran trascendencia.

Los países más pobres tienen una población mayoritariamente compuesta por niños.

Los que tienen una población cuya mayoría es joven y adulta, representan los países en vías de desarrollo.

Los países con una elevada proporción de ancianos son los que ya han alcanzado madurez en su ciclo de desarrollo.

El crecimiento demográfico, que se plantea ahora en todo el mundo, es un serio problema de las naciones no industrializadas.

Un país como el nuestro, en vías de desarrollo, difícilmente podrá alcanzar una adecuada estructuración económica, cultural y política, mientras no modifique la estructura por edades de su población, lo que es una resultante de la transformación de la natalidad y la mortalidad.

Se dice que lo que hay que hacer es cambiar el sistema social que da lugar a las injusticias sociales.

Son afirmaciones hechas al margen del conocimiento de hechos concretos que no deberían ser ignorados.

¿Cuántos dominicanos ingresan cada año a la fuerza de trabajo?

¿Cuántos de esos dominicanos encuentran empleo?

¿Cuántos empleos habría que crear cada año solo para mantener la actual tasa de desempleo, que según los datos oficiales es de un 25 por ciento de la población económicamente activa?

El crecimiento demográfico plantea además demandas en otras áreas, tales como vivienda, salud, educación, servicios públicos.

Aceptemos y reconozcamos el problema como un hecho propio de la época y busquemos soluciones realistas al fenómeno de la población.

No se trata de la simple reducción numérica de los nacimientos.

Nos referimos a un proceso con sentido histórico de continuidad intrageneracional, y de responsabilidad humana y ciudadana.

¿Qué estamos haciendo los dominicanos frente a esta realidad?

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EDITORIAL**Hay que Tomarlo en Serio**

Los astrónomos nos hablan con frecuencia de fenómenos espaciales; recientemente creyeron descubrir otro "hoyo negro" a miles de millones de años luz de la tierra, pero no tan distante como para no sentir alguna preocupación.

Crean que se trata de un campo de energía de tal magnitud que ni los rayos de luz están en capacidad de trasponerlo, y que todo lo que esté en su infinito dominio es tragado como uva en boca de serpiente.

Ocurren estos fenómenos fuera del alcance de la mente del hombre medio y promedio; es más, a veces los científicos sólo logran entenderlo partiendo de las hipótesis que han concebido en repetidas y tediosas horas de investigación y con el auxilio de sofisticados equipos que el ingenio del hombre ha logrado desarrollar.

Todo parece tan extraño y distante, que mejor sería poner los pies sobre la tierra y sentarnos a mirar, detenidamente, qué está ocurriendo a nuestro lado; qué nos está desafiando, y a lo que sin embargo hacemos tan poco caso como a aquellos espeluznantes huecos negros del espacio.

Hay por ejemplo, frente a nosotros, una grande e inquietante masa que marcha sobre la sociedad como un ejército de ocupación y cuya capacidad rebasa la resistencia actual de las trincheras políticas y económicas.

Es un grave problema social llamado crecimiento poblacional en una nación en donde la generación de empleos se queda corta en muchos miles por año.

Crecemos a un ritmo de 180 mil almas por año, con una demanda de trabajo del orden de los 70 mil empleos y solamente generamos 30 mil; y ello viene ocurriendo, de acuerdo con los estudios, desde hace 15 ó 20 años.

Significa que en unos siete años, un ejército de 900 mil manos ociosas en demanda de trabajo se sumará a los problemas sociales, económicos y políticos en un territorio en el que hacemos gala de crecimiento horizontal, mientras las tierras se erosionan, los ríos se quedan sin agua y los cordones de miseria se alimentan de los que huyen de las precariedades del campo hacia el espejismo de las ciudades.

Y esas cifras no incluyen amas de casa ni estudiantes. Sólo manos en busca de trabajo.

Este estudio, expuesto a grandes rasgos; es producto de un laborioso trabajo del Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo que auspicia la Asociación Dominicana Pro Bienestar de la Familia, Inc.

Es un alerta rojo a los empresarios, a los líderes políticos, a los clubes y a todos los que de una forma u otra nos sentimos responsables de buscar un equilibrio que evite que el trote del caballo nos lleve a ciegas al despeñadero de las convulsiones sociales y políticas que necesariamente habrán de derivarse, y por encima de todo, de la indiferencia de hoy.

Quizás luego encontremos algún lugar del globo en donde lamentarnos.

Dentro de siete años habrá aproximadamente un millón de desempleados en República Dominicana

Lilliam Oviedo

Si no se producen cambios esenciales en la economía dominicana, para el año 1990 habrá en el país cerca de un millón de desempleados, revelan los resultados de un estudio realizado por el Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo (IEPD).

