

RESEARCH PROJECT: PLANNING FOR BASIC NEEDS
IN LATIN AMERICA

1. Background

1.1 There are today in Latin America approximately 135 million people who do not have access to or are not reached by goods and services considered essential to a humane quality of life. There are probably many more who do not live, in any meaningful sense, under conditions of security, freedom and self-identity.¹ These millions of people do not have their basic needs satisfied. It is evident that a prime objective of any genuine process of development in the region should be to meet these needs.

A long-lasting debate, centered on the development issue, has taken place both inside and outside the region, among both policy-makers and academics. Which approach to development is required in the Latin American context? To answer this question involves several value-judgements and fundamental options that are consistent with those value-judgements. This is not the occasion on which to elaborate theories of development, but insofar as the research programme proposed is located within the framework of a definite 'approach to development' - the basic needs approach to development (BNA) - it is convenient to define some of those underlying value-judgements and options.

The first thing is to elucidate the meaning of 'development'. In this sense, a distinction has to be drawn between objectives and strategies of development. No one would wish to deny that the elimination of widespread material poverty is an obvious objective of development. Development, however, involves more than just that. It involves other objectives as well as the means and strategies which can lead to fulfilment of those objectives. There are 'strategies of development' that put all the emphasis on an intermediate goal, such as rapid economic

1. Johan Galtung, Todas a la vez, 1978.

growth, hoping that the attainment of other socially valuable objectives, like the elimination of poverty, will automatically follow; of the same nature are the poverty-oriented strategies which predicate above all their concern with employment creation, which again represents a means to an end and not an end in itself. The argument in favour of economic growth or employment creation is of course impeccable, for these are indispensable elements in any process of development.¹ Nevertheless, we must not lose sight of the fact that neither economic growth nor employment creation or for that matter, 'redistribution with growth', are in themselves co-extensive with what is commonly understood by 'development'.² They are, instead, intermediate aims or perhaps tools of the development process. The ILO realised this situation some years ago. In explaining why the institution questioned the traditional approach to development and embraced in its place the BNA to development, its Director General stated:

Contrary to the expectations, the experience accumulated during the last two decades has demonstrated that a rapid increase in total production does not by itself diminish poverty and inequality, nor does it provide enough productive employment within acceptable periods of time. ... it is not humanly acceptable nor politically responsible to wait for generations to pass in order to allow for the benefits of development, in their slow penetration, to finally reach the poor classes.³

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1. Paul Streeten, Growth, Redistribution and Basic Human Needs, 1979.
 2. Dudley Seers, The Meaning of Development, 1969.
 3. ILO, Empleo, crecimiento y necesidades básicas, Conferencia Mundial del Empleo, 1976.

The decisive difference between the BNA and other development formulations that have preceded it, is that the satisfaction of everyone's BN is not an intermediate but an ultimate objective of development.¹ Indeed, if the basic needs of the social individual are understood as a dynamic concept that changes over time according to the evolution of the material context (particularly with the creation of wealth), and incorporates non-material dimensions such as participation, dignity at work, access to veritable information and other aspects of what is called 'quality of life', then satisfaction of the basic needs of all comes close to being con-substantial with the deepest justification of the development process itself.

But BN satisfaction is not merely an objective of development. It also requires a strategy, which explains why it is convenient to think of the BNA as an integral 'approach to development'.² It is at this level, however, that the concept of basic needs demands the greatest effort in terms of its further clarification and operationalisation. Although the central purpose of the present research programme is precisely to proceed in that direction, the work already done on the subject³ provides sufficient basis for affirming that it is possible to organise the

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1. Jorge Graciarena, Acerca de algunas propuestas para erradicar la pobreza y satisfacer las necesidades básicas, 1978.
 2. D.P. Ghai, What is a Basic-Needs Approach to Development All About?, in ILO, The Basic-Needs Approach to Development, 1977.
 3. Much of that work has served as the basis for formulating this proposal. Following the directives imparted at the ILO World Employment Conference of 1976, PREALC has participated intensely in the Latin American discussion of the subject, both from the point of view of the relevance of employment for basic needs satisfaction and, more specifically, through the study of the BN situation in individual countries.

crucial social and economic processes of less-developed national realities directly around the task of eradicating poverty, i.e. of satisfying the basic needs of all the population. Indeed, this would be more effective than any alternative global effort aimed at furthering social development in general. The importance of increasing employment opportunities and their productivity and of achieving economic growth now appears in its true instrumental character.

The present project, Planning for Basic Needs in Latin America, to be carried out jointly by the ILO Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) and the Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, aims at operationalising these convictions for particular planning and policy situations in the region; at raising interest around the general question of the BNA among decision-making circles in PREALC's region; and at disseminating the basic needs concept.

1.2 Given the nature, scope and aims of the present project, government, academic and other national institutions (or organisations) of the region which deal with development planning and policy issues would stand to make the greatest gains from the results of the project. In particular, since the research programme will draw general conclusions and policy recommendations based on country case studies, direct benefits would accrue to the countries concerned. Two major lines of analysis are envisaged for the project: (a) comprehensive in-depth country studies on basic needs satisfaction, and (b) cross-section study of basic needs-related policy experiences. The former will cover two countries; Colombia and Ecuador have tentatively been chosen as first priority countries, while Peru and Venezuela will be considered as back-up choices. The criteria

for this selection was based on five considerations: (i) the existence of some sort of political will or declaration in favour of basic needs-related development objectives, (ii) government implementation of basic needs-related programmes, (iii) availability of relevant studies and information, (iv) interest of national institutions in dealing with basic needs issues, and (v) easy access to the country by either ISS or PREALC or both. In addition, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico and Panama have been tentatively chosen for the analysis of policy experiences ((b) above).

Of the core bundle of basic needs, including nutrition, housing, clothing, health and education, that has been selected as the general framework, the study will focus mainly on nutrition and housing. Some attention will also be given to education. With regard to socio-economic groups, the project will concentrate primarily on the analysis of the rural poor, small farmers or peasants (minifundistas)¹, as well as on the analysis of those engaged in services in the urban informal sector. In both cases, the analysis will focus mainly on the access and control of productive resources and access to basic needs satisfiers (delivery programmes) by the target groups.

1.3 The ISS and PREALC have jointly initiated this project to incorporate a Basic Needs Approach (BNA) into government planning. They hope to achieve this by creating greater awareness and understanding of the basic needs issue, and will also make available to training courses and planning agencies in the Latin American and Caribbean Region materials on the planning and policy situations of countries in the Region.

1. For Ecuador or Peru special attention will be given to the highlands minifundistas (see also Section 4).

The project is seen as part of a broader effort to improve the understanding of planning for basic needs in the PREALC Region and as such is intended to set the stage for a programme of field research geared to the preparation of locally-relevant research and training materials. It reflects an attempt to make planning for basic needs more teachable by providing curriculum components that will be developed for local training courses.

