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REGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMME, 1977-1978
AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1979-1980

I. Introduction

The Programme submitted with this document is the logical projection of the one approved by the Commission at its Sixteenth Session in Port-of-Spain, with the adjustments and modifications deemed necessary in connection with the orientations and priorities recently pointed out at the United Nations, in particular those contained in the 1978-81 Medium-Term Plan on Population approved by the ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

The World Population Plan of Action (Bucharest, 1974), established the population subject as one more strategy in the field of international cooperation among countries, with the purpose of raising the quality of human life. The Plan and the conclusions and recommendations emanated from the Second Regional Population Meeting (Mexico, 1975) express the consensus attained by the governments of the great majority of the countries on the need of tackling the population problems with an integrated approach and, in particular, of inserting the population policies within the frame of the development strategies, of the planning process and the general policies, taking into account the nature of the interrelations between the population dynamics and characteristics, on the one hand, and economic and social change, on the other.

Interpreting the problems, needs and requirements of the countries expressed, or reiterated at the Mexico Meeting, the Commission, at its Sixteenth Session, set the bases for regional action in this matter with the approval of a regional population programme and CELADE's institutionalization as its executing agency.

In this programme 1/, broad lines of activities in the areas of training, research, information and technical assistance were defined. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities provided financial support for its implementation during 1976-1977, along the terms contained in the Fund's Projects RLA/76P03-11. CIDA/Canada, the Ford Foundation, IDRC/Canada and other sources with smaller

1/ Regional Population Programme, Note by the Office of the Executive Secretary, E/CEPAL/1002, Sixteenth Session, May 1975.

contributions, provided additional resources to reinforce and broaden the activities contained in the regional Population Programme.

The implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and, at the regional level, the recommendations of the Mexico Meeting, as well as the decisions taken by the Commission itself in this field, have most important implications on present and future population activities and allied matters. The countries' capacities will have to be expanded and deepened in order to handle effectively the problems related to the demographic trends. For this purpose, the necessary conditions will have to be created, so that international and regional organizations may adequately meet the greater demands in training, research, information and direct technical assistance to national programmes.

Relatively important changes are increasingly expected in the orientation of national and regional requirements considering the fact that programmes are centering on planning and the formulation of population policies. Therefore, the intensification of population studies is foreseen on subjects such as urban and regional development, human settlements, reproductive and consumer patterns of low income groups, the role of female population in economic activities, and international migration of qualified personnel, among other topics relevant for governmental action, as well as the development and adaptation to the particular conditions of the region, of institutional and methodological tools useful for planning and the design of population programmes and policies.

It can be foreseen that many countries will need technical assistance for the establishment, or improvement, of national institutions responsible for the formulation and implementation of population policies and/or in charge of programmes of direct action in population. Likewise, it is expected that offices in charge of global, sectoral or regional planning in many countries will seek the technical cooperation of CELADE and ECLA's specialized programmes, in connection with the elaboration of demographic diagnoses and other base studies, as well as in the development, adaptation and application of economic-demographic models in order to obtain long term prospects and to evaluate the reciprocal effects of the population dynamics and the main indicators of economic growth and social development.

The attention that the above activities will demand does not imply that

fundamental tasks which for a long period constituted the core of regional activities in population will be neglected. The improvement of demographic data (census, surveys, etc.), the maintenance of a mechanism for the analysis and continuous evaluation of the demographic situation of the countries and the region, the transfer of technology to produce statistical information of a better quality, in greater number and less time, as well as the training of personnel in research and demographic analysis methods will continue being an important part of the Regional Programme.

Training requirements are increasing and diversifying as a consequence of the relatively recent acknowledgement of the role of population in the understanding and alternatives for solution of the economic and social problems which developing countries face. The Regional Programme intends to give a selective response to training requirements due, in part, to the shortage of qualified personnel in the teaching of new specialized and expanding fields. Therefore, courses, seminars and other types of training envisaged in the Programme respond mainly to practical and priority considerations which condition their level, specialization and duration.

