

CENSUS 2001: SIXTEENTH NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS AND THE FIFTH HOUSING CENSUS

(HO-0206)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Borrower:	Republic of Honduras	
Executing agency:	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas [National Statistics Office] (INE) with the participation of the executing unit of Census 2001	
Amount and source:	IDB (FSO):	US\$ 3,000,000
	Local:	US\$ 600,000
	Other donors (SIDA, USAID, and Government of Japan)	US\$ 4,619,931
	Total:	US\$ 8,219,931
Financial terms and conditions:	Amortization period:	40 years
	Grace period:	10 years
	Disbursement:	12 months
	Interest rate:	1% for 10 years; 2% thereafter
	Inspection and supervision:	1%
	Credit fee:	0.5%
Objectives:	<p>The program's general objective is to support the Government of Honduras in gathering statistics essential to decision-making by conducting the Sixteenth National Population Census and Fifth Housing Census 2001 (Census 2001) in July and to contribute to the institutional strengthening of the INE.</p> <p>The program's specific objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide the human, material, and financial resources needed to ensure that the census activities are carried out promptly on schedule and with the required level of quality; b. Strengthen the institutional capacity of the INE in the short term to conduct surveys during the intercensal period; and c. Publish and disseminate the results of Census 2001. 	

By attaining these objectives, the country's statistical maps will be updated, which will be essential for organizing the national agricultural and economic establishment censuses and for defining the sampling framework for future household surveys.

Description:

The proposed program involves a technical-cooperation loan and is comprised of several components consisting of the activities necessary to conduct the census and gather, analyze, and disseminate census data. It consists of the following components: (a) census enumeration; (b) post-enumeration activities; (c) publication and dissemination of the results; and (d) institutional strengthening of the INE and preidentification studies for the INE's long-term institutional strengthening

Component I: enumeration (total: US\$6,656,802; IDB: US\$2,068,714; local counterpart: US\$425,000; other donors: US\$4,163,088) is the central activity of the census exercise and should be conducted simultaneously throughout the country. To ensure the success of the enumeration or information gathering, the following activities will be financed: (a) the field enumeration itself; (b) the use of guides and translators for the various ethnic groups; (c) enumerator training; and (d) training of urban and rural municipal district and sector chiefs.

Component II: the post-enumeration stage (total: US\$649,786; IDB: US\$544,786; local counterpart: US\$70,000; other donors: US\$35,000) consists of activities related to the processing of data and the analysis, dissemination, and updating of pre-census data. The financing covers the contracting of: (a) census editors and supervisors; and (b) data entry staff and supervisors.

Component III: publication and dissemination of the results (total and IDB: US\$105,500): the activities involved in publishing and disseminating the results of the census will be part of the national information system and will be carried out as follows: (i) preparation of a publication plan providing for document, compact disk, and brochure production at the national and municipal levels; (ii) dissemination of information by means of localization of CD-ROMs; and (iii) transfer of information to central and municipal governments.

Component IV: institutional strengthening of the INE (total and IDB: US\$216,000), which is comprised of specific activities as follows: (a) INE staff training; and (b) identification of activities for future development and institutional strengthening of the INE.

The Bank's country and sector strategy:	<p>The central objective of the Bank's strategy in Honduras, which is consistent with the government's priorities, is to reduce poverty. It is comprised of three lines of action: (i) economic growth and creation of opportunities; (ii) development of human capital and access to basic social services; and (iii) support for governance and consolidation of reforms. The 2001 National Population and Housing Census will provide the basic tool for support of these three lines, given that it will supply essential information needed to adopt poverty-reduction policies and deliver social services.</p>
Environmental and social review:	<p>The program was reviewed by the Committee on Environment and Social Impact (CESI) on 30 March 2001. No negative environmental or social effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Moreover, based on the census data collected and processed, it will be possible to better identify the areas of poverty and locations with the highest demand or greatest need for public services of all kinds</p>
Benefits:	<p>The program's benefits are varied since the census data will be used for different purposes both by public and private institutions as well as domestic and international ones. The Honduran population in general will also benefit, since the data and information necessary to formulate and implement development policies, strategies, plans, and programs will be available. For smaller geographic units such as municipios, municipal districts, and others, the census is practically the only source of statistical research, inasmuch as surveys are not statistically representative at those levels and the administrative records only refer to the supply of services in the areas of health, education, etc.</p>
Risks:	<p>One risk that might arise refers to the possibility that the supervision capacity at the departmental and district levels may be insufficient. However, supervisors and instructors have been hired and, at the same time, the chiefs of the enumeration groups at the urban and rural levels have been trained. Another risk could be the lack of political will to carry out the census. In this regard, it should be noted that the government has provided the resources needed for this task. With regard to the technical quality of the census, the United States Census Bureau has certified the technical quality of the census and of the technical staff in charge of preparing, coordinating, and implementing Census 2001. Lastly, with regard to the risk of absenteeism, awareness campaigns to gain respect for what the census-takers will be doing in the communities will be strengthened. Toward the same end, the geographic reference for assigning census personnel will be the area in which they reside and not the education center in which the</p>

citizen studies or works. This measure will reduce the risk of absenteeism and will streamline control and logistics of the operation.

**Special
contractual
clauses:**

Prior to the first disbursement of the loan proceeds, it will be necessary to present the following to the Bank's satisfaction: (a) evidence that the borrower, the executing agency and the Census 2001 executing unit have signed a funds transfer agreement that establishes, *inter alia*, the obligations of the parties vis-à-vis program execution; the terms and conditions under which the resources of the financing will be transferred; and the nonreimbursable nature of the transfer (paragraph 3.6); (b) evidence that, through the executing unit, the borrower has hired the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to carry out the activities for which the unit is responsible, in accordance with terms previously agreed upon with the Bank (paragraph 3.12); and (c) evidence from the borrower that the INE and the U.S. Census Bureau have concluded an agreement establishing the terms and conditions for execution of the activities included in component IV of the program (paragraph 3.14).

The contract will provide that prior to its signature, the executing unit and the Bank will agree on the regulations that will be used to contract the necessary support services for Census 2001.

It is further recommended that a revolving fund with 30% of the financing be set up, pursuant to paragraph 3.24, for purposes of hiring staff charged with conducting the 2001 census in July.

**Poverty-
targeting and
social sector
classification:**

This operation does not qualify as a social equity enhancing project, as described in the indicative targets mandated by the Bank's Eighth Replenishment (document AB-1704).

**Exceptions to
Bank policy:**

See procurement.

Procurement:

The direct contracting of UNDP is recommended. This specialized agency will select and hire support staff for the enumeration activities, in accordance with the Bank's rules and procedures and the terms and conditions of the contract between the Bank and the Republic of Honduras. This contracting is consistent with the provisions of chapter GS-403 of the Procurement Manual.