A number of conceptual problems arise, however, concerning the idea of BN, its development and use, its implications for government policy and the way in which it could be introduced into existing training programmes. Thus, in the preparatory stage of the project ISS and PREALC introduced the Basic Needs Planning concept and its methodology into the region and assessed the reaction to the approach of academicians and policy-makers who were invited to participate in the Policy Workshop (Santiago). Secondly, the experiences gathered from the Policy Workshop and also especially invited papers were discussed in the Workshop Seminar (Bogotá) by experts from the region and elsewhere in an effort to define research guidelines on Planning for Basic Needs in Latin America.

A main conclusion of the Bogotá meeting, which was supported by leading academicians in the field of Basic Needs, was the subject 'Planning for Basic Needs' still needs a substantial research input before it will be suitable for teaching.

ISS and PREALC decided to work out a research programme proposal, the execution of which is regarded as a conditio sine qua non for future teaching activities in the field. These intentions were very well received by the experts gathered in Bogotá, who expressed strong interest in continuing the contact. The present development confirms the usefulness of the original proposal by ISOVO

that the project should be divided into two parts: 'reconnaissance' and 'execution'. Now that the first stage has been concluded it has become clear that the second stage needs to be much more research oriented than was foreseen at the outset.

1.4 The two recent events organised jointly by ISS and PREALC and devoted to discussion of the basic needs issue, have served as the immediate points of reference for the formulation of this research proposal.¹

1.5 Basic needs satisfaction as a comprehensive analytical whole and an integral framework for the formulation of development policies and global strategies is of relatively recent date and very little has been published on the subject per se. Most of the initial effort in Latin America is being undertaken by the international community, a few academic institutions and PREALC and ECLA, in particular.² Many publications, however, deal with either poverty-related issues in general or unemployment and underdevelopment in particular, and are obviously very helpful in a diagnosis

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1. The reports of the three working groups which functioned during the Bogota Workshop Seminar, as well as the specific research suggestions approved by the participants in that event, are included in the Final Report on the Bogota Workshop Seminar, which is attached as an annex to this proposal.
 2. See for example: O. Altimir, La dimensión de la pobreza en América Latina, Santiago, CEPAL, 1978; PREALC, "Empleo, distribución del ingreso y necesidades básicas en América Latina", Santiago, PREALC, 1979; PREALC, Perú: Estrategia...; S. Piñera, Cuantificación, análisis y descripción de la pobreza en Colombia, Santiago, CEPAL, 1978 (see also similar titles for studies on Chile, Costa Rica, Argentina, Mexico).

of basic needs problems in the region.¹ A few countries have already undertaken systematic research efforts and have started to implement specific programmes which are totally or partially basic needs-oriented.²

1.6 The concept of Basic Needs is relatively new; nonetheless, growing interest in the subject is being evidenced in Latin America. Although still in a preliminary manner, studies of limited scope inspired by the BN concept are being undertaken in some countries of the region. Similarly, some progress is being achieved on the question of 'measuring poverty'. What is still missing, however, is an integral analytical framework with the aid of which BNA can be developed from a set of value-laden norms into tangible guidelines for policy formulation in the Latin American context, thus making the concept of BN itself more operational. To progress in this direction is the principal justification and motivation of the present research.

1.7 Since the basic needs approach to development was adopted by the ILO World Employment Conference (Geneva, 1976), more and more countries have become concerned about its possible implementation. In some of the Latin American countries, satisfaction of the basic needs of the population has been included as a priority objective in official documents

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1. See for example: PREALC, Employment in Latin America, Praeger, New York, 1978, and Bibliografía sobre pobreza, Naciones Unidas, CEPAL, Santiago, 1978.
 2. Mexico, El sistema alimenticio mexicano, Oficina de Asesores del Presidente de la República, México, marzo 1979.

dealing with development policies and strategies.¹ New governments have come to power with basic needs-related statements and programme proposals as integral parts of their political platforms.²

Government requests to PREALC for advisory services increasingly evidence these concerns.³ It is expected that the project results will help support national efforts in formulating specific development policies for the satisfaction of basic needs.

1.8 Following the ILO World Employment Conference, the World Bank and the ILO have engaged in research programmes on BN-related issues. In various UN fora these issues have given rise to a certain degree of controversy regarding the formulation of the new International Development Strategy, particularly regarding possible trade-offs and conflicts between the New International Economic Order and the BNA to development. OECD has also devoted some attention to these issues, particularly through the work of its Development Assistance Committee. Major international aid and development cooperation agencies in industrialised countries have also given increasing attention to the BNA and its possible implications for their aid policies and programmes.

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1. See for example: Costa Rica, Oficina de Planificación, Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, San José, 1974; Colombia, Departamento Nacional de Planeación, Para cerrar la brecha. Plan de desarrollo social, económico y regional 1975-1978, Bogotá, 1975.
 2. Notably the new government in Ecuador led by President Jaime Roldós.
 3. For instance, the 1976 request by the Brazilian Government to assist in the design of development policies for the low-income farmers of the Northeastern regions.

1.9 The proposed project comprises research into the design of basic needs policies which - by definition - aim at the economic and social development of the poorest groups in developing societies. Hence, this project may be classified under the first of the two types of research, mentioned in Section 5.

2. Objectives

2.1 In the short term the aims are as follows:

(a) To proceed towards a more operational conceptualisation of the basic needs approach (BNA) to development in terms of:

- (i) gathering and systematising existing information and specialised studies on the normative definition of basic needs in Latin America;
- (ii) developing a data base on the characteristic of poverty in the selected countries, and studying its causes and evolution;
- (iii) developing the concept of a BNA into a coherent whole that can be used as an analytical framework for strategic planning and policy formulation by governments in the region;
- (iv) the design of specific policy instruments that can help to eliminate widespread BN poverty in the countries concerned and for the region as a whole;
- (v) the development of methods by which to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of BN-oriented policies;
- (vi) the development of methods by which to monitor and evaluate the impact of alternative governmental policy measures on BN satisfaction;
- (vii) better understanding the general as well as the particular economic, political and social conditions that determine the relevance and feasibility of a BNA and of specific BN policies.

(b) To develop regional research expertise in BN-related subjects by disseminating research results by means of publications, discussion in high-level seminars and study in a three-month workshop.

(c) To prepare curriculum components and teaching material that can be used in regional training programmes on planning.

(d) To promote horizontal links between professionals working on BN in Latin America, and between them and their extra-regional counterparts.