El IEPD, instituto auspiciado por la Asociación Dominicana Pro Bienestar de la Familia (PRO-FAMILIA), realizó un estudio sobre población y mano de obra y según las proyecciones contenidas en el mismo, para el año 1990 el país contará con una población económicamente activa de 2 millones 556 mil habitantes, para los cuales habrá sólo un millón 640 mil puestos de trabajo, lo que significa que 916 mil de ellos estarían desempleados.

Una situación semejante se produciría en 1985, cuando habrían 2 millones 197 mil personas en condiciones de trabajar y sólo un millón 479 mil puestos de trabajo, quedando desempleados 718 mil personas.

Subempleo en aumento

El estudio entregado a la prensa explica que a pesar de estar incluido en el número de empleos generados una proporción importante de subempleos, el número de desempleados no puede considerarse tajantemente como un número de personas que no realiza ninguna actividad, porque, obviamente una parte de esos desempleados tendrá que dedicarse a actividades que le permitan al menos sobrevivir, lo que indica que el subempleo seguirá creciendo y, en consecuencia haciéndose menos productivo.

Esto significa que, si la economía continúa operando con los mismos esquemas no será posible proporcionar empleos suficientemente remunerativos y productivos a gran parte de las personas que se integran cada año al mercado de trabajo.

Probablemente para 1990 la suma de desempleados y subempleados alcanzará el millón y medio, porque en el estudio realizado una parte significativa de subempleados está incluida en el número de empleados.

Generación de empleo por sectores

Sobre la generación de empleos en los diferentes sectores de la economía, el estudio revela que el sector que tiene mayores posibilidades de aumentar su demanda de trabajo es el terciario, es decir el área de servicios como comercio, transporte y otros.

Mientras tanto, el sector primario, en el que se in-

cluyen actividades como agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, caza y pesca, aumentará su demanda de trabajo en menos proporciones durante la presente década, y lo mismo ocurrirá con el sector secundario, es decir el que incluye actividades industriales y transformación de materia prima en diversos niveles.

Se estima que de los 2.1 millones de empleos que existirán para 1985, 725 mil pertenecerán al sector primario, 206 mil al sector secundario y 548 mil al terciario.

Mientras tanto, para 1990, el número de empleos del sector primario alcanzará los 750 mil, el del sector secundario los 221 mil y el del terciario 669 mil, de donde se desprende que este último sector será más significativo en la actividad económica.

Tradicionalmente el país ha sido productor y exportador de productos primarios, aunque en los últimos años la generación de empleos en el sector secundario y en el terciario ha crecido significativamente.

Participación en la actividad económica por sexo

Mientras tanto, se estima que la participación de la mujer en la actividad económica crecerá mucho más lentamente que la del hombre, lo que significa que el desempleo en la población femenina se incrementará mucho más que en la masculina, tanto en la zona urbana como en la rural.

Un cuadro de la participación por sexo y grupos de edad señala que para 1990 la participación de la mujer en la actividad económica, oscilará entre el 3.2 por ciento ocupada para las de 75 años y más y el 56 por ciento para aquellas cuyas edades oscilan entre los 25 y los 29 años.

En el caso de los hombres, mientras tanto, habrá una tasa de participación oscilante entre el 7.9 por ciento, en grupos de 10 a 14 años de edad y 93,5 por ciento entre los de 40 a 44 años.

Las cifras señaladas pertenecen a la zona urbana, aunque en la zona rural ocurre algo muy parecido.

Para 1990, según las proyecciones del IEPD, en la zona rural trabajará entre el 13.4 y el 30.6 por ciento de las mujeres, correspondiente el límite inferior a los grupos entre 10 y 14 años y el superior a los de 45 a 49 años.

En el caso de los hombres, la participación está entre el 28.1 por ciento en el grupo comprendido entre los 10 y los 14 años y el 94.7 por ciento para los de 35 a 39 años.

Las estimaciones fueron realizadas, según indica el estudio, atendiendo al comportamiento histórico de las variables estudiadas, consignado en las cifras oficiales.

17 — Julio — 1984

el ^{nuevo} diario**Seminario del IEPD, en Jarabacoa****Cada mes mil 200 dominicanos pasan al "ejército de reserva"**

Esteban Rosario

SANTIAGO. — La crisis económica que sufre el país está provocando que dos mil 200 trabajadores pierdan sus empleos cada mes, sin que las autoridades hayan tomado medidas específicas para controlar la situación en los últimos meses. Las proyecciones de desempleo indican, por tal razón, que este año perderán sus puestos de trabajo 26 mil 400 trabajadores en diferentes áreas de la producción.

Las estadísticas de la secretaría de Trabajo indican que durante los últimos ocho meses de gobierno del doctor Salvador Jorge Blanco, indican que el promedio de cancelaciones de obreros y trabajadores es de dos mil 200 mensuales.

