PROJECT REQUEST

FOR

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

	Date of Submission: 6 May 1975
	Project Number:
Region:	LATIN AMERICA
Project Title:	Latin American Regional Population Programme (Excluding Infrastructure and PISPAL)
UNFPA Work Plan Categories	
Requested by:	Economic Commission for Latin America
Executing Agency:	United Nations
Project Duration:	Two Years
Starting Date:	1 January 1976
UNFPA Contribution:	US$ 4,390.045 (Only Priority A activities)

75-8-1500

I. BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A. Justification for the project

The general position of the Latin American Governments vis-à-vis the subject of population has taken a significant turn in the last few years in line with the new approaches adopted at the world level to the prospects of economic and social development and population growth which are reflected in the strategies launched by the United Nations in the 1960s. Transcending the scientific, academic and technical level on which it had succesively and almost exclusively developed up to that time, the problems of population and development leapt to the level of policies and action, committing the co-operation of international agencies in undertaking new activities and intensifying others which had traditionally been carried out in this and related fields.

The discussions and recommendations emanating from the regional Latin American meetings (San José, 1974, and Mexico, 1975) and from the World Population Conference (Bucharest, 1974) constitute all-important milestones in the new position of the governments in considering population questions. As regards future action of this kind, particular importance is attached to the World Population Plan of Action (Bucharest) and the programme recommendations adopted at the Second Latin American Meeting on Population.

Regional activities in the fields of training, research, information and direct technical co-operation to governments have hitherto been carried out by ECLA and CELADE. The specific responsibilities of the secretariat assumed broader dimensions as a result of the mandates emanating from the Commission at its last three sessions, as also from various recommendations of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. In order to supplement the secretariat's population activities, ECLA supported the work of CELADE and - at its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions - requested it to improve and broaden the scope of its training and research activities in the population field.

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ECLA and CELADE have in the past co-operated in many projects of mutual interest along different operational lines, although these activities did not form part of a duly integrated common programme.

The recognition of the need for the Commission to incorporate in its structure a mechanism which would permanently assume the functions presently fulfilled by CELADE, ECLA's Population Unit and other projects relating with population, and which would expand them in a co-ordinated manner with other functions of the secretariat, were the main bases for resolution 345 (AC.88) adopted at the tenth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA (Mexico, March 1975), which provides that CELADE - an independent institution operating under the aegis of ECLA - should be incorporated in the ECLA system as a permanent institution with its own identity.

This institutional arrangement will enable the ECLA system to carry out an extensive regional programme of population activities, thus counting with the necessary specialized human resources, basic documentation and institutional organization in the specific field of population.

Apart from assuring the institutional stability of the Centre, this decision implies necessarily a task of co-ordination. The integration into the ECLA system opens the way for a more daring interdisciplinary expansion in those areas where demographic variables are manifest, such as regional and sectoral planning, the training and absorption of human resources and the process of urbanization and metropolization.

At the country level, there has been a very rapid and unprecedented change with respect to the attention that has to be paid to demographic variables, the dynamics of population, and their reciprocal implications. The Latin American population meetings in San José and Mexico and the World Conference in Bucharest give eloquent prove of this change of attitude in placing the attention, study and adoption of measures in population affairs within the sphere of governments, as part of a wider complex of governmental decisions. Naturally, this change is not accidental; it is rather the result of a process in which the

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evolution of demographic phenomena themselves has gradually revealed their true implications. The work of the specialized international organizations has contributed to this change of attitude in that through their research and technical assistance they have brought about a better knowledge and understanding of the various national situations and of the role played by population dynamics within the general context of development.

The conjunction of the factors outlined will have direct effects on the future activities of the ECLA system on population matters. One can expect an intensification and diversification of requests for technical assistance, when decisions made at the political level have to be put into practice. The closer future participation of Latin American governments in the area of co-operation will mean that, simultaneously, there will be qualitative modifications in consultant work and technical assistance; possibly in certain areas the very concept of this function should be re-examined with greater flexibility, opportuneness and speed.

The conclusions reached at the Second Latin American Meeting on Population which was held in Mexico include a long list of inputs for the adoption of population policies related to statistical information, research and training. There is also a clear statement of what is expected of international co-operation and regional organizations by way of an auxiliary contribution to the decision and actions that the governments themselves adopt and undertake.

Many of the initiatives arising from this conference were already of interest and concern to CELADE and, concretely, first steps have already been taken in certain areas with the intention of creating adequate conditions for undertaking the new responsibilities that will be assigned to the Latin American Regional Programme on Population to be undertaken by the ECLA system under the responsibility of CELADE. From this same point of view, efforts directed at the development of methodological aspects and qualification of certain experts should be stepped up in the new future as part of a strategy allowing the Centre more far-reaching action in matters related to population policies.

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At the Second Latin American Meeting on Population it was further stated that given the characteristics of the demographic dynamics and of the nature of its interrelationships with the socio-economic process and structure, population policies should be formulated in a long-term perspective within the framework of economic and social development, anticipating future demographic trends in order to take appropriate decisions and measures with sufficient anticipation. These should also include economic and social measures to answer not only the growing demands but also to ensure a real and significative increase in the level of living of the people, since this is the main objective of demographic policies.1/

It was also concluded that in the particular case of Latin America, the formulation of guidelines for action in the specific field of population should take into account the structural roots of underdevelopment and the dynamics of development.2/

In connexion with social research, when discussing the inputs for population policy, it was recommended that priority in this field be given to research projects aimed at establishing the interrelationships between population and development in specific historical contexts and, particularly, to those projects which will permit an evaluation of the effects of different types or styles of development on demographic change.3/

The studies on interrelationships between the demographic variables and economic and social factors thus far undertaken for Latin America are still far from being comprehensive; they cover a limited field compared with the broad range of subjects considered to be important, and the many different patterns of economic, social and demographic conditions observable. Moreover if population policies are to be integrated in the context of overall development policies, a global approach will have to be adopted to the population development question

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1/ See paragraph 133 of document ST/CEPAL/Conf.54/L.9/Rev.1.

2/ Ibid., paragraph 118.

3/ Ibid., paragraph 139, (b) (i).

/in order

in order to ensure that the various population policy measures are consistent with one another and with sectoral policies.

The year 1974 has been called the World Population Year with the aim of arousing or increasing the countries' interest in population studies. This will clearly be the point of departure for increasing the technical co-operation to be rendered by the ECLA system through the Latin American Regional Population Programme, especially in connexion with the next round of population censuses in the decade of the 1980s and in compliance with resolution 327 (XV) adopted on 30 March 1973 at the 15th Session of ECLA, which "urges the secretariat to strengthen its capacity to satisfy governments requests to technical assistance in the improvement of development strategies and the inclusion of demographic variables in development planning".

In this connexion, the countries have shown keen interest in considering the censuses as starting-points for periodic sample surveys which make it possible to up-date and increase census information Furthermore, it is important to initiate tests in connexion with the use of sampling in censuses; the possibilities of self-enumeration, at least in the main urban areas; and different methods of training enumerators with a view to improving their performance. The possibility should also be explored of adapting the classifications currently in use to the characteristics of the region, without losing the possibility of international comparison. Another point of interest would be to seek new methods of collecting and processing data.

On the other hand, the growing demand of the Latin American countries for undertaking research based on household surveys by means of which information may be obtained on the main demographic variables, are indispensable for maintaining population studies up to date. The multiplicity of variables which concur in explaining the sociodemographic phenomena increases the complexity of those surveys, both with respect to methodology as well as to their operative development. For that purpose, it is considered to be very important to sponsor the promotion of modern sampling techniques in the countries, necessary for demographic research, to establish adequate designs through which reliable results may be obtained.

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The activities mentioned above imply a considerable increase in the utilization of electronic equipment for the processing of data, which in turn involves continuous training of personnel and frequent advisory services.

The diversity of demographic, historic and socio-political situations in Latin America, constitutes a real challenge to those who at the regional level are called to serve governments. This challenge will demand a strong effort to bring about a co-ordination of activities among international and regional organizations to ensure congruent work. The same thing should occur with respect to forging links between the regional and national entities.

Faced with the decision of governments to proceed from declaration of principles in population policy matters to putting them into practice, the regional organizations must create the necessary conditions for guaranteeing a positive response to requests for assistance and consultant service that it receives.