The long-term goals - though in fact more important and ambitious - consist largely of 'spread effects' that go far beyond the time horizon of the project; they can be defined less precisely than the short-term goals and are thus obviously less amenable to control and evaluation. An obvious long-term goal is that the operational tools with which to attack the problem of poverty and BN satisfaction should be made available to policy-makers and planners. This may be achieved by transforming BNA into an actual strategy option for the countries of the region in general and for the decision-making structures of those countries in particular, thereby improving its political appeal. It would of course be naive to assume that the availability of these tools is the only condition by which such BN policies can become effective.

It is believed, however, that the way in which the project has been designed (parallel development of research and teaching curricula in close cooperation with governments in the region) creates the maximum opportunity for these long-term 'spread effects' to develop.

The effort to operationalise the concept of a BNA to development essentially demands clarity on three related but different levels:

First: the definition and measurement of a core bundle of basic needs in the context of the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the country concerned.

Second: Identification and conceptual grouping of those whose basic needs are not satisfied ('the poor').

Third: Design of specially adapted policy instruments aimed towards the satisfaction of specific basic needs.

Fourth: Comprehensive country studies.

The objectives and research motivation of each of these areas will be discussed later.

1st area: Definition and Measurement of Basic Needs

Objectives

The research project aims at defining and quantifying the following core bundle of material basic needs: nutrition, clothing, shelter, health and education. In relation to this the research programme will rely on studies and information in the selected countries of the region, accepting in general the norms that have been established on such a basis for each element of the core.

Motivation

When looking at the present state of the art in BNA it must be acknowledged that, in spite of the effort to progress towards consensus about the approach in general and about the identification, definition and measurement of basic needs in particular, some basic concepts are still under debate. It is thus only logical that the research project should begin by clarifying the important issues that surround the definition and measurement of BN, so as to be able to adopt a workable hypothesis. At present it is not considered opportune to invest time and money in conceptualisation of immaterial BN, which are still subject to heavy ideological debate. Furthermore, in selecting the material basic needs to be taken into

consideration the main criteria were: relevance and priority for the poverty groups. These criteria imply heavy value judgements, which should be tested in due course against the revealed priorities of the population. On the whole, however, the selected elements - nutrition, clothing, shelter, health and education - enjoy some degree of consensus in the BN debate.

2nd area: Identification and Conceptual Grouping of Those Who Have not Satisfied Their Basic Needs

Objectives

The programme intends to measure poverty and eventually its development over time according to defined BN norms, under area (a), and to classify poverty groups according to socio-economic, cultural and ethnic criteria in order to obtain better insight into the causes of poverty. It is intended to rely as much as possible on existing information and studies. Small-scale surveys may be necessary, however, whenever adequate information is lacking.

Motivation

The difficulties involved in determining the 'network of poverty' are intimately related to those inherent in defining the basic needs of the poor. Ultimately, the identification of the poor is a question of measurement of living standards (the degree of satisfaction of needs and wants). These measures are then set in a comprehensive analytical framework which may show the existence of different groups of poor, and the way in which they are related to each other, to the other groups of the social structure, and to the socio-economic system in general. In other words, this level of analysis involves not only the identification of the poor and the measurement of the aggregate magnitude of poverty, but also the understanding of why they are poor. These are areas into which the present

research must go in some depth, although only to the extent demanded by the requirements of closely scrutinising and subsequently designing specific BN-related experiences and policies for the country in question.

Within this framework it will be possible to interpret a few previously identified significant policy experiences that affect the degree of BN satisfaction of one or more groups of the poor, and to decipher the conditioning circumstances as well as the results of those experiences, always in the context of a specific national reality. From this exercise, useful orientations for the policy-design part of the present research programme should emerge.

This area of the research will also provide a measurement of the aggregate magnitude of poverty and perhaps of the degree to which the BNs of specific groups are not satisfied, particularly those groups that are more directly related to the concrete BN experiences that will be examined at this same stage. These measurements will then be contrasted with the institutional and resource-determined 'room for manoeuvre' that characterises a definite national reality.

3rd area: Basic Needs Policy Instruments (a cross-country study involving 8 countries)

Objective

The design of specific policy instruments intended to improve the situation of particular poverty groups with reference to particular basic needs components, and the analysis of their direct impact and effectiveness.

Motivation

Whether or not the concept of a BNA to development will mature beyond a declaration by an intellectual elite

will be determined by the existence of specific policy instruments by which it can be made operational. The present research programme is intended to advance in that direction.

It has been said previously that, at a general level and in the context of a BNA, there are two main 'lines of attack' on poverty: the first one is oriented towards ensuring that the poor gain access to and control of productive resources as means of inducing permanent increases in their real incomes; the other is based on public schemes for the delivery of BN satisfiers to those who need them. The present research programme will contribute towards the first of these two goals. PREALC has already done substantial work in this direction and has accumulated useful expertise.¹ The choice of this methodological option is also based on the conviction that, at least in the foreseeable Latin American context, growth of real income is a necessary, though not sufficient, condition with which to obtain irreversible advances in terms of BN satisfaction. This, in turn, is intimately related to the questions of stable and productive employment and of the organisation and participation of the poor. Of paramount importance is the role played by the state through its intervention in the socio-economic system as a redistributive, productive and regulative agent. This dimension, which also involves the need to establish which types of participation and of organisational forms are more likely to generate the necessary conditions for satisfaction of any particular BN of the poor, will be correspondingly emphasised.

1. See for example: Perú: Estrategias de desarrollo y grado de satisfacción de las necesidades básicas, septiembre 1978; Panamá: Estrategias de necesidades básicas y empleo, enero 1979; Empleo, distribución del ingreso y necesidades básicas en América Latina, febrero 1979.

4th area: Comprehensive Country Studies (involving 2 countries)

Objective

The design of two comprehensive country models which will have a sectoral character and, at the same time, will link the macro-economic entities which play a role at the national planning level, to the micro variables which describe the specific situation of the different socio-economic groups (including the poverty groups), in order to evaluate

- (a) the overall effects of specific BN policy measures
- (b) the impact on the poverty groups of alternative national development strategies, in particular.

Motivation

An essential characteristic of the BNA to development is that it is a comprehensive approach. It does not aim at analysing the particular situation of the poverty groups and the specific policy measures directed towards improving their situation in isolation, but concentrates on the interaction between the performance and the functioning of the economy as a whole and on the satisfaction of the basic needs of the poverty groups. The study and design of each particular BN policy will have to be framed inside the methodological dichotomy that is inherent to the BNA to development: the 'income approach' and the 'symptoms-oriented approach'.

2.2 The character of the planned research activities is such that the appropriate indicators take the form of a number of reports related to the different stages of the project. The time schedule presented in Section 8 indicates the proposed timing of this sequence of publications.

2.3 p.m.

2.4 The duration of the entire project is set at four years, within which period it should be possible to achieve the principal objectives mentioned in Section 2.1.

2.5 p.m.