El panorama se hace más difícil, porque el gobierno central no ha tomado ninguna medida específica para paralizar los despidos, "salidas," deshaucios y otros tipos de cancelaciones y suspensiones que son definidas por la ley la institución laboral, en sus estadísticas.

Los datos de las cancelaciones de obreros y empleados fueron presentados en un curso-taller que organizó el Instituto de Estudio y Población y Desarrollo y PROFAMILIA, en Jarabacoa, donde participaron técnicos, funcionarios gubernamentales y periodistas. El curso duró tres días.

Durante un panel organizado para analizar los programas de población y desarrollo, se presentaron las estadísticas de las cancelaciones de los trabajadores en las distintas áreas de la producción nacional.

De inmediato, periodistas, economistas y funcionarios iniciaron un proceso de análisis de las estadísticas ofrecidas en el panel.

Se espera que las cancelaciones de empleados continúen creciendo en los próximos meses por los efectos de la

crisis económica del país, y por los acuerdos financieros con el Fondo Monetario Internacional.

En el panel participaron representantes de CONAPOFA, Salud Pública y la secretaría de Trabajo.

proyecciones Económicas

Durante el desarrollo del taller, se analizaron las proyecciones económicas, poblacionales, del empleo, las mortalidad infantil y otros áreas para el año 2000.

El curso-taller se inició con el profesor Frank de Moya, quien explicó la dinámica-sondeo, qué es la demografía y su importancia para los periodistas dominicanos.

También presentó los temas la demografía en el país, las encuestas, los censos, los registros y los conceptos básicos de la demografía.

Otro profesor que participó en el taller del IEPD fue el economista Antonio Tetis, quien destacó las proyecciones del desempleo para el año 2000 en la República Dominicana.

Frank Céceres, demógrafo de la UASD presentó varias exposiciones sobre la evolución demográfica de la República Dominicana, la mortalidad, fecundidad, factores involucrados, y los efectos de la tasa de crecimiento natural.

Nelson Ramírez, director del IEPD, habló sobre las migraciones internas y urbanización. Asimismo, presentó el tema migraciones internacionales.

Al finalizar el curso-taller, los periodistas analizaron la importancia de la variable población y el desarrollo en el país y manifestaron su preocupación.

Acordaron que es imposible hablar de desarrollo de un país sin tomar en consideración la variable población.

En el curso también participaron Carmen Carrasco, Magaly Pineda, directora de PROFAMILIA, entre otros.

Crecimiento Poblacional Vs. Crecimiento de la Producción Agropecuaria

Por Lic. Antonio Tatis
Investigador del Instituto de
Estudios de Población y
Desarrollo (IEPD)

En las últimas décadas, la población dominicana ha experimentado cambios de significativa importancia, tanto en su estructura como en su cantidad. Destacan, entre las diferentes causas del fenómeno señalado, un decremento en la tasa de fecundidad, de 7.5 hijos por mujer en 1960 a 5.0 en 1980; y una disminución en la tasa de crecimiento poblacional desde 3.3 en 1960 a 2.8 en 1980. No obstante estos cambios relativos, la cifra absoluta de la población se mantendrá en aumento constante durante varias décadas (1).

Esta última afirmación está avalada por estimaciones realizadas recientemente por el Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia (CONAPOJA), según las cuales, para el año 2000 la República Dominicana contará con una población de, por lo menos, 8.3 millones de habitantes; esto significa que en los próximos veinte años el país verá crecer su masa poblacional en unos 2.7 millones de nuevos demandantes de alimentos, vivienda, empleo, educación, servicios de salud, vestidos y demás requisitos indispensables a la vida humana.

Tal situación se constituye desde ya en un problema de gran complejidad y magnitud que requiere la búsqueda y previsión de sus diversas y posibles soluciones. Muy particularmente lanza un reto impostergable a la capacidad de los dominicanos, de producir en las cantidades y calidades necesarias, los diversos rubros alimenticios para sustentar dicha población.

Por las particularidades concretas de nuestro país, definido tradicionalmente como " eminentemente agrícola ", y de " escaso grado de industrialización ", las posibilidades de producir los volúmenes requeridos de alimentos para esa población sólo existen potencialmente en el sector agropecuario, el que hasta la fecha ha provisto una parte sustancial de los rubros alimenticios consumidos en el país.

Sin embargo, si se analiza brevemente el comportamiento reciente del sector agropecuario nacional, con natural facilidad surgen dudas sobre las posibilidades reales que presenta este sector para corresponder a las progresivas y cada vez más patentes exigencias que le hace la sociedad dominicana.