The general objectives of the Programme are to maintain a flow of information on the population situation in the countries of the region, undertake research on the determinant factors of demographic trends, and contribute to the clarification of the interrelations between the population dynamics and development, the incorporation of the demographic variables into planning and the formulation of population policies, through technical assistance to national programmes, training programmes and information on studies, methods and population data.

Its specific objectives are:

- to keep an updated basic information system on the situation and prospects of the demographic evolution of the countries and the region;
- to produce, systematize and diffuse knowledge on the determinants and consequences of an economic, political, social and cultural nature, of the demographic trends; identify key variables for the formulation and execution of population policies, and elaborate the conceptual frames for the design of these policies;
- to develop and apply analytical tools (models), adapted to the conditions of the countries of the region, for the incorporation of the

demographic variables into the sectoral, regional and global planning process;

- to keep an information service on population data and documentation on Latin America;
- to contribute to the improvement of population statistics in terms of quality and quantity, taking particularly the 1980 census programme into account;
- follow up of current population programmes and policies in the countries of the region and permanent evaluation of programmes in this field, in accordance with the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and its implementation;
- to promote, organize and undertake national and regional training programmes, including programmes for data analysts, postgraduate training, and specialized training for planners and technical personnel working in action programmes in population and statistical offices, and
- to assist the corresponding governmental institutions in national population programmes and activities, and in the development of their institutional and personnel capacities with the same purpose.

II. Monitoring of demographic trends and population programmes

1. The general objective of this programme is to keep up to date an information system on the demographic situation of the countries of the region. It is organized along three working areas dealing permanently with activities related to (a) elaboration of population estimates and projections, (b) evaluation of direct action programmes in population, and (c) population censuses.

Work in these three areas of activities will be conducted, as far as possible, with the participation of governmental institutions in order to create and develop capacities among national personnel in the use of modern demographic techniques.

2. During the last two decades, the population of the majority of the countries of the region underwent important changes in size, growth rates and spatial distribution. The inertia of this dynamics will most probably condition in a significant manner the demographic situation of the next 20 or 30 years. On the other hand, the introduction and expansion in numerous

countries of family planning activities in mother and child health services as well as the emerging of new educational, cultural and technological elements which contribute to diffuse the knowledge and use of contraceptives in increasingly growing population groups, pose the need to evaluate the probable effects of these factors on the course of population in the near future.

The qualitative improvement of censuses and other sources of demographic information, the development and adaptation of evaluation techniques and data analysis, as well as the preparation of detailed and reliable population projections represent important working areas to be dealt with continuously at CELADE and/or through technical assistance missions to the countries. Although important advances have been made in this field, the quality, opportunity, availability and degree of utilization of the population data produced in the region still do not attain a level adequate to the requirements and will therefore continue demanding the concentrated effort of the regional organizations.

3. For the follow up of the demographic situation and trends of the countries of the region, mortality and fertility indicators are necessary. More specifically, based on the last and most reliable information available, recent changes in geographic levels and differentials of mortality and fertility are analyzed. Starting from these studies, new current estimates and population projections are prepared. Depending on the availability of data and/or reliable estimates and concrete demands, the estimates and projections will be prepared with greater or lesser degree of geographic disaggregation and by population groups or segments (economically active population, in school age, etc.) of interest for planning or other governmental tasks.

The product of these follow up activities will be put bi-annually, as in the past, at the disposal of official institutions and other users in the countries of the region, through CELADE's Demographic Bulletin. Starting in 1978, a report on the demographic situation of Latin America will be published biannually, in which recent changes and medium and long term prospects will be analyzed.

In order to improve the quantitative knowledge on mortality

and fertility levels, trends and differentials, a work plan is envisaged which consists in the systematic application of a methodology that uses census data and information from other sources (surveys, service statistics in family planning). CELADE has started to apply this methodology in the region, with an experimental character and with good results.

4. The work plan envisages the application, in concrete real situations, of methods to evaluate the efficacy (at the programme level) and the effects (at the population level) of mother and child health programmes and/or family planning programmes. Based on the experience gained during the last years in seminars and technical assistance in research and evaluation matters, CELADE will strengthen to the extent that resources are available for this purpose, the task of improving the methods of evaluation of the demographic effects of national family planning programmes, and technical assistance to the latter in this subject and others, such as the evaluation of the efficacy of contraceptive methods, estimate of the number of induced abortions avoided and of births avoided, calculation of rates of continuation in the use of contraceptives and of failures, and implementation of systems of service statistics, among other tasks within CELADE's scope of activities.

