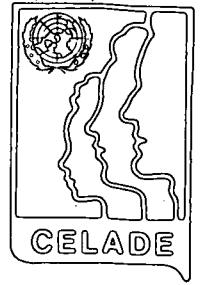


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# CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA

## VII REUNION DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO

○REPORT ON THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE  
GOVERNING BOARD OF CELADE

CD7/4  
Serie G, N° 51

Santiago de Chile  
Abril de 1974

celade



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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track every aspect of their operations, from procurement to sales, to ensure that all data is reliable and accessible.

2. The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern business operations. It highlights how digital tools and software can streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve overall efficiency. The author argues that embracing technology is not just a competitive advantage but a necessity for staying relevant in today's fast-paced market. Examples of various software solutions and their benefits are provided to illustrate this point.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of managing a diverse workforce. It discusses the importance of effective communication and collaboration across different departments and cultures. The text offers practical advice on how to foster a positive work environment, resolve conflicts, and ensure that all team members are aligned with the organization's goals. It also touches upon the need for continuous training and development to keep the workforce up-to-date with industry trends.

4. The final section discusses the importance of risk management and compliance. It explains that organizations must proactively identify potential risks and implement measures to mitigate them, whether they are financial, operational, or legal. The text also covers the latest regulations and standards that businesses must adhere to, emphasizing that compliance is not just a legal obligation but a key to long-term success. The author concludes by stressing the need for a strong governance framework to oversee all these aspects and ensure the organization's sustainability.

### Place and Date

1. The Sixth Meeting of the Governing Board of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) took place in Santiago, Chile, on 26 and 27 April 1973.

### Participants

2. The following members of the Board attended this meeting:

Mr. Enrique Iglesias, Chairman of the Governing Board  
Mr. Gastón Ormeño, Representative of the Government of Chile  
Dr. Rodrigo Gutiérrez, Representative of the Government of Costa Rica  
Mr. Roberto Marcenaro and Mr. Néstor Urrutia, Representatives of the remaining participating governments  
Mr. León Tabah and Miss Magdeleine Allard, Representatives of the Executing Agency (United Nations)  
Mr. Pierre Den Baas, Representative of the United Nations Development Programme  
Miss Ana Casís, Representative of the Inter American Statistical Institute

3. The following representatives of United Nations Specialized Agencies participated:

Mrs. Suzanne Aurelius, United Nations Fund for Population Activities  
Mr. Antonio Merediz, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
Miss Marianne Nussbaumer, International Labour Organization (ILO)  
Dr. Francisco Mardones, World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO)  
Mr. Alberto Sireau, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

4. The following observers attended:

Mrs. Nita Manitzas, Ford Foundation  
Mr. Thomas Burch, Population Council  
Mr. Luis Ratinoff, Inter American Development Bank (IDB)  
Mr. Henrique Tono, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

5. The following participants represented the Latin American Demographic Centre:

Miss Carmen A. Miró, Director of CELADE and Secretary of the Governing Board  
Mr. Jorge Somoza, Advisor to the Director  
Mr. Valdecir Lopes, Assistant Director  
Mr. Guillermo Macchió, Assistant Director in charge of CELADE's Subcentre in Central America  
Mr. Jorge Arévalo, Chief of Sector  
Mrs. Sylvia Kracht, Special Assistant to the Director  
Mr. Héctor Lártiga, Chief of Financial Sector

Documents

6. The following documents were submitted for consideration of the Governing Board:

CD6/1	Agenda
CD6/2	Members of the Governing Board and Members Attending the Meeting
CD6/3	List of Documents
CD6/4	Report on the Fifth Meeting of the Governing Board of CELADE
CD6/5	Summary of Actions Taken with Regard to Recommendations Made by the Governing Board at its Fifth Meeting
CD6/6	Brief Report on Agreements Regarding CELADE Adopted during ECLA's Fifteenth Period of Sessions in Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
CD6/7	Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). Report of the Review Mission (Excerpts)
CD6/8	Administrative Report for the Period 1 January-31 December 1972
CD6/8/Add. 1	Audit Report
CD6/9	General Report on CELADE Activities for the Period 1 January-31 December 1972
CD6/10	Work Programme, 1973-1974

Agenda

7. The following Agenda was presented to the meeting:

1. Discussion and approval of the Agenda.
2. Report on the Fifth Meeting of the Governing Board and Summary of its Recommendations and Actions Taken with Regard Thereto.

3. Brief report of agreements regarding CELADE adopted during ECLA's Fifteenth Period of Sessions in Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973.
4. Report of the Evaluation Mission on CELADE's Activities.
5. Recommendations of the Governing Board regarding CELADE's future.
6. Administrative Report, 1972.
  - a) Financial account. 1 January - 31 December 1972.
  - b) Other administrative matters.
7. Report on Activities. 1 January - 31 December 1972.
  - a) Training.
  - b) Research and technical assistance.
  - c) Information, extension and other activities.
8. 1973-1974 Work Programme.
9. Consolidated Budget for 1973 and budget estimates for 1974.
10. Place and date of next meeting of the Governing Board.
11. Other matters.

8. The Chairman of the Governing Board, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, inaugurated the deliberations of the Sixth Meeting of the Board by welcoming the participants, emphasizing in particular the presence of the new members of the Board, Mr. Roberto Marcenaro from Argentina and Col. Néstor Urrutia from Peru, recently elected in ECLA's XV Period of Sessions as representatives of the governments that, in addition to Chile and Costa Rica, participate in the CELADE project. He pointed out the importance of the current Meeting, mentioning two points of special interest. The first concerns the continuation of CELADE's activities not only in the light of the important contributions it has made and continues to make in the entire region in the field of demography and of research on the relationship between population and development, but also in all the other fields where CELADE has become an institution in its own right and whose services undoubtedly have been appreciated by all the countries of the region. Mr. Iglesias affirmed that the strengthening of the institution and re-examination of its activities were particularly opportune under the present circumstances of the United Nations financial crisis, which introduced factors of instability and endangered the spirit of an institution that fundamentally must have available a minimum of security with respect to its future and a maximum of commitment to the important functions it must carry out. As the second point, he referred to ECLA's XV Period of Sessions, in which the governments especially urged careful study by the United Nations of a series of topics of universal interest such as the problems of the environment, of the new international economic order, and particularly the problems of population. On this last

aspect the governments were very clear, approving a resolution in which they specifically recommended that ECLA and CELADE intensify population studies, broaden knowledge of the relationship between the population variable and economic development, and more intensely analyze these phenomena encouraging these agencies not only to offer assistance and carry out research but also to give policy orientation to the discussion of these subjects which undoubtedly will be of fundamental interest to the United Nations for many years. The Chairman of the Board asked, finally, that the way in which CELADE and other United Nations' agencies could contribute to the World Population Conference and to the Preparatory Regional Meeting for the Conference be discussed in the course of the present session.

## I. DISCUSSION AND APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

9. Mr. Iglesias, in consideration of the importance of items 4 and 5 on the agenda (i.e., Report of the Evaluation Mission on CELADE's Activities and Recommendations of the Governing Board regarding CELADE's future), proposed altering the order, leaving both items until the end, after the discussion of the Work Programme, so that the participants could make use of more extensive information and an overview of the situation before approaching the future of the institution.

10. The agenda was unanimously approved by the members of the Board, with the modifications proposed by the Chairman.

## II. REPORT ON THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BOARD AND SUMMARY OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS TAKEN WITH REGARD THERETO

11. In introducing this item, Mr. Iglesias noted that the Report on the Fifth Meeting (CD6/4) included several underlined paragraphs which contained recommendations and invited the Director of CELADE to comment on the action taken in this respect.

12. Miss Miró indicated that the summary of these actions appeared in document CD6/5 and that she did not consider it necessary to refer in detail to each one of them. In practice, in several cases action had been postponed due principally to the uncertainty regarding the continuation of CELADE and to the convenience of awaiting the Report of the Review Mission that would visit the Centre. She emphasized, however, in reply to the recommendation of

the Board in its previous session regarding the problem of space at CELADE San José, that an agreement had been signed with the University of Costa Rica for the continuation of the Centre's activities and for provision of new offices. Regarding the recommendation by the Board to request a report from CELADE's Director on the conclusions reached in the meeting of the Group of Experts of ECLA's Population Programme, she indicated that it had been considered unnecessary to do so as there already existed a report on the results of the meeting that had been approved by the Working Group. In any case, she added, one could say that fundamentally the recommendations of the Working Group for ECLA were, on one hand, to give more attention to research on population policies and, on the other, to encourage and support the development of research that is closely related to economic development, research that could be grouped under the generic term, "population and development".