The direct contracting of the U.S. Census Bureau is also recommended. This specialized agency will conduct the training and development workshops for the institutional strengthening of the INE.

This too is consistent with the provisions set forth in chapter GS-403 of the Procurement Manual.

No works or equipment will be contracted or procured. The procurement of equipment will be financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Government of Japan. Given the nature of the program, which will require mass contracting of nonspecialized support services of all kinds that do not qualify as consulting services and involve modest unit costs, an expeditious selection and contracting system is being proposed to take these needs into account and at the same time ensure that basic principles of competition and transparency in Bank-funded contracting are observed. The mechanism proposed includes the following main characteristics: (i) a widely publicized call for candidates for all support-services contracts, indicating the following: (a) conditions that the applicants must meet (selection criteria, wages, method of payment, and period of employment); and (b) the simple model contract that will be used for services contracting; (ii) the generic job description for each of the categories of services expressly eligible for use of this procedure.

To expedite the program's execution and facilitate Country Office supervision work, the ex post review of fulfillment of the above requirements that are part of the regulations agreed upon with the Bank is recommended.

I. FRAME OF REFERENCE

A. The national statistical data system in the context of the national development strategy

- 1.1 Honduras has a long census tradition. The first census was conducted in 1791 and the latest in 1988. Over that period, a total of 15 censuses have been completed, the highest number in Latin America. Honduras conducted population and housing censuses in 1945, 1950, 1961, 1974, and 1988, all of which had acceptable coverage, with average census omissions of 4.6% for population and 2.1% for housing. The six exercises between 1831 and 1900 were merely population counts, the purpose of which was to determine the number of people living in the country and their distribution by sex, age, and literacy. In 1988, a population census (demographic census) was conducted which, in addition to collecting information on the number of inhabitants and their distribution throughout the country, gathered information on demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the population. For the first time, the census included questions on housing.
- 1.2 The 2001 census project began to be prepared in 1998, with financial support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and technical and administrative advisory services from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It was not possible to proceed, however, because of technical and institutional problems. After Hurricane Mitch, demands related to reconstruction made it necessary to postpone the census. The National Population and Housing Census, which is scheduled for July of this year, is being called "CENSO 2001" [Census 2001].
- 1.3 While the census had been rescheduled for the year 2000, because of technical delays in most of the pre-enumeration activities, it was again postponed to July 2001. In this context, the government decided to initiate modernization of the institutional framework in order to conduct the census and, at the same time, strengthen the National Statistics System. In this regard, the Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos [Bureau of Statistics and Censuses] (DGEC), attached to the Ministry of the Interior and in charge of the census, was evaluated and, as a result, the government decided to eliminate it, based on the opinion of various cooperation agencies directly involved with the census project.
- 1.4 In accordance with this decision, it was deemed necessary to begin the process of institutional modernization in two parallel and complementary stages. Given the urgency of conducting a census in 2001, the first stage, characterized as an interim step, consisted in creating a specific and autonomous executing unit reporting to the Ministry of the Presidency, to perform the data collection activities related to the 2001 census solely and exclusively. With approximately 50 regular employees including managers, technical staff and support personnel, this unit has carried out the following pre-enumeration activities: (i) design of the census form; (ii) census trial runs and methodological validation; (iii) map updating and digitizing;

(iv) selection of enumerators; (v) preparation of the enumerator training program; and (vi) design of the publicity and public awareness-raising campaign. At this writing, all the preparatory activities have been completed, with the exception of the publicity campaign to promote the public's cooperation with the interviewers and raise public awareness of the importance of the census.

1.5 At the same time, the second stage was initiated with the government's decision to create a new autonomous entity, the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas [National Statistics Office] (INE), to coordinate the National Statistics System. The basic data will be collected through national censuses of population, housing, and agricultural and business establishments, along with sample surveys and administrative records, for purposes of correcting: (i) the lack of coordination between statistics users and producers; (ii) the lack of statistical rules and standards; (iii) the lack of technical training for the staff; (iv) the obsolescence of existing equipment; and (v) the constant budget cutbacks affecting these areas.

1.6 Accordingly, the INE was established by means of a law on 8 July 2000 and began its work in January 2001, with a staff of 20, including managers, and technical and support personnel, selected by means of a competition conducted with assistance from Price Waterhouse. The latter continues to provide support for the process of selecting and hiring the INE's future staff. The functions of the INE include conducting censuses, producing primary data (household and industrial surveys and demographic statistics), and standardizing, regulating, and coordinating the production of statistical information as an essential tool for formulating and evaluating development policies. The INE will be the lead agency in the production of reliable and timely statistics.

1.7 In light of what has been done to date, in March 2001, the Government of Honduras asked to Bank to finance a project that would consist of a complete census enumeration and the production and dissemination of the statistics obtained, as well as strengthening of the INE.

1.8 Honduras has been making significant efforts to improve the living conditions of its entire population. In this regard, the Executive Branch has adopted the fight against poverty as the pivotal focus of its administration. Hence the need for reliable and timely data on the population and housing stock as an indispensable tool for making appropriate decisions. In addition, data is needed to set objectives, design action programs, target interventions, identify and prepare projects, and, lastly, follow up on and evaluate the results and impacts accomplished.

B. Analysis of the Sixteenth National Population Census and Fifth Housing Census 2001 and some lessons learned

1.9 Population and housing censuses are the most ambitious statistics-gathering operation a country must undertake. The population census is a primary source of

basic population statistics that are used to prepare countries' social and economic plans. The population census consists of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and disseminating demographic, economic, and social data on each of a country's inhabitants at a given moment. The housing census consists of a set of operations to collect, compile, evaluate, and disseminate statistical data on all the housing units of a country, their residents, their characteristics and infrastructure of services at a given moment.

- 1.10 Most countries, including Honduras, conduct both censuses in a single exercise for operational and cost reasons, since both censuses require enumerating all the country's housing units as physical units of reference for gathering the data required from the units of inquiry: the dwelling and the people living in it. The simultaneous collection of data from both units of inquiry makes it possible to link variables on the material living conditions related to the housing units and the services available to them with the sociodemographic and economic characteristics of the household and its inhabitants.
- 1.11 Essential features of population and housing censuses are: (i) **universality**: a census must take in a country's entire territory and every person who, at the time of the census, lives in a single-family dwelling or multi-household building or group living quarters, plus people with no usual residence and the nomadic population; (ii) **individual enumeration**: census-takers must record the features of each person individually so that the data can be aggregated into classifications such as age, literacy, and occupation, while maintaining the secrecy requirements on census data. In other words, the information is gathered for each individual but only their characteristics are processed without respondent-specific information; (iii) **simultaneity**: a census must be conducted nationwide on the same day (de facto) or, as a matter of law, within a period of five to eight days, to avoid duplicate counting and omissions, especially of people whose business requires them to travel within the country or abroad; and (iv) **defined periodicity**: censuses should be conducted at regular intervals, ideally every 10 years, to update information and identify population trends and characteristics, so as to evaluate the impact of development programs and project future trends.