A report on family planning activities in the region will be published and distributed among governmental organizations, international agencies and other interested institutions. An updated file with information available on programmes underway in the region will be kept for this purpose.

5. Finally, the work plan envisages institutional cooperation with the 1980 census- programme. During 1977, activities will be programmed, jointly with ECLA's Statistical Division, in connection with the development of the 1980 censuses and the exploitation of data, with the immediate purpose of promoting modifications and/or expansion of the existing international recommendations in order that they better meet the regional needs.

The execution of a regional workshop on population, with CELADE's active participation, is also expected for late 1977 or early 1978.

III. Population and development

1. The general objective of this programme, under the concrete conditions of the countries of the region, is to set the conceptual and methodological bases which are necessary to take the population dynamics and characteristics into account in the formulation of policies and in economic and social planning.

For operational purposes, the programme is organized along three working areas:

(a) interdisciplinary studies on the determinants and consequences of an economic, political, social and cultural nature, of the population dynamics and structure;

(b) quantitative models for the incorporation of the demographic variables into the planning process; and

(c) conceptual frames for the design of population policies, frameworks for their implementation and evaluation, studies on diagnosis and, in general, development of activities which might serve as supporting elements to the countries in the adoption of policy decisions and their execution.

2. Notwithstanding the evident progress attained in the knowledge of the interrelations between economic-social development and the trends of growth and changes in the spatial distribution and in the population structure, important gaps still persist in the region which hinder the thorough understanding of these interrelations.

The growing awareness of the role of population in development, the higher priority now given to social aspects of planning, as well as the lack of clear and not contradictory definitions of the nature and causal sequence of the demographic and economic and social variables, point out to the need of expanding and deepening studies in this field.

Priority will continue to be given to macro-structural research studies on the determinants of migration, metropolization, female labour offer, the reproductive behaviour of populations in different regional systems and socio-professional groups, migration

of qualified personnel and other relevant topics for the formulation of policies and planning.

As far as instrumental aspects are concerned, special attention will be paid to the use of economic-demographic simulation models in the planning process and, with analytical purposes, in the evaluation of long term prospects of national development plans (sectoral, regional and global) and their confrontation and compatibility with different alternatives of demographic evolution.

It will also be the programme's concern to collect and systematize the documentation related to the current legislation, institutional organization, government plans and other elements which represent inputs for the design of population policies, with the purpose of establishing a system of information exchange useful for the institutions responsible for the formulation, implementation and/or evaluation of these policies.

3. The interdisciplinary studies on the determinants and consequences of population dynamics intend to identify the key variables for the formulation and execution of population policies.

Among the research projects to be undertaken, the following may be pointed out:

- descriptive-analytical studies on the economic, social and demographic characteristics of the lower income population groups in a selected number of Latin American countries, testing hypotheses which relate level and distribution of income with consumer, reproduction and migration patterns;
- regional studies in selected countries on the determinant effects of different modes of agricultural production, upon the reproductive and migratory behaviour referred to strategic population groups (types of families, occupational strata, etc.), taking the labour structure and demand as intermediate variables;
- studies intended to deepen the knowledge, on the one hand, of the structural determinants -in particular, technological changes- conditioning female participation in labour force and, on the other, the influence of this participation on fertility and internal migration;

- studies which relate the modes, plans and specific projects of regional development with population distribution trends (urbanization, metropolization, rural dispersion, etc.) at different geographic levels in countries of the region.

4. The activities related to economic-demographic models consist in the adaptation and application, in concrete situations, of simulation models known and tested with certain success in developing countries of other regions of the world. It is specifically intended to (a) tackle the theoretical examination of these models as well as to carry out validation tests in connection with the key variables selected; quality of the available information and operability of the model; (b) simulation and analysis in connection with: population projections, estimates of the impact of population changes on goods and services requirements and on employment, and (c) relationships between, on the one hand, economic growth, employment and income distribution and, on the other, the population dynamics.