13. Before passing on to the next item on the agenda, the Board approved the Report of the Fifth Meeting.

III. BRIEF REPORT OF AGREEMENTS REGARDING CELADE ADOPTED  
DURING ECLA'S XV PERIOD OF SESSIONS IN QUITO, ECUADOR,  
23-30 MARCH 1973

14. Mr. Jorge Somoza, Advisor to the Director, who represented CELADE at that meeting, pointed out that in discussing demographic problems on that occasion, a population programme was referred to as if it were a joint ECLA/CELADE effort, which he viewed with great satisfaction because it was in the interest of the Centre to serve ECLA in its capacity as an agency under the aegis of the Commission. He emphasized that, in the resolution unanimously adopted by the Commission in Quito, projects were entrusted to ECLA in coordination with CELADE. In specific reference to CELADE, he added, the necessity to continue the Centre's activities in research and training in demography was recognized, as an essential complement to the programme of the Secretariat. Finally, he emphasized ECLA's recommendation for carrying out the Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference.

15. Mr. Roberto Marcenaro, government representative, noted what he considered to be an important evolution of ECLA's policy, that is, the significance given to the subject of population in the latest period of sessions of the Commission. While it is true, he continued, that ECLA had never ignored the problem, the emphasis given the subject was especially notable and, in his opinion, exerted great influence on the member nations of the Commission to take notice not only of the population variable but also, and more

importantly, of the relationship between population and development. He added that the said meeting had made clear the particularity of Latin American population problems and the consequent necessity of special study of population and its relationship to development, indicating that in his judgment the logical and most capable agency to do this was evidently CELADE, as the technical arm of ECLA.

16. Mr. León Tabah, representative of the Executing Agency, referred to the preparations for the World Population Conference to be held in August 1974. He indicated that the Secretary General of the Conference was Mr. Antonio Carrillo Flores, of Mexico, whose office is responsible for two essential aspects: one concerning the scientific preparations for the Conference, under the Population Division, and the other concerning the political preparations. He stressed that this Conference was of a political nature with government representatives attending, and therefore that problems would be presented at the most general level possible, in contrast to Rome (1954) and Belgrade (1965), which were technical conferences. As for scientific preparation, there will be four seminars, the first to discuss the subject population and development and to take place in Cairo. The second, whose location has not yet been determined, will deal with population and the family. The third will be held in Stockholm and will treat the relationship between human resources and the environment. The fourth will be on population and human rights and will take place in Holland in January 1974. He then referred to the World Population Plan of Action, which is to a certain degree a summary of the preceding and whose objective is to gather the conclusions reached in the various seminars and to formulate recommendations to be discussed in the course of the Conference itself. To this end, there exists a group of experts that meets fairly frequently. Meetings have also been programmed on a regional level, because before the Conference it is evident that relatively abstract problems will have to be examined and adapted for implementation at a regional and concrete level. For this reason, once the seminars have been held and the World Plan of Action designed, meetings at a political level will be held in Latin America, the Middle East, and Europe. At the moment there are no preparatory meetings projected for Africa or Asia, as the Accra and Tokyo Conferences were held fairly recently and clear declarations were made in them of the position of the countries of those regions toward population problems. Documentation, continued Mr. Tabah, will be relatively small and the clearest and simplest possible, in order to reach public opinion as well as the governments themselves, and will be strictly related to the topics of the seminars. He stated that he hoped for close collaboration on

the part of ECIA and CELADE in participation in the seminars, technical preparation of basic documents, and organization of the Preparatory Meeting for Latin America.

17. With the conclusion of the discussion of item 3 on the agenda, the Chairman asked Miss Miró to present the following item.

#### IV. ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT FOR 1972

18. For the discussion of this item, the following documents were distributed: "Administrative Report for the Period 1 January - 31 December 1972", CD6/8, and "Audit Report", CD6/8 Add. 1. The attention of the Board, and especially the outside donor agencies, was called to the Audit Report which establishes that the funds contributed to CELADE by these donors have been appropriately used.

19. Miss Miró stated that the document under discussion was self-explanatory, but that she wanted the Board to note the peculiarity from a financial standpoint of an institution that for a given project presented first a "project budget", then a "budget", and finally a "definitive budget", a circumstance owing to the uncertainty regarding the level of funding which would in effect be available during the period in question. She emphasized that the definitive budget for 1972 was different from the budget that has been approved for this same year by the Board in its previous session. The difference was due fundamentally not to an increase in available real funds but to modifications introduced because of an increase resulting from changes introduced by the UNDP in the assignation of pro forma costs, to an increase in the total amount contributed by the University of Chile as a result of the rise in the exchange rate, and to the approval by the Ford Foundation of a second grant to CELADE, which constituted a real increase in financial support.

20. In reference to the table on country contributions, Miss Miró emphasized that the great majority of countries had been paying their contributions relatively regularly, which represented a positive change with respect to the situation in preceding years.

21. Once the financial and administrative matters had been examined, the Chairman of the Board moved that the Administrative Report and the Audit Report be approved.

V. GENERAL REPORT ON CELADE ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD  
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 1972  
(Document CD6/9)

- (a) Training
- (b) Research and technical assistance
- (c) Information, extension, and other activities

22. Mr. Guillermo Macchió, Assistant Director in charge of CELADE/San José, reported on the training programme, indicating that 1972 had been a year of important transformations in this field. Beginning in this year, the transfer to San José, Costa Rica, of the regular training programme, was initiated, which until then had functioned in Santiago, Chile. It is intended for the entire Latin American region but with special emphasis now on the training of fellows from Central American and the Caribbean countries. He outlined the extraordinary demand for fellowships to attend the Basic Course, a trend that appears to be growing in future years. Mr. Macchió stated that the Advanced Course had been given for the last time in Santiago during 1972 and it was expected that it would be re-established in San José in 1974. He stressed the importance of the efforts directed toward structuring a new interdisciplinary programme tending to place demographic phenomena in their economic and social context. These efforts, he continued, were consolidated in an agreement between CELADE and the Economics Department (Western Area) of the University of Chile to initiate, beginning in 1973, a "Programme of Studies for the Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography".

As a parallel activity in the area of training, CELADE continued to participate in the development of national courses in demography, at the same time stimulating and supporting teaching programmes with demographic aspects in other institutions, universities, and specialized centres.

23. In continuation, several functionaries of CELADE offered a brief summary of the diverse activities of research, information, and extension carried out during the year in the Centre as well as the Subcentre, replying briefly to questions raised on these points by several participants.

24. Mr. Marcenaro, in his role as governmental representative, expressed the satisfaction of the countries of the region at the excellent work carried out by CELADE and its great importance for these countries, and voiced the deep concern of these governments for the future of the institution. He recommended that the manner of giving the most widespread publicity to CELADE's activities be sought. The Demographic Bulletin regularly received in these

countries constituted a very important vehicle for spreading knowledge of the most recent data on estimations and projections. He suggested that equal publicity be given to other types of publications.

25. Having concluded the inquiry into the Report on Activities for 1972, the Board passed on to the Work Programme for 1973-1974.

## VI. WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1973-1974

26. Before beginning the discussion of the Work Programme for 1973-1974, the Director indicated that in view of the special character of the present meeting of the Board which would discuss CELADE's future in terms of the orientation that could be given the programme and its envisaged duration, the programme on this occasion would not be limited to a description of work in progress or to be begun during 1973 and 1974 but would include at the beginning of each chapter an examination of the prospects of each group of activities. Regarding the evolution of CELADE, she continued, it would be visualized in three periods. In the first, from its opening in March 1958 until April 1966, CELADE's activities centered fundamentally on teaching and establishing demography as a scientific discipline in Latin America. In the second period, which would extend from May 1966 to April 1974, in addition to consolidating its past efforts, following the suggestions of the Governing Board and the directives concerning the UNDP assistance project in its second phase, CELADE's programme broadened out toward the area of interrelationships among demographic phenomena and economic and social variables. During the third period, whose end for practical purposes could be fixed in 1980, CELADE would consolidate its work in the study of interrelationships of demographic, economic, and social variables and its contribution to the development of postgraduate training in demography within the region, and would evolve a strategy that would lead to the transference of certain activities to other national or international institutions. In this sense, she indicated that in internal discussions within CELADE emphasis had been placed on the importance of not dispersing the various components of a programme CELADE had been able to unite within one institution in whatever case of transference of functions. Finally, Miss Miró stressed the fact that the Work Programme presented was rather conservative, because despite the numerous areas that CELADE could enter (like population and environment, population and agriculture and nutrition, to cite several), only a few new projects had been included due to the uncertainty regarding the

financial future of the institutions. She also supported the consideration that it was not suitable to excessively increase the current size of the institution.

