



2005 ACTIVITY REPORT



**Committee for International Cooperation
in National Research in Demography**

September 2006



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OVERALL PRESENTATION

Mission

CICRED has been since 1972 a non-governmental organisation accredited with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. As the main network of centres working on population issues, CICRED set its sights, through developing all forms of cooperation among partner centres, on encouraging new and accurate research and on promoting its wide dissemination. CICRED is also a non-profit organization registered in France under the so-called 1901 law governing non-profit organizations and as such is subject to local regulations¹.

CICRED is currently operating in a world where the salience of population issues is seen to have declined since the 1970s and 1980s. At that time, concern with rapid population growth brought many funding opportunities for population centres. Now the interest of donor agencies has moved on to other matters. It is unfortunate that the salience of demography only appears to be appreciated in "crisis" situations. What is really needed is an appreciation of the fundamental importance of demographic analysis for economic and social development planning, monitoring and evaluation in all situations, crisis or non-crisis.

Centres of the South need to be responsible as much as possible for producing the information and analysis that goes into monitoring progress toward the attainment of the MDGs. One of CICRED's key roles is to help the voice of the Centres of the South be heard, to help raise the quality of their work, and to help these

centres achieve the recognition they deserve for what they have already accomplished and can accomplish.

CICRED Values

At the core of CICRED's actions lies a set of principles informing our strategic choices. They relate to our orientation towards institutions (rather than individual population practitioners), our support for collaborative processes and our aim to see research findings disseminated beyond scientific communities.

Role of the Institutions

CICRED considers that diversity and reliability within the world institutional framework is the cornerstone of any action in the field of population. Population research centres must thus remain one of the main information sources for demographic data and analysis, and for relating them to development issues. Therefore, reinforcing centres capacities will favour production and knowledge dissemination of population issues.

Participative Management

CICRED has developed a participatory and collaborative management approach. The Committee acknowledges the independence of its affiliated centres, respects their functioning and research priorities, and acts on the basis of the needs expressed. Every four years, centres take part in the election of the CICRED Council, which deliberates on the administration and scientific policy of the Committee.

Action Research

CICRED aims at promoting a collaborative approach of research among centres, civil society and policy makers to put demographic knowledge into action



¹ Regulations include holding a regular General Assembly, designation of a board (secretary, chair, and treasurer), etc. These regulations are incorporated in CICRED's constitution. As CICRED is an organization of mostly foreign institutions (and not of individuals residing in France as is usually the case for such organizations), some of its basic functioning rules have to be adjusted.

and to contribute to the resolution of social problems. Within this framework, particular attention is paid to the sharing of knowledge among development stakeholders that ensures the right data and analyses are available to the right persons.

Staff

The permanent staff in 2005 comprised three members: a director, a general secretary (deputed by INED) and a programme officer (on CICRED payrolls). C.Z. Guilmoto (demographer deputed by the French Research Institute for Development -IRD) was appointed in January 2005 as the new director. An accountant is in charge of CICRED's finances and an auditor was designated in late 2005. Paris headquarters also employ a part-time ICT technician for web site and computer network management purposes. In 2006, a new programme officer has joined CICRED.

Staff (October 2006):

- Executive Director: CZ Guilmoto
- General Secretary: H. Ayrat
- Programme Officers:
 - S. Adamets.-Huix,
 - R. Martinez
- Webmaster: P. Chapelet
- Accountant: M. Pfeffenberg
- Auditor: Farjots Gousseau Audit

A second ring of collaborators regularly contributes to various CICRED activities such as project evaluation, scientific editing, research consultancy, seminar organization, etc. These scientific consultants play a crucial role for the CICRED activities quality. Several trainees have also joined CICRED for shorter periods.