B. Institutional framework

The implementation of the Latin American Regional Population Programme, as approved by the Executive Secretary of ECLA, will be the responsibility of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). Some studies on topics related to interrelationships between the demographic variables and economic and social factors, and population policies and development policies will be carried out in co-ordination with CELADE and under the guidance of the directors of the Social Development and Economic Development Divisions of ECLA.

C. Provision for follow up

CELADE will make the necessary arrangements for following up the results of the operational and non-operational activities of the Latin American Regional Population Programme. The results of the research will be utilized at the training courses and by ECLA, CELADE and ILPES experts when carrying out advisory missions.

/D. Other

D. Other related activities

This project will be implemented as an integral part of the activities of the ECLA system in the fields of social and economic development, demography and population dynamics.

E. Future UNFPA assistance

Since the Latin American Regional Population Programme has been envisaged as a long-term activity it is anticipated that further assistance will be required in the biennium 1978-1979.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

A. Long-range objectives

The long-term objectives of the project are:

(a) To acquire systematic knowledge concerning population dynamics and the interrelationships between the demographic and development processes and the structural change in the societies;

(b) To develop methodologies for demographic research and the analytical tools necessary for the adequate incorporation of the demographic variables into the process of economic and social planning;

(c) To prepare conceptual frames for the design of population policies integrated into the general development policies;

(d) To improve the production of population statistics in both qualitative and quantitative terms and to promote the utilization of the most advanced techniques for the compilation and processing of data with a view to the next round of population censuses in the 1980s.

/B. Immediate

B. Immediate activities

(a) To develop a regional training programme in population studies including:

(i) Training of analysis of demographic data;

(ii) Training of high level professional in population studies;

(iii) Development of planners;

(iv) Training in applied methods, addressed at professionals and technical personnel working in programmes of direct action in population; and

(v) Training of governmental personnel and of specialized centres in charge of the collection and ellaboration of basic demographic data.

(b) To promote the teaching of demography in academic study centres of the countries of the region;

(c) To co-operate with the governments in the preparation and implementation of designs for their population policies, and of mechanisms of execution and evaluation of those policies;

(d) Promotion of demographic research, at the national level, so that countries may evaluate the effects of the measures on development which modify the dynamics of population;

(e) Assist the countries in:

(i) The design of samples for population census and population surveys;

(ii) Developing plans and sampling designs for measuring the basic demographic characteristics of the households, designing questionnaires to gather the information and elaborating methods of estimation;

(iii) The programming and tabulation of censuses, the processing of census data, the design of programmes of consistency and automatic correction of censuses, the definition of type and size of the computers required for the censuses, and the training of computer personnel;

(iv) Methods of collecting, processing and evaluating basic demographic data.

/III. WORK

III. WORK PLAN

A. Project activities

(a) Basic Population Data

The Second Latin American Meeting on Population (Mexico, 1975) stressed the importance of statistical information as one of the inputs required in the formulation of population policies and recommended to give greater continuity to the tasks of census preparation, execution and publication; to test new methods to carry out census operations, including the collection of new types of data and the promotion of other activities addressed at bettering the quality of the statistical information and its adaptation to planning needs, including the improvement of vital statistics and other continuous statistics, paying particular attention to the collection of information by means of sampling surveys.

Consequently, the Latin American Regional Population Programme will continue and increase its technical co-operation to the countries in the programming and organization of census operations and of experimental censuses in selected countries of the region, taking into account the forthcoming 1980 census.

Activities will also be carried out and services will be rendered around the organization, production, processing and storage of population census data, demographic surveys, surveys on related matters (i.e., household surveys), vital statistics and service statistics in family planning programmes.

The experiments in data collection will in the case of censuses refer to new approaches for the measurement of fertility and mortality and for the study of the educational and the economic characteristics of the population. Experimentation will also test new methods for the collection of continuous demographic statistics.

In general, the activities will embrace:

(i) Data Bank;

(ii) Computation Service;

(iii) Assistance in censuses, surveys and other sources of demographic data involving field work.

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The main purposes of the Data Bank are: on the one hand, to expand the national census data programmes so as to enrich the possibilities of analysis in studies of population dynamics and of interrelations between population and development; and, on the other hand and with the same purpose, to maintain a primary registry of demographic data (censuses, surveys, etc.) in order to enable their utilization in a flexible and expeditious manner, when they are required for the development of the programme of substantive base studies and for demands arising from the provision of technical assistance, as well as statistical documentation to be used in research programmes of seminars and courses and to meet requests of data users, such as ECLA, ILPES and other international and regional agencies and government organizations.

The computation service operates as a support unit to the Data Bank as well as to the substantive and technical co-operation activities. Technical co-operation will be provided to the national statistical offices in the design and analysis of systems and programmes for the processing of census and survey data, and in the training of personnel in computer language and related matters.

Collaboration with the World Fertility Survey is envisaged, through the preparation of tabulations in those countries of the region where surveys are being or will be undertaken. At the time of preparing this programme the countries that appear as more likely candidates for this type of assistance are: Dominican Republic, Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Ecuador. CELADE would be prepared to extend technical co-operation, as required, to other countries participating in the World Fertility Survey programme.

A regional course is expected to be carried out in 1977 for personnel working in statistical and census offices, planning offices and research centres, on basic subjects related to the electronic processing of statistical data (methods and uses of languages, use and exploitation of operational systems, teleprocessing, validation and systematic correction of data, techniques and means for the processing of census and surveys, etc.).

(b) Population

(b) Population Dynamics

The Second Latin American Meeting on Population, when considering the objectives and goals of population policies, recommended the countries to consider certain minimum objectives in terms of mortality, fertility, mother and child health, information on family planning, internal migration and spatial redistribution of population. Likewise, it recommended "that priority be given in this field to research studies aimed at establishing the interrelations between population and development in specific historical contexts...".

When considering population in the formulation of policies and in planning, data and base studies are required, its implementation in the countries, and an adequate technical assistance. From this point of view, activities in population dynamics will be carried out in three main categories:

(i) Evaluation and formal analysis of basic population data, including population estimates and projections;

(ii) Base studies on the interrelations between population and development, models to quantify these relationships, and the introduction of demographic variables in economic and social planning;

(iii) Technical assistance to the countries to implement the activities listed in (i) and (ii).

The permanent task of up-dating the basic demographic information of the countries of the region will be continued (mortality, fertility, migration and total population estimates, by sex and age group, by geographical segments and according to other important characteristics), together with the preparation of detailed population projections.

The studies on the interrelations between population and development will serve to clarify the nature of these relationships and quantify them and, to prepare the criteria and the analytical tools necessary for introducing the demographic variables in the design of development strategies and planning.

/In broad

In broad lines, the studies will tackle the following subjects, taking into account the priorities indicated in the World Population Plan of Action, and in the Report of the Second Latin American Meeting on Population held in Mexico:

- Urbanization, metropolization and demographic dispersion, including: studies of diagnosis and development planning at the regional level; studies of diagnosis and development planning of the metropolitan areas, and alternative measures for the decentralization of the metropolitan population or to avoid its excessive centralization in the future; studies of diagnosis and planning of scattered rural population.4/

- The factors which have an influence on the participation of women in labour force and on the foreseeable effects that changes in education have on fertility, in women's participation in labour and in their social roles.4/

- Relationships between family structures and economic structures of the rural population, its procreation, its mortality and the probable effects of changes in those variables upon fertility.4/

- Magnitude, causes, social cost and negative and positive effects of migration of professionals, technicians, and, in general, of qualified labour force within the context of analysis and planning of utilization of human resources.4/

- Integration of population policies to the development strategies and policies, including: analytical models, case studies on demographic change and development and the evaluation of the demographic effects of development plans.4/

- Geographical mobility of labour force, income distribution and employment policies.5/

4/ For detail of projects within these headings, see: Attachment I, Urbanization, Metropolization and Demographic Dispersion; Attachment II, Factors Influencing Women's Participation in Labour Force; Attachment III, Relationships between Family Structure and Socio-Economic Structure; Attachment IV, Emigration from Latin America of Qualified Manpower; and Attachment V, Demographic Simulation Models.

5/ See Attachment VI, Transfer of Peasant Labour Force to Cities.