These activities will have a permanent character during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 as regards the preparation of a methodology for studies applied to planning. Direct technical assistance will be subject in the last instance to the demands from governmental organizations responsible for planning, and will respond to a strategy based on the coordination with missions undertaken by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), on the development of technical units and/or other working mechanisms in planning offices and, lastly, through CELADE's participation in national and regional courses for planners offered by ILPES.

These activities are expected to contribute to the creation and development of national capacities deemed necessary to incorporate population into the planning process.

5. In order to support the countries in the formulation, execution and evaluation of population programmes and policies, a set of activities is planned, of varying nature although closely related among themselves.

Among these, the following should be pointed out:

- follow-up of population policies and permanent evaluation of progress made in the region in connection with the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and its implementation; this activity will be carried out through the analysis of the pertinent information available in the countries;
- exchange of information and experience on population policy matters among governmental organizations responsible for the subject;
- studies of diagnosis planned to provide information required for the design of concrete alternatives of action (definition of objectives, means, instruments, practical and technical feasibility, political viability, etc.) to attain the specific objectives of demographic policy;
- research on international migration, including two components: (i) migration of qualified personnel from Latin America to the industrialized countries, consisting of a study of diagnosis of the phenomenon, estimation of its consequences and, as a final product, the bases for a policy oriented to decrease, halt or reverse the process; (ii) study of some well defined intra-regional migratory movements, relating it to subregional economic integration processes (for example, Andean Pact), since these agreements serve as an institutional frame for the adoption of policies aimed at regulating, inter alia, labour force migration among member countries..

IV. Storage, retrieval and processing of Latin American population information

The main objective of this programme is to assist in making micro-data (from censuses and surveys), tabulations and documentation concerning population, more easily available to the governments, and to strengthen the ability of national officials to process the information using appropriate computer technologies.

Three main activities are included in this programme:

- (a) Data Bank (micro-data: censuses, surveys, etc.)
- (b) Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL)
- (c) Computer services and systems

Most of the activities are operational and carried out through technical assistance, training and direct services to the users.

2. Researchers and technicians in charge of planning tasks as well as government officials who take part in policy decision-making, face the increasingly urgent need of having easier and more rapid access to the information.

Access to census and specialized surveys data would be greatly facilitated through the establishment and maintenance of a micro-data bank of regional coverage. The CELADE Data Bank represents an important contribution since it provides users with copies of tapes containing data, uniform tabulations not available in the original sources, specially designed tabulations upon request, etc.

On the other hand, the great number of existing documentation on population and its growing increase has posed a difficult information problem at the individual, institutional and even country level. CELADE's DOCPAL project represents a serious effort to solve the above problem and render information services on population.

Finally, the usual information sources (census publications, statistical yearbooks, libraries, etc.) are frequently insufficient, unavailable or of difficult access. For example, since the specific development projects are usually geographically located in regions, cities or other small areas and taking into account that the relationships to be considered are not known when the general census tabulations are designed and that frequently tabulations of multiple purpose surveys are also unknown, the need to count in the countries with the capacity to produce expeditiously specialized tabulations and other required statistical analysis seems evident. Hence the attention to be paid to the utilization of software packages which can be directly employed by the users with little or no assistance from high level programmers.

3. The CELADE Data Bank stores and puts at the disposal of governmental organizations and other users data from samples of the 1960 population censuses (17 countries) and 1970 (18 countries) taken in the region, and data from a considerable number of specialized surveys (fertility, internal migration,

employment, etc.) of varying geographical coverage. Most of the censuses and surveys will be put in the data-base form.

Eventually, the Bank is expected to be incorporated into the Latin American Socio-Economic Data System which ECLA plans to establish in 1978.

4. The DOCPAL programme started to be implemented in the course of the first semester of 1976. During the period 1978-1979, it will carry out the following activities:

- documentation service, through the distribution twice a year of the DOCPAL abstract journal, provision of copies of documents (clearing-house) and of specialized bibliography;
- technical assistance in the development of national population documentation units, utilization of the multilingual thesaurus employed by DOCPAL, and utilization of DOCPAL tapes using the ISIS computer retrieval system;
- services to other CELADE programmes in data retrieval and documentation.