27. Mr. Macció introduced the presentation of the Work Programme 1973-1974 with the training activities of CELADE, pointing out the major lines toward which he believed would evolve the Centre's action in this field in the following years. In this respect, he affirmed, five basic areas could be distinguished: postgraduate training, the Regular Training Programme within CELADE itself, the national courses, undergraduate teaching and, lastly, collaboration with other institutions in the development of programmes linked to demography and population studies. Each of these five major training orientations would answer to a different pedagogical philosophy, the needs each must satisfy would be different as well and consequently would require operative conceptions and resources that were clearly distinct, which was naturally reflected in the Work Programme. Postgraduate training, he indicated, had begun during 1973 through the creation of the Master's degree in the Economics Department of the University of Chile. This activity, however, should continue growing and creating the conditions for its complete transfer to a national centre where at the same time it could be extended toward other areas such as sociology and public health. As for the Regular Training Programme he continued, it was relevant to ask when the responsibility in this respect could be absorbed at a national level. In fact, however, an ever-increasing number of applications for the Basic and Advanced Courses had been received -the Advanced Course having been planned for the following year in San José-, and it was fairly safe to suppose that training activities of both types would continue for the next five or six years. On the other hand, and in reference to intensive national courses in demography, he foresaw, depending on a provisional evaluation, the carrying out of these courses up to a maximum of three a year at least until 1976. Mr. Macció indicated that these courses had been an important motivating factor in awakening an active awareness in national planning offices as well as in opening up national vocations that otherwise would not have been channeled toward the field of demography. In practice, the intensive national courses had constituted a focus for future training activities, such as the introduction of demography as an independent subject in the curriculum of several departments and the organization of studies specializing in demography at the undergraduate level. He remarked especially the experience of the University of Costa Rica, where the subject of demography -in charge of CELADE- was already institutionalized in the Faculty of Economic Sciences and the School of Sociology, and where likewise institutional bases were being set up in the School of Social Service and the Faculty of Medicine.

Likewise, many similar requests were being received from other Central American faculties. He pointed out as well that the possibility of creating a career in demography within the University of Costa Rica had been proposed as a result of CELADE's activities in that country. Mr. Macció referred, finally, to the existence of training programmes related to specific projects in CELADE in the areas of evaluation of family planning programmes and computation, as well as the participation of the Centre in courses organized by other international and national institutions. Before concluding the presentation of training activities, Mr. Macció took note of the efforts CELADE has been making with the Confederation of Central American Universities, an organization that functions at the rectoral level with Central American state universities and for which the Centre designed a work programme that includes discussion of the present state of the teaching of demography, local resources that exist to promote it and, particularly, coordination of regional programmes for the teaching of demography. With this intention the Confederation had requested funding from UNFPA to carry out a seminar to evaluate the development and state of the teaching of demography in Central America.

28. Mr. Tabah expressed his concern at the eventual termination of the Basic Course, as he considered it necessary for the formation of a demographer to have recourse to many disciplines, which was only possible in an institution like CELADE with broad experience in this field and with professionals from diverse areas such as economists, statisticians, geographers, physicians, sociologists, political scientists, etc. He felt that, in his opinion, CELADE should maintain its responsibility in training demographers, at the same time promoting courses for specialists who were not pure demographers, such as economists, sociologists, historians, etc.

29. Miss Miró pointed out that, in the long run, the basic orientation of the training activities was somewhat different than that described by Mr. Tabah. It dealt with, she stated, extending the efforts already begun in Chile at the postgraduate level to universities of other countries of the region in order to train specialists whose disciplines were other than demography, as, for example, economics, sociology, public health, mathematics. These countries could be Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, and Venezuela or Colombia and naturally a Central American country, probably Costa Rica because of the interest in the discipline created there thanks to the efforts of the Subcentre. As for undergraduate training, she added, two separate aspects should be considered. One was to introduce the discipline in various undergraduate careers, which would appear relatively simple and which was already being accomplished by the intensive national courses in demography; and the other was the

formation of professionals to handle the instruments of demographic analysis and with some training in the study of the interrelationships between demography and economic and social aspects, the types of professional formed by the Basic and Advanced Courses, respectively. To achieve the last objective would appear somewhat more difficult, but the formation of this type of professional should emerge more or less spontaneously in those countries where postgraduate training exists, which undoubtedly will require specialization in demography at the undergraduate level. In summary, Miss Miró concluded, the Work Programme presented assumes that CELADE's current training function would be transferred to the countries themselves, leaving the Centre in charge of activities of improving and updating knowledge, such as the high level research seminars that assemble trained professionals to examine specific problems and by their very nature enrich and train the group that participates in them.

30. Miss Casis expressed her anxiety about CELADE's future, raising the point that a work programme for 1973 and 1974 was being discussed without knowing whether the institution would continue to exist after this date. Naturally, she stated, the CELADE work programme would change according to whether the institution terminated in the relatively short run or whether it continued for a period of years. For this reason, she added, it was difficult to enunciate criteria for the orientation of the training programme without knowing what would happen to CELADE in the future.

31. The Chairman of the Governing Board expressed his opinion that the massive formation of specialists should be considered a transitory tendency that should be transferred to national centres. However, he added, in the training field, CELADE would always have a mission to accomplish, considering the institution's privileged position not only in having an over-all view of the region but also in combining its interdisciplinary experience with accumulated knowledge and information, which conferred on it the necessary attributes to become a centre of distinction.

32. Mr. Gutiérrez indicated that while the transferral of training of demographers to national centres should be accepted as a goal, he believed that this transfer could not occur in the next seven years, at the least, because the accomplishment of this objective supposed many conditions that could not be improvised.

33. Mr. Arévalo introduced the discussion of the research and technical assistance programme by referring to chapter A, population and economic development. He indicated, first, that CELADE proposed to orient its studies to permit the accumulation of knowledge and to develop appropriate methodologies for introducing the demographic

variable into planning, particularly planning on the regional level, in human resources, and in social sectors. Priority would be given, he added, to two important subjects for their particular relevance to the current problems in Latin America, i.e., the urbanization process and the level of employment. One of the research areas would approach the examination of aspects of employment and standard of living of the population, including studies on demographic and socio-economic determinants of the labour supply; effects of demographic factors on the formation of savings, the orientation of investments, and standard of living; and influences of economic development on the rate of population growth. Another of the areas for study would deepen knowledge of economic determinants of inter-regional movement and metropolitanization, for which basic studies that take into account psycho-social and institutional aspects would continue to be carried out. All the experience gained through this type of research and through migration surveys taken in several cities of the region with CELADE's assistance as well as macro-social analysis using census data would serve as a base for holding seminars on research in migration starting in 1974. Mr. Arévalo concluded the presentation of this chapter of the work programme, indicating that in the development of its activities in this field, CELADE would seek to intensify the exchange already established with ECLA especially considering the Commission's expanded programme of population and development presented in ECLA's XV Period of Sessions, for which there exists a great correspondence of objectives that should necessarily lead to a complementarity of effort.

34. Mr. Marcenaro suggested that, in his opinion, it would be more appropriate to name this chapter "population and development", or "population and economic and social development", as it dealt not only with the relationships of population and economic development but with development as a whole. He affirmed also that the activities proposed in this part of the research programme constituted, in his judgment, the most important task facing CELADE in the next decade, given the particular characteristics of the population problem in Latin America and the special conditions of the institution for assisting the governments of the region.

35. Miss Miró, in reply to the preceding observation, explained that while she considered Mr. Marcenaro's comments justified, the designation "population and economic development" arose because the work programme was structured to correspond to the division of activities that existed within CELADE, in which social aspects of development were the responsibility of other units of the Centre. In practice, the problem that should really be solved was to achieve an authentic communication among the diverse professionals working in the different areas of the institution in order to avoid the danger of disconnected treatment of the same problem.