2.6 The ISS, in its research and teaching activities, and PREALC, in its advisory services, research and teaching activities, will both benefit from the direct effects of the project inasmuch as the research results will strengthen their capacities to analyse BN-related development issues. Institutions and individuals of the countries in the region will have the greatest benefit from the project, however, although perhaps indirectly as explained elsewhere (see 4.1, 4.2, 6.1 and 6.2). During the project execution phase they will provide specific inputs, either as permanent staff of the project or on short-term collaboration agreements. The research results will also improve the present curricula and teaching materials of ISS and PREALC on the subject matter of the project. These will be used not only in the post-graduate three-month workshop to be organised in the final stage of the project, but also in other teaching activities and technical meetings to be held during the project's execution and thereafter. The clientele of these activities will be policy-makers, academics and researchers from the countries of the region, whose research and analytical capacity will be significantly enriched, particularly in regard to basic needs-related policy instruments.

3. Target Groups

3.1 At present 135 million people in Latin America do not have their basic needs satisfied (see 1.1). Previous studies, notably those by PREALC,¹ have shown that many of these poor are engaged in some sort of economic activity in the traditional rural and urban informal sectors. Some of them suffer extreme deprivation; moreover, they are not easily reached by conventional welfare hand-outs. The incomes and basic needs satisfaction levels of others, on the other hand, could be substantially increased if the conditions of their insertion into the socio-economic system were improved. Both cases are relevant for the analytical perspective of the BNA to development; the latter poses the real challenge, however, despite any degree of urgency for immediate assistance of the former. Past research has indicated the small farmers and peasants, particularly in the highlands of most Andean countries, and the urban informal labour force that is engaged in service activities in many cities, as being the socio-economic groups hardest hit by current economic conditions and relations of production and distribution. They would also gain significantly if conditions were more favourable, through the implementation of appropriate policy packages, for satisfying their economic potential and basic needs.²

3.2 The adequate dissemination of research results would enable greater focus on these groups, which are the subject of current and future research as well as the concern of policy analysis by government institutions and officials.

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1. PREALC, Employment in Latin America, (op.cit.).
 2. PREALC, Perú ... (op.cit.), and PREALC, "Empleo ... (op.cit.).

Actual benefits, however, can only be derived from effective government action and follow-up. This will obviously be determined by the philosophy of the development model, the power structure, and the political framework of each country.

3.3 To the extent that research results may show that target groups are not adequately reached by certain development policies, they could also show which social groups benefited from such policies. In this context, the possible effects of the research on non-target groups will also be determined by government follow-up action and by the new direction of policies, if any.

4. The Project Site

4.1 We have explained in 1.2, 3.1 and 3.2 above that the research project will consist mainly of comprehensive case studies and of specific policy experiences from which general conclusions and recommendations will be derived regarding the alternative use of relevant policy instruments in the region as a whole. Moreover, the basic needs chosen for in-depth analysis (nutrition and housing) and the selected target groups (small peasants and urban informal services) lend themselves, a priori, to an analysis of general applicability in the region. The country specificity of the research results needs to be pointed out, however, together with the fact that such results stem from concrete historical processes and institutional frameworks. The research results are expected to enable the identification of the most favourable conditions under which basic needs-oriented policy instruments could be effectively implemented.

4.2/4.3 The ISS and PREALC are stationed in The Hague and Santiago, respectively. Thus, the bulk of the research effort will be undertaken in or monitored from these two sites. On the other hand, several visits to the countries concerned are envisaged during the project execution. The duration of such visits will be determined according to programme needs, as well as the provision of specific inputs to the research project through engagement of services of national institutions or individual consultants. A number of government and research (or academic) institutions have been tentatively selected in various countries to that effect.¹ In any case, since these institutions belong to the permanent net of contacts of PREALC and to a lesser extent of the ISS, the research results will most likely influence the orientation of their own research in related subjects; on the other hand, the institutions will help to disseminate the results of the research project. Special efforts will obviously be made to take into account any local research which may be underway on relevant issues.

5. Method, Staff and Funds

5.1 First area: The Definition and Measurement of a Core Bundle of Basic Needs in the Context of the Particular Socio-Economic and Cultural Conditions of the Country Concerned

To achieve the objectives set out in the first area of the project, the first activity should be to take stock

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1. Mention can be made of the following: in Ecuador, JUNAPLA, CEPLAES and the FLACSO office in Quito; in Colombia, FEDESARROLLO and the Department of Economics at the Universidad de los Andes; in Peru, INP, IEP, DESCO, and the Graduate Study Programme of the Social Sciences School at the Catholic University; in Venezuela, CORDIPLAN, CENDES and Simón Bolívar University.

of all available information and studies about one country and the fields of inquiry. The next step should then be to single out the information and to construct BN profiles in order to measure the extent of BN poverty.

The required information and studies must be gathered on the basis of previously agreed norms and definitions. It is realised that this is a simulacrum and, to a certain extent, technocratic procedure, but in the absence of direct information about the social groups themselves, it seems to be the best method available.

Second Area: Identification and Conceptual Grouping of Those Whose Basic Needs are not Satisfied ('the poor')

In the first place the analysis implies a focus on those aspects that define the socio-economic structure as well as on those which specify the reality of poverty in the country under study; for example, the structure of income and asset distribution; the relative importance of the different productive sectors of the economy and their demand for labour; the demographic profile of the population; the degree of openness towards the international market; the economic and political role of the State; institutionalised forms of participation in the decision-making processes by the different social groups, etc. This level of analysis will be comprehensive and general, but directly geared towards examination of the significant major BN-related policy experiences that will previously have been identified for the country or countries of special interest. These experiences (e.g. a far-reaching land reform; a large-scale nutritional or literacy campaign; etc.) will in turn be subjected to more detailed scrutiny that will disaggregate them into their different aspects and to bring out the factors that determined their relative success or failure. To take the land reform example, attention would have to be paid to the new production

relations created on the land; the mechanisms for credit allocation to small farmers; the provision of technical assistance; factors that determine levels of production, productivity and competitiveness, etc., and to the effects on the peasants/new farmers as regards BN satisfaction. The participative mechanisms and the organisational forms of the poor that accompany these concrete BN-related policy experiences must also be looked into in each case, for they are often outstanding among the factors that induce the implementation and condition the fate of such policies.

There are basically two 'families' of instrumental mechanisms for implementing BN-oriented policies, both of which are indispensable in the context of a BNA; on the one hand, there are those aimed at ensuring that the poor gain access to and control of productive resources so that they can secure permanent increases to their real incomes; on the other, there are those that are intended to guarantee that the poor are reached physically by certain essential goods and services that can satisfy their basic needs. In this sense, therefore, the choice of major policy experiences (possibly two for each national reality) will cover situations in which the operation of the two kinds of instruments mentioned and the incidence of the organisational forms of the poor can be examined.