5. The computer services will also serve to transfer technology to the countries, especially through the implementation of systems such as CONCOR (verification and correction of consistency of survey and census data), the "data-base census and survey tabulation system", which will permit users to obtain complex tabulations rapidly using terminals or batch processing; the ISIS system; and user-oriented packages of programmes, etc.

In addition, assistance to the countries is envisaged in the elaboration of census and survey data upon request and depending on the available resources as well as in the elaboration of data required in national and regional projects in which CELADE participates.

V. Training

1. CELADE meets, by means of this programme, one of the main objectives of the Regional Population Programme, i.e., to contribute to the creation of national teams of technicians and scientists specialized in demographic research and interdisciplinary studies on population, in addition to administrators of national programmes, planners, public officials, professors and other professionals in aspects which are relevant to their specific activities.

The main objectives of the programme can be summarized as follows:

- to stimulate, support and develop high level interdisciplinary studies for the adequate understanding of the demographic phenomena, of their interaction within the context of economic and social development, and possibilities and alternatives for acting upon them;
- to sponsor and develop training programmes at the national, sub-regional and regional levels, aimed at officials and researchers of national organizations, in analysis and research techniques adapted to the particular conditions of the different countries; and
- to promote, organize and impart the teaching of demography, as a scientific discipline, with the purpose of training technical personnel and specialists in this field.

2. During the 1977-1978 period and eventually in the following biennium, the development and/or participation in the following courses and seminars is foreseen:

- (a) Course on Basic Demographic Analysis;
- (b) Course on Advanced Demographic Analysis;
- (c) Intensive Courses in Demography (national and subregional);
- (d) Master's Degree in Economics with specialization in Demography (jointly with the University of Chile);
- (e) Postgraduate Programme in Social Studies of Population (jointly with FLACSO);
- (f) Training programme for planners;
- (g) Introductory course to the process of formulation, execution and evaluation of population policies;
- (h) Specialization seminars;
- (i) Training programme for research fellows

The specific objective, level and other characteristics of the courses and seminars mentioned above are presented below:

(a) Course on Basic Demographic Analysis

This activity is addressed at training officials from national institutions, professionals and university graduates in the basic methods and techniques of demographic analysis. This course is mainly attended by personnel from

planning offices, ministries, statistical offices, and university centres where data collection, data analysis or teaching activities related to demography and allied matters are carried out.

This activity is being carried out continuously since 1958. The present level of formal applications is three times the maximum capacity of each course. An average number of 22 students enters the course annually. The increasing demand for this type of training can be considered as an indication of the growing interest shown at different governmental levels. Since this is a basic training, students having completed the course have the possibility of being absorbed by institutions in charge of quite different activities.

(b) Course on Advanced Demographic Analysis

The objective of this course is to train the best students, selected among those having completed the Basic Course, in advanced techniques of demographic analysis. Particular emphasis is placed on the preparation of research works and the treatment of some interrelations between demographic, economic and social variables. It has a twelve month duration.

Personnel with advanced training at a level comparable to a Master's Degree in Demography are thus trained, enabling them to handle the most recent techniques in demography and are therefore prepared to undertake successfully jobs implying certain decision-making responsibilities.

As a matter of fact, this advanced trained personnel has been an important factor in the development of demography at the country level. This can be seen both at the university level and at analysis and research units in different governmental institutions. The criteria applied for admission to the Advanced Course are very selective given the training and research requirements, and therefore the number of students admitted each year is necessarily small.

(c) Intensive Courses in Demography (national and subregional)

The purpose of this activity is to train, at the country or subregional level, national personnel qualified in basic techniques of demographic analysis. This intensive type of training is aimed at creating in the short-run, national capacities qualified to tackle the most urgent tasks in matters related to data analysis and the study of the national demographic situation.

This type of training is carried out with the direct participation of

a national entity (generally a university centre). It has had a considerable impact on the countries of the region in rapidly improving the level of qualification of personnel from different institutions responsible for the treatment of demographic variables. CELADE offers an average number of two national intensive courses per year, with twenty-two to twenty-five students each. The continuation of this task depends essentially on the availability of funds to support, on the one hand, CELADE's additional effort and, on the other, expenses at the local level.