36. Mr. Merediz of FAO suggested the possibility of collaboration between that institution and CELADE in establishing a specific programme to study population problems in relation to rural development or, more concretely, the relationships between population and nutrition.

37. Mr. Tabah formulated an analogous suggestion, particularly in view of FAO's request to the United Nations' Fund for Population Activities, with the aim of carrying out activities in the field of population. He added that this collaboration could be similar to that already existing between CELADE and ILO.

38. The Director promised that, in examining the prospects for work after 1974, the possibility of undertaking activities in these areas would be considered.

39. Before concluding the examination of the chapter on population and development, Mr. Iglesias pointed out the fact that this was precisely the area where the tasks of ECLA and CELADE most clearly coincided. The population programme that the Commission was trying to broaden, and which had been presented in preliminary form for government consideration, put special emphasis on the study of the relationships between population variables and studies on economic development, which is the essence of ECLA. For this reason, he affirmed his total support of the closest possible relationship with ECLA in carrying out activities of this nature.

40. Mr. A. Conning, of CELADE, referred later on to the activities of the institution in the fertility area, indicating that in the past CELADE's efforts had been centered on carrying out comparative fertility surveys and others called "KAP", which by their nature had led to a growing accumulation of unprocessed data that should be analyzed in coming years. Given the somewhat psychosociological approach of these surveys, there remained several gaps within the programme, making it necessary to deepen the study of social change and its effect on fertility. In addition, he indicated that there should exist coordination among the Latin American countries to give publicity to the research being carried out in the field of fertility. Toward this goal, CELADE proposes to organize a bibliography on fertility in Latin America and an exchange service.

41. Dr. Gaslonde, of CELADE, referred to the activities in health and population, mentioning that it is planned to bring to a conclusion the analyses of the surveys already completed within the study of the incidence of induced abortion, which would attempt to establish a closer relation with the analyses carried forward by CELADE's fertility sector. Future activities relating to the

research on induced abortion will depend on the importance that the practice acquires in the region and, therefore, on its influence on the level of fertility. As for the teaching of demography to health professionals, CELADE's contributions in this field were predicted to be less and less, as this type of activity was being assumed by other institutions.

42. Dr. García, of CELADE, referred specifically to methods of evaluation of family planning programmes, pointing out that a system of service statistics (SIDES) had been developed on an experimental basis. However, it would be necessary to develop methodological approaches and adapt the survey techniques as well as to impart more diversified training and to a greater number of professionals, especially extending the system of service statistics to national levels. She considered that in this field CELADE should widen its studies in the future due to the large demand for technical assistance in the countries of the region, as other international organizations had neither the experience nor the multidisciplinary team that CELADE could count on for these purposes.

43. Miss Miró stated that CELADE's activities in the field of health and population had been centered principally on three areas: the study of the incidence of induced abortion, demographic training for health professionals, and research, training, and technical assistance in methods of evaluation of family planning programmes. In this respect, Miss Miró requested comments from Dr. Mardones of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) regarding a possible transfer of these activities to institutions linked to health, for only as these transfers were achieved could CELADE undertake new functions. The Director added that, in her opinion, the only activity in which a possible transfer could be foreseen was in the area of evaluation of family planning programmes as there were new methodologies being developed that could be given to other institutions.

44. Dr. Mardones stated that he could not make predictions in this regard, but that CELADE could continue delivering the methodologies being developed to national and international organizations that could apply them. He added that the Pan American Health Organization recognized the extraordinarily positive experience of CELADE in the field and looked with appreciation and interest on the association between the two institutions and proposed to continue it in the future, to the point of programming joint research and determining for both institutions how the field of action could be distributed in order to offer the most efficient service to the countries. Dr. Mardones added that CELADE's participation in projects specific to one country (such as the Programme of Extension of

Mother and Child Health and Family Welfare Services in Chile (PESMIB), in which the collaboration of various specialized agencies was joined, could be extended to other countries, producing an improvement in the services offered.

45. Mr. González, of CELADE, reported on the Centre's activities in the area of population policies, stating that the research to be carried out in the future would be closely related to economic and social development strategies for Latin America. In this sense, the institution would undertake a comparative study of explicit population policies and of those economic and social policies that implied probable demographic effects. He pointed out, finally, that the Centre's activities in the area of population policies would be coordinated in the most effective manner with the Central Unit of the regional programme PISPAL and ECLA's Population Unit.

46. Mr. Marcenaro indicated that, in his opinion, the Programme should not join the subjects of fertility and population policies as if the latter referred only to fertility. Although he recognized that CELADE did not have such an outlook, he considered it important to conceptually divide these two subjects in order to avoid possible confusion.

47. On this point, Miss Miró affirmed that the grouping of fertility and population policies under the same area by no means constituted a manifestation of the position of the institution regarding the relationship of these subjects, but that they were considered particularly sensitive subjects that were under the direct supervision of the Director. She added, nevertheless, that a modification in the presentation of the Work Programme would be sought.

48. Mr. Jorge Somoza, of CELADE, stated that the task of the area of estimations and projections -to estimate the demographic situation of the countries, to provide a comparable group of estimations for the region, of alternative projections on what the future population could be- is a permanent job. In this regard, he stressed the necessity to coordinate the efforts of the countries and to prepare new projections such as, for example, a comparable group of projections on the family or projections for urban-rural sectors. Another permanent task of the area is the publication of the Demographic Bulletin, which contains the results of these estimations and projections. Finally, Mr. Somoza referred to the research on international migrations in Latin America, indicating that it was an activity of indefinite duration, whose accomplishment assumed the accumulation throughout two or three years of information on Latin Americans registered in a country other than where they were born and of those born outside the region enumerated in Latin America.

49. Mr. Lopes, of CELADE, referred to the activities relevant to "Population Censuses, Surveys, Data Bank, and Computation", indicating that CELADE's work in this area in the future should center on experimentation with new methodological approaches designed to improve and broaden demographic information in population censuses, on promoting demographic surveys, and on strengthening and expanding the Data Bank to allow it to offer research institutions and other users the information they require. He added that the Computation Service should continue its efforts in transferring technology to the countries and in adapting and creating new systems that would allow integration of information from various sources in order to satisfy the growing demand for these services. In the short run, this growing demand will require a solution to the problem of the computation equipment, for which Mr. Lopes sees two alternatives: the computation and information centre that ECLA is considering installing in Santiago or the one already being organized by the University of Costa Rica.

50. Miss Casís, of the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI), stated that the latter would view with much appreciation CELADE's continuing contribution in the field of censuses, particularly in the experimental area, as it would constitute an important contribution to the 1980 census programme. She pointed out that IASI was greatly interested in collaborating with CELADE and ECLA in whatever way could contribute to improving the census methodology in the region. Miss Casís added that CELADE could offer important contributions regarding the quality of the data, its evaluation, determining deficiencies in information, and as well could contribute toward discovering new information needs in the census field and in demographic surveys.

51. Mr. Tabah noted the existence of methodologies being developed in Germany, Africa, and Asia (micro-censuses), that constituted intermediate operations between censuses and surveys. He offered the opinion that CELADE should make contact with researchers in other countries in order to take steps in this area.

52. Mrs. Susana Torrado referred to the ELAS/CELADE exchange programme (PROELCE) whose fundamental aim is to promote the definition and development of a research area on the sociology of population in Latin America through teaching and research exchange activities. Mrs. Torrado indicated that during the next two years the PROELCE team would dedicate itself to completing research projects and carrying out theoretical work that would consist in holding internal seminars for discussion and editing of texts on problems relating to the sociology of population.

53. Mr. Raúl Urzúa, of CELADE, referred in continuation to PISPAL (Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America), specifying that in order to achieve the programme objectives in the long run, work on three different levels had been proposed: a theoretical level, which would pose the problem of population as related with Latin American development and underdevelopment; a structural level, which would specifically examine the interrelationships among determined economic, social, and political phenomena and demographic variables; and a third level, which would analyze specific policies applied by governments relating directly to population or indirectly affecting population variables. Mr. Urzúa pointed out that as the process of theoretical construction was cumulative and gradual, and as the only way to broaden the definition of population policy was by studying the relationships among economic, social, political variables and demographic phenomena, he deemed it necessary to concentrate at first on the second level, which would begin with an inventory of existing research in order to synthesize and systematize it and determine what gaps exist.