But there are also more specific and localised experiences which are equally interesting from the point of view of formulating a BNA to development. Such would be the case, for example, with certain suburban housing schemes, forms of credit allocation in the rural sector, price policies for a specific BN satisfier, technical assistance to small farmers, and so on. The study of four or five of these specific and more comprehensive experiences will not necessarily have to be restricted to the national reality that will be analysed in depth.

On the contrary, it seems possible that they could be examined for several countries in the region, thus enabling a comparison from which generalisations could be extracted.

The measurement of the aggregate magnitude of poverty (i.e. quantification of the various types of 'gaps' that can be defined: resource gap, poverty gap, etc.) and of the intensity of poverty, affecting specific groups of poor (BN gap), will proceed similarly to the first stage, i.e. with the operational definition of material basic needs, relying strongly on available studies and information for several countries in the region. This does not imply that such information will not be improved whenever convenient and necessary.

In this context macro-economic modeling can be of use in order to get precise answers regarding possible trade-offs between BN satisfaction and other variables like growth, the balance-of-payments position, and price stability; the degree of change in income distribution implied by BN satisfaction after a given time span; the possible need for an initial asset redistribution, etc.

Third Area: Design and Specially Adapted Policy Instruments Aimed at the Satisfaction of Specific Basic Needs

On a general level, PREALC has already covered much of what underlies the relationship between income and employment. This time the challenge consists of linking the income and employment variables of the analysis of a few particular situations of non-satisfaction of BN. For example, the necessary conditions for satisfying a particular BN may in some instances be an increase in the real income of a specific group of poor; this increase, however, may be the consequence not only of gaining access to productive resources, but may also originate from the public and subsidised provision of certain essential goods and

services or, perhaps, from a change in the relative price of commodities. All these variables, including the demand for labour, can in turn be affected by government actions such as credit, price, tariff and other policies. In this context, the method will be to start from the concrete situations of non-satisfaction of BN, and then to follow through the chain of inter-related aspects that come into the formulation of the BN policy that is appropriate for each concrete situation.

The manner in which this part of the investigation will be conducted will depend largely on the cross-section of countries and policy experiences to be considered. Indeed, although the design of BN policy instruments is future-oriented, its starting point must be present reality and its likely developments. The BN policy design effort will therefore be directed towards those areas that are advantageously researched in the second stage, without attempting to formulate recommendations regarding the means to satisfy each and every basic need. In this sense, the approach is to derive generalisations about the logic and operation of principal BN policy instruments, from the detailed research of particular cases.

Allowing for the flexibility and generality that is indispensable at this early stage, however, the study and design of each particular BN policy will have to be framed inside the methodological dichotomy that is inherent to the basic needs approach to development: 'the income approach' and 'the symptom-oriented approach'. What this means is that in some instances (e.g. the satisfaction of certain basic needs of the urban poor) BN policy design must begin by establishing the necessary level of real income to obtain access to a definite set of BN satisfiers, and how specific groups of poor can reach that level. This is where understanding of the relationships between the degree of BN satisfaction, income and employment is

crucial. In other cases it will be necessary to follow the 'symptom-oriented approach'. This is useful when the level of income is not a good proxy for BN satisfaction (e.g. for level of education attained in regions where there are no schools) and makes use of field measurements of the extent to which a particular need is actually being satisfied. The main instrumental mechanisms of the symptom-oriented approach are the public schemes for delivery of corresponding BN satisfiers.

Specific policies that can be examined within this framework are certain forms of asset redistribution, including taxation and credit allocation; the development of appropriate technology, paying attention to labour intensiveness and economic efficiency; development of the most appropriate organisation by which groups of the poor can gain access to institutional levels at which a particular BN policy is decided and operated; government influence on the cost structure of BN satisfiers such as foodstuff, housing, clothing, etc.; public programmes for the provision of health and education; public investment and expenditure policies, and so on. The factor that will ultimately determine what among this set of policies will be effectively researched, is the relevance for tackling concrete situations of BN non-satisfaction around which the last two stages of the investigation will revolve.

A sectoral macro-economic model would also be useful for the evaluation of causal relationships and specifically of the impact of 'policy packages' on variables such as productivity, aggregate levels of production, employment, income distribution, BN satisfaction, balance of payments, etc.

Fourth Area: Comprehensive Country Studies

The country studies will be based on an extended national accounts data base, preferably on social accounting matrices. This will serve as a tool for (i) measuring initial conditions, (ii) diagnosing the extent of basic needs satisfaction by socio-economic groups, (iii) undertaking comparative static experiments and (iv) calibrating two country models (see Section 2.1).

Work will be carried out on:

- (a) the modification of input-output sectors by incorporating technology and organisational form as criteria for classifying production activities;
- (b) the gathering of information on different labour skills, consumption content, and savings of various socio-economic groups.

The alternative effects of various policy packages on production efficiency, employment, balance of payments and basic needs satisfaction will be analysed. Possible complementarities, trade-offs and conflicts among these objectives will then be estimated with the help of a comprehensive model which, to be useful, should incorporate not only policy instruments operating within a given structure, but also structural changes and reforms.

Theory formation in this area will depart from existing modelling theory in this field, which was brought forward at the Bogotá Workshop Seminar, and will rely heavily on the specific technical recommendations for future modelling development resulting from discussions in that seminar. During the project close contact will be kept with other institutions and researchers in this field in order to gain from mutual discussions and avoid overlapping activities.

Final Remarks

Activities aimed towards achieving the objectives of the project will be followed by a sequence of reports with which progress may be checked (see Section 8). Chart 1 shows the interrelationships between the major research activities to be carried out in the context of the project.

