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EVALUATION OF S&T/PCP SUPPORT TO THE
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS CENTER (ISPC)
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

by

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APPENDIX

Appendix A Persons Interviewed

GLOSSARY*

A.I.D.	Agency for International Development
BNR	Bureau National de Rencensement - National Census Office
BuCen	U.S. Bureau of the Census
CIC	Committee on Interagency Coordination of Census Support in Sub-Saharan Africa
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIR	Center for International Research
DDD	Demographic Data for Development project
EEC	European Economic Community
INSEE	Institut National de la Statistique et Etudes Economiques - French Census Bureau
INSD	Institut de la Statistique et de la Demographie (Burkina Faso) - Institute of Statistics and Demography
ISPC	International Statistical Programs Center
LDC	Less developed country
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RAPID	Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development
REDSO	Regional Economic Development Support Office
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

*Names of organizations that are widely recognized within the population community are spelled out here. For the most well known, acronyms alone appear in the text of the report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this assignment was to assess the present and future value of International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC) assistance in support of census operations in developing countries. The evaluation examined the appropriateness and quality of assistance in planning and management, training, technical assistance, data processing, utilization of data, and donor coordination. It focused in particular on three Francophone countries in sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, and Senegal.

ISPC activities fill an important niche in the overall program of international assistance to census operations, serving to increase in-country institutional capacity and skills in the important area of census taking. The staff appears to be functioning at top capacity, responding well to the pressure that exists to put out immediately saleable products. In the process, there appears to be little room for the kind of creative activities that might be most productive in the somewhat longer run (i.e., the 1990 round of censuses). The heavy workload and a lack of resources have also resulted in too little attention having been directed to communication in general, and to reporting and monitoring activities in particular.

The assistance provided by ISPC, whether technical assistance, training materials support or workshops, has on the whole been competent, professional, appropriate, and timely. Workshops, particularly country workshops for persons involved in census data processing and mapping, have been pertinent and useful. The technical assistance has been varied and has met many of the needs expressed by host country personnel. ISPC publications, particularly Popstan, have been useful as guides to various aspects of census operations. A number of gaps were identified, however. Of prime importance were problems in planning and management, but there were also weaknesses in questionnaire design, data quality, and survey methods. There is some need for more in-depth treatment of technical areas. In addition, a lack both of French-speaking technical assistance staff and of French-language materials was identified.

The Census Bureau software that has been and is being developed under the Demographic Data for Development (DDD) project agreement and with other funds has made feasible the processing of a national census on microcomputers. The use of microcomputers has several clear advantages for national census taking, including more timely production of results and facilitating analysis of the data. Human and financial resources are limited, however, for further major software projects.

With respect to data utilization, the gulf between data collection and data analysis, a familiar issue in census work in both developed and less developed countries (LDC), is clearly a problem in sub-Saharan Africa. The focus on collection to the exclusion of analysis means that the results are not adequately exploited for planning with respect to education, health, employment, and other areas critical to development, and the data required for projections and the study of population dynamics are often not being produced.

Coordination among international organizations, among donors in the field, and among the various levels of A.I.D., deserves close attention. Problems have been observed at each level, leading to uncertainty in host countries and a piecemeal approach to planning. The ad hoc Committee on Interagency Coordination represents a promising start toward meeting one aspect of this need.

General Recommendations

1. There is a need to broaden horizons. In particular, there should be more contact between ISPC and outside organizations doing similar or related work; these external resources should be used to supplement and enrich the ISPC program through such mechanisms as consulting arrangements and exchange of materials. Communication and cooperation between the divisions of ISPC and between ISPC and the Center for International Research (CIR) should be increased.
2. Reporting and monitoring activities should be regularized and strengthened. Each country project should have a designated project monitor, a specific team representing the various areas of expertise involved, and a central file at ISPC. Ways should be considered of obtaining periodic reports from the field, such as the development of software to compare actual progress against the planned time chart at given intervals. ISPC should institute a more formal system of accounting in terms of inputs and outputs at the overall DDD project level; this would be beneficial primarily for its own purposes but might also be useful for presentation to A.I.D.
3. While an effort has been made to be flexible in response to local needs and conditions, more needs to be done in this area. There must also be room for readjustment of plans to meet unexpected contingencies.
4. The French language capacity of the staff needs to be expanded. This applies especially to technical assistance and written materials. The cooperation of Canadian and French institutions or persons could well be sought in this connection.

5. Further software development should consist of generalizing and packaging prototype programs that have been developed and tested at country level.
6. There should be more experimentation both with survey methodology and data processing methodology.
7. Donors should provide adequate funding to cover the financial and technical requirements for successful analysis, presentation and dissemination of census results, as well as the initial stages of data collection and analysis.
8. To ensure adequate analysis and dissemination, the following steps are recommended: including an analysis expert on every assessment team; stressing the connection between questionnaire design and the availability of the data required for projections and the study of population dynamics; ensuring that the specifications for tables are suitable for needs of analysis; and providing guidance regarding selection of software for analysis.
9. Efforts to improve donor coordination should be undertaken, particularly with respect to sharing information and carrying out initial project assessments.
10. Much of the above and also a number of the more specific recommendations made in the report imply that some investment in program development should be considered. This would enable the staff to look beyond the short-term demands of the job to more creative activities that could be useful in the long run.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Purpose of Assignment

Under the Demographic Data for Development project (DDD), the Office of Population has an agreement with the two international branches of The Bureau of Census (BuCen): the International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC) and the Center for International Research (CIR). The activities performed by CIR were thoroughly evaluated two years ago, and that study resulted in substantial improvements in its scope of work. There has, however, been no similar external review of the work of ISPC since 1982. This evaluation will focus exclusively on ISPC and its activities in support of less developed country (LDC) population censuses.

I.2 Background

The Office of Population has been providing support to LDC censuses through ISPC since the mid-1960s. The primary objective of these agreements has been to strengthen the capacity of LDC institutions to plan, implement, process, and analyze population censuses. Basically, the support has been in three areas: short-term technical assistance and training on all aspects of census operations from planning to data processing and analysis; development and distribution of census training materials (i.e. the Popstan series); and development and installation of computer software for editing and tabulating census data.

In recent years, new activities have been added in an effort to improve the timeliness of census data and to enhance census coordination. First, ISPC has been experimenting with the use of microcomputer technology to process census data. The use of microcomputers has the potential to revolutionize data processing in developing countries and increase the availability of important demographic information. Second, ISPC staff are active participants in efforts to improve coordination and collaboration among donors supporting African censuses.