54. Miss Miró referred to CELADE's collaboration in preparing for the World Population Conference, indicating that this would be done basically in the form of organizing the regional consultation that ECLA planned to carry out in 1974. She then requested Professor Tabah or other members of the Board to indicate if there existed some unforeseen activity in relation to the World Population Conference that CELADE could or should undertake.

55. In reply to Miss Miró's question, Mr. Tabah remarked that in general the World Population Conference expected collaboration from CELADE in connection with the seminars, the World Population Plan of Action, and the preparation of documents. Naturally, and in more detailed form, CELADE's collaboration was expected on the preparatory meeting to take place in Costa Rica. Mr. Tabah added that the replies obtained through surveys taken of the governments would be analyzed first at a regional level. As for the documentation of the Conference in Costa Rica, reports would be presented on the seminars, on the questionnaires from the second survey mentioned above, and on the World Plan of Action. He deemed it important that the Costa Rica meeting especially include political delegates to avoid giving it an overly technical character. Mr. Tabah also clarified for Mr. Iglesias, in relation to the World Plan of Action, that a group of experts had been designated to advise the Secretary General on said Plan, which had already met on two occasions, and would meet again on two other occasions before the World Conference. He explained that the Plan contemplated 6 or 7 chapters, among which could be stressed the need for a typology suitable to the different

situations of the different countries, as well as study of the consequences of different demographic alternatives in the different groups of countries defined in the typology.

56. Concerning Miss Casís's question, Mr. Iglesias replied that the Regional Conference for Latin America would work with an agenda already established for the World Conference and with basic documents prepared by ECLA and CELADE, as well as some resulting from the preparatory seminars. He added that the object of the Regional Conferences was to allow the delegations designated by the governments of the region to discuss the broad themes of the World Conference and to adopt positions on the World Plan of Action, which would be the policy instrument emanating from the World Conference.

57. Mr. Marcenaro referred to the character of the government representatives to the meeting in Costa Rica and to the World Conference, declaring that the governments could be guided toward appointing politicians, but politicians in the field of population more than diplomatic functionaries with no knowledge of demography.

58. Once the examination of the prospects for evolution of CELADE's Work Programme was concluded, Mr. Iglesias proposed to pass on to the consideration of the Report of the Review Mission.

#### VII. REPORT OF THE EVALUATION MISSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD REGARDING CELADE'S FUTURE

59. For the discussion of this subject, the members of the Board received the complete version of the Report of the Evaluation Mission in English and a Spanish translation of its most pertinent parts (document CD6/7).

60. Miss Magdeleine Allard, of the United Nations Office of Technical Cooperation Office, was in charge of presenting the report of the Mission recommended by the Governing Council of the UNDP in its XI Session, with the aim of evaluating the work carried out by CELADE and formulating recommendations on the future orientation of its activities. She indicated that the Review Mission carried out its task between 22 February and 17 March 1973 in CELADE/Santiago and CELADE/San Jose, with visits to various institutions in those cities as well as in Lima, San Salvador, and Mexico. The visit to Brazil was made afterward by the Chief of the Mission and Mr. Tabah of the United Nations Population Division. Miss Allard then addressed herself to the contents of the Report itself, indicating that it pointed out that CELADE's activities had been consistent with the declaration of objectives and orientation of the programme established in the supplementary assistance of the UNDP. She added,

however, that the Report did not adequately emphasize several aspects of CELADE's work. She mentioned, for example, several of CELADE's achievements in the countries, such as the creation of units of demographic analysis, generally directed by ex-fellows of CELADE, and the clear awareness that now existed of introducing the population variable into development planning in the respective countries. She especially stressed the fact that the national institutions of the countries visited considered CELADE's work of great importance. The Report itself noted that there existed in the region no national institution capable of assuming CELADE's responsibilities in teaching, research, and technical assistance in demography. Miss Allard observed that despite CELADE's important contributions during the past 15 years, population needs were growing at a greater rate than the services offered. To cite an example mentioned in the Report itself, the work developed by CELADE in computer technology constituted a worthwhile contribution to the member countries but, on the other hand, the demand for technical assistance in data processing and computer services had increased. Although it was beyond the frame of reference of the Mission, the problem of future financing for CELADE was of great importance and as such was discussed during the Mission's stay in New York. On this occasion, it was expressed that it would be highly desirable for CELADE to continue as an institution of the United Nations, naturally relying --as it has until now-- on the contribution of outside donors. Miss Allard reported finally that the UNDP knew about the Report but had reiterated its decision to discontinue financial support to CELADE after April 1974.

61. Mr. Ormeño, who participated in the Mission as representative of CELADE's Governing Board in the visits to Chile and Peru, reported that he had not participated in writing the Report and had no official knowledge of it, as he had never been sent a copy. For this reason, he was not in a position to subscribe to the Report, even though he was in accord with many of the observations and conclusions of the Mission.

62. Dr. Gutiérrez, who participated in the Mission as representative of the Governing Board in the visits to the countries of Central America, stated that in his opinion there was a lack of information and organization on the part of the United Nations in facilitating participation of the members of the Mission. He pointed out, in his turn, that he had no official knowledge of the Report. As for the Report itself, he indicated that he could not subscribe to the document because, despite the fact that he supported many of its conclusions, he was not in accord with several of them (as, for example, where it was suggested that in order to facilitate multidisciplinary work, it recommended that CELADE's demographers study sociology and economics, and vice versa). Likewise, he thought that

there should have been a special chapter dedicated to expressing the openly favorable opinion of the countries that were visited, in the sense that they considered CELADE an institution fundamental to the work they had to carry out. He also was of the opinion that the Report should have referred to CELADE's financial aspects.

63. Mr. Iglesias expressed that it was regrettable that Mr. Ormeño and Dr. Gutiérrez could not have actively participated in the discussion of the final results of the Mission. What the Governing Board hoped for was precisely that through their participation the viewpoint and ideas of the Board would be known. It would have been preferable, he stated, to postpone publication of the Report, as undoubtedly the lack of participation on the parts of Mr. Ormeño and Dr. Gutiérrez weakened the results, which should be a collective exercise in evaluation. He pointed out that the statements of Mr. Ormeño and Dr. Gutiérrez should be put on record in the Report of the meeting of this Board and should be made known to the UNDP and the members of the Mission.

64. Miss Casis expressed her concern for what had happened in the case of the participation of the representatives of the Board in the Review Mission. She considered that, in this respect, there should have been previous accord on a methodology, that the evaluators should have been better informed, and adequate time provided, so that the elements to be evaluated could be in a condition to be so. She considered, likewise, that as the Report affected two entities, CELADE and the United Nations as its financing agent, it would be appropriate to hear the reactions of both organizations to the Report.

65. Mr. Tabah referred first to his visit to Brazil, indicating, however, that he could not consider this trip part of the Mission, as he had taken no part in the previous visits of the Mission nor had Mr. Ormeño visited that country. On the other hand, the objectives were not exactly the same as those of the Review Mission, having examined on that occasion the necessity to intensify demographic studies in Brazil. In this respect, he emphasized the interest of the Brazilian government in establishing a national demographic centre. Finally, he observed that there existed in that country a clear awareness of the importance and planning of CELADE's activities in the field of demography.

66. Mr. den Baas, of the UNDP, began his participation by emphasizing the Programme's important financial contribution to the development of CELADE's activities. He supported the observations of the Chairman of the Board regarding the comments of Mr. Ormeño and Dr. Gutiérrez, regretting what had happened and declaring that

the UNDP had only been another member of the Review Mission. As to the Report itself, he stated that UNDP was in general accord with the judgments made in that Report, especially with the valuable work at a high level that CELADE was carrying forward in its field of activity. He was pleased to substantiate that the Mission considered that CELADE had complied with the specific objectives of the supplementary assistance project of the UNDP. As did Miss Allard, he believed that the Report could have supplied more concrete data on the achievements made through CELADE's efforts in the various countries of the region.

67. Before concluding the examination of the Report of the Evaluatory Mission, Mr. Ormeño clarified that the observations formulated by Dr. Gutiérrez and himself regarding the Report referred fundamentally to having no knowledge nor participation in the writing of the document, which did not signify that they were in total disagreement with it. He added that they would put their points of view on the Report in writing for the corresponding institutions and would request that it be sent to them officially.