(d) Master's Degree in Economics with specialization in Demography

This two year postgraduate programme offered jointly with the University of Chile, is oriented towards high level training of university graduates in population studies integrated into the economic and social development process. It will be attended by specialists in different disciplines, sponsored by the governments of the region. They graduate with a Master's Degree in Economics with specialization in Demography.

A growing interest in participating in this programme has been noticed since 1977. There is an increasing demand for trained scientists in the countries of the region, to undertake research oriented to the study of demographic changes and their socio-economic interrelations. This high level training has been specifically designed to meet this demand. The graduates of this programme will also meet the evident need of professors for the teaching of demography at different levels, in particular in those cases where it has an interdisciplinary approach.

(e) Postgraduate Programme in Social Studies of Population

This programme, aimed at the training of specialists highly qualified in the treatment of the social aspects of population, will start operating during the second semester of 1977. It has therefore been conceived to attain from the very start an effective disciplinary integration. At the same time, it will study in-depth conceptual, instrumental and methodological aspects in each of the subjects of the programme, although focusing always on population. Since this is a recently established programme, an average annual admission of six to eight students is expected, who will graduate with a Master's Degree in Social Studies of Population.

This new type of specialists is intended to fill a series of gaps in planning offices, research centres, national universities, where the need to

tackle the study of population in a more effectively integrated manner and with an interdisciplinary approach has insistently been stressed. The team of specialists thus trained will also contribute to the transfer of new responsibilities in training and research matters at the national level.

(f) Training programme for planners

This programme is aimed at the training of high-level planners in the study of the interactions among demographic, economic and social phenomena and their implications for planning strategies at different levels. Given the nature of the students, these courses do not exceed three months and will be developed jointly with ILPES. Planners will thus be trained in the understanding and treatment of demographic variables as components of planning strategies in the countries.

It is intended that this type of training would have a direct and immediate impact on the adequate treatment of the demographic dynamics, in plans and decisions adopted by the governments in matters related to national, regional and sectoral planning.

(g) Introductory course on the design of population policies

Complying with a specific recommendation from the governments at the Second Latin American Population Meeting, it has been CELADE's concern to offer training opportunities in the design of population policies to intermediate and high level officials. These courses are addressed at global and sectoral planners and executive personnel responsible for decisions in matters of population policies, redistribution, employment, health, human settlements, etc. They have a duration which does not exceed two months and have a mainly interdisciplinary approach. Two courses of this nature have been envisaged for 1978-1979.

(h) Specialization seminars

These seminars have been designed with the specific purpose of transferring to Latin American professionals, the most recent developments in demographic methods and techniques, and related fields. They are conducted by well known professors of international standing and serve as a means to examine systematically and in-depth very specific subjects.

Two seminars are envisaged for 1978-1979 depending on the availability of resources: recent methods for estimating demographic variables and inter-relations between economic, demographic and social processes.

(i) Training programme for research fellows

This programme is addressed at training officials from different national organizations in techniques or methods of analysis adapted to concrete situations, and to develop, under the supervision of CELADE staff, research works related to the specific needs of the sponsoring institution. This objective is generally met by incorporating the students to research programmes already underway.

The purpose of this task is to meet some very specific needs of national institutions in different research areas. It also constitutes an adequate mechanism for the development of studies referred to different countries, which are undertaken following the same methodology.

It has a direct impact both by collaborating with the countries in the development of research works and by providing training to national officials. The demand for this type of co-operation has been sustained and growing since 1975. An average number per year of five to six fellows is expected during the period 1978-1979.

VI. Financing of the Regional Population Programme 1977-1978

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is CELADE's main source of funds envisaged for the years 1977 and 1978. The budget already approved by UNFPA for 1977 amounts to US\$ 2.070.000 and the corresponding preliminary budget to be submitted to UNDP's Governing Council next June is of the order of US\$ 2.395.270. If the steps initiated by ECLA's Administration prove successful, the cost of CELADE's infrastructure, of the order of US\$ 200.000, might be financed from the United Nations Secretariat regular budget. This would bring UNFPA's financial support for 1978 to an amount of a magnitude similar to the one contributed in 1977.