C. The census in the National Statistics System of Honduras

- 1.12 National censuses of population and housing and of business and agricultural establishments, along with sample surveys, including those involving households, are the cornerstone of the National Statistics System. The censuses, which primarily gather basic data on the population, households, and housing units, provide a sampling frame for surveys conducted periodically during intercensal intervals, which make it possible to update information and supply thorough data on topics of interest for formulating development policies and programs. In addition, censuses, by virtue of their universality, are the main source of data on small geographical areas and localities, where surveys do not provide reliable data. In particular, in

Honduras censuses and surveys provide an essential foundation for statistical information, because of the limited quality of administrative records, particularly those containing demographic data.

- 1.13 The country has shown great interest in strengthening its statistical system, as reflected in a number of programs supported by bilateral donor agencies from the United States (USAID/U. S. Census Bureau), Japan, and Sweden, as well as international agencies like the IDB, with a recent technical cooperation operation in the amount of US\$750,000 to modernize national accounts, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The pre-enumeration preparation activities, the objectives of which are to organize the census, include planning, set-up of the executing unit, pre-enumeration and update of the national census maps, trial runs, identification of tools, training, publication and awareness-building, consulting services, general support and services, materials and supplies, equipment, census management unit, printing of manuals and forms. The cost of these activities, totaling approximately US\$10 million, is being financed with resources from SIDA, the Government of Japan, and USAID. The Bank will financially support census activities such as enumeration, training, and translators for ethnic groups, as well as post-enumeration activities.
- 1.14 Moreover, the Bank is making initial contacts to encourage startup of the Program for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions (MECOVI Program—Honduras). This program, which is supported by the IDB, the World Bank, and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, seeks to improve the quality of information from household surveys and achieve a constant flow of high-quality statistics on social and economic indicators involving households and their residents. With Census 2001, to be conducted in July, updated information will be collected on structural variables; the Continuous Household Surveys (CHS) will make it possible to have deeper knowledge of these variables and will generate intercensal information. These efforts therefore complement each other and together will result in a significant advance in statistical terms.

D. The INE and censuses in Honduras

- 1.15 As the executive and technical body of the National Statistical Information System, the INE, created by means of Law 86-2000, which was approved by the National Congress on 31 July 2000 and published in the Official Gazette of 8 July 2000, is an autonomous, technical, legal entity with its own capital and will be the only institution which by law can conduct censuses of the population, housing, and economic and agricultural establishments. Moreover, the Electoral and Political Organizations Law and Article 202 of the Constitution establish that population census data will determine the distribution of the 128 deputies and their alternates by department and that electoral districts are established on the basis of population. It should be noted that the census to be conducted in July 2001 will help correct a number of electoral system distortions resulting from unequal political

representation caused by the lack of population data. At the same time, it will help redraw electoral districts to improve electoral representativeness and, consequently, governance in Honduras.

- 1.16 The legal instrument for the census to be conducted in July 2001 is the aforementioned Law 86-2000. Pursuant to this law, the Executive Branch entrusted the INE with scheduling and organizing the 2001 National Population and Housing Censuses in coordination with other public-sector agencies. In addition, it directed that the resources needed to finance the census activities be allocated in the national budget and that additional financial support be obtained from bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies, through the Ministry of Finance.
- 1.17 The topics to be investigated in the censuses should meet the proven needs of the users, taking cost-effectiveness considerations into account. To identify the substantive contents of the research, the executing unit has held a series of meetings with public agencies, private institutions and researchers, and others involved in research related to population and housing censuses. The research units and some of the topics to be investigated by Census 2001, to be conducted in July, will be: (i) housing units: type, construction materials, number of households in the dwelling; (ii) households: services available, number of rooms, kitchen, cooking fuel, facilities, number of people in the household, adult mortality; and (iii) population: sex, age, makeup of household, literacy, educational attainment, school attendance, ethnic origin, occupation, economic activity, occupational category and group of those employed, marital status, fertility, and child mortality.
- 1.18 According to the requirements of Census 2001, to be conducted in July 2001, the executing unit adjusted the census form in order for the questionnaires to make it possible, among other things, to: (i) identify the specific characteristics of the different ethnic groups (Garífuna, Black English speakers, Tolupan, Pech, Misquito, Lenca Tawahka, Chortí and others) in the country, by means of a special questionnaire and specific training, so that members of the ethnic groups can participate in the information gathering process; (ii) identify other vulnerable groups, such as children, women, older adults, and persons with disabilities, and their characteristics; (iii) improve the quality of the information regarding fertility and infant mortality; and (iv) identify the unemployed and count them.
- 1.19 With regard to the status of preparation of Census 2001, the census was prepared successfully with financial support from SIDA and USAID. Technical assistance was provided by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the

Special questionnaire for ethnic groups

- Cultural specificities by ethnic group
- Special characteristics of housing unit and related services
- Economic activity of individuals and household
- Legal and social aspects of the community

U.S. Census Bureau. In this context, the executing unit has a full-time, UNOPS-financed census expert and the U.S. Census Bureau, financed by USAID, has supported the executing unit in the preparation of database-related computer programs and procedures, data entry, consistency and validation of data, and training in software management. In consultation with this institution, the latter has certified the quality of the standards used and the technical staff involved in Census 2001, which ensures that the objectives will be met.

E. Program strategy

- 1.20 The central objective of the Bank's strategy in Honduras, which is consistent with the government's priorities as expressed in its poverty reduction program, is to reduce poverty. It is comprised of three lines of action: (i) economic growth and creation of opportunities; (ii) development of human capital and access to basic social services; and (iii) support for governance and consolidation of reforms. Census 2001 will be the basic tool for support of these three lines, given that it will supply essential information needed to adopt poverty-reduction policies and deliver social services while at the same time making it possible to locate investment opportunities and areas with economic growth potential.
- 1.21 Census 2001, to be conducted in July 2001, will be one of the essential sources of information, by shedding light on the population's main requirements in terms of housing, education, employment, culture, ethnic origin, health, and employment. As a result, it will be possible to adopt measures to improve the living conditions of the country's population.

F. Bank experience

- 1.22 The Bank has supported a number of population and housing census operations elsewhere in the region in recent years. In 1995 it supplied nonreimbursable technical-cooperation funding for Nicaragua's national population and housing census (ATN/TF-4736). The Bank also has provided technical support for data processing, creation of microdatabases, digital mapping, and a geographic information system through an IDB/CELADE regional technical-cooperation program (ATN/TF-4098-RG and ATN/TF-5827-RG). The IDB/CELADE program also assisted in the processing and analysis of Paraguay's 1992 census and in the upcoming census in 2002; the 1993 census in Peru; the 1993 census in Guatemala; and the initial cooperation with the INE in Bolivia to prepare for Census 2000. The Bank's experience in these operations has been very positive. Particularly valuable are the timeliness and relevance of the data and studies that have come out of these censuses and the cooperation furnished, in countries and programs that are high-priority for the Bank. This program, together with the efforts undertaken under ATN/SF-7320-HO to strengthen national accounts, bear witness to the Bank's leadership in establishing a reliable statistical information system that will make it

possible to develop a strategy for attaining economic and social development and combating poverty.