De acuerdo a informes recientes (2) la actividad del sector agropecuario nacional ha estado declinado persistentemente durante la última década, lo que se refleja en su pérdida progresiva de importancia en la composición del Producto Bruto Interno (PBI); mientras en el año 1970 la producción agropecuaria constituía el 23.2% del PBI, en el año 1980 esta participación era de apenas el 16.4%. Esta situación viene aparejada con un muy bajo crecimiento de la producción agropecuaria global durante dicho período, estimándose en una tasa de apenas 2.4% promedio por año.

Por supuesto, dicha tasa no refleja por sí sola las diferentes situaciones que se dan al interior del sector, cuando se analizan los diversos rubros que lo componen. Por ejemplo, las hortalizas experimentaron durante esa década una tasa extraordinariamente superior al promedio, registrando un 10.3%; los cereales (*), aunque en menor proporción, también superan la tasa media, 5.7%.

Sin embargo, los tuercos y raíces presentan una tasa de 2.4%, determinada entre otras cosas, por tasas negativas del 4.3% en la producción de papas; 3.8% en la yuca; y 3.3 en el ñame. En el plátano, por su parte, la producción se merma durante el período en un 6.0% anual.

De mantenerse la evolución que ha venido experimentando la producción agropecuaria nacional, la situación que se muestra en el presente no es nada promisoriosa para el futuro no mediato. Dicha producción, al compararla con el consumo de los principales rubros alimenticios, se podrá notar que para satisfacer la demanda de algunos productos se tuvo que recurrir a la importación, caso concreto: el arroz (ver cuadros 1 y 2).

Existen analistas que señalan que la tasa de crecimiento de la población crece a un ritmo más elevado que la tasa de crecimiento de la producción y, de esta forma afirman que el problema de la producción está en el crecimiento de la población. Contrario a esto puede suceder que la producción esté creciendo a un ritmo superior al crecimiento de la población y, sin embargo, no mejorar el consumo de alimentos, ya que lo que existe realmente es una mala distribución en la producción de alimentos demandada por la población.

El país podrá ser autosuficiente en la producción de bienes alimenticios, pero esto implicaría que además de una mejor distribución de la riqueza, habría que mejorar la tecnología agrícola, movilizar más recursos y adoptar políticas que vayan encaminadas a lograr una mayor productividad y, por ende, mayor producción, a fin de que la demanda insatisfecha pueda ser cubierta cada vez en mayor proporción y con fuentes de alimentos nacionales.

(1) CEPAL. Síntesis Estadística de América Latina 1960—1980, Naciones Unidas, Santiago de Chile, 1981.

(2) Véase Lineamientos de Política Económica y Programa de Inversiones Públicas 1983—1985, ONAPLAN, 1983.

Editorial

La Producción

La preocupación que suscita el continuo incremento en el costo de los alimentos debe ser extendida a la magnitud del reto que tiene el país por delante en términos de producción.

Para comprenderlo debemos hacer acopio de los resultados y proyecciones que nos ofrece la información estadística.

Podemos tomar como referencia en este sentido los valiosos trabajos de investigación que ha venido realizando el Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo, bajo los auspicios de la Asociación Dominicana Pro Bienestar de la Familia.

Tres vertientes se asignan a la problemática alimentario-nutricional en la República Dominicana:

- a) Insuficiencia de la producción;
- b) Desigualdad en el acceso a los alimentos, por efecto de la distribución del ingreso, y,
- c) Desigualdad en la capacidad biológica de asimilarlos, por efecto del estado de salud del individuo.

En uno de los estudios del citado Instituto se hace notar que entre 1973 y 1982 sólo la producción de nueve de los veintidos principales productos agropecuarios que forman la canasta familiar aumentó en alguna forma significativa.

¿Qué indica eso? Obviamente que la producción nacional de alimentos, muy lejos de responder a una demanda creciente, ha venido adoleciendo de un evidente rezago.

Tenemos una insuficiente producción de los rubros del agro que mayormente entran en la composición de la canasta familiar.

Y esto tiene una señalada incidencia en el hecho de que el país, de más en más, se haya ido convirtiendo en un importador neto de alimentos.

El saldo negativo de la balanza comercial de alimentos pasó de unos 63 millones de pesos en 1973 a 151 millones y medio en 1980.

Sin embargo, el consumo per-cápita de alimentos que en la década del 80 se estimó en 519 kilogramos por año, resultó menor en un diez por ciento que el de dieciseis años atrás.

Se estima que la producción de los principales alimentos de origen agropecuario pasaría de unos 32 millones de quintales en 1985 a casi 49 millones en el año 2000.

Pero se anota que estos volúmenes no alcanzarían a satisfacer las necesidades alimentarias de nuestra población, estimadas en base a sus requerimientos nutricionales.

El consumo recomendado pasaría de 41 millones ciento seis mil quintales en el 1985, es decir, el año próximo, a 55 millones setecientos mil quintales en el año 2000.