UNFPA's financial contribution for 1977, if compared with the support provided for 1976 of US\$ 2.348.434, shows a reduction of the order of 11 per cent. This reduction which actually represents an even higher percentage, considering greater costs in salaries, services, equipment, etc., adjusts to the ceiling established by the Fund to regional and inter-regional population programmes at the world level.

The funds requested to UNFPA will permit the implementation and execution of a basic substantive part of the Population Programme during 1977-1978. In order to carry it out completely, additional funds from sources other than the United Nations are however necessary. These funds serve to expand and/or

intensify the fundamental activities of the Population Programme and, eventually, tackle new activities responding to the Programme's general objectives. Annexes 1 and 2 show the budgets for the years 1977 and 1978, respectively, indicating different sources of financing as well as the programmes or projects to which these funds are assigned.

As shown in Annexes 1 and 2, the projects' main sources of financing are, aside from UNFPA, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA/Canada), the Ford Foundation, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC/Canada) and the Government of The Netherlands. The contribution from the different sources other than the United Nations for 1977 represents US\$ 801.566 and for the year 1978 the corresponding estimate amounts to US\$ 418.650. The latter might be increased through the renewal of some of the grants expiring in 1977 and early 1978, such as the Ford Foundation and IDRC grants. The figures submitted below show the magnitude of the contributions from sources other than the United Nations and their variation since 1976 to 1978:

DONOR	PERIOD	AMOUNT		
		1976	1977	1978
Ford Foundation (680-074B)	I/75-V/77	134.777	25.175 ^{a/}	<u>a/</u>
IDRC				
- SIEF Seminars	I/72-III/77	3.670	--	--
- "Strategies" Project	II/75-I/77	75.934	47.086	--
- DOCPAL	IV/76-III/78	85.647	181.009	80.244
CIDA/Canada	V/76-IV/79	114.518	404.905	315.894
Government of The Netherlands	X/76-XII/77	15.832	97.368	--
EISPAL's Programme Committee	III/73-II/78	81.209	23.511	--

a/ A new grant from the Ford Foundation of approximately US\$ 150.000 is being negotiated for a two year period, starting on June 1st, 1977.

Annex 1

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 1977^{a/}

(Expressed in US Dollars)

I t e m s	U N F P A				CIDA	Ford Found.	b/	I D R C		PISPAL's		Govt. of the Nether.	Univ. of Chile	Grand total
	Total	Infra structure	Population Programme	PISPAL				Total	DOCPAL	Strat. Project	Central Unit			
<u>Personnel</u>	<u>1.837.000</u>	<u>193.580</u>	<u>1.442.155</u>	<u>201.265</u>	<u>181.500</u>	<u>14.500</u>		<u>110.070</u>	<u>70.600</u>	<u>39.470</u>	<u>7.511</u>	<u>90.417</u>	<u>12.780</u>	<u>2.253.778</u>
Professional staff	1.164.085	178.580	817.240	168.265	131.500	13.000		44.437	20.400	24.037	7.511	90.417		1.450.950
Non-Professional staff	672.915	15.000	624.915	33.000	10.500	1.500		33.733	27.800	5.933			12.780	731.428
Consultants					7.500			9.500		9.500				17.000
Ad-hoc Personnel					23.000			22.400	22.400					45.400
Staff Development					9.000									9.000
<u>Fellowships and Seminars</u>	<u>57.000</u>		<u>57.000</u>		<u>71.730</u>									<u>128.730</u>
Fellows	57.000		57.000		17.280									74.280
Seminars					54.450									54.450
<u>Equipment, Supplies and Premises</u>	<u>76.000</u>		<u>76.000</u>		<u>16.100</u>			<u>42.100</u>	<u>42.100</u>	<u>8.000</u>	<u>8.000</u>		<u>9.732</u>	<u>151.932</u>
Library Books	4.000		4.000		11.000			2.000	2.000					17.000
Supplies and materials	15.000		15.000		2.100			2.350	2.350	1.500			1.225	22.175
Equipment	7.000		7.000		3.000			37.750	37.750	1.500			970	50.220
Premises	50.000		50.000							5.000			7.537	62.537
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>100.000</u>		<u>100.000</u>		<u>67.150</u>	<u>10.675</u>		<u>40.750</u>	<u>40.750</u>	<u>8.000</u>				<u>226.575</u>
Maintenance of equipment	10.000		10.000											10.000
Computing	40.000		40.000		55.600	4.500		26.450	26.450					126.550
Publications Programme	25.000		25.000		7.350	6.175		5.700	5.700	2.000				46.225
Various	25.000		25.000		4.200			8.600	8.600	6.000				43.800
<u>Travel</u>					<u>18.700</u>			<u>10.830</u>	<u>8.400</u>	<u>2.430</u>				<u>29.530</u>
<u>Other</u>					<u>49.725</u>			<u>24.345</u>	<u>19.159</u>	<u>5.186</u>		<u>6.951</u>		<u>81.021</u>
TOTAL	2.070.000	193.580	1.675.155	201.265	404.905	25.175		228.095	181.009	47.086	23.511	97.368	22.512	2.871.566