- 1.23 The Bank's experience in Nicaragua, which ended in June 1997, confirms what the countries in the region and others in the world have been learning as they prepare and conduct censuses: (a) countries need to have complete information on social and demographic indicators that is reliable and updated periodically, to guide government decisions in policy formulation and allocation of resources at the central, departmental, and municipal levels, as well as to determine the distribution of govern representation and electoral districts; (b) according to CELADE [Latin American and Caribbean

Comparative chart: fiscal cost of the census for some countries in the region	
Country	Per capita cost in US\$
Argentina	3
Bolivia	1.2
Ecuador	1.2
Honduras	2
Paraguay	2
Suriname	12
United States	20

Source: CELADE/ECLAC

Demographic Center], the average per capita cost of a census in Latin America at this time is approximately US\$2, although the costs of the last censuses conducted in two large countries have reached US\$4 and US\$5 per capita; in Honduras, the per capita cost will be about US\$2, which means that the cost of Census 2001 would be very reasonable compared with other countries; (c) in censuses that have not used appropriate or conceptually well-designed methods, there have been significant distortions in the results obtained, sometimes leading to the underestimation or omission of vulnerable groups and, as a result, their exclusion from the allocation of public resources; and (d) regardless of the country, conducting a census always requires the mobilization of massive quantities of financial and human resources, which means extremely well-planned support and the presence of qualified personnel at critical moments.

- 1.24 In the seminar "Censuses 2000: Conceptual design and research topics in Latin America," conducted in Chile in October 1998, in which many countries in the region participated, there was consensus not only regarding the importance and usefulness of censuses but also about the censuses involving conceptual aspects in their design and definition of the topics to be researched; operational aspects having to do with management of the census in all its stages; and technical aspects, generally related to information technology (digital mapping, automatic data capture, processing, and dissemination through electronic media)¹. Other topics addressed at the seminar included environmental issues related to the housing unit's surroundings, coverage of health-care systems and social security, new employment modalities and population mobility, nonformal and preschool education, persons with disabilities, and the impact of new technologies (particularly information technologies) on census tasks.

¹ Introductory note to the seminar entitled "By way of introduction and summary", prepared by Juan Chackiel, chief of CELADE's Demography Area.

- 1.25 These lessons learned regarding census theory and practice in similar cases have been taken into account, to the extent possible, in the conceptualization and design of Census 2001, to be conducted in July 2001 in Honduras, and in the preparation and definition of the proposed program.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A. Objectives

- 2.1 The program's general objective is to support the Government of Honduras in gathering statistics essential to decision-making by conducting the Sixteenth National Population Census and Fifth Housing Census in July 2001 and to contribute to the institutional strengthening of the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas [National Statistics Office] (INE).
- 2.2 The program's specific objectives are to:
 - a. Provide the human, material, and financial resources needed to ensure that the census activities are carried out promptly on schedule and with the required level of quality;
 - b. Strengthen the institutional capacity of the INE in the short term to conduct surveys during the intercensal period; and
 - c. Publish and disseminate the results of Census 2001.

B. Program description

- 2.3 The proposed program is a technical-cooperation loan comprised of the following components:

1. **Component 1: Enumeration (total: US\$6,656,802; IDB: US\$2,068,714; local counterpart: US\$425,000; other donors: US\$4,163,088)**

This component will be executed by the executing unit and is a key activity of the census process that should be carried out simultaneously throughout the country in order to have the trained human resources, materials, and financial resources available to gather census information from the country's inhabitants on the days of the census. The caliber of all the planning during the previous or pre-enumeration stage is put to the test at this point. To ensure the success of the enumeration or information gathering, the following activities will be financed: (i) **the enumeration itself** (US\$1,416,000) which will be conducted over five days in urban population centers and over eight days in rural population centers and scattered areas; (ii) **use of guides and translators for the various ethnic groups** (US\$21,678) to gather more reliable information from each of the country's ethnic groups; (iii) **trainer training** (US\$123,616) to reduce the number of errors in the enumeration process; and (iv) **urban and rural sector supervisors** (US\$372,420) to have strict supervision in each census sector and be able to maintain a high level of quality control. A strict procedure will be implemented to track the flow of

census material and thereby reduce the risk that the information recorded will be altered.

2. Component 2: Post-enumeration stage (total: US\$649,786; IDB: US\$544,786; local counterpart: US\$70,000; other donors: US\$35,000)

2.4 The executing unit will carry out this component, which is comprised of activities related to the processing of data, analysis, and updating of pre-enumeration information. These activities are as follows:

- a. **Hiring of census editors and supervisors (US\$314,000).** Once the data collection is completed, the questionnaire headings that need codes need to be coded prior to data entry (occupation, industry, etc.). This process requires strict training and very close supervision so that all the encoders learn and use the same coding criteria.
- b. **Digitizing of questionnaires and supervision (US\$141,525).** As the coding process advances, questionnaires go through a manual editing stage and then to digitizing for electronic data entry. These data are stored in a database which, once the entry process is completed, will be used to create tabulations. Eighty data-entry workers will be used per shift (two shifts a day).

3. Component 3: Publication and dissemination of the results (total and IDB: US\$105,500)

The INE will be responsible for publishing and disseminating the results of the census, which will be part of the national information system and will be carried out as follows: (i) preparation of a publication plan providing for document, compact disk, and brochure production at the national and municipal levels; (ii) dissemination of information by means of localization of CD-ROMs; and (iii) transfer of information to central and municipal governments.

4. Component 4: Specific activities for institutional strengthening of the INE (total and IDB: US\$216,000)

Two categories of activities have been established for purposes of this component, which is to be executed by the INE: (1) strengthening of the INE through training workshops and seminars; and (2) studies for future development. The output of this component is to help consolidate the INE as the institution responsible for current and future censuses and as the executing agency for the intercensal surveys program.

a. Activities (US\$210,000)

(i) INE staff training (US\$126,000)

Several workshops will be conducted to strengthen the census and survey data analysis and management capacity of INE staff. The following are listed by way of example:

Sampling workshop (US\$22,700). This workshop will enable sampling personnel to design demographic and socioeconomic surveys.

Data analysis (US\$22,700). This workshop will provide INE staff with the skills to analyze census and survey data using SPSS software and thereby be able to prepare statistical reports and graphs. CSPRO/IMPS (US\$28,500). This software, prepared and distributed free of charge by the U.S. Census Bureau, will be used to process census and survey data.