68. Mr. Iglesias indicated that there were three substantive aspects on which the Board should express an opinion: the survival of CELADE; what the general outline of CELADE's function should be in the future; and how to assure the financial survival of the institution. Regarding the first point, he maintained that the Board should gather what it deemed the political expression of the governments of the region toward the institution, which could be achieved through its government representatives. On the second point, the Board and the document on prospects presented by CELADE's Director and the reflections of a group external to the institution contained in the Report of the Review Mission. Finally, on the third point, it relied on the presence in the meeting of representatives of the agencies that were financing CELADE. Mr. Iglesias affirmed his appreciation that Latin America and the United Nations were experiencing difficult times in which the collaboration of the governments was indispensable, as they were the only ones with authority to carry out certain action. This, he added, committed the Board member to mobilize their governments.

69. Mr. Marcenaro stated that under other circumstances it would have been difficult to make affirmations about the opinion of the countries of the region on CELADE but that the recent ECLA meeting in Quito allowed him to declare that the unanimous expression of the governments of the region was warm approval of the Centre's activities sending down a very explicit mandate regarding the continuation of these activities. In this sense, Mr. Marcenaro was of the opinion that the formula suggested by the Review Mission that CELADE continue for a period of not less than ten years be adopted.

70. Dr. Gutiérrez declared that the Latin American countries were definitely convinced that CELADE should continue its work for a period of no less than 10 years, recalling that at least since 1971 the Governing Board had formulated repeated recommendations to this effect. He pointed out, likewise, the fact that Brazil, a very important nation in the region, had adopted a position of clear support with regard to CELADE.

71. Miss Miró emphasized the usefulness of having presented the future prospects of each group of activities together with the Work Programme, which allowed receipt of the comments and orientation of the Board. In this respect, she suggested the possibility of continuing this practice in the future.

72. Miss Casís declared her support of Miss Miro's suggestion in the sense of presenting the prospects in the Work Programme, as this gave the Board members, the United Nations' organizations, and other entities that supported CELADE's programme the opportunity to endorse or suggest changes in the plans for the future. She urged CELADE's Director to formulate more ambitious prospects in the future.

73. Dr. Mardones, representing the Pan American Health Organization, indicated the need to continue relying on the collaboration of CELADE's technical team in the development and expansion of health programmes especially in the area of evaluation. He added that when the need to work on assistance programmes to the countries in cooperation with CELADE had been posed, there had been an extraordinarily interested and grateful reaction by the governments. He reiterated the interest of PAHO in continuing the work of CELADE as an institution that had a perfectly defined area of work in which it had accumulated experience and that suspension of its activities would involve re-forming the institution in another way, which would be inefficient and would signify a loss of time for the countries and for international cooperation.

74. Miss Nussbaumer, of the ILO, stressed her Office's great interest in maintaining contact and increasing collaboration between the two organizations, a collaboration that was being manifest on three different levels: between the ILO headquarters and CELADE/Santiago, between the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) with headquarters in Santiago and CELADE and, finally, in the contact with CELADE/San Jose, which although sporadic was worthwhile. She especially noted the collaboration with PREALC, which had in CELADE a very important source of information that had produced fruitful contact between the experts of that programme and CELADE's professional and technical personnel.

75. Mr. Ratinoff, of the Inter American Development Bank (IDB), declared that although the Bank had a rather marginal participation

in CELADE, offering financial assistance to several of its research projects, it had supported the institution as one of the research and training centres in Latin America that had deservedly won the right to survive and to expand its activities. He expressed that, convinced as he was that CELADE would not only continue but would expand its activities, he would like to suggest three areas in which the Centre should undertake research, that is, in the rural area, in health and population, and in population and education. Mr. Ratinoff added that in examining CELADE's various activities almost all of them interdisciplinary as put forward in the Work Programme, he wanted to emphasize the merit of an institution that continued to be based in demography, with a well-defined identity. He felt, however, that as the emphasis on interdisciplinary aspects was increased, so also should the nucleus of demographic studies be strengthened. In this sense, he asked whether the institutions supporting CELADE, in aiding the diversification of areas of interdisciplinary interest without the United Nations at the same time aiding in strengthening that central nucleus of demographic research, were really aiding CELADE or whether in the end they were not slightly deforming the nature of the institution.

76. Mr. Merediz, of FAO, stated the satisfaction of the institution he represented for the work carried out by CELADE, indicating that in the future development of CELADE projects it would be very important for his institution to be able to rely on a programme linked to the study of rural population problems, as had been suggested.

77. Mrs. Aurelius noted, first, the satisfaction of the United Nations' Fund for Population Activities for the invaluable work developed by CELADE, with which the Fund maintained very cordial relations. She transmitted, at the same time, several recommendations from her organization regarding future efforts of the Centre. In the training field, she reiterated what had been expressed on previous occasions in the sense that CELADE should provide high-level training, giving priority to development planners. In the research area, special emphasis should be placed on research at the micro level. As for technical assistance, she concluded that priority should be given to the formulation of diagnoses prepared by the various countries in relation to their development plans. Mrs. Aurelius reiterated Dr. Mardones's suggestion to the effect that CELADE's participation in maternal-child health programmes could be extended to other countries and could contribute toward a development and improvement of their vital and health statistics. Finally, she transmitted the good wishes and support of the Fund for the continuation of the Centre's activities.

78. Mr. Iglesias proposed, in continuation, that in order to better organize the ideas expressed up to that time among the members of the Board, Messrs. Gutiérrez, Ormeño, Marcenaro and Urrutia

prepare a project resolution of the Governing Board that would gather the statements of the governments, would make clear the position of the Board regarding future work, and would refer to the financial aspects of the institution.

79. Mr. Marcenaro made known to all the participants the project resolution that, at the Chairman's request, the group of governmental advisors had prepared, which was then put up for discussion by the Chairman of the Board.

80. Mr. den Baas stated that, from the UNDP's standpoint, it was important to differentiate between CELADE as an institution established by the Latin American governments to attend their needs in the field of demography and the assistance project of the Programme, which represented one of the financial sources for the institution. He pointed out that the UNDP, with knowledge of the results of the Review Mission, believed that there existed other international donors within the family of the United Nations that for their frame of reference were more directly linked to the type of activities that CELADE desired to develop in the future and that therefore the Programme did not foresee considering additional financial support beyond the actual termination of the supplementary assistance. He indicated that when the UNDP approved the three years of supplementary assistance for CELADE, it was with the understanding that it was in response to a transition phase that would permit CELADE to establish its status and its relation with the national and regional institutions of Latin America. He added, however, that the UNDP would bear in mind the resolution that the Board adopted in this Meeting.

81. In general, Mr. Tabah's recommendation was welcomed, in the sense of including in the project resolution the request to UNFPA to increase its financial support of CELADE in order to meet the part of the budget that eventually will not be financed by the UNDP and to present a request to this effect to the Governing Council of the Programme in its next session.

82. Dr. Gutiérrez expressed, nevertheless, his concern for CELADE's future. He did not see clearly what was the real function of the Board in this matter. Specifically, he wanted to know who determined whether CELADE should continue or not.

83. Mr. den Baas commented, in this regard, that it was the governments who decided the continuance and existence of CELADE. Despite this, he reiterated that one had to differentiate between CELADE as an institution of the Latin American governments and UNDP's support to CELADE, and that the Programme had decided to

discontinue its assistance to the Centre because there now existed within the United Nations' family other agencies that were much more closely linked to the type of programme developed by CELADE.

84. Mrs. Aurelius transmitted UNFPA's suggestions that, together with CEPAL, CELADE formulate what could be called a continental strategy with respect to its future plans. This strategy, which could be considered as a basis for a proposition for future collaboration with UNFPA, should be made known with due anticipation so that the Fund would have the opportunity to deal with it in the next meeting of the Governing Council of the UNDP.

85. In relation to Mrs. Aurelius's observations, Mr. Iglesias stated that, in his opinion, a joint petition would weaken the request for financial assistance, and it would be more direct for CELADE to solicit that support from the Fund separately. Mr. Tabah concurred, proposing to leave until later the examination of the coordination of the various elements of the United Nations' family working in Latin America in the field of population.