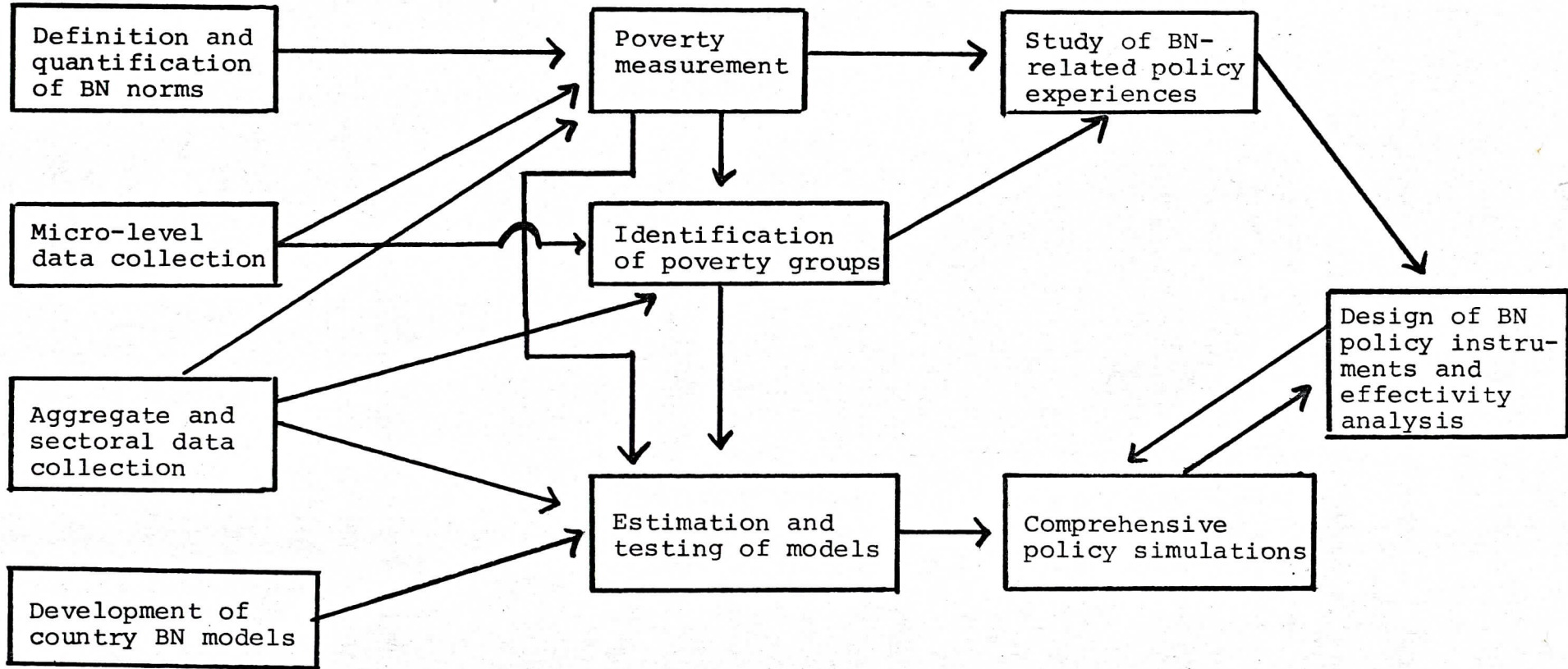
5.2 Execution of the research activities will need the following staff:

	<u>Man- years</u>	<u>Work location</u>
(a) <u>Staff from developing countries</u>		
Senior researcher I	2	PREALC
Senior researcher II	4	PREALC
Senior researcher III (PREALC Coordinator)	4/5	PREALC
Junior researcher I	4	PREALC
Research assistants		
(b) <u>Staff from developed countries</u>		
Senior researcher IV (ISS coordinator)	1	ISS
Senior researcher V	4	PREALC
Junior researcher II	4	ISS
Junior researcher III	4	PREALC
Research assistants		

Senior researchers should have post-graduate degrees (preferably Ph.D.) in development issues. In particular, the activities at ISS require an economist with a background in quantitative work. The senior researcher should have had at least 5 years experience in the conducting and guiding of research.

The junior researchers should be development economists, preferably at post-graduate level, with 1 or 2 years experience of research into development issues.

Chart 1



Job Descriptions

Senior researcher I:

- (a) to supervise and take part in the definition and execution of research at country level on the measurement of poverty and BN satisfaction, the identification and conceptualisation of poverty groups, and the analysis of BN-related policy experiences;
- (b) to participate in comprehensive country studies, the design of BN policy instruments, and in comprehensive policy simulations.

Senior researcher II:

- (a) to take part in research on the measurement of poverty and BN satisfaction, the identification and conceptualisation of poverty groups and the analysis of BN-related policies that condition access to and control of productive resources of the target groups, and the access of such groups to BN satisfiers;
- (b) to participate in comprehensive country studies, the design of BN-related policy instruments and comprehensive policy simulations, ensuring integration of the results of the analysis of BN-related policy experiences with the comprehensive country modelling work;
- (c) to assume primary responsibility for supervising the work of a research assistant in the studies of (a) above.

Senior researcher III:

- (a) to take part in coordinating activities between PREALC and ISS, assuming primary responsibility for overall execution of the project, in consultation with the ISS counterpart on the Coordinating Committee;
- (b) to supervise the overall substantive development of the project in consultation with the ISS counterpart on the Coordinating Committee.

Junior researcher I:

to participate in the conceptual and methodological development of country BN-related policy experiences, including the analysis of relevant data, the inter-relationships between BN satisfiers and conditions for insertion into the socio-economic system faced by the target groups.

Senior researcher IV:

- (a) to take part in coordinating activities between PREALC and ISS, more specifically responsible for linking activities in The Hague to field work;
- (b) to supervise the development, estimation and use of sectoral country models which will be used for policy simulations in order to assist in the design of basic needs policy instruments. To work in close contact with the field researcher to ensure that relevant data are made available.

Senior researcher V:

To supervise and take part in the execution of data research at micro and macro levels. For comprehensive country studies and poverty measurement, to participate in research into the identification of poverty groups, the study of BN-related policy experiences, and coordinate the design of BN policy instruments and comprehensive policy simulations.

Junior researcher II:

to participate in the methodological development, empirical testing and operation of sectoral country models with which to analyse linkages between variables relevant for national development planning and the (micro) variables measuring the development of poverty groups.

Junior researcher III:

to carry out micro-level data/information and aggregate/sectoral data research. To participate in analytical work aimed at identifying poverty groups and measuring poverty.

5.3 Check list: Equipment and Materials

3 typewriters

4 desks

4 desk calculators

Other office equipment

Rent of office in Santiago

Computer PREALC

Computer ISS

Communications

5.4 Budget

	ISS	PREALC	DTH	Sub-totals
1. <u>Staff</u>				
1.1 Staff from developed country				
1.1.1 Salaries	199,000		714,000	913,000
1.1.2 Other costs	90,000		572,000	662,000
1.2 Staff from developing country				
1.2.1 Salaries		281,000	874,000	1,155,000
1.2.2 Other costs				
1.3 Consultants				
1.3.1 Salaries				
1.3.2 Other costs				
1. Sub-total	289,000	281,000	2,160,000	2,730,000
2. <u>Travel and transport</u>				
2.1 Personal travel expenses				
2.1.1 Return air fares to/from research site			207,000	207,000
2.1.2 Transport in developing country (local flights, car hire, fuel)			190,000	190,000
2.2 Costs of transporting luggage (unaccompanied freight)			60,000	60,000
2. Sub-total			457,000	457,000
3. <u>Equipment</u>				
3.1 Purchase of equipment				
3.1.1 Equipment to be purchased locally		5,000	20,000	25,000
3.1.2 Equipment to be imported	3,000		11,000	14,000
3.2 Costs of transporting equipment			3,000	3,000
3.3 Maintenance costs		5,000		5,000
3. Sub-total	3,000	10,000	34,000	47,000