/The activities

The activities of technical co-operation to the countries of the region will be conducted around two sectors related to this subject:

- Assistance in programmes of analysis of demographic data, exploitation of sources of information, and preparation of population estimates and projections with different aggregation levels.
- Assistance in base studies and models on population and development, oriented towards the needs of economic and social planning.

As a supplementary activity, two ad-hoc courses are being planned, addressed to specialized professional personnel from government organizations and from national research centres, on:

- Internal migration and planning (1976), and
- Methods of analysis of demographic data obtained through non-conventional procedures (1977).

(c) Population Policies

The activities in this area will develop within the frame of the principles and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and the Second Latin American Meeting on Population, following as well the express mandates of the General Assembly and the Economic Commission for Latin America, in co-ordination with the United Nations offices having a responsibility in the substantive aspects of this field, including:

(i) A thorough reflection on the main demographic situation and trends of the countries of the region, within their own economic-social contexts, which implies undertaking studies of diagnosis, a review of requisites for the adoption of policies, examination of the relationships between development strategies and given policies, and excercises in the evaluation of the probable demographic, economic, social and political implications of population policies;

(ii) Documentation and research to serve as inputs in the elaboration and implementation of population policies;

(iii) Permanent registry and information on measures and population policies in force in the countries of the region;

/(iv) Permanent

(iv) Permanent evaluation of how are the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action being implemented in the region;

(v) Direct assistance to the countries in:

- the establishment or strengthening of national technical organizations in charge of matters related to the formulation, execution and evaluation of population policies,
- studies of diagnosis,
- the formulation of population policies integrated to development strategies,
- the evaluation of the effects of their population policies.

(d) Family Planning

The work plan includes the following main activities:

(i) Development of methods and techniques of evaluation of family planning programmes. In particular, systems of continuous service statistics and methodology for its analysis, surveys of diagnosis and evaluation of the effects of programmes on the users and the population, and preparation of manuals and other teaching material on these matters;

(ii) Direct assistance to national family planning programmes and to programmes of mother and child health and family welfare including planning, in:

- the implementation and operation of technical units in national programmes to carry out diagnosis, continuous evaluation of the programme's administration, and evaluation of the effects of the programme upon users and the population
- implementation and operation of continuous service statistics and of surveys on the evaluation of the programme,
- training of the programme's personnel in the activities described above.

(iii) A regional course on service statistics in family planning programmes in 1976;

(iv) Periodical reports on family planning activities in the countries of the region.

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The Latin American Regional Population Programme of the ECLA system will continue efforts to co-ordinate its activities with the Pan American Health Organization, including the preparation of teaching material which will be put at the countries' disposal.

(e) Publication and Information

Books on specialized subjects 6/ are expected to be published in addition to the CELADE Demographic Bulletin (biannual) and the Latin American Review on Demography, "Notas de Población" which appears quarterly. An annual issue in English containing a selection of articles appeared in "Notas de Población" is also being planned.

In connexion with information oriented towards more specific objectives, the diffusion of the following material is envisaged:

(i) Periodical reports on family planning activities in the countries of the region;

(ii) Periodical reports on population measures and policies adopted by the governments of the region;

(iii) Information manuals on population subjects, addressed at high-school teachers and students.

(f) Training

The training activities during the period 1976-1977 will continue to be carried out through a repertory including five main modalities. They constitute an answer to well defined demands concerning formation and training in different areas for students and officials at diverse levels and from varied vocational and institutional origins.

Having in mind government needs as expressed at the Second Latin American Meeting on Population, the following concrete activities are planned:

(i) Programme for the training of personnel in methods of analysis of demographic data including:

- Basic Course on Demography 7/ which will continue to be given annually in CELADE San José, Costa Rica, with the

6/ See Attachment VII.

7/ See Attachment VIII.

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participation of twenty to twenty-five students with United Nations fellowships.

- National and sub-regional Intensive Courses on Demography 8/ of twelve to sixteen weeks duration each and with an annual frequency of two to three courses in the same number of countries.9/ About twenty to twenty-five students will participate in each course.
- Research fellows. This programme will continue with at least two research fellows during 1976 and two during 1977 in order to train in Santiago and San José professional personnel from government organizations and university centres.

(ii) Programme of Higher Training in Demography which includes:

- Advanced Courses in Demography 10/ of twelve months duration to be held in San José with the probable participation of ten students holding United Nations fellowships.
- Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography 11/ being developed in collaboration with the Programme of Latin American Economic Studies for Graduates (ESCOLATINA) of the University of Chile. The programme includes thirteen semesters (six on demography and one seminar on population).
- Subject to availability of funds, a Master's Degree Programme of Sociology of Population will be developed in collaboration with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) as an outcome of the ELAS/CELADE Exchange Programme (PROELCE).

8/ See Attachment IX.

9/ Sub-regions and countries included in the plans for 1976-1977 are the English speaking Caribbean, Panama, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Guatemala.

10/ See Attachment X.

11/ See Attachment XI.

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- First steps have been taken with a university of Costa Rica for the establishment of a master's programme in demography for graduates in social sciences, economics, mathematics, etc. As a component of this major field of studies, the courses (Basic and Advanced) to be integrated to the regular training programme would receive the official recognition of the University offering such specialization. Should any solution be adopted, the role to be played by national institutions (universities) will be essential and though CELADE is highly interested in strengthening this line of work, there are some difficulties - institutional instability, lack of human resources, lack of financial support, etc. - affecting most of the universities interested in such a programme.

(iii) Programme of courses oriented to the advanced training of high and medium level planners in matters connected with the mutual interaction of demographic, economic and social development phenomena. If supplementary resources become available, this type of course could be established early in 1977 with an initial duration of three to four months. Short-term seminars addressed at high level officials and technicians are also being considered. This programme would be co-ordinated with the training programme of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

(iv) Some of the conclusions arising from the Mexico Conference in respect to the training of high level government personnel directly or indirectly related to the design, implementation and evaluation of population policies within the context of its corresponding development strategies will be met through courses specially designed for this purpose. Following this line and upon the request of the Mexican Government, an "Introductory Course to the Design of Population Policies" 12/

12/ See Attachment XII.

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will be offered. The experience gained through this first course will be useful for the organization of future activities of similar nature.

(v) The training programme also comprises activities which, because of their specific nature in relation to certain subject matters, are part of the substantive activities of sectors other than that specifically responsible for the regular training programme and which have been listed in other sections of this programme. These include for 1976 and 1977 courses dealing with internal migration and planning, service statistics, recent methods of demographic analysis, etc.

(g) Technical co-operation in population related statistics

These activities will include:

(i) Advise on problems of design and application of sampling to population censuses, to national demographic surveys and to continuous demograpnic statistics;

(ii) Advise on the design of questionnaires for the gathering of information on households and on designs for measuring the basic population characteristics of households;

(iii) Advise on specific problems on data processing and computer procedures related to population census, including the design of tabulation forms, the preparation of computer programmes and the training of local personnel;

(iv) Advise on problems of design, organization and improvement of vital statistics registration methods.

B. Description of UNFPA inputs

1. Assignment of international staff

See attached project budget and Appendix E to Annex I.

2. Provision of subcontractual services

Not applicable.

3. Training provisions

See section III. Work Plan.

/4. Equipment

4. Equipment

See Appendix A to Annex I.

5. Assignment of local staff

See Appendix B to Annex I.

6. Rental of premises

See Appendix C to Annex I.

7. Miscellaneous

See Appendix D to Annex I.

C. Description of ECLA inputs

1. Assignment of staff

At the beginning of the biennium, ECLA will assign to the Programme one full-time staff member. The increase in the number of staff assigned by ECLA depends on the approval by the General Assembly of additional staff in the field of population.

2. ECLA will provide the following services to the Programme: recruitment and appointment of personnel assigned to the project, administrative servicing of the project personnel, and recording of accounts.