Workshop on report writing (US\$14,500). This workshop will provide INE staff with the ability to write statistical reports for the different data users (public and private sectors).

Workshop on quality control (US\$14,500). INE staff will be trained to understand and apply the sensitive process of statistical quality control.

Workshop on data debugging and validation (US\$14,500). This workshop will show how to debug and validate survey and census data. This is the preliminary stage prior to publication of findings.

Demographic analysis workshop (US\$22,600). This workshop will provide training on the use of the Population Analysis Spreadsheets package that will be used for demographic analysis. Demographic indicators will be obtained using recent and past census data. These indicators are used to assess the structure by age and sex that leads to the development of projections at the national level of the various cohorts through software developed by the U.S. Census Bureau called Rural-Urban Projection (RUP) Program.

Subnational projections (US\$14,500). Workshop participants will learn how to make subnational projections (at the departmental level).

b. Other activities for institutional strengthening of the INE (US\$90,000)

Program of studies to identify the medium- and long-term institutional strengthening program of the INE. Activities will include:

(i) Install a Web page and network

- (ii) Update the Geographic Information System
- (iii) Review the program of activities for the intercensal period (survey of the labor force, demographic surveys, revenues and expenditures, economic surveys, agricultural surveys, etc.)

C. Cost and financing

- 2.5 The total cost of the census is US\$8,219,931. The parallel financing that has been obtained for the census is broken down in the following table:

Donor agencies	Amount in US\$
SIDA	2,434,931
Government of Japan	1,000,000
USAID	1,050,000
Other donors	135,000
IDB	3,000,000
Subtotal	7,619,931
Contribution Government of Honduras	600,000
<i>Overall total</i>	<i>8,219,931</i>

- 2.6 The total cost of the IDB's program to support the 2001 National Population and Housing Census and the INE comes to US\$8,219,931, of which the Bank will finance up to US\$3 million equivalent from the Fund for Special Operations (FSO), with donors providing US\$4,619,931, and a local contribution of US\$600,000 to be made by the Government of Honduras. The latter has submitted a financing agreement between SIDA and the government to the Bank and has also presented a letter of intent from the Government of Japan to provide financing for this operation.
- 2.7 The government expressly stated its commitment to use funds from the national budget for activities that are not funded from other sources on a timely basis.
- 2.8 The following table contains the program's overall budget.

OVERALL BUDGET FOR THE SUPPORT PROGRAM (US\$)

CATEGORIES	BANK	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION		TOTAL	%
		GOVERNMENT OF HONDURAS	OTHER DONORS		
1. Census activities					
Enumerators	1,506,000			1,506,000	.38
Guides and translators for ethnic groups	21,678			21,678	.01
Instructor contracting and training	123,616		118,681	242,297	.03
Census publicity		60,000		60,000	.02
Per diems for enumerators		222,820	335,000	557,820	.12
Urban and rural sector enumerator group supervisors	417,420	142,180		559,600	.17
Executing unit administration			3,709,407	3,709,407	
Subtotal	2,068,714	425,000	4,163,088	6,656,802	.70
2. Equipment procurement					
Equipment			391,843	391,843	.09
Server and computer			30,000	30,000	.04
Subtotal			421,843	421,843	
3. Post-enumeration activities					
Editors and supervisor	314,000			314,000	
Data entry workers	141,525			141,525	
Coding chiefs		70,000		70,000	.02
Publication	50,000			50,000	.01
Contingencies	39,261		35,000	74,261	.01
Subtotal	544,786	70,000	35,000	649,786	.01
4. Publication and dissemination of census results	105,500			105,500	.17
5. Institutional strengthening of the INE					
Training of INE staff					
Training workshops	126,000			126,000	
Future development activities	90,000			90,000	
Subtotal	216,000			216,000	
Auditing	5,000			5,000	.01
Payments to UNDP for management		90,000		90,000	
Subtotal	5,000	90,000		95,000	
Interest	30,000			30,000	
Credit fee		15,000		15,000	
Inspection and supervisions	30,000			30,000	
Subtotal	60,000	15,000		75,000	
TOTALS	3,000,000	600,000	4,619,931	8,219,931	100.0

III. PROGRAM EXECUTION

A. Borrower and executing agency

- 3.1 The borrower will be the Republic of Honduras, which will also be responsible for timely allocation of the local counterpart contribution. The executing agency will be the National Statistics Office (INE), with support from the executing unit, which will be responsible for overall program coordination. In addition, the INE and the executing unit will have technical support from UNDP and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Agency	Area of responsibility
Executing unit	Execution of components I and II
INE	Execution of components III and IV
UNDP	Program coordination and procurements
U.S. Census Bureau	Training

B. Executing agency

1. National Statistics Office

- 3.2 As the executing agency, the National Statistics Office will be responsible vis-à-vis the Bank for financial accounting management of program resources. The INE's mandate is to coordinate the National Statistics System and ensure that official statistics activities are conducted in an integrated, coordinated, rational manner in accordance with a uniform body of standards. To pursue these objectives, the INE is called upon to: (i) formulate and implement the National Statistics Plan in coordination with the statistics units and offices that comprise the system; (ii) organize national and agricultural censuses; (iii) conduct and coordinate the generation of data; (iv) establish standards for the methods, procedures, and techniques used by the system, ensuring data compatibility and comparability at the national and international levels; (v) conduct or coordinate the generation of basic statistics in order to establish systems of national accounts, monetary accounts, fiscal accounts, as well as indicators of production, employment, wages, and prices; (vi) conduct research; (vii) consolidate and disseminate available statistical information; and (viii) provide related services on a remunerated basis for cost-recovery purposes.
- 3.3 The INE has been placed in charge of conducting Census 2001, slated for July 2001. It is also responsible for carrying out this Bank program, with support from the Census 2001 executing unit. As the unit responsible for execution, the executing unit will present the reports outlined in paragraph 3.18 to the INE and the Bank.
- 3.4 The INE and the executing unit, with UNDP support, are to maintain an appropriate system for accounting and administrative control of program resources. The

accounting system should be organized in such a way as to provide the necessary documentation for verifying financial transactions and facilitating the preparation of financial statements and reports. Program records are to be kept in such a way as to:

- (a) make it possible to identify amounts received from the various sources;
- (b) allocate—according to the chart of accounts previously approved by the Bank—program expenditures against the loan proceeds and other fund sources;
- (c) reflect the necessary level of detail in order to identify goods and services procured, as well as the use made of them; and
- (d) show the cost of activities under each spending category.