The kinds of assistance to census operations in developing countries that have been provided under the DDD project are expected to continue under its successor, the Demographic Data Initiatives project. The overall level of support for census projects is likely to remain stable. There has been a shift, however, away from central and regional funding toward mission-level projects. A large proportion of the assistance provided is expected to go to sub-Saharan Africa where existing data resources are weakest and some missions are increasingly sensitive to this need.

I.3 Implementation of Assignment

Through the Population Technical Assistance project, three consultants, Elise F. Jones, James W. Otto, and Richard Platek, were hired to carry out this assignment. The assignment extended from January 11 to February 7, 1988, and was scheduled as follows: 5 days in Washington, D.C. and Suitland, Maryland (briefings at A.I.D. and BuCen); 3 days in Dakar, Senegal; 5 days in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; 4 days in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (meetings with A.I.D. regional officers); and 5 days in Washington, D.C. (debriefing and writing report). A list of persons interviewed is provided in Appendix A.

I.4 Local Conditions at the Time of the Country Visits

In Senegal, the team's arrival coincided with the public announcement of the enumeration to take place April 1-15. A last-minute decision had been made to bring the date forward in order to avoid overlapping with Ramadan, putting great pressure on the Direction de la Statistique and the Bureau National de Recensement (BNR) to complete all preparations for the fieldwork and ensuing phases of the operation. Under these circumstances it was impossible to request more than a minimum amount of their time, although they made a considerable effort to cooperate with our needs. Both persons who participated in the 1984 Popstan Regional Executive Level Workshop were then out of the country, although both remain on the BNR staff. On the other hand, a member of the team was able to attend a meeting of the donors participating in the census project as an observer; the meeting included representatives of USAID, (Dennis Baker), UNFPA,¹ UNDP,¹ Direction de la Statistique (Awa Thiongane), the World Bank, the BNR (Fara Mbodji), and the Ministere du Plan.

In Burkina Faso, the second national census had taken place in December 1986. Because the major part of BuCen assistance related in this case to data processing, the team devoted most attention to this area. In addition to discussions with the persons listed in Appendix A, the team reviewed the USAID mission files on BuCen assistance and visited the Institute de la Statistique et de la Demographie (INSD) library. The assistant resident representative for UNFPA, was out of town throughout the team's visit, precluding discussion of his previous experience in New York with the Interagency Coordinating Committee.

In its brief visit to Cote d'Ivoire, the team focused mainly on the activities of REDSO and on interagency

¹See the Glossary for the full names of these and other widely known organizations that are mentioned in this report.

coordination. There was also an opportunity to meet the local authorities who are preparing to conduct a national census in March 1988. The UNFPA Senior Advisor in Population, however, was out of town.

I.5 Constraints

In addition to the unavailability of some key persons (see Section I.4), the team confronted two other problems in carrying out this assignment:

- o Difficulty in Identifying DDD-Funded ISPC Activities

In terms of range and content, there is little distinction between the activities undertaken by the ISPC in support of census operations in developing countries that have been funded under the DDD project and those funded in other ways (regional offices, missions, etc.). Therefore the team could not specifically evaluate the accomplishments of this project. Rather, it has looked at the types of activities undertaken under the DDD project. For this reason, the distribution of financial resources among the various types of activities is considered only superficially.

- o Limited Frame of Reference

The ISPC census assistance program is global in scope. Because the countries visited by the evaluation team were all in sub-Saharan Africa and future A.I.D. assistance will be directed largely there, the report refers basically only to this region.

II. PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

II.1 Introduction

This chapter views planning and management from two perspectives: the planning and management capabilities of the ISPC project itself and the assistance given by ISPC to the planning and management of individual censuses. Although these two issues are not necessarily related, they involve many of the same concepts and issues.

II.2 Project Planning and Management

Planning is typically a process that involves a series of steps designed to meet desired objectives. Management, on the other hand, is a series of actions and controls whose purpose it is to implement planning in the most efficient manner possible. The initial assessment of the technical assistance needed for each census has sometimes been incomplete, leaving gaps that come to light later. Monitoring and reporting are frequently inadequate, so that it is not always possible to make adjustments as needed to respond to new developments or changes in field conditions. The project organization is partly at fault. There are no regularly designated project monitors for each country and no central files at ISPC for country activities. Very little is received from the field by way of reporting on project progress, and therefore often little is known about whether plans are being implemented in the time frame anticipated. A monthly single-sheet report form to be filled out and returned by the Population Officer might, for instance, be one way to address this problem. Another issue is the occasional breakdown in communication between ISPC, the missions and the in-country census officer. Lack of communication among the divisions of ISPC also tends to hamper effective planning and monitoring.

Financial management also lacked precision. It was not possible to obtain an exact accounting of funds spent under the DDD project in relation to the specific activities undertaken.

This loose style is in part an outcome of a very heavy workload and in part a reflection of the structure of the project itself. The DDD project involves only a specified subset of ISPC activities, and the same type of activity is carried out by ISPC with funds from a variety of other sources (see Section I.5.1).

II.3 Planning and Management of Censuses

II.3.1 Overview

Census projects are large and complex and need to be well planned and managed to be successful. ISPC can play only a supporting role in this area, as each census is run by the host

country personnel and depends on a variety of donors whose inputs must be coordinated by the host country (see Chapter VII).

Within this context, however, ISPC is expected to provide training and technical assistance to assure that the various steps of each census are appropriately sequenced and executed. Enough flaws were uncovered in the censuses under way to suggest that much more emphasis needs to be placed on this area.

II.3.2 Material Support

One way in which ISPC provides support to planning and management of censuses is through its publications. The new ISPC brochure "Program for the 1990 Round of Censuses" provides good guidance on how to plan censuses, containing a schematic presentation of the necessary steps with appropriate flow charts and relevant comments. ISPC's earlier publication Popstan enumerates all the steps involved in census taking, at least at a general level. Although helpful in providing an overall picture, this publication cannot entirely serve to solve specific problems that may arise in the course of a census operation.

II.3.3 Assessments

Assessment is an essential precursor of any census, serving to establish needs for data, equipment, technical assistance, cost, staff requirements, data processing and tabulations. Adequately done, it requires careful and detailed discussions with a number of knowledgeable people in a variety of fields. Ideally, therefore, a multidisciplinary team of several members is needed to undertake these assessments. This has not been the case in the censuses undertaken in the three countries under discussion. Rather, assessment teams have consisted of one or at best two persons. Moreover, too little effort appeared to have gone into analyzing the findings of these assessment teams. It is at this point that the relative costs and benefits of various approaches might be assessed, but little effort has been made to do this. For instance, in some cases, surveys might be more cost effective than full-fledged censuses, but to make this determination, it is necessary to measure the need for data against the costs involved.