Esto significa que de mantenerse sin mayores variaciones la estructura agropecuaria, al término de los próximos dieciseis años la producción en ese orden sólo satisfará un 88 por ciento del consumo recomendado de los principales alimentos.

Pero todavía este porcentaje de adecuación, según los estudios, podría reducirse a un 84 por ciento si se mantuvieran constantes las tendencias actuales con respecto a la proporción de la producción que es exportada.

Si de primera intención pudieran considerarse altos los niveles o porcentajes de adecuación de la producción proyectada, en ninguna forma promete ello una disminución en el grado de desnutrición que afecta a un amplio sector de la población nacional.

Tal disminución se establecería sólo en la medida en que la distribución del ingreso fuera en lo futuro, como lo subraya el estudio que nos sirve de fuente, menos desigual que en la actualidad.

De suerte que toda la población tenga un acceso adecuado a los alimentos.

Por consiguiente, tenemos que hacer conciencia acerca de la necesidad de enfrentar con el mayor dinamismo la problemática alimentario-nutricional a través de las tres vertientes ya anotadas.

De lo contrario, la morbilidad y la mortalidad derivadas de la desnutrición se verán seriamente agravadas al aumentar la población en el año 2000 a más de ocho millones 300 mil personas.

Tenemos, sin duda, un gran reto. Se llama producción.

Resumen de impresiones recibidas en visitas a funcionarios públicos, dirigentes políticos, directivos de la prensa escrita y otros representantes de diferentes sectores de la vida nacional, para hacer entrega del estudio sobre población y mano de obra.

En general las personas visitadas manifestaron su agradecimiento por la entrega del estudio y, salvo unas pocas excepciones, mostraron preocupación cuando se les hizo una síntesis verbal de los resultados del mismo, en la cual se destacaba la magnitud de los problemas de desempleo y subempleo y su tendencia al agravamiento en el futuro inmediato.

A continuación se señalan las apreciaciones consideradas de mayor interés, según los diferentes sectores contactados.

1.- Altos funcionarios públicos.

En este sector se produjeron reacciones muy variadas, que fueron desde la intención de restar importancia a las cifras del estudio hasta una seria preocupación por la adopción de medidas adecuadas para enfrentar los problemas actuales y previstos en el área de la mano de obra, pasando por actitudes defensivas y evasivas.

En este estrato se hizo patente, más que en cualquier otro y precisamente por ser determinante, la falta de conciencia sobre las relaciones entre los procesos demográficos y el desarrollo económico y social.

2.- Otros funcionarios.

Se recibió el estudio como un buen aporte al esclarecimiento de los problemas relacionados con el crecimiento, composición y distribución de la población, y se expresó el deseo de mantener relaciones de colaboración con el IEPD.

3.- Dirigentes políticos.

En algunos casos no se manifestó ningún interés particular por los resultados del estudio, aunque sí la intención de leer

Resumen de impresiones recibidas...

el documento con más detenimiento y probablemente discutirlo en el seno de la organización. En otros casos, por el contrario, se externó una entusiasta aprobación por el trabajo realizado y la utilidad de los datos contenidos en el documento, así como de los estudios contemplados, para el conocimiento de nuestra realidad y el planteamiento de soluciones a los problemas nacionales.

4.- Legisladores.

Los legisladores contactados, en su mayoría componentes de la delegación nacional a la Conferencia de Parlamentarios del Hemisferio Occidental sobre Población y Desarrollo, realizada en Brasilia del 2 al 5 de diciembre de 1982, consideran el estudio como uno de los elementos que les servirán de base para concretar su declarado propósito de involucrarse cada vez más en el análisis y comprensión de los asuntos demográficos y en las acciones dirigidas a su consideración en los planes y programas de desarrollo.

5.- Empresarios.

La importancia concedida al trabajo ha dado lugar a la concertación de un encuentro, a efectuarse en las próximas semanas, entre los principales dirigentes de las asociaciones empresariales y el personal directivo de PROFAMILIA y el IEPD, a fin de intercambiar ideas sobre las implicaciones de las tendencias mostradas en el documento y las posibles opciones para su modificación.

6.- Directores y jefes de redacción de periódicos.

En este sector se ha encontrado bastante receptividad y deseo de contribuir a la difusión de los resultados y conclusiones del estudio. Esas actitudes se han materializado en la forma de varios editoriales, publicación completa de los resúmenes de ocho y dos páginas del estudio, comentarios y reseñas sobre diversos aspectos del trabajo, y notas de prensa. Además se han formulado ofrecimientos de futuras colaboraciones, en relación con los estudios y actividades contemplados por el Instituto.