Recent collaborators: Isabelle ATTANE (Ined), Graziella CASELLI (La Sapienza), Pierre CHAPELET (Rouen University), Alex de Sherbinin (Columbia U.), Jacques du GUERNY, Susana LERNER (Colegio de Mexico), George MARTINE (UNFPA), K. NAVANEETHAM (CDS), Ian POOL (Un. of Waikato), André QUESNEL (IRD), Matthieu ROCCHI, Dominique TABUTIN (UCL), Jacques Véron (Ined), Eric VILQUIN (UCL)



Council

CICRED's Council is composed of 7 partner centres, elected for 4 years by CICRED members, three ex-officio members representing international organisations (UNFPA, IUSSP, UN Population Division) and its chair, who is also elected. The Council meets every year with the executive director.

The previous CICRED Council met for the last time on 20 July 2006 in Tours as their four-year term was nearing its end. The Nominating Committee, also elected by CICRED members, also met in Tours and finalized the list of Council candidates. The Council election procedures started soon afterwards. On 10 January 2006, the election committee met at the CICRED office to count the votes. Prof. Gavin Jones was re-elected as Council chair.

The list of elected Council members follows:

- *African Population and Health Research Center* (APHRC), Nairobi, Kenya.
- *Carolina Population Center*, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, U.S.A.
- *Centre Interuniversitaire d'Etudes Démographiques* (CIED), Université de Montréal, Canada.
- *Escola Nacional de Ciencias Estatísticas* (ENCE), Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- *Institut de Démographie*, Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL), Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.
- *Institute of Population Research*, Peking University, Beijing, China.
- *Population Institute* (UPPI), University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines.

The role of the Council covers three main domains:

Guidance and approval: To evaluate and approve past and present action of the Committee, to decide on future orientations and priorities, to offer comments and suggestions on CICRED's management.

Expertise: To shed light on emerging scientific issues in order to better exploit research opportunities among and with centres; The Council oversees the scientific relevance of the activities undertaken by the Committee.



Representation: To ensure the Committee's external representation and to develop relations between CICRED and its stakeholders such as population institutions, donors, international organisations, civil society and national governments. Council members familiar with other regional institutions may also act as a regional representative for partner centres facilitating dialogue between them and the CICRED bureau.



Amendments to CICRED Constitution

During the last meeting on 22 July 2005, the CICRED Council decided to propose several amendments to the CICRED statutes as discussed in previous meetings. Some of the changes were designed to put CICRED in conformity with local non-profit regulations.

Those changes concerned mainly:

- Membership subscription issues
- Provision for use of electronic voting
- Procedures to appoint the executive director
- Approval of the auditor by the Council
- Other minor changes and updates

The final list of amendments approved by the Council Chair was sent to all CICRED members for approval. These changes have been approved by a very large majority of voting centres in late 2005:

Votes	92
Yes	89
No	0
Abstention	1
Void	2

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW



→ GOAL 1 : Institutional Network Monitoring

CICRED operates a network, i.e. an international exchange platform, which allows the sharing of expertise, findings, know-how, and good practises among its members.

The year 2005 saw the continuation or the conclusion of the main projects launched in the recent past. At the same time, the Committee was paying attention to the changing international environment in order to draft its future strategy in terms of research priorities, communication strategy and emerging needs.

CICRED Website

Our website is the main channel of communication between CICRED members. Due to a lack of human resources, regular updating of the website had been suspended in 2003, but the site was entirely re-designed in 2005. Both the computer and web systems have been replaced by a more appropriate system that can be easily operated. This required setting up a new intranet system as well as new computer equipment and updated applications in order to be able to perform our basic tasks (emailing, web publishing, editing, etc.) and training the staff.

So far, the main features of the new website launched in March 2005 include:

- Regular updating of events and resources
- Availability of all recent seminar and publication materials
- Addition of all volumes published by CICRED since 1973 in a digital format (searchable PDF)
- Regular updating of the worldwide centres directory
- New consultation tools (map-based system etc.) for the directory.

The changes in the website maintenance procedures have meant that all recent materials or information can be published easily online –without recourse to costly technical expertise as was previously the case. The website now includes almost all publication and seminar papers since 1973. All other recent CICRED-related documents (such as activity reports, our brochure, etc.) are also online. Special restricted private spaces have also been designed to consult administrative materials, internal documents, seminar proposals, etc.