2. Executing unit

- 3.5 Without prejudice to the powers granted by law to the INE to conduct population and housing censuses, the INE will receive technical support for components I and II from the executing unit established pursuant to Executive Order 022-98 and authorized pursuant to Legislative Decree 202-98 to conduct the 2000 census. Since 1998, the unit—which was established to prepare quickly for the census—has been carrying out pre-enumeration work that has included: (i) design of the census form; (ii) pilot surveys and validation of the methodology; (iii) updating and digitalizing of maps; (iv) selection of census takers; (v) preparation of a training program for census takers; and (vi) design of the public information campaign.
- 3.6 As part of the government's institutional modernization program, in 2000 a new body—the INE—was created to coordinate the National Statistics System. Accordingly, prior to the first disbursement under the program, the executing agency (INE) and the executing unit are to present the following, to the Bank's satisfaction: (a) evidence that the borrower, the executing agency, and the executing unit 2001 have signed a funds transfer agreement that establishes the following obligations of the parties concerned, among others: (i) the entity responsible for program coordination; (ii) the terms and conditions under which the resources of the financing will be transferred; (iii) the activities that each of the parties will carry out; (iv) that the resources of the financing will be transferred on a nonreimbursable basis; and (v) that the use of program resources and performance of all the activities planned for purposes of carrying out the program will be subject to the established terms and conditions and will be consistent with the Bank's standards and procedures; (b) evidence that, through the executing unit, the borrower has hired the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to carry out the activities for which the unit is responsible, in accordance with terms previously agreed upon by the Bank; and (c) evidence from the borrower that the INE and the United States Census Bureau have concluded an agreement establishing the terms and conditions for execution of the activities included in component IV of the program.
- 3.7 The executing unit comprises the executive director's office, a technical advisory office, a technical department, an operations department, and an administrative

department, with their respective subdivisions. The unit receives support from a national coordinating commission, a national technical committee, departmental technical committees, and local technical committees. The national coordinating commission is made up of the highest-level national authorities, which are represented on the respective national technical committee.

- 3.8 Within the executing unit, census functions are divided into two levels: (a) a central level, which was responsible for designing the census (or data collection) form, defining standards and procedures for the census, planning and programming the budget, supervision, and general coordination; the central level is also responsible for processing census data and delivering it to the national government through the INE, and for establishing with the INE the guidelines for distribution to other levels of government; and (b) special decentralized agencies, which will conduct the field work, and recruit and train the necessary human resources. Training will be provided in the use of computer applications (IMPS for the database, CONCOR for error scrutiny, and CENTS or CROSSTAB for tabulation) and in optimal use of the data. The INE, however, will see to dissemination of the census data and its delivery to departmental, municipal, and local governments.
- 3.9 The core census activity of enumeration will be carried out through a structure based on the recruitment and training of some 28,000 persons located across the country, as follows: (i) departmental coordinators (18, who will work for a continuous six-month period); (ii) municipal coordinators (298, who will work for 3.5 months); (iii) area chiefs (208, for 1.5 months); (iv) assistant instructors (1,200, for 15 days); (v) sector chiefs (5,085, for 6 days in urban sectors or 9 days in rural sectors); and (vi) enumerators (20,194, for 5 days on average in urban sectors and 8 days on average in rural sectors). The 18 departmental coordinators have already been hired and trained; the other personnel have all been identified and are awaiting training. The selection process entailed a broad-based competition that allowed for local-level delegation as called for, and was administered by UNDP. The procedures followed are documented in the administrative procedures manual that is included in the present operation's technical files. The loan agreement will explicitly indicate that, prior to signature, the executing unit and the Bank reached agreement on the regulations that will govern procurement of the necessary support services for Census 2001.
- 3.10 Given the cyclical nature and numerous technical requirements of censuses, the executing unit was set up in 1998 and hired consultants specializing in various aspects of the census in order to conduct activities specifically linked with the pre-enumeration phase. Using resources obtained from various sources as well as its own funds, the executing unit hired—through UNDP—a permanent international consultant and other temporary consultants who performed technical and management functions in the unit's main positions and/or performed specific tasks that are currently under way or have already been completed. All these

consultants have an adequate level of technical expertise and experience, including experience working in previous censuses (e.g., the 1988 census).

3. United Nations Development Programme

- 3.11 UNDP began its work to coordinate the census in 1998 and, to ensure the continuity of the process, its services will be hired as a specialized agency for the selection and hiring of support staff for the enumeration activities, which is a task it has been performing satisfactorily for the funding provided by Japan, Sweden, and the United States. Also UNDP has the necessary capacity and professional/technical experience in this area to make the census a reality, which is not easy to find at the desired level in similar agencies.
- 3.12 With regard to the Bank's funding, it will be expressly required that all rules and procedures used by UNDP be acceptable to the Bank. **Accordingly, as a condition precedent to the first disbursement, an agreement is to have been signed by the borrower, the executing unit, and UNDP for the delivery of services, selection and hiring of support staff for enumeration activities, system of payment, presentation of expenditure reports to the executing unit, and other related activities based on the model previously agreed upon with the Bank. The executing unit will be responsible for drafting the respective terms of reference for the selection of support personnel.**

4. United States Bureau of the Census

- 3.13 For the post-enumeration phase, the INE has requested technical assistance from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which has been providing such assistance during the advance process, to advise and train personnel of the INE and the executing unit with regard to the methodology to be used.
- 3.14 The U.S. Census Bureau will be hired as a specialized agency to conduct the training workshops called for in the program. Accordingly, as a condition precedent to the first disbursement, an agreement is to have been signed by the INE, the executing unit, and the Census Bureau stipulating the terms and conditions for execution of component IV.
- 3.15 The rationale for hiring the U.S. Census Bureau derives from its institutional leadership in providing census-related advice to countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia, and its technical capacity, which offers an efficient training system that ensures quality control during the performance of consulting services; the evaluation of the services provided by the Bureau in connection with Census 2001 has been excellent, according to the Bank's evaluation system.

C. Strategy for organization and implementation of the census

- 3.16 Given the importance of census data for other surveys that are conducted more frequently or systematically (inasmuch as it provides the sample universe) and for various issues related to the economy, politics, social development, research, and academic activity, a census needs to take into account the demands of a group of key sectors and reflect them in the census strategy and design. With this in mind, the executing unit has identified a series of activities intended to sound out needs and opinions among the broadest public possible, including government agencies, civil society, i.e., business associations, labor groups, academic institutions, and NGOs, especially for purposes of designing the census form and making subsequent use of the data collected. Consideration has also been given to the need for census data to be consistent with those of the 1988 census, to allow for series to be drawn up and for international comparability, so as to facilitate the analysis of information and the identification of demographic, social, and economic trends.
- 3.17 In addition to promoting involvement by interested sectors and agencies in the stages leading up to the actual taking of the 2001 census this coming July, the executing unit has mobilized and brokered a commitment on the part of the municipal governments that will ensure active support for the census throughout the country by means of the local and departmental technical committees, which will act as census promotion committees.