Annex 1

BUDGET FOR LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMME

Components		1976 budget		1977 budget	
		m/m	US$	m/m	US$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL				
11	Experts				
	(Former RLA/71/P08)				
11-01	Administrative Officer (Unencumbered)	-	-	-	-
11-02	Junior Demographer (Pujol)	12	20 920	12	21 340
11-03	Junior Demographer (Vidal)	-	-	12	36 000
11-04	Special Assistant to the Director (Kracht)	12	21 195	12	21 620
11-05	Computer Analyst Programmer (Canales)	12	22 815	12	23 270
11-06	Junior Demographer (García A.)	12	26 190	12	26 715
11-07	Demographer (Hartford)	12	36 000	12	36 000
11-08	Demographer (Chackiel)	12	25 140	12	25 645
11-09	Junior Demographer (Campanario)	12	27 410	12	27 960
11-10	Administrative Officer (Muschkin)	12	31 405	12	32 035
11-11	Computer Expert (Ortúzar)	12	24 600	12	25 090
11-12	Sociologist (González)	12	24 670	12	25 165
11-13	Economist (Petch)	-	-	12	36 000
11-20	Adviser to the Director (Somoza)	12	36 485	12	37 215
11-23	Assistant Director (Maccio)	12	33 430	12	34 100
11-24	Senior Demographer (Conning)	12	36 335	12	37 060
11-25	Demographer Statistician (Bocaz)	12	32 535	12	33 185
11-26	Public Health Physician (García M.L.)	12	37 925	12	38 685
11-27	Demographer (Mellon)	12	30 415	12	31 025
11-28	Demographer (Arretx)	12	24 875	12	25 370
11-29	Demographer (Nieto)	12	30 875	12	31 490
11-30	Demographer (Morales)	12	28 665	12	29 240
11-31	Demographer (Camisa)	12	26 950	12	27 490
11-32	Demographer (Ortega)	12	29 440	12	30 030
11-33	Demographer (Arevalo)	12	28 415	12	28 985
11-34	Demographer (Alens)	12	23 860	12	24 335
11-35	Physician Demographer (Taucher)	12	28 715	12	29 290
11-36	Demographer (Rincón)	12	31 045	12	31 665
11-38	Chief Publications and Editorial Services (Soria)	12	25 740	12	26 255
11-39	Librarian and Documentation Expert (Unencumbered)	-	-	12	36 000
11-40	Demographer (De Jong)	12	26 210	12	26 735
11-41	Demographer (Unencumbered)	-	-	-	-
11-42	Consultants	6	12 000	16	32 000
	(Former INT/73/P32)				
11-08	Sociologist (Borsotti)	12	27 000	12	28 000
11-09	Human Geographer (Herrera)	12	28 000	12	29 000
11-10	Consultants	6	12 000	6	12 000
11-11	Social Scientist (Deyhant)	12	27 000	12	28 000
	(Former RLA/71/P05)				
11-03	Computer Methods (Yudelewiez)	12	28 000	12	28 500
11-04	Sampling for Demographic Statistics (Cavallini)	12	38 000	12	38 500
11-05	Vital Statistical (Espino)	12	36 000	12	36 000
11-06	Households Surveys (Torres)	12	30 000	12	30 500
11-99	Subtotal	420	1 010 260	466	1 157 495

Annex 1 (concluded)

Component		1976 budget m/m	1976 budget US$	1977 budget m/m	1977 budget US$
	(Former RLA/71/P08)				
13	Administrative Support Personnel		400 000		400 000
	(Former INT/73/P32)				
13	Administrative Support		4 000		4 000
	(Former RLA/71/P05)				
13	Administrative Support		4 000		4 000
19	Component Total	420	1 418 260	466	1 565 495
30	Training				
31	Fellowships				
31-01	Research Fellows in CELADE	3	1 500	3	1 500
31-02	Research Fellows in CELADE	3	1 500	3	1 500
31-03	Post-graduate Fellows	6	2 250	12	4 500
31-04	Post-graduate Fellows	6	2 250	12	4 500
31-05	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-06	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-07	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-08	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-09	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-10	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-11	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-12	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-13	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-14	Post-graduate Fellows	12	4 500	12	4 500
31-99	Subtotal	138	52 500	150	57 000
32	Group Training				
32-01	Seminars	-	30 000	-	30 000
32-99	Subtotal		30 000		30 000
39	Component Total	138	82 500	150	87 000
40	Equipment				
41	Expendable Equipment				
41-98	Other	-	38 000	-	38 000
41-99	Subtotal		38 000		38 000
42	Non-expendable Equipment				
42-01	Data Processing Equipment	-	-	-	30 000
42-05	Office Equipment	-	23 000	-	23 000
42-51	Data Processing Rental	-	80 000	-	80 000
42-98	Non-expendable equipment-Other	-	25 500	-	-
42-99	Subtotal	-	128 500	-	133 000
43	Premises				
43-51	Rental of Premises	-	40 000	-	40 000
43-99	Subtotal	-	40 000	-	40 000
49	Component Total		206 500		211 000
50	Miscellaneous				
51	Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		10 000		10 000
53	Sundry		42 000		50 000
59	Component Total		52 000		60 000
99	GRAND TOTAL	558	1 759 260	616	1 923 495

/APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A TO ANNEX I

EQUIPMENT

		Estimated Cost (Expressed in US Dollars)	
		1976	1977
(a)	Expendable equipment		
	- Supplies and paper	38 000	38 000
(b)	Non-expendable equipment		
	- Data processing equipment	-	30 000
	- Office equipment	10 000	5 000
	- Telephone exchange	10 000	18 000
	- Electronic calculators (10)	3 000	-
	- Printing equipment	25 500	-
	- Data processing rental	80 000	80 000
	Total	128 500	133 000

/APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B TO ANNEX I

ASSIGNMENT OF LOCAL STAFF

		Man months per year
(a)	Research assistants	156
(b)	Computer services	108
(c)	Secretaries	216
(d)	Library	96
(e)	Editorial services	252
(f)	Administration and general services	600
(g)	Contribution to ECLA General Services	72
	Total	1 500

/APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C TO ANNEX I

RENTAL OF PREMISES

		m^2
(a)	CELADE Santiago:	
	José M. Infante Nº 9	1 100
	Huelén Nº 34	750
	Eliodoro Yañez Nº 890	350
	Monseñor Muller Nº 54	100
	Rafael Cañas Nº 204	45
	Warrants Chile	15
	Sub-total	2 360
(b)	CELADE San José	
	University of Costa Rica	1 500
	Total	3 860

/APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D TO ANNEX I

MISCELLANEOUS

		Estimated Cost (Expressed in UD Dollars)	
		1976	1977
(a)	Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	10 000	10 000
(b)	Sundry		
	- Telephone	4 380	5 380
	- Electricity	1 510	2 010
	- Heating	2 890	3 890
	- Postage	5 720	7 220
	- Cables and communications	3 070	4 070
	- Gasoline	3 110	4 110
	- Xerox services	3 320	4 320
	- Publications (Supplies)	18 000	19 000
	Total	42 000	50 000

/APPENDIX E

Appendix E to Annex I/Rev.1

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-MONTHS OF CELADE'S PROFESSIONAL STAFF, 1976

Post number	Total work plan		1.0 Collection of basic population data		2.0 Population dynamics		3.0 Population policy		4.0 Family planning		5.0 Communication and education		7.0 Training a)	
	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$
Former RLA/71/P08														
11-01														
02	12	20 920			7	12 205							5	8 715
03														
05	12	22 815	12	22 815										
06	12	26 190			8	17 460							4	8 730
07	12	36 000							10	30 000			2	6 000
08	12	25 140			5	10 475							7	14 665
09	12	27 410			4	9 135							8	18 275
11	12	24 600	12	24 600										
12	12	24 670					11	22 615					1	2 055
13														
20	12	36 485	4	12 160	6	18 245							2	6 080
23	12	33 430	2	5 570	1	2 785							9	25 075
24	12	36 335	9	27 250	2	6 055							1	3 030
25	12	32 535	5	13 555					3	8 135			4	10 845
26	12	37 925							12	37 925				
27	12	30 415											12	30 415
28	12	24 875	1	2 075	10	20 730							1	2 070
29	12	30 875	10	25 730									2	5 145
30	12	28 665									12	28 665		
31	12	26 950	4	8 985	3	6 735							5	11 230
32	12	29 440	3	7 360	3	7 360							6	14 720
33	12	28 415	1	2 370	9	21 310							2	4 735
34	12	23 860	8	15 905									4	7 955
35	12	28 715							12	28 715				
36	12	31 045			2	5 175							10	25 870
38	12	25 740									12	25 740		
39														
40	12	26 210							12	26 210				
42	6	12 000			2	4 000							4	8 000
Former INT/73/P32														
11-08	12	27 000			12	27 000								
09	12	28 000			12	28 000								
10	6	12 000			6	12 000								
11	12	27 000			12	27 000								
Former RLA/71/P05														
11-03	12	28 000	12	28 000										
04	12	38 000	12	38 000										
05	12	36 000	12	36 000										
06	12	30 000	12	30 000										
Total	396	957 660	119	300 375	104	235 670	11	22 615	49	130 985	24	54 405	89	213 610