II.3.4 Planning and Management

The need for assistance in management of censuses is greater in Burkina Faso than in Senegal or the Cote d'Ivoire. All countries, however, expressed appreciation for technical assistance given and indicated the need for more.

Problems arose with regard to the processing of a sample of census returns in Burkina Faso that suggest the need for better initial management and planning. Sampling of census returns can be used to hasten the production of preliminary findings resulting from a census, but it does not obviate the need for processing the full returns. In any case, the plan for the sampling in the census must be part of the planning for the census, because such key ingredients as the questionnaire, training of interviewers, and field controls may vary according to the needs of the sample. In Burkina Faso, however, the decision to process a sample of the responses before undertaking the full processing was not made until completion of the enumeration. Considerable time was then needed to identify sampling units as well as to "de-bug" the processing operation, and in the end little time was saved. Rather, costs escalated and the results were not fully satisfactory. In Senegal, by contrast, plans for sampling were made at the start and thus it is expected that this will be a useful exercise.

In a more general vein, such widely accepted management devices as flow charts and PERT charts are not being sufficiently used to manage and track census operations in the three countries under study, especially Burkina Faso. The links between assessment, technical assistance, workshops, and final plans were not entirely clear.

II.4 Recommendations

Project Management

1. Reporting and monitoring activities should be regularized and strengthened. Each country project should have a designated project monitor, a specific team representing the various areas of expertise involved, and a central file at ISPC. Ways should be considered of obtaining periodic reports from the field, such as the development of software to compare actual progress against the planned time chart at given intervals. ISPC should institute a more formal system of accounting in terms of inputs and outputs at the overall DDD project level; this would be beneficial primarily for its own purposes, but might also be useful for presentation to A.I.D.

Census Management

Assessment

2. ISPC should develop an interdisciplinary team approach to assessment and management of projects. Representatives of various divisions of ISPC should be included, as well as, possibly, of CIR.

3. ISPC should ensure that the conclusions arising from assessment trips are fully taken into account for future censuses.

4. ISPC should explore the possibility and cost-benefit of using surveys to obtain some information now covered in census questionnaires.

Sampling

5. ISPC should encourage examination of the purpose and the most efficient use of sampling of census returns in order to estimate population characteristics at the required levels of aggregation. For example, for national estimates and for major demographic characteristics, a 2-3 percent sample may be sufficient. Subnational estimates may require more complex designs and larger samples. It should be pointed out that for rare characteristics whose frequency in the population is small, sampling is inappropriate. At the same time, it must be stressed that processing a sample can never be a substitute for processing of the complete census returns.

General Management Techniques

6. ISPC should encourage the use of management techniques such as flow charts, PERT charts, and a reporting system that covers all important operations. It should also develop systematic coordination between assessment, technical assistance, workshops, and final plans.

7. ISPC should attempt to provide more assistance in planning and management.

III. TRAINING

III.1 Introduction

The training component of the ISPC census assistance program discussed in this chapter consists essentially of publications and workshops dealing with substantive and technical topics. Other training includes technical assistance (see Chapter IV) and training for data processing (see Chapter V). In addition, long-term courses are offered at the BuCen that are outside the DDD project. Together, these alternatives provide a range of training choices to meet a variety of specific needs and conditions.

III.2 Publications

III.2.1 Popstan Series

These seven volumes, which were developed prior to the DDD project, have been translated into French and Spanish. In all three countries visited, the persons responsible for the census had access to copies of the French version. Although they felt it was a useful resource, especially for anyone who had no previous experience with census operations, the comment was made in both Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire that it was very general and did not necessarily help in resolving the kind of specific problems that arose during the census process.

III.2.2 Cartography for Census and Surveys

This manual, which was published in English in 1979, has now been translated into French and Spanish. Because it may be thought of as belonging to the Popstan series, it was not always clear in the field whether copies of this particular volume were actually available and in use. The Senegalese mentioned that the present version, which they do use for reference, is suitable for their needs; they are not especially interested in an updated version that would include such newer techniques as aerial photography, as they doubt these would be applicable in their circumstances.

III.2.3 Evaluating Censuses of Population and Housing (1985) and Preparing Procedural Histories for Censuses of Population and Housing (1987)

No one in any of the countries visited had heard of either of these publications, which are relatively recent and exist only in English. Nevertheless, interest was expressed in obtaining copies, even of the English versions.

III.2.4 Program for the 1990 Round of Censuses (1987)

This brochure is as yet unknown in the countries visited, and indeed in Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal, where the censuses in the 1980 round have not yet actually taken place, there seemed to be little purpose in mentioning it. The USAID population staff in Burkina Faso and at REDSO thought it would be quite useful and hoped it would soon be available in French.

III.3 Workshops

III.3.1 Overall Program

In all, the ISPC has conducted nine workshops in sub-Saharan Africa since 1984, of which six were funded by the DDD project. Five of the nine were based on Popstan, including one regional and one national workshop at the executive level, one national workshop at the technical level, and two other national workshops. Three others were national workshops on mapping, and the final one was a national workshop on questionnaire and table design. Four of these nine workshops were conducted in French. One additional workshop on demographic analysis was conducted in the region by the CIR.

In recent years, ISPC has conducted workshops in other parts of the world on a considerable variety of additional topics that could presumably also be presented in sub-Saharan Africa. These include census evaluation, design of sample surveys, training for statistical activities, training for censuses and surveys, post-enumeration surveys, and project management. Interest in a number of these topics was spontaneously expressed by individuals in the countries visited.

III.3.2 Popstan Executive-Level Regional Workshop for Franco-phone Countries, Dakar, April-May 1984

Two representatives each from Burkina Faso and Senegal, but none from Cote d'Ivoire, attended this workshop. One of the Burkinabe was the Director of the INSD, who still holds this position; he said that, since he had previously participated in a Popstan Workshop (Libreville), he did not learn much that was new. The other was the Director of Demographic Research, who apparently benefited from the experience but has since been transferred to another branch of the government. Both of the Senegalese who attended were in the United States at the time of the team's visit; no one on the spot had any impression whether they had found it of value, but both continue to be involved in census activities.