86. In response to the doubts and concerns shown by various members of the Board, Mr. Iglesias pointed out that as CELADE had not been created as a permanently funded organization of the United Nations, it always maintained the character of a project. For him, this constituted CELADE's most serious problem, as the life of the institution would depend on whether the governments periodically ratified its support, on financial assistance offered for brief periods, as well as on other factors such as the policy adopted by the agencies of the United Nations. Mr. Iglesias added that, in his opinion, it would be of fundamental importance that institutions such as CELADE could count on permanent financing from the United Nations, even though only symbolic, with the aim of demonstrating the worth of these institutions through time.

87. The Chairman of the Board closed the discussion of the project resolution, which was approved with the modifications proposed. It is included as an annex to this Report.

As for item 5 of the resolution, it was determined that the arrangements seeking to assure the economic and administrative continuation of CELADE could be made directly, whether through the Director of CELADE or through ECLA's Executive Secretary, who was disposed to transcribe by cable the resolution adopted to the member countries of the Economic and Social Council via the Ministries of Foreign Affairs. Likewise, item 7 of the resolution was examined, which specifically charged the Chairman of the Board to carry out the necessary negotiations with United Nations' agencies so

that they would favorably receive the recommendations of the Board regarding the continuation of CELADE and its future financing. In this respect, Mr. Iglesias stated that he believed that these contacts could be brought about on three levels: with the Administrator of the UNDP, with the UNFPA, and with the governments of the group of Latin American Ambassadors to the United Nations.

88. Referring to the financial aspects of CELADE's future, Mrs. Manitzas, of the Ford Foundation, stressed the importance that the Foundation attributed to the work developed by CELADE in the region and expressed her concern for the fact that the funds for the functioning of the Centre were approved on an annual basis. She deemed this a very negative factor for the normal continuity of its programmes and feared that as a consequence in the future the institution would not be able to achieve the same productivity. She added that the Foundation had been financing specific projects in CELADE for some years, especially in the area of research on the interrelationships among demographic and economic variables and on economic development projects, and that the institution she represented was disposed in the coming years to continue offering financial assistance to CELADE at a level on the order of \$100,000 to \$125,000 annually. She reiterated, however, that this assistance was conditional on the fact that CELADE would receive its basic operative support from the United Nations.

89. Mr. Iglesias thanked Mrs. Manitzas for the Ford Foundation Support, which he interpreted as an indicator of confidence in the work of the institution. In continuation, he invited Miss Miró to make some general comments on the Work Programme 1973-1974.

90. Miss Miró addressed herself to the Work Programme 1973-1974 (document CD6/10), especially emphasizing the activities for 1974, as the 1973 programme had been approved by the Board of Directors in its previous session. She added, as well, that within the general vision of the activities she would refer principally to those that constituted new projects. She indicated that, with respect to these new projects and, above all for those that had not yet begun, it would be important to receive the comments or suggestions of the Board.

91. In the area of training, the new development was the Programme of Studies for the Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography, which CELADE organized jointly with the Department of Economics (Western Area) of the University of Chile. This programme had begun in March exclusively with the participation of Chilean students because of not having obtained financing from UNFPA in time. However, it was hoped that in the

second semester, fellowships could be granted and foreign students incorporated into the programme. As for other aspects of the training programme, the Basic Course was being continued in San Jose; the Advanced Course was given in Costa Rica every two years because, on one hand, there was available only a small group of professionals who would need the collaboration of those in Santiago to carry out the course and, on the other hand, the number of students probably would not justify holding it annually. Intensive national courses in demography would be held in La Plata (Argentina), Rio de Janeiro, and Santo Domingo, and possibly also in El Salvador.

92. Within the research programme, Miss Miró noted that the project "Employment and Standard of Living" in reality covered several projects. The central research would be done as part of the World Employment Programme, in which CELADE had committed itself to the ILO to carry out a study designed to examine the effect on fertility of women's participation in economic activity. This project was encompassed in the broader framework of the study on the effects of development on demographic variables, a field in which CELADE has been collaborating with ILPES for some time. As for the area of internal migration, a delay in the analysis of the surveys was produced because of difficulties in recruiting personnel; however, the professional team that would undertake studies in metropolitan areas and studies of migration and economic development has now been formed. Once the analysis of the latest survey (Caracas) was completed, a comparative study of all the surveys taken would proceed to be carried out, which could provide a basis for the formulation of a theoretical framework that could serve to orient future research in Latin America in the area of internal migration. Miss Miró referred in continuation to the study on urbanization and economic growth and the economic and demographic determinants of population movements from rural to urban areas.

93. As for activities in the fertility area, Miss Miró pointed out that the programme for analysis of PECFAL-Rural would conclude with research and training seminars on fertility (SIEF), as these seminars would analyze the formal demographic aspects and the sociological aspects of the surveys. She added that the information had been organized and deposited in the Data Bank so that CELADE's researchers, its students, and researchers from other institutions could use it. Subsequently, Miss Miró indicated that efforts in the fertility area would be completed with the development of a bibliography and an exchange service for information on research in fertility. This service would attempt to acquire a copy of all reports, including unpublished ones, on fertility and related topics in order to be able to offer them to those seeking information in this field. Next, Miss Miró noted that the Fertility Sector planned

to organize -in the event of obtaining financing- one or more seminars to train researchers in research techniques that would allow them to study social situations subject to relatively rapid change and to determine its influence on demographic variables, particularly fertility. Likewise, she pointed out CELADE's cooperation in the World Fertility Survey (WFS), which would consist in making available its experience and knowledge in devising comparative fertility surveys and in participation in the Coordinating Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee for the Survey. Finally, she mentioned CELADE's participation in the Working Group on Reproductive Processes of CLACSO's Commission on Population and Development.

94. In continuation, Miss Miró referred to CELADE's activities in the area of health and population, declaring that the Programme of Comparative Studies on the Incidence of Abortion and Use of Contraceptives in Latin America (PEAL) would conclude with a comprehensive analysis of the results, which also could be deposited in CELADE's Data Bank. With the objective of detailed analysis of some of the topics included in PEAL, one or two seminars designed for researchers were planned in order to accomplish an in-depth analytical exploitation of the surveys findings and to provide training in recent analytical techniques in this field. The Director indicated as well that assistance to the countries would continue to be given for the introduction of the system of service statistics (SIDES), which until now had been applied in the National Medical Service for Employees in Valparaíso, Chile, and in the Health Departments of Costa Rica and Panama. Likewise, and by delegation of the Population Division of the United Nations, CELADE would advise the Chilean National Health Service in the Programme of Extension of Mother and Child Health and Family Welfare Services (PESMIB) in establishing an evaluation unit for the programme and in carrying out a series of surveys and studies that would allow them to measure the results. Finally, Miss Miró observed that personnel of the area were continuing work on the preparation of a permanent inventory of the situation of family planning in Latin America.

95. Mr. Gerardo González reported on CELADE's activities in the field of population policies, stating that the study "Actors in the Formulation of Population Policies" should be concluded in 1973. Subsequently, he added, there were plans to begin a comparative study on development strategies within the region, designed to comparatively study the implicit population policies in four countries of the region (Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, and Chile), differentiated among themselves by political system and programmatic orientation of their governments.

96. In referring to the area of estimations and projections, Miss Miró asserted that the projections for several countries (Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Venezuela) would hopefully be completed in 1973, with studies on other countries being initiated in 1974 as long as the necessary census information was available. As a contribution to the World Population Year, a study would be carried out during 1973 on "The Demographic Situation in Latin America". In addition, during 1973 and the beginning of 1974, there were plans to prepare and publish a series of booklets that would analyze the results of the National Demographic Survey of Honduras. In the field of historical demography, information had been gathered on the documentary sources existing in Latin America that could be explored for historical studies. A working group would determine future activities in this field, although it was believed that an institution other than CELADE should undertake this work.

97. As for the area of Population Censuses, Surveys, Data Bank, and Computation, Miss Miró indicated that fundamentally it would be concerned with concluding the analysis of the comparative data coming from the accumulation in the Data Bank of the 1960 population census samples and systematically organizing all the information that CELADE had received through surveys. During 1973 and 1974, the Bank would continue incorporating 1970 census samples from the countries of the region. In the computer field, added the Director, CELADE would continue collaborating with other organizations in offering technical assistance to the countries and in training principally through seminars.

98. Regarding the ELAS/CELADE Programme, Miss Miró called attention to the fact that this programme, appeared to have a very uncertain future, because financing had been secured only until 1974, even though there had been a certain initial commitment on the part of UNFPA to continue offering assistance for two more years.