	ISS	PREALC	DTH	Sub-totals
4. <u>Research and administration</u>				
4.1 Field-work costs (duplicating, photocopying, documentation, interpreting, etc.)			5,000	5,000
4.2 Analysis (punch-cards, computing facilities)	40,000	20,000	100,000	160,000
4.3 Reporting			50,000	50,000
4.4 General administration (correspondence, telephone)		50,000	20,000	70,000
4.5 Other facilities (office space)		25,000	50,000	75,000
4. Sub-total	40,000	95,000	225,000	360,000
5. <u>Costs of dissemination*</u>				
5.1 Courses/lectures	110,000	20,000		130,000
5.2 Seminars				
5.2.1 Participants' travel and accomodation expenses		30,000	100,000	130,000
5.2.2 Duplication and dissemination of seminar material			30,000	30,000
5.2.3 Other facilities (premises)			50,000	50,000
5.3 Fellowships			50,000	50,000
5.4 Publishing costs (translation and printing)			40,000	40,000
5. Sub-total	110,000	50,000	270,000	430,000
6. Evaluation			50,000	50,000
7. Contingencies 5%	22,000	22,000	175,000	198,000
8. Inflation correction 5% (items 2-5)	6,000	7,000	51,000	64,000
Overall totals	470,000	465,000	3,401,000	4,336,000

*These costs can be financed dependent on the judgement of the research results.

Totals	Year				Sub-totals
	1	2	3	4	
1. Personnel	595,000	673,000	709,000	753,000	2,730,000
2. Travel and transport	108,500	107,500	109,500	131,500	457,000
3. Equipment	41,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	47,000
4. Research and administration	81,500	81,500	88,000	109,000	360,000
5. Dissemination of results	-	-	110,000	320,000	430,000
6. Evaluation	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
7. Contingency 5%	40,000	44,000	50,000	64,000	198,000
8. Inflation correction 5%	13,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	64,000
Sub-total	889,000	933,000	1,095,500	1,418,500	4,336,000

Sponsor DTH

1. Personnel	459,000	533,000	564,000	604,000	2,180,000
2. Travel and transport	108,500	107,500	109,500	131,500	457,000
3. Equipment	34,000	-	-	-	34,000
4. Research and administration	47,500	47,500	56,000	74,000	225,000
5. Dissemination of results	-	-	110,000	160,000	270,000
6. Evaluation	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
7. Contingency 5%	30,000	32,000	38,000	54,000	154,000
8. Inflation correction 5%	11,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	51,000
Sub-total	690,000	733,000	890,500	1,087,500	3,401,000

Sponsor ISS	Year				Sub-totals
	1	2	3	4	
1. Personnel	65,000	70,000	75,000	79,000	289,000
2. Travel and transport	-	-	-	-	-
3. Equipment	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
4. Research and administration	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
5. Dissemination of results	-	-	-	110,000	110,000
7. Contingency 5%	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	22,000
8. Inflation correction 5%	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Sub-total	84,000	86,000	93,000	207,000	470,000

Sponsor PREALC					
1. Personnel	64,000	68,000	73,000	76,000	281,000
2. Travel and transport	-	-	-	-	-
3. Equipment	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
4. Research and administration	23,000	23,000	24,000	25,000	95,000
5. Dissemination of results	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
7. Contingency 5%	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	22,000
8. Inflation correction 5%	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	7,000
Sub-total	96,000	99,000	107,000	163,000	465,000

	Expenditures outside developing countries	Expenditures inside developing countries	Sub-totals	
DTH	283,000	3,118,000	3,401,000	✓
ISS	470,000	-	470,000	
PREALC	-	465,000	465,000	
<hr/>				
Totals	753,000	3,583,000	4,336,000	✓
<hr/>				

Expansion of Budget Categories

	ISS	PREALC	DTH	Sub-totals
<hr/>				
1. Staff*				
1.1 Staff from developed country				
1.1.1 Salaries	199,000 ✓		714,000	913,000
1.1.1.1 Sr. Lecturer (Researcher), <u>SV</u> , 3½ years, scale 149a.7			285,000	
1.1.1.2 ISS Coordinator and Sr. Lecturer, <u>SIV</u> , (Researcher) 4x3 mos., scale 152.4	99,000			
1.1.1.3 Lecturer (Researcher) 4 years, <u>JII</u> , scale 130.2			222,000	
1.1.1.4 Ass't. Lecturer (Researcher) 4 years, <u>JIII</u> , scale 130.0	100,000		207,000	
1.1.1.5 Various consultancy services ISS (+ 1 man Year)	90,000		572,000	662,000
1.1.2 Other costs	90,000 ✓		328,000	
1.1.2.1 Social security for 1.1.1			240,000	
1.1.2.2 Allowances for 1.1			4,000	
1.1.2.3 Preparation costs for 1.1				
1.2 Staff from developing country				
1.2.1 Salaries		281,000 ✓	874,000 ✓	1,155,000 ✓
1.2.1.1 Sr. Lecturer (Researcher), <u>SII</u> , 4 years, scale 149a.7			323,000	
1.2.1.2 Sr. Lecturer (Researcher) 4x6 mos., <u>SI</u> ,		161,000		
1.2.1.3 Project Director/Coordinator 4x2 mos., <u>SIII</u> ,		120,000		
1.2.1.4 Lecturer Researcher, 4 years, <u>JI</u> , scale 130.2			222,000	
1.2.1.5 Local secretary, 4 years			60,000	
1.2.1.6 Local Research Assistants (8 p.y. + survey staff, 4 years)			250,000	
1.2.1.7 Coordinator/evaluator for seminars (14 weeks)			15,000	
1.2.1.8 Secretary for seminars			4,000	
Sub-total	289,000	281,000 /	2,160,000 ✓	2,730,000 ✓
1.2.2 Other costs				
← 1.3 Consultants				

*Inflation correction + 5%.

Expansion of Budget Categories (cont.)