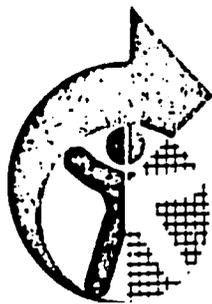
REQUESTS RECEIVED BY IEPD
FROM OTHER AGENCIES

LISTA DE PETICIONES RECIBIDAS POR EL IEPD

Fecha	Solicitante	Actividad solicitada	Tema
<u>1982</u>			
Junio 7	CASC	Envío de las publicaciones	Estudios y boletines del IEPD
9	CELADE, CR	" "	"
30	U C M M	" "	"
30	International Project, N.Y.	" "	"
Julio 8	Asoc. Dom. Sociólogos	" "	"
9	S E A	" "	"
9	I N T E C	" "	"
14	Universidad Interamericana	" "	"
16	O N E	" "	"
10	Consejo Nac. Población - Perú	" "	"
<u>1983</u>			
Enero 20	The Population Inst.	" "	"
Febrero 7	U A S D	" "	"
11	INESPRE	" "	"
Marzo 1	The World Bank	" "	"
8	I N V I	" "	"
Abril 6	Universidad C E T E C	" "	"
14	Kettle y Almánzar	" "	"
Julio 7	SEDEFIR	" "	"
Octubre 8	P F B	" "	"
22	SESPAS	" "	"



<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Solicitante</u>	<u>Actividad solicitada</u>	<u>Tema</u>
Diciembre 12	CONES	Envío de las publicaciones	Estudios y boletines del IEPD
<u>1984</u>			
Febrero 3	International Development Research Centre Canada	" "	"
3	University of North Carolina	" "	"
<u>1982</u>			
<u>Charlas</u>			
Abril 22	PROFAMILIA	Curso adiestramiento a promotores	Planificación familiar y demográfica
Julio 8	"	Curso adiestramiento a nuevos empleados	El IEPD
Mayo 5	Cuerpo de Paz	-	-
Octubre 20	Instituto Dominicano de Bioconservación		Población y desarrollo
<u>1984</u>			
Marzo 14	Instituto Dominicano de Estudios		Estudio No. 1 del IEPD
Junio 2	U G T D		Estudio No. 1
6	Fundación Ebert	En los cursos que organicen	Estudios del IEPD
25	U N P H U	En eventos a organizar	"
28	Museo del Hombre Dominicano	Taller de Sociología Pedro F. Bonó	Estudios 1 y 2



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Fecha	Solicitante	Actividad solicitada	Tema
Junio 28	S S I D	En eventos formativos a organizar	Estudios del IEPD
Julio 18	ADIA-ANPA	En evento a organizar	Estudio #2
4	S E A	Curso Metodología de la Investigación	Estudio #2 y audiovisual
6	S E A		Estudio #2
7	U G T D		"
12	Asociación para el Desarrollo de Santiago		"
13	CONDOR		Población y Desarrollo
Junio 26 al 28	"		Estudios 1 y 2 y Población y Desarrollo
29	Secretaría de Trabajo		Audiovisual #1 y comentarios
<u>Invitación a conferencias seminarios, encuentros</u>			

1982

Marzo 22	Forum		Posibilidades de desarrollo del sector rural en RD
Julio 21	U C M M		Migración
Septiembre 29	Secretaría de Trabajo		Migraciones laborales
Abril 18	Museo del Hombre Dominicano		Inmigración dominicana en los EUA

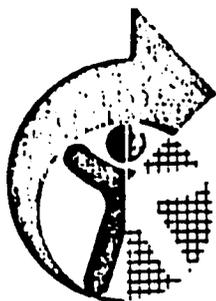
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<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Solicitante</u>	<u>Actividad solicitada</u>	<u>Tema</u>
Mayo 2 <u>1984</u>	C I P A F		Métodos y técnicas de investigación sobre la mujer rural
Abril 4	Secretaría de Trabajo		Migraciones laborales
<u>1984</u>		<u>Montaje</u>	
Marzo 27	Museo Nacional de Historia y Geografía		Historia de la población y perspectivas futuras
<u>1983</u>		<u>Ponencias en:</u>	
Octubre 10	CONAPOFA	Seminario Población y Sociedad	Crecimiento demográfico, condiciones de vida planificación familiar
Noviembre 29	Forum		" "
<u>1984</u>			
Junio 7	Partido Reformista	Seminario Población y Sociedad y Estudio #2	Población y desarrollo y estudio #2
Abril	CONAPOFA	Curso de adiestramiento en planificación familiar para coordinadores de información y educación	Aspectos demográficos de la RD
		<u>Participación en comisiones</u>	
Abril 29	U A S D	Taller preparatorio a simposio	Importancia de los censos nacionales para la planificación y la investigación en las ciencias sociales