Appendix F to Annex I

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-MONTHS OF CELADE'S PROFESSIONAL STAFF, 1977

Post number	Total work plan		1.0 Collection of basic population data		2.0 Population dynamics		3.0 Population policy		4.0 Family planning		5.0 Communication and education		7.0 Training a)	
	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$
Former RLA/71/P08														
11-01														
02	12	21 340			7	12 445							5	8 895
03	12	36 000			12	36 000								
05	12	23 270	12	23 270										
06	12	26 715			8	17 810							4	8 905
07	12	36 000							10	30 000			2	6 000
08	12	25 645			5	10 685							7	14 960
09	12	27 960			4	9 320							8	18 640
11	12	25 090	12	25 090										
12	12	25 165					11	23 070					1	2 095
13	12	36 000			12	36 000								
20	12	37 215	4	12 405	6	18 605							2	6 205
23	12	34 100	2	5 680	1	2 840							9	25 580
24	12	37 060	9	27 795	2	6 180							1	3 085
25	12	33 185	5	13 825					3	8 295			4	11 065
26	12	38 685							12	38 685				
27	12	31 025											12	31 025
28	12	25 370	1	2 110	10	21 150							1	2 110
29	12	31 490	10	26 240									2	5 250
30	12	29 240									12	29 240		
31	12	27 490	4	9 165	3	6 875							5	11 450
32	12	30 030	3	7 505	3	7 510							6	15 015
33	12	28 985	1	2 415	9	21 735							2	4 835
34	12	24 335	8	16 225									4	8 110
35	12	29 290							12	29 290				
36	12	31 665			2	5 275							10	26 390
38	12	26 255									12	26 255		
39	12	36 000									12	36 000		
40	12	26 735							12	26 735				
42	16	32 000			12	24 000							4	8 000
Former INT/73/P32														
11-08	12	28 000			12	28 000								
09	12	29 000			12	29 000								
10	6	12 000			6	12 000								
11	12	28 000			12	28 000								
Former RLA/71/P05														
11-03	12	28 500	12	28 500										
04	12	38 500	12	38 500										
05	12	36 000	12	36 000										
06	12	30 500	12	30 500										
Total	442	1 103 840	119	305 225	138	333 430	11	23 070	49	133 005	36	91 495	89	217 615

Annex II

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMME, 1976

Component	Grand Total		Category A								Category B		Category C					
			Total		Infrastructure		Regional programme		PISPAL				Total		Integrated programme of fertility and social change		Seminars on spatial distribution of population policies	
	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$
A. Executive Direction and Management	48	142 850	48	142 850	48	142 850												
B. Work Plan	570	1 671 679	468	1 199 930			396	1 040 160	72	159 770	52	216 060	50	255 689	44	136 650	6	119 039
1.0 Collection of basic population data a/	126	322 125	119	300 375			119	300 375					7	21 750	7	21 750		
2.0 Population dynamics b/	135	322 035	104	235 670			104	235 670			12	28 315	19	58 050	19	58 050		
3.0 Population policy	85	186 385	83	182 385			11	22 615	72	159 770	2	4 000						
4.0 Family planning	79	213 735	49	130 985			49	130 985			12	36 000	18	46 750	18	46 750		
5.0 Communication and education	48	111 350	24	54 405			24	54 405			24	56 945						
6.0 Programme development and substantive support for technical co-operation																		
7.0 Training c/																		
a) Training Staff	97	238 810	89	213 616			89	213 610			2	4 000	6	21 200			6	21 200
b) Fellowships and Seminars		277 239	-	82 500			-	82 500			-	86 800	-	107 939	-	10 100	-	97 839
8.0 Special meetings and conferences																		
9.0 Other activities																		
C. Programme Support d/	36	1 053 220	24	767 100	-	15 000	24	719 100	-	33 000	12	177 600	-	108 520	-	76 030	-	32 490
Total	654	2 867 749	540	2 109 880	48	157 850	420	1 759 260	72	192 770	64	393 660	50	364 209	44	212 680	6	151 529

a/ Incumbent of post 11-22 included in toto within the infraestructure actually would devote 1 man-month to activities within this category. This explains the difference of 1 man-month as compared with the project submitted on 6 may 1975.

b/ Incumbent of post 11-21 included in toto within the infraestructure actually would devote 5 man-months to activities within this category. Two (2) man-months of consultants originally included in C. Programme Support have been included here. These two changes explain the difference of 3 man-months as compared with the project submitted on 6 May 1975.

c/ Incumbent of post 11-21 and 11-22 included in toto within the infraestructure actually would devote respectively 3 and 1 man-months to activities within this category. Incumbent of post 11-23 would only devote 7 man-months to this category and 2 to infraestructure. Due to the imposibility of including him partially one project, 9 man-months are shown here. Furthermore 4 man-months of consultants previously included in C. Programme Support have been included in this category. These changes explain the difference of 2 man-months as compared with the project submitted on 6 May 1975.

d/ It includes 24 man-months of incumbents of post 11-04 and 11-10 which actually belong to infraestructure (they were previously included in Category A. Executive Direction and Management). Since according to instructions the project on infraestructure should be limited to those posts included in the financial implications of Resolution 345 (A.C.68) they have been added here.

APPENDIX A TO ANNEX II

BREAKDOWN OF PROGRAMME SUPPORT COMPONENT, 1976

Components	A		B		B.1		B.2		B.3		B.4		B.5		B.6		B.7a		B.8		B.9		C		Total	
	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$
Category A																										
Infrastructure	36	15 000																							36	15 000
Administrative Support Personnel	36	15 000																							36	15 000
Secretaries	36	15 000																							36	15 000
Regional Programme			468	155 000	178	60 100	154	47 100	24	7 500	57	22 100	12	4 000			43	14 200					1 056	564 100	1 524	719 100
10 Project Personnel																										
11 Experts																							24	52 600	24	52 600
11-04 Special Assistant to the Director (Krecht)																							12	21 195	12	21 195
11-10 Administrative Office (Muschkin)																							12	31 405	12	31 405
13 Administrative Support Personnel			468	155 000	178	60 100	154	47 100	24	7 500	57	22 100	12	4 000			43	14 200					1 032	253 000	1 500	408 000
Research Assistant			156	62 500	22	9 100	82	29 100	12	4 500	33	15 600	-	-	-		7	4 200							156	62 500
Computer Services			108	42 500	108	42 500																			18	42 500
Secretaries			204	50 000	48	8 500	72	18 000	12	3 000	24	6 500	12	4 000	-	-	36	10 000					12	3 000	216	53 000
Other																							1 020	250 000	1 020	250 000
40 Equipment																								206 500		206 500
50 Miscellaneous																								52 000		52 000
PISPAL			72	23 000					72	23 000													24	10 000	96	33 000
13 Administrative Support Personnel			72	23 000					72	23 000													24	10 000	96	33 000
Research Assistant			36	14 000					36	14 000															36	14 000
Secretaries			36	9 000					36	9 000															36	9 000
Other																							24	10 000	24	10 000
Category B																							12	177 600	12	177 600
10 Project Personnel																										
11 Experts																							12	20 600	12	20 600
11-01 Adminstrative Office																							12	20 600	12	20 600
40 Equipment																								81 000		81 000
50 Miscellaneous																								76 000		76 000
Category C																										
Integrated Programme of Fertility and Social Change			60	25 900	60	25 900																		50 130	60	76 030
Administrative Support																										
Personnel			60	25 900	60	25 900																			60	25 900
Computer Services			36	19 400	36	19 400																			36	19 400
Secretaries			24	6 500	24	6 500																			24	6 500
Miscellaneous																								50 130		50 130
Seminars and Spatial Distribution of Population Policies			12	3 000													12	3 000						29 490	12	32 490
Administrative Support Personnel			12	3 000													12	3 000							12	3 000
Secretaries			12	3 000													12	3 000							12	3 000
Miscellaneous																								29 490		29 490
GRAND TOTAL	36	15 000	612	206 900	238	86 000	154	47 100	96	30 500	57	22 100	12	4 000			55	17 200					1 092	831 320	1 740	1 053 220