III.3.3 Mapping Workshop, Dakar, September 1985

This was reported to have been a very good experience. Twenty-nine Senegalese participated; most were from the BNR, but several came from other ministries, which helped to broaden appreciation of the need for and value of maps. Most of the BNR staff representatives remain active in the census operation, although not all are doing cartography. The program corresponded to their expectations, and the fieldwork was particularly appreciated. The French language skills of the workshop leaders were quite adequate.

III.4 Conclusions

The ISPC publications have been useful as guides to various aspects of census operations. Popstan has been especially valuable to personnel in countries that have had little previous experience with census operations. Circulation in the Francophone countries has been limited thus far to publications that have been translated into French.

There is considerable demand for more published material, particularly dealing with specific topics. Most countries have now had some experience in taking censuses, and thus any available future resources might be better spent supplementing the Popstan series with materials that go into somewhat greater depth than in updating it. Possible topics might include questionnaire content and design, uses and misuses of sampling, and new techniques in mapping that take advantage of microcomputers.

The preparation of written materials requires a substantial investment of time, however, and it tends to be the loser in the press of activities that compete for the attention of busy ISPC staff members. It has not always been easy to find appropriate persons to do the translations into other languages.

The scope of available workshops is suitably varied, although up to now most of those presented in sub-Saharan Africa (both Popstan and mapping) have dealt with the most basic aspects of census operations. As far as could be determined, the quality of the preparation and execution of the workshops has been high. For a variety of reasons, a substantial proportion of the training provided typically does not transfer into skills that are actually used in any given census project, but this appears nevertheless to be a relatively efficient training medium.

The trend from regional to national workshops fits in well with the growing need in most countries for more in-depth presentations tailored to their specific situation. There is now a pool of individuals in the region who are sufficiently experienced in specific areas to assist in the presentation of

workshops in other countries. Regional workshops, on the other hand, remain a useful forum for inter-country communication in that they provide an opportunity to discuss common problems and enable participants to benefit from one another's experiences.

III.5 Recommendations

1. Insofar as possible, advantage should be taken of published materials from other sources in preference to producing or revising in-house publications. National personnel are increasingly able to deal with more advanced materials, and a considerable literature exists in French and other languages. A bibliography of recommended items should be developed and updated periodically.

2. In consultation with other donors, a regional workshop or seminar should be held after the 1980 round of censuses is completed to facilitate an exchange of ideas and experiences arising from the entire census exercise. A meeting of this kind would serve as a stimulus both to proper documentation of the recent census and to planning for the 1990 round.

3. In general, however, the emphasis should continue to be on country rather than regional workshops.

IV. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

IV.1 Introduction

Short-term technical assistance is available for all phases of census taking. Technical assistance in planning and management has been touched on in Chapter II, and technical assistance for the use of computers in data processing will be discussed in Chapter V. This chapter will provide an overview of all the types of technical assistance given to each of the three countries, with particular attention to the types of assistance not discussed elsewhere in this report: the design and testing of questionnaires and the design of surveys and censuses. Second, there will be some observations about technical assistance that may overlap other chapters but that need to be made here in a general way because, in fact, technical assistance is the heart of this project.

IV.2 Overview of Country Assistance

IV.2.1 Burkina Faso

Over the past several years, a number of technical assistance trips have been made to Burkina Faso. Initial assistance covered the use of sampling in the 1985 census, questionnaire design and content, pretests, data processing, and publicity. Subsequent technical assistance dealt with the editing of census data, the use of variances to measure the reliability of sample data from the census, and the use of imputation for missing observations. There has also been some technical assistance for some aspects of planning and management.

IV.2.2 Cote d'Ivoire

Technical assistance here began with setting a program for the 1987 census. The areas identified for assistance were cartography, data processing, and census evaluation. A part of the technical assistance was the observation of a pilot census. The observation resulted in several changes in the questionnaire, cartography, training, and training manuals as well as in the definitions of a housing unit. An example of a successful effort in technical assistance was the design of a Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), which was well documented and technically very good.

IV.2.3 Senegal

The short-term technical assistance here focused on mapping, questionnaire design, sample design for a PES, and analysis. Additional technical assistance will be given for the

PES, including for matching and the analysis of sample data to determine the degree to which the census coverage is adequate. More assistance appears to be needed on questionnaire design, data quality, and survey methods. With respect to questionnaire design, a need was clearly expressed for technical assistance in wording, formatting, and sequencing of questions while designing questionnaires. With respect to data quality, some response errors are anticipated in reporting of age, profession, and the place of birth. It is very important to anticipate the sources of nonsampling errors in data collection and to devise ways to prevent or minimize their magnitude. Needs in survey methods were related to design and estimation, areas in which ISPC does not at present have a sufficient number of mathematical statisticians.

IV.3 General Observations

On the whole, the assistance provided by ISPC was found to be competent, professional, appropriate, and timely. ISPC staff appear to be functioning at top capacity under the pressure to produce immediately saleable products. Perhaps as a result of this pressure, however, the technical assistance provided has tended toward the conventional and short-term rather than toward the development of longer-term solutions.

Another issue is the failure of ISPC to be sure that the assistance given is appropriate to the particular LDC setting. Although not a pervasive problem, this has happened often enough to be a matter of concern. In Senegal, for example, ISPC suggested the use of the U.S. occupational classification system in the local census, a transfer that proved to be unworkable. Likewise, also in Senegal, a problem arose in connection with mapping equipment provided in the Dakar Mapping workshop (see Section III.3.3). The Senegalese feel strongly that the "Mapograph" with which they were provided was inappropriate for their needs. The information they had received beforehand concerning this machine was in English, and they misunderstood its function. Although they have been able, with further help, to make use of it, they think they would have been better off with less sophisticated tools.

A third issue relates to the lack of French speakers on the ISPC staff. Although ISPC has provided support for staff to take French language classes, the problem remains. It occurs also with respect to written materials and workshops (see Sections III.2 and III.3) as well as with the technical assistance provided in computer technology (see Section V.4). Unless French speakers are available, the technical assistance provided has little value in Francophone Africa. This, therefore, is an area that requires further attention.

Finally, because of the lack of communication among all parties concerned (see Section II.2), people on technical

assistance missions have found that the job they expected to do may have changed, that their efforts were not well coordinated with those of other international agencies (see Chapter VII), or that the proper logistics or other arrangements had not been made. This has resulted in some waste of money and time.

Despite these caveats, the project has nonetheless succeeded in building a new level of expertise among Africans in census-related activities in the Francophone African countries. These individuals represent a new technical assistance resource that can now be tapped.