<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Solicitante</u>	<u>Actividad solicitada</u>	<u>Tema</u>
Mayo 6	INESPRE	Relación	¿Qué debe ser la canasta familiar?
<u>1984</u>			
Marzo 14	Legisladores	Apoyo técnico y asesoría sobre población y desarrollo	Población, familia y desarrollo
Junio 25	S E A	Colaboración y asesoría en investigaciones, programación y formación de personal	Población y sector agropecuario
Junio 28	S S I D	Utilización de materiales IEPD para investigaciones SSID	
Julio 17	O N E	Discusión de borrador	La mortalidad en RD 1950-1980
Agosto 15	O N E	Discusión borrador	La fecundidad en la RD 1950-1980



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ADIA-ANPA	Asociación Dominicana de Ingenieros Agrónomos - Asociación Nacional de Profesionales Agrícolas
ADOS	Asociación Dominicana de Sociólogos
CASC	Confederación Autónoma Sindical Clasista
CELADE, CR	Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, Costa Rica
CIPAF	Centro de Investigaciones para la Acción Femenina
CONAPOFA	Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia
CONDOR	Conferencia Dominicana de Religiosos
CONES	Consejo Nacional de Educación Superior
INESPRE	Instituto de Estabilización de Precios
INFOTEP	Instituto de Formación Técnico Profesional
INTEC	Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo
INVI	Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda
ONE	Oficina Nacional de Estadística
PROFAMILIA	Asociación Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia
Rehabilitación	Asociación Dominicana de Rehabilitación de Inválidos



SEA	Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura
SEDEFIR	Secretaría de Estado de Deportes, Educación Física y Recreación
SESPAS	Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social
SSID	Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas
UASD	Universidad Autónoma de Sto. Domingo
UCMM	Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra
UGTD	Unión General de Trabajadores Dom.
UNPHU	Universidad Nacional "Pedro Henríquez Ureña"



INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE SANTO DOMINGO
 Avenida de los Próceres, Calé - Tel. 567-9271
 Apdo. 249 - Zona 2 - Santo Domingo, República Dominicana

PL-84/106

19 de junio de 1984

Señor
 Santiago Hirujo
 Encargado de Formación
 Instituto de Estudios de
 Población y Desarrollo
 Dr. Piñeyro No.160, Apto. 302
 Ciudad

Estimado señor Hirujo:

Me siento contento de que continúe en su esfuerzo para poder desarrollar un programa en el campo de los estudios sobre población y desarrollo. Para cumplir con su petición de presentarle un bosquejo de las propuestas específicas que puede hacer el INTEC, tengo a bien el exponerle los siguientes puntos:

1) El INTEC estaría de acuerdo en participar, una vez conocido el programa, en la organización y auspicio de seminarios, talleres y cursos cortos en unión del Instituto y de otras universidades.

2) El INTEC estaría dispuesto a organizar conjuntamente con el Instituto un programa de post-grado que involucre un currículum dirigido a desarrollar personal capacitado en el área de las investigaciones y preparación de políticas de población y desarrollo. Inclusive tomando en cuenta las posibilidades que ahora mismo tiene el Instituto, podría pensarse en el ofrecimiento de un grado de maestría.

Espero que estas ideas le sirvan de base para ir tomando las opciones que el Instituto estime pertinentes. Espero ponerme pronto en comunicación con usted.

Atentamente,


 Jorge Max Fernández
 Vicerrector Académico

JMF/ipg



GOBIERNO DE CONCENTRACION NACIONAL

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE TRABAJO

5744

Santo Domingo, D. N.,
20 de agosto de 1984.

21 AGO 1984

Señor
Lic. Nelson Ramírez,
Director Instituto de Estudios de
Población y Desarrollo - IEPD.
SU DESPACHO.

Señor Director:

En desarrollo de las actividades de esta Secretaría de Estado en materia de migraciones laborales, se constituyó desde el mes de enero de 1983 un Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional sobre esa materia, en el cual han estado participando, además de esta Secretaría, la Secretaría de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores, la Secretaría de Estado de Turismo, la Oficina Nacional de Planificación, la Oficina Nacional de Estadística, la Dirección General de Migración, el Consejo Estatal del Azúcar y el Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia.

El objetivo general del Grupo es la articulación de las diferentes responsabilidades institucionales en materia de investigación y acción sobre factores y procesos migratorios con miras a la formulación de una política migratoria para la República Dominicana.

En la actualidad el Grupo cuenta con una cooperación del Comité Intergubernamental para las Migraciones, (CIM), representada en un asesor externo que tiene su sede en la Dirección General de Empleo y Recursos Humanos de esta Secretaría de Estado. Mediante esa cooperación, se está preparando una propuesta de política migratoria para la República Dominicana que deberá contener la formulación preliminar de programas, proyectos, instrumentos y recursos para ejecutar una acción articulada sobre materia en el corto y mediano plazo.