	ISS	PREALC	DTH	Sub-total
2. Travel and transport				
2.1 Personal travel expenses				
2.1.1 Return air fares to/from research site			<u>207,000</u> ✓	207,000 ✓
2.1.1.1 Long-term ISS staff 2 families x 2 r.t. (2x3x2)			90,000	
2.1.1.2 ISS Coordinator (3 trips)			15,000	
2.1.1.3 PREALC Coordinator (3 trips)			15,000	
2.1.1.4 Consultation trips (1 ISS-PREALC; 1 PREALC-ISS)			10,000	
2.1.1.5 Set-up projects (2 trips)			10,000	
2.1.1.6 Excess luggage				
2.1.1.6.1 Long-term ISS staff (12 r.t. x f1,000)			12,000	
? ← 2.1.1.6.2 Short-term staff (10 r.t. x f500)			5,000	
2.1.1.7 Insurance for above			20,000	
2.1.1.8 Per diem for above (12 trips x + 2 weeks x f150)			30,000	
2.1.2 Transport in developing country			<u>190,000</u> ✓	190,000 ✓
2.1.2.1 Travel costs			130,000	
2.1.2.2 Per diem for above			60,000	
2.2 Costs of transporting luggage			<u>60,000</u> ✓	60,000 ✓
3. Equipment				
3.1 Purchase of equipment				
3.1.1 Equipment to be obtained locally		<u>5,000</u> ✓	<u>20,000</u>	25,000 ✓
3.1.1.1 Office equipment (desks, lamps, etc.)			20,000 ✓	
3.1.1.2 Office supplies		5,000		
3.1.2 Equipment to be imported			<u>11,000</u> ✓	14,000 ✓
3.1.2.1 3 typewriters	<u>3,000</u> ✓		6,000	
3.1.2.2 4 calculators @ f1,250	3,000		5,000	
3.2 Costs of transporting project equipment			<u>3,000</u> ✓	3,000 ✓
3.3 Maintenance costs		<u>5,000</u>		5,000 ✓
Sub-total	3,000 ✓	10,000 ✓	491,000 ✓	504,000 ✓

Expansion of Budget Categories (cont.)

	ISS	PREALC	DTH	Sub-totals
4. Research and administration				
4.1 Field-work costs (duplicating, photocopying, documentation, interpreting, etc.)			5,000	5,000
4.2 Analysis (punch-cards, computing facilities)	40,000	20,000	100,000	160,000
4.3 Reporting			50,000	50,000
4.4 General administration (correspondence, telephone)		50,000	20,000	70,000
4.5 Other facilities (office space)		25,000	50,000	75,000
Sub-total	<u>40,000</u> ✓	<u>95,000</u> ✓	<u>225,000</u> ✓	<u>360,000</u> ✓
5. Costs of dissemination*				
5.1 Courses/lectures	<u>110,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>		130,000 ✓
5.2 Seminars		<u>30,000</u>	<u>180,000</u> ✓	210,000 ✓
5.2.1 Participants' travel and accomodation expenses		30,000	100,000	
5.2.2 Duplication and dissemination of seminar material			30,000	
5.2.3 Other facilities (premises)			50,000	
5.3 Fellowships			<u>50,000</u>	50,000 ✓
5.4 Publishing costs (translation and printing)			<u>40,000</u>	40,000 ✓
Sub-total	<u>110,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>270,000</u> ✓	<u>430,000</u> ✓
6. Evaluation			50,000	50,000 ✓
7. Contingencies 5%	22,000	22,000	154,000	198,000 ✓
8. Inflation correction 5% (items 2-5)	6,000	7,000	51,000	64,000 ✓
Overall totals	<u>470,000</u>	<u>465,000</u>	<u>3,400,000</u>	<u>4,385,000</u>

*These costs can be financed dependent on the judgement of the research results.

3,401,000 4,386,000

6. The Expected Results and their Dissemination

6.1 The direct results expected from the project cannot be measured quantitatively. The project will improve our knowledge about the intensiveness and the causes of poverty in Latin America, with particular reference to the following tentative list of countries: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico and Panama.

It will help in the drawing-up of policy recommendations on measures geared towards solving particular basic needs problems.

Finally, it will provide analytical tools with which to improve insight into the complex framework of planning for basic needs in the area.

These results will be disseminated by the publication of research papers during the project (see 8.1). These papers will in the first place be made available to research institutions and planning or other agencies with which the research partners have close working contacts in the course of the project.

6.3/6.4 ISS and PREALC will directly use the research results to strengthen their capacity to analyse BN-related development issues and thereby improve their respective curricula. Furthermore, the results will be disseminated in two ways:

- (a) inside Latin America by means of a post-graduate three-month workshop to be organised in the final stage of the project. This will be directed towards civil servants from planning or equivalent agencies and to university graduates throughout Latin America and the Caribbean; and
- (b) outside Latin America by means of an eight-week policy workshop addressed mainly to middle level academics and civil servants from selected countries

who are engaged in basic needs planning. This policy workshop will take place also in the final stage of the project and after the three-month seminar.

The three-month course, to take place at PREALC, will have two main objectives:

- (i) to examine the relationships between employment, income distribution and poverty, from the perspective of basic needs satisfaction. By the end of the course, participants will have become familiar with the reality of the region and with the planning techniques and methodology criteria for introducing the concept of basic needs into the design and implementation of development strategies;
- (ii) to further assist PREALC and the ISS to develop curriculum components and teaching materials on 'planning for basic needs satisfaction', which will later be incorporated into established development and planning courses in the region.

The eight-week policy workshop, to take place at the ISS, will have one main objective:

to examine the relationships between employment, income distribution and poverty, from the perspective of basic needs satisfaction. By the end of the workshop participants will have become familiar with planning techniques and methodological criteria for introducing the concept of basic needs into the design and implementation of development strategies.

7. Organisation

7.1 The project described in this paper is to be carried out jointly by the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague and the International Labour Office's Regional

Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean. Responsibility for the project will be held by the Rector of the ISS and the Director of PREALC; responsibility for executing the project will be held by the coordinating committee, consisting of the ISS and PREALC coordinators, assisted by advisors they may jointly agree to co-opt. The ISS coordinator will be supported by a consultative group made up of experts in the field of Basic Needs Strategies from Erasmus University, B.I.E., and Amsterdam. The coordinating committee will be supported by the Club of Bogotá, consisting of leading specialists from throughout Latin America. This group will also evaluate and make recommendations for any changes in the programme.

ISS and PREALC will each provide two of their own staff members; other staff may be released on a replacement basis. Remaining staff will be hired from developing countries in Latin America. For administrative reasons, these staff will be hired by the ISS on a fixed-price contract basis. All project staff will be hired by, and be under direct supervision of, the coordinating committee. The junior staff will be supervised in their daily operations by the senior researchers. Responsibility for all reports rests with the coordinating committee, on the basis of reports provided by the senior researchers from their own projects. A plan-o-gram of the reporting system is attached hereto as well as an organigram showing the project's organisation. The procurement of equipment is the responsibility of the coordinating committee, assisted by the administrative officers of ISS and PREALC.

7.2 Official contacts other than those listed in 7.4, are not anticipated.

7.3 External evaluators will annually visit the project.

7.4 PREALC will be responsible for obtaining necessary clearances for working within the various countries and for the availability of required statistics. ISS relationships with ILPES and UNIANDES in Bogotá will be used to provide academic support where needed.

7.5 An external evaluation will be arranged in consultation with CESO. Details are not yet available, pending acceptance of a new CESO report to the OVOVO and ISOVO.

8. Schedule