All three countries preferred short-term assistance to long-term. The main reason given is that they have a need for assistance in such a variety of topics that only a number of different experts can satisfy their requirements. Long-term assistance, by contrast, would clearly provide expertise only in one or two areas.

IV.4 Recommendations

1. Although an effort has been made to be flexible in response to local needs and conditions, more needs to be done in this area. There must also be room for readjustment of plans to meet unexpected contingencies.

2. The French language capacity of the ISPC staff needs to be expanded. The cooperation of Canadian and French institutions or persons could well be sought in this connection. An effort to use well-qualified professionals from the region would also be in order.

3. More technical assistance is needed in the areas of 1) questionnaire design, 2) data quality, particularly with respect to measuring and minimizing nonsampling errors, and 3) survey methods, particularly with respect to design and estimation. Mathematical statisticians should be involved in providing assistance in survey methods.

4. An effort should be made to anticipate future needs, some of which may involve research into such areas as sampling in the census, alternative methods of data acquisition, estimation, and quality measures.

V. DATA PROCESSING

V.1 Introduction

Census processing is not feasible without computers, yet historically problems using computers have been a primary cause of delays in producing census results. Some of the major problems in census processing have been 1) lack of qualified technical personnel, such as systems analysts and programmers; 2) difficulty gaining access to mainframe computers controlled by an organization other than the census executing agency; 3) environmental problems for mainframe computers in developing countries; and 4) poor planning and management of system design and programming work.

The ISPC helps countries develop their census data processing capacity through the following activities:

- o Developing generalized computer software for census data processing.
- o Conducting workshops to train data processing personnel to use this software.
- o Providing technical assistance to help with the definition and execution of census data processing task.

Recently, the ISPC has been promoting the use of microcomputers for census data entry and processing. Micros offer several advantages over larger computers and should alleviate some of the problems associated with census data processing in the past. For instance, they can be installed in the census offices, eliminating the problem of access. They also provide a more efficient environment for program development and testing, which should facilitate this work. If microcomputers are to be employed to full advantage, however, they must be used to do all the census processing, including data editing and tabulation. Complete census processing requires well-designed and -documented procedures to organize and manage the large volume of data. Given such procedures, there is no doubt that microcomputers have the capacity to process censuses for countries with populations of 10 to 20 million people.

A further advantage of microcomputers is their potential for use after the census is finished. A substantial number of micros will be acquired for the entry and processing of the census data. After the census, these machines can be used for other purposes, including further analysis of the census data. More thought needs to be given to post-census use of the equipment, because this can influence the selection of equipment.

V.2 Software Development

The ISPC has been developing software packages for census processing for many years. The current ISPC products are CONCOR, a data editing and imputation package, and CENTS-4, a census tabulation package, both funded through this agreement. A microcomputer data entry package, CENTRY, is being developed as a replacement for more expensive commercial products, using nonproject funds. These packages are oriented to the special needs of censuses: efficient processing of large volumes of data, automatic correction of errors, and preparation of tables in a form suitable for direct publication.

There is general agreement among census data processors that these packages are very useful for census data processing but that a programming background is ordinarily essential to use them successfully. Highly motivated end-users who develop a taste for computing can learn to use them effectively, but such people are rare. There is agreement that although CONCOR and CENTS-4 can also be used to process survey data, there are usually preferable alternatives, particularly for producing tables.

Both CONCOR and CENTS-4 function well on microcomputers and are seen to provide definite advantages over their mainframe equivalents used on mainframe computers. As micros become more powerful and have increased storage capacity, their use will be even easier and more advantageous.

The user's guides for the software packages are comprehensive. Although most data processing technicians in non-English speaking countries have a working knowledge of English, the manuals would be easier to use and would reach a wider audience if they were translated. Tutorial manuals, if available, would ease the initial contact with the software and promote self-instruction.

The development of a common data dictionary for CONCOR, CENTS-4, and CENTRY is in the final stages of development. When CENTRY is completed later this year, there will be generalized software for the major processing tasks of data entry, data editing and imputation, and tabulation. These packages are sufficient and no further major development should be needed. Software maintenance is an almost continuous job, however, and minor modifications and improvements should be made as resources are available.

Funding cuts have been particularly severe in the area of software development, and the lack of resources calls for a change in strategy. With central funds no longer adequate to develop major packages for general use, funds might be used instead to generalize and package specific programs or prototypes developed for use in one country, if they prove useful. An

example of a potential project is the operational control system being developed for use in Niger and Senegal.

Increased use of micros should reduce the need to develop special versions of the software for nonstandard computers. Given funding constraints, if a country decides to use a computer for which software is not available, the conversion should be financed with local mission or UN funds, if possible. If there is sufficient demand for mainframe software, however, the improvements (such as the data dictionary) in the micro software will need to be incorporated in the mainframe versions of the software to ensure compatibility.

V.3 Workshops

Census data processing workshops cover primarily the software packages developed by the ISPC: CONCOR for data editing and correction and CENTS-4 for tabulation. In the past, such workshops were offered on a regional basis, but the trend is to incorporate workshops into individual country assistance projects.

The workshops are well conceived and effectively taught. Participants, especially those who were actually developing programs for census processing, have found the material relevant and useful. One problem that occurred, particularly in the regional workshops, was identifying candidates whose backgrounds were suitable. Workshop organizers reported that in some cases as many as 50 percent of the participants did not have appropriate backgrounds. Computer access has also been a problem when mainframe computers have been used for workshop exercises. Both of these problems should diminish as workshops are organized in countries that are conducting a census.

The prime target audience for the software workshops is the data processing staff who will be responsible for developing applications using the packages. In national workshops, demographers and statisticians may also attend. Such participants do need to have an appreciation of census data processing but do not need (and most likely will not use) the detailed knowledge necessary to use these packages. This joint participation is a way to stimulate and improve communication between data users and data processors, which can be a major problem (see Section V.4).

V.4 Technical Assistance

The needs for technical assistance vary widely among countries, depending on such issues as the background of the local personnel available, previous census experience, and the presence of resident advisors. Technical assistance may be as

complex as the complete system design of a census processing system or as simple as on-the-job training in the use of a software package. The ISPC recognizes that institution building is an important objective of technical assistance and insofar as possible limits its activities to training and giving advice. In exceptional cases, however, it has had to write programs for specific census processing tasks. ISPC technical assistance is generally appreciated by its local counterparts and is often heavily solicited. Lack of staff has led to problems in scheduling visits by French-speaking advisors, and people with inadequate levels of French have been sent to French-speaking countries. Because effective communication is an essential part of technical assistance, ability to speak the language must be mandatory for technical assistance advisors. There have also been problems with respect to ensuring that technical assistance visits occur at the appropriate time in the work program. This is a part of the larger problem of obtaining up-to-date information on the progress of activities in the census work program (see Section II.2). The development of a regular reporting system should help to improve the scheduling of visits.