Dada la estrecha vinculación que la entidad a su cargo tiene con esta temática, específicamente en lo relacionado con la investigación y la proyección de las migraciones dominicanas, y teniendo en cuenta la buena disposición

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GOBIERNO DE CONCENTRACION NACIONAL

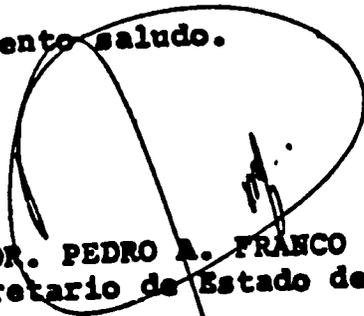
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE TRABAJO

que ustedes han demostrado para la colaboración en el análisis de esta problemática, nos es muy grato invitarlos a participar como miembros plenos del Grupo de Trabajo Inter institucional sobre Migraciones Laborales.

Para los efectos correspondientes entrará en contacto con ustedes la Dirección General de Empleo y Recursos Humanos de esta Secretaría de Estado.

Reciba un atento saludo.


DR. PEDRO A. FRANCO BADIA,
Secretario de Estado de Trabajo.



PROJECT WORK PLAN THROUGH 1987

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS DE POBLACION Y DESARROLLO
Actividades Proyectadas 1984-1987

Actividades	1984			1985				1986				1987			
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<u>INVESTIGACION</u>															
- Población y Energía			*												
- Población y Salud					*										
- Población y Educación							*								
- Población y Desarrollo Urbano								*							
- Población y Condición de la Mujer									*						
<u>Estudios básicos a los niveles regional y sub-regional (**)</u>															
A. Estimación de índices demográficos y proyecciones de población por sexo y edad.															
B. Determinación de relaciones entre comportamientos demográficos y condiciones socioeconómicas.								*							
C. Proyección de necesidades de empleo y servicios sociales (vivienda, salud y educación).									*						
<u>Estudio global de relaciones población-desarrollo en el país (***)</u>															
1) Especificación de variables y categorías a relacionar. Cálculos y estimaciones básicas.															
2) Determinación de relaciones entre los distintos sectores considerados.															

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INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS DE POBLACION Y DESARROLLO
Actividades Proyectadas 1984-1987

Actividades	1984			1985				1986				1987			
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3) Elaboración y prueba de modelo demo - gráfico y socioeconómico (1er semestre 1988).															
4) Definición de alternativas para políticas de población y desarrollo (2do semestre 1988).															
<u>DISEMINACION</u>															
<u>A. Informativa</u>															
- Artículos de prensa															
- Boletines adicionales				X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X
- Programas radio y TV															
- Reuniones, presentaciones															
- Conferencias, charlas															
<u>B. Formativa</u>															
- Cursos para periodistas y estudiantes de periodismo.		X	X		X		X								
- Cursos sobre población y desarrollo (universidad).			X				X				X				X
- Talleres para técnicos del sector público.		X	X		X	X			X	X			X	X	
- Seminarios para empresarios, políticos, legisladores, profesionales.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
<u>ASESORIA Y COLABORACION EN POLITICAS Y PROGRAMAS DE POBLACION Y DESARROLLO</u>															
- <u>Con el Congreso</u>															
Asesoría con miras a la legislación en esta área.															

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS DE POBLACION Y DESARROLLO
Actividades Projectadas 1984-1987

Actividades	1984			1985				1986				1987			
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<p>- <u>Con el Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia</u></p> <p>En la elaboración y evaluación de políticas y programas.</p>															
<p>- <u>Con ONAPLAN y organismos de planificación sectorial y regional</u></p> <p>En la integración de las variables demográficas a la planificación y en la elaboración de políticas y programas.</p>															

Notas:

== Indica actividad continua durante el período señalado.

X Indica una actividad (curso, boletín, etc.) en cada trimestre especificado.

* En este período se efectúa la revisión del estudio, la elaboración del boletín, la síntesis correspondiente y la impresión y distribución de estos documentos. Cada estudio implica:

- 1 Informe Técnico (mil ejemplares)
- 1 Boletín (dos mil ejemplares)
- 1 Síntesis (mil ejemplares)
- 1 Audiovisual de quince minutos

Cada dos o tres estudios se producirá una cuña para televisión.

** La realización de estos estudios requiere la contratación adicional de los siguientes servicios, durante dieciocho meses:

- Un demógrafo a medio tiempo
- Servicios de programación
- Servicios de computación (tiempo de máquina)

*** Este estudio, durante 1987, implica la contratación adicional de:

- Un economista a medio tiempo, por doce meses.
- Servicios de programación, por seis meses.
- Servicios de computación, por seis meses.