a/ See references on page 20.

b/ A new grant is being negotiated in the amount of US\$ 150.000.- covering the period 1977-1978.

REFERENCES ANNEX 1

Donors

UNFPA: United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Ford Foundation

IDRC: International Development Research Centre

PISPAL: Programme of Social Research on Population Problems
Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

Government of The Netherlands

University of Chile

Programmes

UNFPA

- CELADE Infrastructure
- Population Programme
- PISPAL

Ford Foundation

- Strengthening of CELADE activities in population

IDRC

- Development strategies and population policies in Latin America

PISPAL

- Development strategies and population policies in Latin America
- PISPAL

CIDA

- Cooperation and Exchange Programme CELADE/CANADA

Government of The Netherlands

- Development, demographic trends and income in Latin America

A n n e x 2

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 1978^{a/}

(Expressed in US dollars)

Items	U N F P A			CIDA	IDRC DOCPAL	UNIVERSITY OF CHILE	GRAND TOTAL
	Total	Infra- structure	Population Programme				
<u>Personnel</u>	<u>1.860.570</u>	<u>211.605</u>	<u>1.648.965</u>	<u>146.000</u>	<u>24.075</u>	<u>12.780</u>	<u>2.043.425</u>
Professional Staff	1.209.570	196.605	1.012.965	104.500	5.243		1.319.313
Non-Professional Staff	651.000	15.000	636.000	4.500	218	12.780	668.498
Consultants				9.000			9.000
Ad-hoc Personnel				19.000	18.614		37.614
Staff Development				9.000			9.000
<u>Fellowships and Seminars</u>	<u>205.400</u>		<u>205.400</u>	<u>66.200</u>			<u>271.600</u>
Fellows	205.400		205.400	19.200			224.600
Seminars				47.000			47.000
<u>Equipment, Supplies and Premises</u>	<u>124.300</u>		<u>124.300</u>	<u>13.000</u>	<u>11.064</u>	<u>9.732</u>	<u>158.096</u>
Library Books	5.000		5.000	10.000	1.736		16.736
Supplies and Materials	20.000		20.000		855	1.225	22.080
Equipment	7.000		7.000	3.000	8.473	970	19.443
Premises	92.300		92.300			7.537	99.837
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>110.000</u>		<u>110.000</u>	<u>36.900</u>	<u>33.973</u>		<u>180.873</u>
Maintenance of Equipment	10.000		10.000				10.000
Computing	40.000		40.000	22.000	21.435		83.435
Publications Programme	25.000		25.000	12.500	5.431		42.931
Various	35.000		35.000	2.400	7.107		44.507
<u>Travel</u>	<u>95.000</u>	<u>10.000</u>	<u>85.000</u>	<u>15.000</u>	<u>1.812</u>		<u>111.812</u>
<u>Other</u>				<u>38.794</u>	<u>9.320</u>		<u>48.114</u>
TOTAL	2.395.270	221.605	2.173.665	315.894	80.244	22.512	2.813.920

^{a/} See references on page 20.

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