99. At the end of the brief explanation of the principal projects included in the 1973-1974 Work Programme, the Board passed on to consider the item on the agenda concerning the budgets.

#### VIII. CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 1973 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1974

100. Miss Miró referred first to the consolidated budget for 1973, which appeared as an appendix to document CD6/10. She asserted that this budget only could be considered as almost definitive, as UNFPA had authorized funds until June of that year, and that she was awaiting an indication from that organization that funds had been approved for the period July-December 1973.

101. In relation to the Director's statement, Mrs. Aurelius indicated that UNFPA had already approved the funds for the rest of 1973 and that she was authorized to assure the continuity of the Fund's support to CELADE. She recommended, however, that as there existed a great possibility that the UNDP would suspend its support, UNFPA be requested to increase its financial contribution. She pointed out that this request should be submitted to the Fund as soon as possible so that the matter could be discussed in the next meeting of the Governing Council of the UNDP. She transmitted as well the Fund's suggestion to call a meeting of donors before the end of 1973 in New York so that CELADE's Director could discuss some of these proposals with them. Finally, Mrs. Aurelius placed on record, in the name of the Fund, the praise that the activities developed by CELADE merited not only in Latin America but also in other regions of the world.

102. Having thanked Mrs. Aurelius, Miss Miró referred in continuation to the 1974 budget, observing that it constituted a real evaluation of required funds, not of those that would be available, because until the moment of preparing the 1974 estimates it was not known which institution would assume from May 1974 the contribution that was the responsibility of the UNDP until April. She clarified that the 1974 budget had been prepared assuming that CELADE would maintain at least the same level of functioning as during 1973. As for the specific recommendations of Mrs. Aurelius, she stated that, in her opinion, it would perhaps be more appropriate to continue CELADE's financing during 1974 on the projected level in order to have an opportunity to deliberate with ECLA and to submit a project enough in advance to begin operating in 1975. Miss Miró believed that special consideration should be taken of the fact that the World Population Conference would be held during 1974, from which there would undoubtedly come directives that should be taken account of in whatever continental population strategy. Finally, she observed that CELADE would be pleased to participate in a meeting of donors.

103. Mr. Tabah emphasized the need to coordinate the activities of the various institutions working in the field of demography in the region, especially ECLA and CELADE. In this respect, he suggested considering the preparation of a document that would fix criteria and mark out general trends as well as the suitability of holding a meeting at the level of ECLA, CELADE and the Population Division of the United Nations in order to arrive at an agreement on the subject.

104. Mr. Iglesias asserted in this respect that ECLA was disposed to participate in a dialogue of this kind, which he considered

quite necessary to strengthen the relations between both institutions as well as to make the efforts carried out by each more efficient.

105. Once the discussion of this item on the Agenda had been concluded, the Board approved the 1973-1974 Work Programme, the 1973 consolidated budget, and the estimated budget for 1974.

#### IX. PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BOARD

106. At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed that the Seventh Meeting of the Governing Board of CELADE take place in San Jose, Costa Rica, immediately after the Latin American preparatory meeting for the World Population Conference.

#### X. OTHER MATTERS

107. Miss Casís proposed that, in view of the evident necessity for the Governing Board to maintain a more dynamic relationship with the governments of the region, Board members take advantage of whatever trips they make to the countries to contact government authorities and carry out promotion of and information on CELADE's activities.

108. Miss Miró, in the name of the institution, demonstrated first her appreciation of the host countries of CELADE, Chile and Costa Rica, as well as of their respective universities, on whose support it had always relied. Likewise, she transmitted CELADE's gratitude for the support lent as much by the Development Programme as by the Fund for Population Activities, without which it would not have been possible to obtain the financial assistance of the outside donor institutions, whose support it also appreciated. Likewise she emphasized the backing of ECLA, which was being expressed in an ever closer collaboration between both institutions. Finally, she especially thanked the participants for their attendance and requested the FAO representative to transmit to its Director CELADE's appreciation for once more having offered its hospitality to the institution in facilitating the conference hall for the deliberations of the Board.

A N N E X

RESOLUTION CD6/1

The governing board of the Latin American Demographic Centre

Considering,

1. That in 1971 this Board approved a recommendation requesting the United Nations Development Programme to continue rendering financial assistance to CELADE during a period of at least five years;
2. That in its Fourteenth Period of Sessions ECLA agreed, with the vote of all its members, with only one abstention, that CELADE should continue its work, and that it should do so as an agency under the aegis of the Commission;
3. That subsequently, 13 Latin American countries (Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela), as well as the Central American Integration Committee addressed themselves to the United Nations Development Programme requesting it to continue its financial assistance to CELADE;
4. That at its Fifth Meeting, held in 1972, this Board pointed out the need for CELADE to continue receiving financial support for at least 10 years;
5. That in its Fifteenth Period of Sessions, recently held in Quito, ECLA, by unanimous resolution of all its members, recognized the need for CELADE to continue its demographic research and training activities as an essential complement to the Programme of the ECLA Secretariat;
6. That in the same Resolution, Member Governments are urged to consider the possibility of continuing or expanding their financial support to CELADE beyond 1974 and to support the efforts of this agency to obtain financing from other sources;
7. That the Evaluation Mission of CELADE, recommended by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme states in its report:
  - a) "That there are increasing requests to CELADE for teaching, technical assistance, and research on the part of the countries of the region";

- b) "That the concentration of demographic and related specialists with regional contacts, eclectic concepts of population fields, the tact to move discretely into pioneer areas, and the administrative organization to function efficiently made CELADE a natural focus of new projects";
- c) "That at present, there are no institutions in the United Nations system or the countries that have the facilities or the staff to assume the responsibilities in the major fields in which CELADE functions",

8. That in United Nations studies and publications, as well as in ECLA's last Period of Sessions the importance of the relationships between population and development, and of including population policies in every national development plan has been stressed;

9. That the problems of population in Latin America are substantially different from those in other regions of the world and that therefore governments, in order to formulate their policies, require scientific information about these problems, information which only CELADE is at present able to provide at the regional level;

10. That at present Latin American institutions of higher education are not capable of assuming entirely the training of human resources in the field of demography;

11. That the celebration of the World Population Year, the World Population Conference, and the various seminars and symposia relative to the subject, underscore the justifiable importance attributed to the study of population up to the end of the century; and that it would be a contradiction that in one of the areas of the world most interested in this problem, the only highly qualified regional agency of a technical nature with a significant cumulation of human resources, experience, and documentation in demography should disappear;

12. That the growing demand for technical assistance on the part of governments of the region, as they become increasingly aware of the relationships between population and the planning of services in the health, education, food production and nutrition, housing fields, etc., urges the continuation of the agency with experience to satisfy these demands;

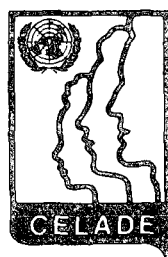
13. That agencies other than United Nations, which have contributed to CELADE's financing until now, have conditioned the continuation of their support to United Nations agencies doing likewise.

For the above reasons, this Governing Board, at the request of the representatives of the countries, agrees:

1. To declare that it considers it essential that CELADE should continue for a period of at least ten years, in view of the need of the countries of the region of having an agency rendering assistance in the field of teaching, research, and advice in population matters;
2. To request the United Nations to provide stable financing for the regular operation of CELADE, for which it has the express support of the Latin American countries;
3. To reiterate to the United Nations Development Programme the position of this Board that, given the close relationship between population and development, a continued financial support should exist on the part of that Programme which would ensure permanent links between CELADE and the UNDP;
4. To request the United Nations Fund for Population Activities that, notwithstanding the above, it should increase its financial support to CELADE, in order to cover that portion of the budget eventually not to be financed by the UNDP, and that it should submit this request to the Governing Council of the Fund, at its next meeting;
5. To cable the representatives of the Latin American countries assembled in the Economic and Social Council, transmitting the present declaration in order that they should support actions tending to ensure both economically and administratively the continuation of CELADE;
6. To the same effect address itself to the Latin American Governments in order that they should instruct their representatives before the Economic and Social Council, before the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
7. To entrust the Chairman of this Board to personally undertake the necessary steps before the United Nations agencies to ensure their favourable reception of these recommendations regarding CELADE's continuation and its future financing.







**CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFÍA  
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