Annex III

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMME, 1977

Component	Grand Total		Category A								Category B		Category C					
			Total		Infrastructure		Regional programme		PISPAL				Total		Integrated programme of fertility and social change		Seminars spatial distribution of population policies	
	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$
A. Executive Direction and Management	48	145 705	48	145 705	48	145 705												
B. Work Plan	585	1 691 485	514	1 353 805			442	1 190 840	72	162 965	16	151 800	55	185 880	55	164 280	-	21 600
1.0 Collection of basic population data a/	125	322 605	119	305 225			119	305 225					6	17 380	6	17 380		
2.0 Population dynamics b/	163	411 555	138	333 430			138	333 430					25	78 125	25	78 125		
3.0 Population policy	85	190 035	83	186 035			11	23 070	72	162 965	2	4 000						
4.0 Family planning	85	237 780	49	133 005			49	133 005			12	36 000	24	68 775	24	68 775		
5.0 Communication and education	36	91 495	36	91 495			36	91 495										
6.0 Programme development and substantive support for technical cooperation																		
7.0 Training c/																		
a) Training Staff	91	221 615	89	217 615			89	217 615			2	4 000						
b) Fellowships and Seminars		216 400		87 000			-	87 000			-	107 800	-	21 600			-	21 600
8.0 Special meetings and conferences																		
9.0 Other activities																		
C. Programme Support d/	36	1 207 741	24	780 655	-	15 000	24	732 655	-	33 000	12	192 000	-	235 086	-	216 900	-	18 186
Total	669	3 044 931	586	2 280 165	48	160 705	466	1 923 495	72	195 965	28	343 800	55	420 966	55	381 180	-	39 786

a/ Eight (8) man-months of incumbent of post 11-06 have been removed from this category since they were included by error on the project submitted on 6 May 1975. Furthermore, 2 man-months each of incumbents of posts 11-24 and 11-34 have been reallocated to other categories. At the same time, 1 man-month each of incumbents of post 11-28, 11-31 and 11-33 have been included here. This explains the difference of 9 man-months as compared with the project submitted on 5 May 1975.

b/ Incumbent of post 11-21 included in toto within the infraestructure actually would devote 6 man-months to activities within this category. Furthermore, 1 man-month each of incumbent of posts 11-02, 11-28, 11-31 and 11-33 have been reallocated to other categories. At the same time, 8 man-months of incumbent of post 11-06, 1 man-month of incumbent of post 11-23, 2 man-months of incumbent of post 11-24 and 12 man-months of consultants originally included in C. Programme Support, have been included here. These changes explains the difference of 14 man-months as compared with the project submitted on 6 May 1975.

c/ Three (3) man-months of incumbent of post 11-21 and 1 man-month of post incumbent of 11-23 have been reallocated to other categories. One (1) man-month of incumbent of post 11-02, 2 man-months of incumbent of post 11-34 and 4 man-months of consultants originally included in C. Programme Support, have been included here. This explains the difference of 3 man-months as compared with the project submitted on 6 May 1975.

d/ It includes 24 man-months of incumbents of posts 11-04 and 11-10 which actually belong to infraestructure (they were previously included in Category A. Executive Direction and Management). Since according to instructions the project on infraestructure should be limited to those posts included in the financial implications of Resolution 345 (A.C.68) they have been added here.

/ATTACHMENT I

Appendix A to Annex III

BREAKDOWN OF PROGRAMME SUPPORT COMPONENT, 1977

Components	A		B		B.1		B.2		B.3		B.4		B.5		B.6		B.7a		B.8		B.9		C		Total	
	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$	m/m	US$
Category A																										
Infrastructure	36	15 000																							36	15 000
Administrative support personnel	36	15 000																							36	15 000
Secretaries	36	15 000																							36	15 000
Regional Programme			468	155 000	178	60 100	154	47 100	24	7 500	57	22 100	12	4 000			43	14 700					1 056	577 655	1 524	732 655
10 Project personnel																										
11 Experts																							24	53 655	24	53 655
11-04 Special assistant to the Director (Krecht)																							12	21 620	12	21 620
11-10 Administrative office (Muschkin)																							12	32 035	12	32 035
13 Administrative support personnel			468	155 000	178	60 100	154	47 100	24	7 500	57	22 100	12	4 000			43	14 200					1 032	253 000	1 500	408 000
Research assistant			156	62 500	22	9 100	82	29 100	12	4 500	33	15 600					7	4 200							156	62 500
Computer services			108	42 500	108	42 500																			108	42 500
Secretaries			204	50 000	48	8 500	72	18 000	12	3 000	24	6 500	12	4 000			36	10 000					12	3 000	216	53 000
Other																							1 020	250 000	1 020	250 000
40 Equipment																								211 000		211 000
50 Miscellaneous																								60 000		60 000
PISPAL			72	23 000					72	23 000													24	10 000	96	33 000
13 Administrative support personnel			72	23 000					72	23 000													24	10 000	96	33 000
Research assistant			36	14 000					36	14 000															36	14 000
Secretaries			36	9 000					36	9 000															36	9 000
Other																							24	10 000	24	10 000
Category B																							12	192 000	12	192 000
10 Project personnel																										
11 Experts																							12	21 000	12	21 000
11-01 Administrative offices																							12	21 000	12	21 000
40 Equipment																								91 000		91 000
50 Miscellaneous																								80 000		80 000
Category C																										
Integrated programme of fertility and social change			54	25 900	54	25 900																		191 000	54	216 900
Administrative support personnel			54	25 900	54	25 900																		191 000	54	216 900
Computer services			36	20 500	36	20 500																			36	20 500
Secretaries			18	5 400	18	5 400																			18	5 400
Miscellaneous																								191 000		191 000
Seminars and spatial distribution of population policies			12	3 000													12	3 000							12	18 186
Administrative support personnel			12	3 000													12	3 000							12	3 000
Secretaries			12	3 000													12	3 000							12	3 000
Miscellaneous																								15 186		15 186
GRAND TOTAL	36	15 000	606	206 900	232	86 000	154	47 100	96	30 500	57	2 100	12	4 000			55	17 200					1 092	985 841	1 734	1 207 741

ATTACHMENT I

I. URBANIZATION, METROPOLIZATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC DISPERSION

As of April 1975, the following specific projects have been included in the 1976-1977 programme within this general heading:

A. Determinants and Consequences of metropolization

This project aims at studying the main structural and demographic aspects related to the process of rapid growth of a few selected metropolitan areas, its characteristic migration and settlement patterns, and the urban problems of employment, housing, and social and welfare services (health, education, etc.) which are implicit in this process. On the basis of a diagnosis that takes into account the already mentioned aspects and of the prospects of development of the region and of the metropolitan area formulate prognosis for medium and long term growth and their socio-economic implications. Eventually, it is intended to set forth policy measures, which could be implemented to act upon undesirable trends of the process.

The first case to be covered by this study will be the Metropolitan Area of Monterrey and its zone of influence, to be initiated in the last quarter of 1975. A second study is planned to be undertaken on a metropolitan area of Mexico of second order of magnitude (i.e., Guadalajara).

Due to the fact that this type of work is to be done in co-ordination with a national counterpart team, because of the great amount of local background information data, studies, plans, etc., needed, the selection of additional metropolitan areas will be conditioned, among other factors, by the requests by governments and by their willingness to allocate the necessary funds for the study. Nevertheless, as a general criterion, this kind of work will be developed in those countries and regions in which ECLA and ILPES have undertaken or are carrying out studies of regional development, in order to take advantage of and complement that work.

PISPAL Central Unit will contribute to this project with inputs from that part of its programme dealing with urbanization, industrialization and population.

B. Analysis of the structural factors determining the spatial distribution of the population

This project seeks to evaluate the effects of programmes and of regional development measures and, in general, of specific projects capable of having relatively localized effects (i.e., irrigiation systems, industrial complexes, etc.), on the redistribution of population, settlement patterns and levels of living of the population.