The ISPC gives sound technical advice, but this advice is based on a rather rigid model of census data processing that does not allow for flexibility or experimentation. The basic software could be programmed to experiment with alternative methods for imputation, provision of data for post-census analysis, or to perform consistency checks and other data validation during data entry. Data entry on microcomputers might be a particularly good candidate for experimentation. Micros offer potential for more extensive error detection and correction during data entry than has been undertaken up to now. The more sophisticated programs that are needed to do this, however, and the additional error checking may slow the rate of data entry. These expected problems may have acted as a disincentive to this sort of experimentation, although the potential improvements in data accuracy certainly merit some exploration. ISPC technical assistance places major emphasis on its software packages, omitting other important topics such as file design and general system analysis. This emphasis on software products can give the misleading impression to nontechnical people that the installation of software packages is all that is needed for census data processing.

A major problem is communication between the census organizers and data processors. Effective development of census data processing systems depends on the timely preparation of specifications for the various processing operations, particularly computer editing and tabulation. Specifications are usually prepared by demographers and statisticians who do not always understand why specifications are needed or how to prepare them. Data processors do not feel competent to prepare specifications themselves or to start developing programs without formal specifications, so work often stops because of lack of specifications. The joint workshops mentioned above, where both

groups learn an appreciation and understanding of their respective roles, should help to improve cooperation.

V.5 Conclusions

1. It is feasible to process a national census using only microcomputers; this can lead to more timely production of results and facilitate postcensus use of the data.

2. The ISPC software has been well adapted to the microcomputer environment. Once the data entry package is ready, the integrated package will be sufficient for census processing.

3. The human and financial resources available for further major software development projects are limited.

V.6 Recommendations

Software Development

1. Central funds (DDD) should be used to generalize and package prototype programs that have been developed and tested at country level rather than to fund major software development projects at the headquarters.

2. If there is sufficient demand for mainframe software, the mainframe versions of the software should be updated with improvements made in the micro versions.

3. Efforts should be made to translate software manuals (CONCOR, CENTS-4, and eventually CENTRY) into French. Consideration should be given to preparing tutorial manuals for these packages.

Workshops

4. Joint workshops for data processors and data users should be encouraged to improve communications between these groups and increase their understanding of their roles in census data processing. The joint preparation of specifications and programs by teams with members from each group would be a useful workshop exercise. There is a further problem understanding the importance of data editing, so the workshop should include exercises preparing and interpreting tables from inconsistent data.

Technical Assistance

5. Qualified French speakers should be used for technical assistance visits to French-speaking countries.

6. Some effort should be made to experiment with methodology. Potential experiments might include:
- a. Consistency checks and other data validation during data entry.
 - b. Alternative methods for imputation.
 - c. Postcensus use of data, such as census data bases and sample data files.

International Cooperation

7. Contacts and relationships should be developed or strengthened with the UN, Statistics Canada, the French census bureau Institut National de la Statistique et Etudes Economiques (INSEE), consultants, and other institutions (including developing country statistics and census offices). Additional ties with these organizations might allow for implementation of activities that cannot be funded under the agreement. Potential joint activities might include:

- a. Translation of manuals and training materials.
- b. Technical assistance and training visits when ISPC staff are not available.
- c. Software development.

VI. UTILIZATION OF DATA

VI.1 Introduction

The ultimate goal of any census project is that the data be used to increase awareness and understanding of the current demographic situation, thus providing a basis for social and economic planning. The final stages in a census project are thus analysis and presentation of the results.

Until very recently, even the most basic information has been missing for many African populations, and each new census represents a substantial enlargement of the existing data base. It should be recognized, however, that census results can have profound political implications, and that for this reason national governments may be possessive about them or possibly reluctant to release them at all.

VI.2 Planning and Funding

Analysis and presentation of the census results require careful planning and substantial funding. At the time the census project is being formulated, however, these activities are far off in time, and attention tends to be focused on the many demanding tasks to be performed first. Moreover, whatever funds are set aside for these purposes are vulnerable to diversion to meet emergencies that arise at earlier stages of the operation.

Of the countries visited, only Senegal appeared to have made a realistic attempt to plan these activities from the beginning and to assure funding for them; the amount allocated nevertheless comes to less than 0.1 percent of the total budget (8/20/87). In Burkina Faso, some analysis has already been carried out on the basis of the sample returns; although there are plans for analysis of the total returns, some uncertainty was expressed about how they would be implemented. Plans and funding also seemed to be quite vague in Cote d'Ivoire.

VI.3 Analysis

VI.3.1 Steps in Analysis

Analysis can be thought of as comprising at least four different phases: evaluation and possible adjustment of the data, description, projections, and in-depth studies. In developing countries, however, it has often been limited in practice to the first two, including rather cursory evaluation and basic descriptive tabulations. Valuable as these are, they do not provide the insight into population dynamics that is needed for many aspects of development planning. Projections usually require the use of relatively sophisticated indirect techniques

to estimate fertility, mortality, and migration. Although surveys may provide such indicators at the national and possibly even regional level, an important advantage of a complete enumeration is the potential for bringing the analysis down to relatively small local areas.

VI.3.2 Data Availability

The potential for analysis depends, in the first place, on the questions included in the census questionnaire. A model questionnaire is presented in Popstan (Vol. B, Figure B-5a, p. 91) that includes the questions necessary to study population dynamics, but the text makes little or no reference to the rationale for including these questions. Discussion in the countries visited suggests that although there is much debate on questionnaire content, political maneuvering tends to play a larger role than consideration of the implications for analysis. The Francophone countries of West Africa have been especially slow to introduce the questions necessary for indirect estimation of fertility and mortality. All of the current census questionnaires in the three countries visited do include appropriate questions. Senegal, however, still does not have the basic items on children ever born and children surviving.

VI.3.3 Expertise

Analysis requires a considerable investment in human resources. The training and skills needed are quite different from those used in the preceding stages of the census operation, and long-term study tours abroad are often involved. A variety of aids to analysis is available, however, in the form of manuals and computer software. All of the countries visited had some well-qualified personnel, with Senegal particularly strong in this regard. Burkina Faso is much weaker, and it seems questionable whether the workshop in analysis planned for March 1988 can provide enough training to meet their needs, although clearly it is an important step in this direction.