D. Monitoring and evaluation

1. Reports and evaluation

- 3.18 The executing unit will submit two reports to the INE and the Bank. A midterm report will be submitted five months after the loan agreement has entered into effect, or once 50% of the Bank's funds have been disbursed, whichever occurs first. A final report will be submitted 30 days after program completion. The reports are to include such information as: (i) description of activities performed; (ii) outcomes; (iii) problems encountered; and (iv) solutions adopted, pursuant to the logical framework agreed upon in advance by the executing agency and the Bank.
- 3.19 The Bank will use these reports to monitor the program's progress. If necessary, the Bank and the INE will agree on a time and format for conducting additional assessments to identify lessons learned and enhance future processes.

2. Supervision and audit

- 3.20 The program will be supervised by the Bank's Country Office in Honduras.
- 3.21 Throughout program execution and until the final report has been approved, the borrower will submit audited financial statements on the respective fiscal years of

the program within the 120 days following the close of each accounting period. The statements are to be audited by an independent accounting firm acceptable to the Bank. Such auditing services will be financed out of the proceeds of the Bank's loan.

E. Procurement, disbursements, and revolving fund

1. Procurements

3.22 The present program does not call for any procurement of works or equipment. Any necessary equipment will be procured with funds provided by SIDA or the Government of Japan.

3.23 Given the special nature of a census, which entails a broad range of specific activities, a vast pool of support staff in a variety of specialized areas will be required. Proceeds from this loan will be used to hire support staff for periods of varying length as

Table: Required Census-related Support Services	
Task	Number
Departmental coordinators	18
Municipal coordinators	298
Area chiefs	208
Assistant instructors	1,200
Sector chiefs	5,085
Enumerators	21,000
Total	27,809

outlined in the table below to take part in the various census-related tasks during the enumeration and post-enumeration phases. Since the necessary support staff involves low unit costs, low degree of specialization, high volumes, and the ability to hire en masse, a streamlined selection and hiring system has been devised with these needs in mind, while ensuring that the basic principles of competitive qualification and transparency are observed in line with the Bank's procurement procedures. The proposed arrangement includes: (i) a widely publicized call for candidates for all support services specifying (1) eligibility requirements (selection criteria, pay, form of payment, and period of contract), (2) model contract to be used, and (3) generic job description for each of the categories of services expressly eligible to use this procedure.

2. Disbursements and revolving fund

3.24 Program disbursements will be made in accordance with the Bank's procedures in this regard. Given the number of expenditures to be made under a very tight schedule and in order to ensure adequate availability for program execution, mainly during the enumeration phase, the Government of Honduras has requested that a revolving fund be established in the amount of up to 30% of the Bank's contribution until 31 August 2001, after which time the fund would be reduced to 10%. These funds will be handled through a separate bank account opened in the

program's name, according to Bank procedures, and monthly reports on the status of the revolving fund will be presented within 15 days following the end of each month.

F. Implementation and disbursement periods

- 3.25 The program would have an implementation period of 10 months and a disbursement period of 12 months.

IV. VIABILITY, BENEFITS, AND RISKS

A. Institutional and financial viability of the program

- 4.1 The government attaches high priority to Census 2001, which is to be conducted in July 2001. Accordingly, it has laid the legal and organizational foundations and allocated resources for its execution. The INE and the program's executing unit not only have the powers granted by law to conduct the census but also have the technical and operational capacity to do so successfully. Similarly, UNDP and the U.S. Census Bureau have adequately delivered services to the executing unit. This capacity has been confirmed by the experience accumulated in the statistical activities carried out on an ongoing basis, including the last national population and housing census, conducted in 1988, which provided important information for State reforms and available human resources.
- 4.2 As a result of the development and promotion of scientific and technical activities and the need to preserve a degree of international comparability, the statistics offices of the various countries have undertaken efforts to homogenize statistical methods and instruments, including those relating to census exercises. Honduras has played an active part at international conferences and meetings, primarily with the countries of Central America, including Panama and the Dominican Republic. In this context, a number of workshops are being conducted for methodological alignment and sharing of experiences, the results of which are reflected in important joint agreements to pave the way for census information sharing.
- 4.3 From the financial standpoint, so far Census 2001, to be conducted in July 2001, has had adequate resources for the scheduled activities to be implemented without interruption. With the resources to be provided by the Bank through the proposed loan, and the resources committed by SIDA, Japan, USAID, and the Government of Honduras, under the coordination of UNDP, the program will have the funds needed, both in terms of quantity and timeliness, to comply with the proposed execution schedule.

B. Environmental and social impact

- 4.4 The program was considered by the Committee on Environment and Social Impact (CESI) on 30 March 2001. No negative environmental or social effects are anticipated. On the contrary, based on the census data collected and processed, it will be possible to better identify the areas of poverty and locations with the highest demand or greatest need for public services of all kinds.

C. Benefits

- 4.5 The program's benefits are varied since the census data will be used for different purposes both by public and private institutions as well as domestic and international ones. The Honduran population in general will also benefit since it will be easier to formulate and implement development policies, strategies, plans, and programs. For smaller geographic units such as sections of departments (municipios) or other smaller divisions, the census is practically the only source of statistical research, inasmuch as surveys do not provide reliable results at those levels and administrative records only refer to the supply of services in the areas of health, education, etc.
- 4.6 At one time, the purpose of a population census was to count a country's inhabitants. Today, censuses are an important source of input for guidance on economic and social conditions, employment, migration, housing, education, public health, social welfare, and a host of other issues facing government and private-sector decision-makers. Social scientists and population analysts use census data to study gaps between geographic areas and social groups, looking at poverty and unequal opportunity, gender issues, and issues involving the development of indigenous and aboriginal peoples and such topics as their organization, territory, culture, and what they produce.
- 4.7 In Honduras specifically, data on the territorial distribution of the population, its age structure and breakdown by sex and age are the basis for estimates of numbers of people eligible to vote in general and municipal elections. Data from the population and housing census are useful for making projections on population, school enrollment, future housing needs, growth of the economically active population, and health-care service needs.
- 4.8 There are topics whose importance exceeds the strictly academic field since they involve practical problems of local, industrial, and commercial administration and development. Among such topics, it is worth highlighting the changes that occur in the distribution of the population by urban and rural area, the growth of urban areas, the geographical distribution of the population by occupation or education, trends in the structure by age, mortality, fertility, and migration.
- 4.9 Apart from statistics *per se*, the census to be conducted in July 2001 will produce statistical maps, which, together with the census database, will constitute a sampling frame for future sample surveys, in addition to furnishing data to develop a geographic information system. The exercise to update the maps will make it possible to georeference communities and important population centers and to conduct an inventory of health, education, and sports establishments and will provide information on the main characteristics of communities in areas such as access to basic services, authorities, availability of services, and historical, archaeological, and natural sites.