The research was initiated by undertaking a study of the distribution of the Latin American population in 1970 and comparing it with that existing in 1950. For this, the density of the total population was calculated for each of the countries at the level of the first administrative division and a map was prepared showing the changes in those densities. The project was continued with the calculation of the rural densities at the same levels mentioned before and a list, of all cities of 20,000 inhabitants and over for each country is being prepared. Two maps will be made with this information: one of rural densities and the other of cities. This intends to avoid the distorsion which is introduced by the population of the cities in the total densities. The data collected and the resulting maps are the starting point to observe the changes that have occurred in order to establish afterwards their causes.

At the same time, the way in which population distribution is affected by the undertaking of regional development programmes or important local programmes in some Latin American countries is being analysed. It is intended to detect the effects of programmes of different nature, such as irrigation programmes, development of heavy or manufacturing industry. At present work is being done in relation to the effects produced by large irrigation projects in Mexico starting in the 1940-1950 decade on the population living in the areas affected by them in the states of Jalisco and Michoacan. Besides, it is sought to observe in the same country, the effect produced on population

movements by the "Programa de Desarrollo Fronterizo" which basically consists of granting special facilities for the establishment of manufacturing industries in towns bordering the United States, project which has been connected with irrigation programmes in the same areas. Finally, a study will be conducted in the same country, on the effect of development programmes for the heavy industry in specific areas, mainly those connected to oil industry and siderurgy.

The research tries to analyse in a similar way to that of Mexico the situation in other countries. Venezuela, Brazil and Peru are being considered.

This activity will be co-ordinated with the ILPES team working in regional development.

The project has been started within the work programme of ECLA's Population Unit and will eventually become integrated into the Latin American Regional Population Programme.

ATTACHMENT II

FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION
IN LABOUR FORCE

The aim of this project is to carry out in depth studies on the main factors explaining the level and characteristics of women's participation in the labour force in the countries of the region.

From the point of view of labour supply, the main independent variables to be introduced in the analysis are: education, family income, number of young children, relationship to the head of the household and occupation of the husband. From the point of view of labour demand, the analysis will include variables measuring structural aspects conditioning the insertion of female manpower in the labour market and which are mainly related to the modernization of the economy, the development of jobs traditionally performed by women, and the role of women in society.

The selection of the population to be studied will depend on the availability of recent census and survey data. From this point of view countries which are considered for inclusion are: Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela. Regarding the methodology, multiple classifications analysis will be used.

The final scope of this project will depend on the eventual participation of consultants and of national institutions confirming their interest in studies of this nature.

Findings in connexion with work undertaken within project RLA 73/P11 will be incorporated into this study.

/ATTACHMENT III

ATTACHMENT III

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FAMILY STRUCTURE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

The family appears as the main link relating the structure and change at a macro level with the reproductive behaviour, due partly to the fact that the adult members of the family participate, in different degrees depending on the context and the individual circumstances, both in the family and in the productive system of the society at large. The field studies carried out through time might be the most adequate research approach to elucidate the specific mechanisms affecting the family through which the social change affects the reproductive behaviour. The studies should be undertaken in carefully selected environments where a specific and identifiable government action had taken place or, even better, would be underway. In the latter case, studies could be planned based on designs of an almost experimental nature. The most interesting social change includes, for instance, agrarian reform, the introduction of new technology on a massive scale (the "green revolution"), the introduction of new industries in a community, the provision of welfare services, improvements in the standards of living or sanitary conditions, etc.

In order to carry out carefully designed fields studies, efforts will be made to identify a few places where social change is taking place which might be affecting fertility. These places will be carefully selected taking into account the importance of the study for the countries involved, and for the advancement of knowledge for policy purposes on the relevant relationships between social change and fertility. In the execution of the necessary field studies, the programme will collaborate with national institutions interested in the problem. Whenever possible, the projects will be combined with studies dealing with mortality and migration undertaken by other CELADE teams in the same places, since especially in rural areas, these variables are expected to be related to the reproductive behaviour.

An important practical problem in conducting longitudinal studies in this field is the one related to the relatively long period needed to detect fertility changes. In populations with high fertility in Latin America, the problem can be partially solved by concentrating, in first place, on the pre-conditions and the intermediate fertility variables, stressing nuptiality and the deliberate control variables, rather than on fertility proper, since the latter, being the result of all intermediate variables, may change more slowly.

The first project under this heading is being planned to be conducted in Peru.

/ATTACHMENT IV

ATTACHMENT IV

EMIGRATION FROM LATIN AMERICA OF QUALIFIED MANPOWER

Inclusion of this topic in the Latin American Regional Population Programme derives from the recommendation adopted at the meeting on Science, Technology and Development in Latin America (Mexico, December 1974), requesting the Executive Secretary of ECLA to prepare a study on the subject for submission to the Seventeenth Session of the Commission (1977).

Considering that this is a new field of study among the activities of ECLA and CELADE, the scope of the work to be developed will depend on the timely availability of additional resources which due to the well known funding restrictions have not been included in the present request for financial assistance from UNFPA. In this connexion, the Executive Secretary of ECLA submitted in the second quarter of 1975 to the consideration of CIDA (Canada) a project of activities in this field. If the support from CIDA materializes, the implementation of a broader project will be executed with the collaboration of the ECLA Social Development Division.

If the preceding or other initiatives with similar purposes do not materialize, the work to be carried out would be relatively limited, addressed mainly at gathering and elaborating documentary and statistical information. On this basis, a document will be prepared with a first approximation on the subject which will take into consideration the following aspects:

- Definition and quantification of the exodus of qualified manpower, both at the total country level as well as disaggregated by occupation, field of specialization, destination, etc.
- Economic and social implications of the exodus in relation to the objectives and targets of development of the countries of the region.

- Relations between the exodus, the policies for the training of human resources and the structural conditions existing in the countries, and
- Review of the policy measures enacted in the Latin American countries to reduce, avoid or reverse the process.

CELADE has been compiling data on Latin Americans enumerated in countries of inmigration including those of the same region. Depending on the final availability of the data, it would be possible to prepare brief studies on the international movements within the region; or outside it, towards some countries which are considered as important recipients of Latin American emigration. With the support of this information, attempts will be made to estimate the level of illegal migration.

/ATTACHMENT V

ATTACHMENT V

DEMOGRAPHIC SIMULATION MODELS

This project aims in first instance at elaborating a powerful analytical instrument useful for simulating the evolution of the size and the morphology of theoretical and real populations arising from assumed changes in the demographic dynamics.

The results of the exercises of applying the model to simulate alternative typical situations of developing countries constitute an important tool for planners, and in general, for persons with responsibilities in decision taking on policy measures addressed at influencing population.

In the second instance, in a first approximation to more realistic conditions, the simulation model will be further developed, substituting the hypothetical values of the main variables (fertility, mortality, migration, schooling, labour force participation, etc.) with functions representing the behaviour of these variables which take into consideration economic, social and political magnitudes (income, education, type of residence, occupational characteristics, governmental programmes addressed at direct actions, etc.).

The third stage will involve the effort of incorporating the demographic model, with an acceptable degree of endogeneity, into the general model of economic development.

This project will be co-ordinated with the efforts being undertaken by ECLA and ILPES in the development and application of models.

/ATTACHMENT VI

ATTACHMENT VI

TRANSFER OF PEASANT LABOUR FORCE TO CITIES

The main objective of this project is to make explicit in selected countries of the region the most significant relationships between population growth, agrarian structure and development, and the rural exodus. Because of the size of their rural populations, the volume of their rural urban migration in the last decades, and taking into consideration that they show significant differences in their agrarian structures and in the potentialities of their agricultural land, the project will deal initially with Brazil and Mexico.

The project aims, inter alia, at the elucidation of the meaning of the migration of rural manpower in terms of the growth of the agricultural product and of the productivity per labourer; it is important to establish if these increases, when they occur, are due to different technological factors, (i.e., mechanization, fertilizers, type of seeds, changes in products sown, etc.) and the implications of these improvements in the expansion of land under cultivation or in the average agricultural land density per man. The project will also attempt to establish the relationship of the rural exodus with the rate of natural increase of the rural population, the average density population/natural resources available, the dependence of agricultural activity on modern urban sectors and, in general, with the style of development of the economy in each of the countries considered.

/ATTACHMENT VII

ATTACHMENT VII

PUBLICATIONS - OTHER THAN PERIODICALS AND THOSE INCLUDED IN SERIES A, B, C AND D - PLANNED TO BE PUBLISHED DURING 1976-1977

Elizaga, Juan C. and Macisco, John J., Migraciones internas: teoría, método y factores sociológicos, (E/19).