The assistance of a long-term expert has often been needed to help with the analysis (usually funded by UNDP). Burkina Faso is currently unwilling to consider this alternative, however. A drawback of long-term experts, whatever aspect of the census they are involved in, is that they may end up taking over the work themselves rather than teaching and advising the local staff.

VI.4 Presentation

Census results are typically presented in the form of a published set of more or less standard descriptive tabulations. Although these serve many basic needs, much more could be done.

Often little or no effort is made to identify the most important potential audiences and to plan how best to reach each one. Simple techniques, including more use of graphs, figures, and maps in printed materials, would make them useful to more people. Other kinds of presentation could also be used to advantage. National meetings, such as the RAPID seminar held in Burkina Faso in December, can help to sensitize decisionmakers and, through the attendant publicity, the public at large as well.

VI.5 Conclusions

Up to now census projects in sub-Saharan Africa have tended to focus almost exclusively on the data collection process. Analysis and ultimate use of the data have not been well planned or adequately provided for in terms of funding. A major constraint is lack of personnel available with the necessary skills. Moreover, just when the census reaches this stage, new projects all too often come along, possibly with the attraction of substantial funding, that divert the scarce resources of statistical offices.

The gulf between data collection and their use that is commonly observed in developing countries reflects at least in part the situation in the developed world. Traditionally, the two types of activities have been carried out by different people, with different qualifications, working in different institutions. The division of the BuCen International Programs Division into two sections--the ISPC, which deals primarily with data collection, and the CIR, which is involved with data analysis--is symptomatic of this split. CIR's involvement in workshops on analysis and presentation is an encouraging development (see Section III.3.1).

A.I.D. itself takes a narrow view of the underlying purpose of a census (i.e., to obtain input for the development of population policy), which can only deter recognition of the wide implications of the results and the possibilities for their use. Even if there were no reason for concern about population growth, census data would be essential for planning with respect to education, health, employment, and many other areas critical to the development process.

There is ample room to improve the carry-through of census projects in Africa and to increase the absorption of the data collected into many phases of planning. It is important to take into account from the beginning the potential uses of the data and the needs of the analysis they imply.

VI.6 Recommendations

1. At the assessment stage, the donors should make careful plans not only for data collection but also for analysis,

presentation, and dissemination of the results. Such plans should provide for both the financial and the technical resources necessary. The donors should also encourage the national authorities to extend their plans to these final phases of the operation. Subsequent management of the project should ensure preservation of the resources set aside for these purposes. In view of the substantial lapse of time between the initial formulation of a census project and the start of the analysis, however, some supplementary funding at later stages may be unavoidable.

2. One way to ensure that ISPC-assisted censuses do not stop at the data collection and description stage would be to involve CIR to a greater degree than at present. In addition to its involvement in workshops, there should be an analysis expert on every assessment team.

3. Plans for the analysis should be comprehensive, including evaluation and possible adjustment of the data, description of the population, projections, and in-depth studies. In addition to CENTS-4, which is most useful at the descriptive level, there is a considerable choice of software that might be provided to facilitate these tasks. As an inexpensive stimulus to in-depth analytical studies, production of a file containing a sample of individual census records should be encouraged; the shift to microcomputers facilitates research of this sort.

4. The needs of the eventual analysis should be paramount in deciding the content of the census questionnaire, particularly the data required for projections and the study of population dynamics. The discussion of the selection of topics to be covered in the census questionnaire that is contained in Popstan, in the programs of related workshops, and in technical assistance visits should emphasize this issue.

5. The needs of the eventual analysis should be taken into account in the preparation of table specifications. Joint workshops including both data processing people and analysts may be useful at this stage.

6. Plans for presentation should consider the varying interests and levels of sophistication of different potential audiences. As wide a range as possible of different forms of presentation should be used.

7. There should be coordination among the donors to avoid the sidetracking of scarce human resources and computer equipment for new data collection projects when the census reaches the analysis stage.

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VII. DONOR COORDINATION

VII. DONOR COORDINATION

VII.1 Introduction

A national census is a major undertaking, requiring a number of years to execute and a substantial outlay of money. Few sub-Saharan countries have either the expertise or the financial resources to carry out a census on their own. In the current atmosphere of budgetary restraint, however, neither is any single multilateral or bilateral source likely to provide all the financial assistance necessary to support an entire census project. Thus, censuses taken during the 1980s in Africa have typically been financed by a number of different sources, almost always including the host country national budget and the UNFPA, along with, possibly, several other national or international organizations. Among these organizations, ISPC is outstanding in the training opportunities it provides and in its ability to respond quickly to demands for expertise in most technical areas.

Most donors have policies and preferences as to the specific activities and the geographic areas in which they are likely to get involved. These policies and preferences often change over time. As a result, the funding process becomes complex, fragmented, and, from the country's point of view, somewhat unpredictable.

Because the basic elements of this situation are unlikely to change in the foreseeable future, coordination among the donors becomes an urgent necessity. This chapter considers three levels of donor coordination: top-level international coordination, coordination of donors in the field, and coordination among the various levels of A.I.D.

VII.2 Committee on Interagency Coordination of Census Support in Sub-Saharan Africa (CIC)

This ad hoc committee was formed in late 1985 to provide a means of communication concerning project planning and assistance activities at the headquarters level among the three major providers of financial and technical support for censuses in sub-Saharan Africa: UNFPA, A.I.D., and the World Bank. It meets monthly, and a list, updated quarterly, is circulated of all countries receiving assistance and the status of the progress of each national project. The CIC has been increasingly involved in joint assessment of proposed census projects. A valuable paper, "Review of Population Census Implementation Issues and Recommendations," has been produced (Enea and Rowland, 1986). BuCen attends the meetings as an observer and has acted as the secretariat for the CIC.

The CIC would like to expand its activities in three directions. 1) It would like to become the initiator of national

census projects, rather than waiting for the request to come from the field. 2) It intends to collect more information on the activities and interests of such other donors as ODA (United Kingdom), French international cooperation agencies, EEC, and CIDA to ascertain how the various groups might fit into overall planning. 3) It would like to prepare a technical report on intercensal activities.

VII.3 Field Level

Typically, meetings take place among the donors involved in any given census operation, but usually on an intermittent basis. In Cote d'Ivoire, the national authorities have encouraged such coordination throughout the course of the project. In Senegal, meetings had been infrequent but are envisaged as occurring every few weeks during the upcoming period of intense activity surrounding the actual enumeration.