D. Risks

- 4.10 By definition, a census must be conducted simultaneously throughout the country at a selected moment in time. This requires strict adherence to a timetable: since each step is a prerequisite for the following one, any change in the schedule can jeopardize the success of the operation. The Government of Honduras has attached priority to conducting the census in July 2001 and the technical weaknesses have been resolved with support from the international community.
- 4.11 One risk that might arise refers to the possibility that the supervision capacity at the departmental and district levels will be insufficient. However, supervisors and instructors have been hired and training is being provided. Another risk could be the lack of political will to carry out the census. In this regard, it should be noted that the government has provided the resources needed for this task. The United States Census Bureau has certified the technical quality of the census and of the technical staff in charge. Lastly, with regard to the risk of absenteeism, supervision of the chiefs of enumerator groups and of the enumerators themselves by those chiefs through awareness campaigns and social recognition in their communities will be strengthened. Toward the same end, the geographic reference for assigning census personnel will be the area in which they reside and not the education center in which the citizen studies or works. This measure will reduce the risk of absenteeism and will streamline control and logistics of the operation.
- 4.12 The program design has considered the existence of a well-structured schedule of activities that has been followed successfully since the start. The government has also shown interest in having Census 2001 completed and has paved the way for all related operations. There is an adequate level of liquidity for its execution, thereby ensuring that the resources needed will be available on a timely basis. Similarly, the procurement and contracting plan adequately anticipates special procedures for the sometimes-urgent, massive goods and services contracting required.
- 4.13 Much of the census work will be performed by recruited human resources. To facilitate the logistics and counter the risk of participating census-takers failing to appear on the scheduled dates for training, planning, or enumeration, the program has incentives in the form of campaigns to explain the importance of the census and win communities' respect for what their census-takers will be doing. Also, because Honduras has different ethnic groups, the plan is to have translators from those ethnic groups on the enumeration team, to make the enumeration process more efficient.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE 2001 NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	GENERATION OF CENSUS DATA
<p>design, implementation, and evaluation of national, departmental, and policies and programs to promote sustainable human development, by providing to that end</p>	<p>PURPOSE</p> <p>Support the executing unit in conducting the 2001 National Population Census, by financing human and material resources and providing funding census work is efficiently performed, of high quality, and completed on additional aim is to build operational and management capacity in the INE</p>
	<p>COMPONENTS</p> <p>I. Enumeration</p> <p>1. Field enumeration</p> <p>II. Post-enumeration stage</p> <p>1. Processing of returns</p> <p>2. Census evaluation</p> <p>III. Publication and dissemination of the census results</p> <p>IV. Institutional strengthening of the INE</p> <p>1. Studies and training</p>

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE 2001 NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

OBJECTIVES	GOALS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Executing unit in the 2001 National Population and Housing Census, providing human and material resources, and providing funding to the census work is formed, of high quality, completed on time. Additional aim is to ensure national and management of the INE.</p>	<p>SITUATION AT THE END OF EXECUTION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demographic profile of the population, spatial distribution, and migratory flows; 2. Educational attainment and employment status of the population; 3. Housing situation (in quantitative and qualitative terms) and household services; and 4. Poverty and living standards, identifying vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous populations. 	<p>Timely availability, with the requisite quality, of: database containing the final results at the national, department, municipal, small-area, and indigenous-community levels.</p> <p>(March/2002)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports, analysis, evaluation, and dissemination of results. • Materials produced (publications and CD-ROM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness and the part of civil society to cooperate with the census and, in particular, with the enumerators • Political will exists to carry out the census with fulfillment, on time, the requisite standards of quality, of all the stages of the census process
<p>OPERATIONAL STAGE</p> <p>Enumeration</p>	<p>Visit all the housing units nationwide and interview occupants, filling in respective questionnaires.</p> <p>(May/2001 to June/2001)</p>	<p>Timely availability, with the requisite quality, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 1.3 million completed household forms (June/2001) • Enumeration of approximately 6.5 million people (June 2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semiannual monitoring reports and reports by those responsible for the enumeration throughout the country ▪ Census evaluation ▪ Control sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervisory capacity of departmental and municipal chiefs and motivation of part of census-takers ▪ Substantial public resources ▪ Assurance that the resources are available

OBJECTIVES	GOALS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Implementation stage Processing of data	Store census results on magnetic media and process data using computers, to yield tabulations and technical instruments for subsequent processes (May/2001 to August/2002)	Timely availability, with the requisite quality, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Census returns archived (January/2001) ▪ Data captured on magnetic media (July/2001) ▪ Original and cleaned-up census file (January/2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semiannual monitoring reports ▪ Files available ▪ Data validation, consistency, and allocation programs ▪ Databases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical training ▪ Preceding stages ▪ Availability of financial resources
Evaluation and Population estimates	Measure census omission rate, assess quality of data elicited, obtain revised information on population estimates (July/2001 to Nov/2001)	Timely availability, with the requisite quality, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Estimates of census omission rate and quality assessment (Dec/2001) ▪ Revised population estimates (Dec/2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semiannual monitoring and evaluation reports ▪ Technical reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical capacity ▪ Financial resources on schedule
Dissemination Dissemination of findings	Disseminate census findings nationwide, to the public and private sectors, and internationally (Nov/2002 to Dec/2003)	Timely availability, with the requisite quality, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hard-copy census data (April/2002) ▪ Web page and CD-ROM (Oct/2003) ▪ Database—GIS (Dec/2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semiannual monitoring reports ▪ Various documents and materials ▪ Materials produced for dissemination ▪ Cost recovery rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INE technical capacity ▪ Financial resources on schedule
Research and studies	Train INE staff in census return analysis through the preparation of various studies or hire the necessary consulting services according to the requirements (July/2002 to Dec/2002)	Timely availability, with the requisite quality, of the following studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population forecasting (Dec/2002) ▪ Indigenous groups (Dec/2002) ▪ Women (Dec. 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical capacity ▪ Required advisors received

OBJECTIVES	GOALS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electoral demographics (Dec/2002) ▪ Fertility (Dec/2002) ▪ Mortality (Dec/2002) ▪ Business demographics (Dec/2002) ▪ Housing shortage (Dec/2002) 		

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

**HONDURAS. TECHNICAL COOPERATION LOAN ____/SF-HO TO THE
REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS**

**(Program to Support the Sixteenth National Census for Population and
Fifth of Housing, 2001)**

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank, to enter into such contract or contracts as may be necessary with the Republic de Honduras, as Borrower, for the purpose of granting it a financing to cooperate in the execution of a Program to Support the Sixteenth National Census for Population and Fifth of Housing, 2001. Such financing will be for the amount of up to US\$3,000,000, or its equivalent in other currencies, except that of Honduras, which are part of the resources of the Bank's Fund for Special Operations, and will be subject to the "Special Contractual Conditions" and the "Financial Terms and Conditions" of the Executive Summary of the Loan Proposal.