Keyfitz, Nathan, Introducción a las matemáticas de la población, (E/18).

Hauser and Duncan, El estudio de la población, (E/15).

Herrera, Ligia and Pecht, Waldomiro, Crecimiento Urbano en América Latina. Tendencias en el período 1940-1970 y Perspectivas para 1980.

Jaffe, A.J., Manual de métodos estadísticos para demógrafos.

Mortara, Giorgio, Contribuciones a la Demografía. Selection of articles.

Conning, Arthur and Simons, Alan, Conocimiento y Uso de la Anticoncepción en América Latina Rural.

Burch, Thomas and Lira, Luis F., Editors; La familia como Unidad de Estudio Demográfico. Selection of articles prepared by authors related to CELADE and to other institutions.

Pecht, Waldomiro, Transferencia de Mano de Obra Rural.

Athanassiou, Stylianos, Un modelo económico-demográfico: Un estudio de casos de Chile y México.

Macisco, John J., Migración a Lima metropolitana: Un estudio de casos.

Alberts, Joop, Migración en Areas Metropolitanas de América Latina: Un estudio comparativo.

Elizaga, Juan C., Editor, Distribución Espacial de la Población. Selection of articles prepared by authors related to CELADE and to other institutions.

Somoza, Jorge, Editor, Medición de la Fecundidad a Partir de Datos Censales.

Mellafe, Rolando and other authors, Manual de Demografía Histórica.

Elizaga, Juan C., Editor, Economía de la Población. Selection of articles prepared by authors related to CELADE and to other institutions.

TEXTOS DE DIVULGACION (Series for secondary education)

1. Vieira Pinto, A., Summary of the book Pensamiento Crítico en Demografía.

2. Morales, Julio, La situación demográfica de América Latina alrededor de 1974.

3. Carleton, Robert, La Fecundidad Humana. Resumido de los Aspectos Metodológicos y Sociológicos de la Fecundidad Humana.

4. Elizaga, Juan C., Summary of the book Métodos Demográficos para el Estudio de la Mortalidad.

5. Somoza, Jorge, Algunos Efectos Sociales y Económicos derivados del descenso de la Mortalidad en la Argentina.

Note on financing: The whole CELADE publication programme including the items specifically listed here as well as the regular A,B, C, D series, the "Boletín Demográfico", "Notas de Población" and the printing of some administrative forms, is estimated to require US$ 83,500 in the biennium, of which only US$ 37,000 (US$ 18,000 in 1976 and US$ 19,000 in 1977 included in line 53 Sundry), less than 45 per cent are being requested from UNFPA; US$ 30,000 is the estimated income from the sale of publications and the rest (US$ 16,500) will be contributed by IDRC (Canada) and Ford Foundation.

PISPAL'S PUBLICATIONS

(Financed with funds from PISPAL donors other than UNFPA)

Desarrollo Agrícola y Dinámica Poblacional, report on a PISPAL seminar organized by El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City, November 1974.

Estructura Política y Políticas de Población, report on a PISPAL seminar organized by CELADE, Santiago, Chile, May 1975.

La Investigación en Ciencias Sociales y las Políticas de Población, document to be prepared by the Central Unit team of PISPAL.

Urbanización, Estructura Urbana y Dinámica Poblacional, report on a PISPAL seminar to be held early 1976, organized by CEBRAP and the Central Unit.

Migración y Desarrollo Agrícola, findings of an exploratory study on this subject, which PISPAL's Central Unit is undertaking in Chile.

ATTACHMENT XIII

CATEGORY B

Detail and Brief Description of Items to be financed under this Category

In an effort to reduce as much as possible - indeed to its bearest minimum considering on-going projects, already made commitments and new government mandates emanating from the post-Bucharest regional consultation - the financial request on Category A to be submitted to UNFPA, some items were placed in Category B, that is to say, to be financed if savings would be produced later on. This was done in certain cases by eliminating certain posts, which would imply a more limited activity within a given project but would not entirely eliminate it. The elimination of funds for fellowships was done with the hope of finding later on other sources of financing. In the case of seminars, two were eliminated in each of the years of the biennium. A third one was placed in Category C, since funds are planned to be sought from other sources.

A brief explanation of items within Category B follows:

2.0 Population Dynamics

11-13 Economist. This post will be financed during 1976 against Ford Foundation funds. This would imply discontinuing the services of another professional (Athanassiou), now being financed against these funds. The project which will be affected because of this is that related to the demographic model.

3.0 Population policy

11-42 Consultants. In connexion with the planned seminars on internal migration which have now been eliminated both from Categories A and B, the services of a consultant in the area of policy related to population redistribution which was contemplated is now going to be sought from other sources of funds.

4.0 Family Planning

11-41 Demographer. The demographer working with the Health and Population Sector was dropped. His contribution to the work programme will be partially covered by a junior professional now working in the Sector and by the collaboration of the demographer-statistician working in another sector of CELADE.

5.0 Communication and Education

11-03 Junior Demographer. The junior demographer being discontinued is the person primarily in charge of the Demographic Bulletin. This work is expected to be distributed among several other professionals in CELADE.

11-39 Librarian and Documentation Expert. This is probably the most difficult case to cope with. Unless CELADE is able to find other means of financing this post, it will encounter serious difficulties in actually organizing the documentation service for which support from other sources was being sought.

7.0 Training

(a) Training staff

11-42 Consultants. This eliminates the possibility of complementing the training activities of CELADE with one of the short seminars which have been organized in the past for the benefit of junior staff, advanced students and former fellows actually working in the population field. Since at least two other visiting scholars could be financed during the biennium against Ford Foundation funds, it is hoped that this will contribute to continue keeping an adequate balance in this aspect of the training activities.

(b) Fellowships and Seminars

Considering that it is always possible to finance particularly able candidates submitted by countries either from the corresponding Indicative Planning Figure or from the UNFPA Block Allocation, 84 man-months and 60 man-months of fellowships were moved from Category A to Category B. Two Seminars were moved

in each year from Category A to Category B, as follows: 1976, Biological Aspects of Fertility, and Methods of Analysis of Demographic Data obtained through non-conventional Procedures: 1977, Electronic Processing of Demographic Data, and Methods of Analysis of Demographic Data obtained through non-conventional Procedures.

(c) Programme Support

11-01 Administrative Officer. A post of Administrative Officer at the professional level was eliminated. The functions will be performed by a local recruitment against the funds in Category A. All the other expenses placed under this heading in Category B, either imply an elimination, a reduction or a postponement of support for activities which could either be moved to the future or for which funds will be sought from other sources, or which will actually have to be discontinued.

BUDGET FOR LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMME

Category B

	1976 Budget		1977 Budget	
	m/m	US$	m/m	US$
A. Executive Direction and Management	-	-	-	-
B. Work Plan	136	216 060	76	151 800
2.0 Population Dynamics	12	28 315	-	-
11-13 Economist	12	28 315	-	-
3.0 Population Policy	2	4 000	2	4 000
11-42 Consultants	2	4 000	2	4 000
4.0 Family Planning	12	36 000	12	36 000
11-41 Demographer	12	36 000	12	36 000
5.0 Communication and Education	24	56 945	-	-
11-03 Junior Demographer	12	20 945	-	-
11-39 Librarian and Documentation Expert	12	36 000	-	-
7.0 Training				
a) Training Staff	2	4 000	2	4 000
11-42 Consultants	2	4 000	2	4 000
b) Fellowships and Seminars	84	86 800	60	107 800
b.1 Fellowships	84	36 800	60	27 800
b.2 Seminars	-	50 000	-	80 000
C. Programme Support	12	177 600	12	192 000
11-01 Administrative Officer	12	20 600	12	21 000
Expendable Equipment, Other		4 000		4 000
Office Equipment		7 000		7 000
Data Processing Rental		70 000		80 000
Sundry: Publications Programme		66 000		78 000
Miscellaneous		10 000		2 000
Grand Total	148	393 660	88	343 800

/ATTACHMENT XIV

ATTACHMENT XIV

CATEGORY C

This includes two projects (Seminars on Policies of Spatial Redistribution of Population, and Integrated Programme of Fertility and Social Change) for which funds were started to be sought after submission of the first request to UNFPA on 6 May 1975, or will be sought in the near future.

... A description of the two projects is attached.

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