Other kinds of cooperation among donors have also been initiated. In Burkina Faso, A.I.D. payments are actually channeled through the UNDP office, the disbursement agency for UNFPA. This ensures that there will be no overlap between these two sources and, for the national government, simplifies the process of obtaining the funds.

VII.4 A.I.D.

Funds to support census operations may be provided under the auspices of three different levels of A.I.D.: the central Office of Population in Washington, DC., regional offices, or missions. Along with a decline in the overall level of funding for basic data collection activities, there has been a shift in recent years away from central and regional funding toward the mission level.

Although activities financed under the DDD originate at the Office of Population, similar services may also be provided by ISPC as a part of regional or local projects. (Indeed, they may be called on by donors other than A.I.D., e.g., the World Bank.) Partly for this reason, perhaps, there appears to be some uncertainty at the mission level about accounting with ISPC. In a new development, ISPC recently cabled the three Population Officers in the countries visited specifying the current status of their regional or mission accounts. This was a welcome development. By the same token, there is often uncertainty at ISPC concerning the actual progress of activities in the field during intervals when the staff is not in direct contact with a country.

VII.5 Conclusions

Coordination among the donors at all levels is essential for efficient use of resources. It serves as the basis for project planning and management and provides an integrated channel of communication with national authorities.

The complexity of the existing situation promotes uncertainty at the country level and a piecemeal approach to planning. It results in delays and a waste of time and effort that has in some cases been very substantial.

The CIC is performing a critical function, and the contribution of support services by ISPC seems appropriate and very worthwhile.

Flexibility in funding among various sources in A.I.D. permits the very limited resources of the central office (e.g., DDD) to be used to some extent as a catalyst to generate additional activities. At the field level, however, this can create an impression of unpredictability, as it may not be clear exactly what is offered and how it can be obtained. A.I.D. might consider direct support for development of the ISPC program of census assistance services as a way of improving their dependability from the country point of view.

Although the services provided by ISPC are a valuable component of the overall A.I.D. assistance to census projects, it is possible that more systematic communication between ISPC and A.I.D. and with activities in the field could improve their utilization.

VII.6 Recommendations

1. An outline covering all sources of assistance and the specific activities offered should be prepared for distribution to potential receiving countries. This would be an appropriate activity for the CIC. Such an outline, updated regularly, would encourage systematic and comprehensive planning.

2. The CIC should not only collect information on other donors but if possible expand its membership, especially to include French-speaking donors (Canadian and French agencies). Although the burden of administration would unquestionably increase, the gains in terms of wider horizons and better integration of effort would be substantial.

3. All potential donors should participate in the initial process of project assessment.

4. A.I.D. should insist, as a condition of its participation, on regular meetings of all donors at the field level throughout the lifetime of each project.

5. Donor coordination should extend to other projects that may compete with the census for scarce resources, including labor and computer equipment.

APPENDIX A
PERSONS INTERVIEWED

APPENDIX A
PERSONS INTERVIEWED

BURKINA FASO

Dates of Visit

1/18 - 1/22/88

Persons Interviewed

Lassane Dera, Director, Institut de la Statistique et de la
Demographie (INSD)
Anne-Marie Bakyono, Director of Demographic Research, INSD
Desire Karate, Chief, Social Statistics Division, INSD
Zacharie Sanou, Chief, Computer Services, INSD
Bonayi Debire, Data Processor
Herbert N. Miller, Director, USAID Mission, Burkina Faso
Buff MacKenzie, Program Officer, USAID
Richard Greene, Population Officer, USAID
Perle Combarry, Program Specialist, USAID
M. Robert Declercq, UN Advisor in data processing
Louge Hamadou, UNFPA Coordinator, Burkina Faso

COTE D'IVOIRE

Dates of Visit

1/25 - 1/26/88

Persons Interviewed

Sara C. Clark, Population Officer, USAID RESDO, Cote d'Ivoire
Ming Hung, Assistant to Population Office, USAID
Hanan Haddad, Assistant to Population Office, USAID
M. Enokou, UNFPA Coordinator, Cote d'Ivoire
Nediemo Meite, Director de la Statistique, DS
Sombo N'Cho, Technical Census Director, DS
Mamadou Diallo, Chief of Financial Management, DS
Roger Bamssie, Secretary of the Census Bureau, DS
Seguy Mathieu N'Guessan, Chief, Data Processing, DS
Chai Ble Kouakou, Project Chief, Data Processing Division, DS

SENEGAL

Dates of Visit

1/27 - 1/29/88

Persons Interviewed

Fara Mbodji, Chief, Bureau National de Recensement (BNR)
Ibrahima Sarr, Demographer, BNR
Papa Demba Diouf, Cartography Section, BNR
Mohamadou Gueye, Demographer, BNR
Abdoulaye Malle, Field Work Section, BNR
Cheikh Gueye, Demographer, BNR
Hamidou Ba, Demographer, BNR
Adama Fall, Chief, Bureau Informatique, BNR
Dennis Baker, Population Officer, USAID
Yves Charoit, Demographic Advisor, BNR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dates of Visits

1/11 - 1/15/88, 2/1 - 2/5/88

Persons Interviewed

John Crowley, CTO for DDD, S&T/POP/Policy Development Division
(PDD)
Duff Gillespie, Agency Director for Population, A.I.D.
Elizabeth Maguire, Chief, S&T/POP/PDD
Dick Cornelius, S&T/POP/PDD
Scott Radloff, S&T/POP/PDD
Robert O. Bartram, Assistant Director, International Programs,
BuCen
Robert Bush, Program Coordinator, International Statistical
Programs Division, BuCen
Larry Patin, Assistant Chief for Data Processing, ISPC
Kenneth R. Bryson, Chief, Training Branch, ISPC
Sandra Rowland, General Surveys Branch, ISPC
Leo B. Dougherty, Chief, Census and Survey Methods Branch, ISPC
Linda Schlueter, Census and Survey Methods Branch, ISPC
Robert Magnani, ISPC
Michael Stroot, Computer Software Branch, ISPC
Thomas Ondra, Computer Applications Branch, ISPC
Selma Sawaya, Computer Applications Branch, ISPC
Vivian Toro, Computer Applications Branch, ISPC
Thanh Le, General Surveys Branch, ISPC
Patricia Anderson, ISPC
Bruce Durdin, Computer Software Branch, ISPC
Barbara Torrey, Division Chief, CIR
Althea Hill, Demographer, World Bank

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