

VII REUNION DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO

●1974-1975 JOINT ECLA/CELADE PROGRAMME

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Since 1966, and particularly in the last four years, CELADE has gradually broadened the frame of reference of its activities, including in its work programmes projects dealing with the interrelationships of demographic variables and social and economic development when carrying out its functions in teaching and training, research, and technical assistance.

On its part, on the occasion of the XIII Period of Sessions (1969), ECLA for the first time incorporated in its working plans a sector of population studies, with the approval of a sub-programme on "population policies" as part of the programme assigned to the Social Development Division of the Secretariat. Since then, this sector has grown in importance and the scope of its concerns has diversified.

Both institutions have maintained collaboration on various projects of mutual interest, under different operational forms according to the circumstances of each case. A very recent example is the co-organization of the Preparatory Conference for the World Population Conference, held last week in the city of San Jose. But for understandable reasons during a stage in which the problem of population was not yet a topic in the United Nations strategy for action, ECLA's and CELADE's activities were not combined in a joint programme, although both institutions had common concerns and carried out projects that often were interrelated, although perhaps with different focuses and perspectives.

UNFPA was also concerned by this situation in its role as a source of financing for projects of both organizations with strong mutual links especially in view of the expansion of ECLA's activities in this field. The subject was discussed in a meeting held in New York, 7 December 1973, with members of UNFPA, the Population and Statistics Divisions of the United Nations, ECLA, and CELADE, where a consensus was reached on the necessity to establish a joint programme through a mechanism to be determined, with the possibility of putting it into practice in 1975.

The formulation of a joint ECLA/CELADE programme should take into account the activities that have been carried out in each of the two institutions, their available resources and, logically, their current programmes.

ECLA's programme, approved in the XV Period of Sessions, is contained in the Report of the Secretariat, document E/CN.12/956 (8.3.1973). CELADE's work programme for 1974-1975 appears in documents CD7/8 and CD7/8a presented to this Governing Board.

A detailed examination of these documents permits general objectives of a joint programme and a series of closely linked specific projects to be identified. The former could be formulated in the following terms:

- i) The systematic accumulation of knowledge and the development of methods suitable for introducing demographic considerations into economic and social development planning and into the formulation of population policies as an aspect of general development policies.
- ii) Creation of the capacity to be able to respond to government requests for technical assistance, for the improvement of demographic statistics, and for the goals mentioned in the preceding point (i).

Although there is no intention to present a list of specific projects that could serve as a basis for developing a joint programme in this document, it should be of interest to mention those topics and activities that both institutions are developing or intend to develop in the immediate future:

- i) Social and demographic aspects of the participation of the population in the labor force, of employment and of unemployment.
- ii) Determinants and effects of internal migration, particularly in urban and rural zones.
- iii) Income distribution as related to fertility and internal migration.
- iv) Population policies related to institutional structures and development.
- v) Social change and family structure.
- vi) Development of sources of basic demographic data.

vii) Formation of a system of documentation and information on demographic data, the activities of national programmes, and population policies of the governments of the region.

Once the necessity and feasibility of a joint ECLA/CELADE programme is agreed on, an operational system of work should be established. Nevertheless, whatever definition of the manner of organizing its activities and formulation of concrete proposals for consideration by CELADE's Governing Board, and their later implementation by the Centre and the Secretariat of ECIA, should take into account the possible institutional restructuring of CELADE (see point 7 of the agenda).

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