The new website has now become a crucial instrument in CICRED's platform strategy. As of now (Sep-

tember 2006), it is visited daily by an average 1000 individual visitors. The average volume downloaded everyday by web users (400 Mb) tends to increase regularly as a result of new additions. The overall bounce rate (i.e. entrances resulting in exits without viewing any other page) has been declining regularly in 2005 as contents offered online increased and diversified.

The present challenge is to increase the website's interactive features to encourage a larger exchange of information and of good practises between centres.



With respect to this issue, a forum platform has already been set up, but not yet launched as its content and use have yet to be specified.

CICRED database

CICRED has also continued to function as an institutional observatory by conducting a regular monitoring of worldwide population centres. In 2005, 707 centres are part of the CICRED network against 686 centres listed in the 2000 directory. In spite of some deficiencies in coverage and updating, CICRED's database (ACERD) remains the only source for direct access to demographic centres in the world and will continue to be one of its vital resources in the future. Consultation tools for this database have been redesigned as mentioned previously.

→ GOAL 2 : Advocacy

As previously seen, one of CICRED's role is to maintain an updated knowledge of the institutional nexus of institutions working on population issues. This is essential in order to support members' interests through advocacy with international organisations.

Commission on Population and Development

CICRED has the ECOSOC Roster Consultative Status since 1972. This means that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) considers CICRED can make "occasional and useful contributions to the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies." CICRED thus has a special mandate to attend the relevant international conferences convened by the United Nations and, in particular, the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) to represent the interests and challenges of its partner centres.

The director participated in the CPD held on April 4-8 2005 in New York. The 2005 meeting convened by the Population Division of the United Nations was devoted to population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty. These topics were covered by recently-held seminars organized by CICRED in Paris and Trivandrum. CICRED's intervention at the CPD used results from these scientific events to stress the relevance of population institutions to study the impact of Aids in

CICRED's network now comprises 707 partner centres. Their geographical distribution indicates that Europe and Asia account respectively for 30% and 24% of this number, followed by Africa (21 %), North America (11%) and Latin America (12 %). This grouping is however far from homogeneous as it includes institutions of very diverse capacity levels, priority orientations or involvement in demographic knowledge production.

On the one hand, the contribution from some CICRED members to the scientific community appears as irregular or limited. But on the other hand, a large number of CICRED affiliates are actively involved in our activities and interact with CICRED on a permanent basis.¹ These institutions constitute CICRED's backbone and its prime resource as a force to mobilize demographic institutions in the world. They also represent the interest of several hundreds of individual population experts.

developing countries, to supplement a strictly public health approach to the epidemics.

General Assembly and IUSSP Conference

As CICRED promotes a participatory approach, the General Assembly remains the main venue for consulting CICRED's members on its strategy, policy and action programme. It is also a privileged forum for the centres to express their interests and needs. The Assembly was a success as the number of participants increased considerably over the previous event held in Bahia. Several international organizations were also present. A lively debate from the floor covered a variety of issues and challenges presently facing population institutions in various parts of the world.

A more informal forum took place at the CICRED stand during the Tours conference. Many demographers met there to discuss and meet CICRED representatives. CICRED was also able to distribute a large quantity of its publications and brochures to the visitors.



→ GOAL 3 : Promoting Research

CICRED encourages research between centres through international research programmes, scientific conferences and workshops, and dissemination of research findings through publications and the internet. It is rather important to reiterate that CICRED is not a research institute per se and has no research capacities. Its main role lies in the coordination of international activities to foster inter-institutional cooperation and to promote MDG-related activities.



Research Programme Management

1. The PRIPODE research programme (Research Programme on the Interactions between Population, Development and Environment) highlights issues

linking the environment, development and demography, which are targeted by most developing countries research policies. This research programme aims at population centres located in developing countries that are part of the French "Priority Solidarity Zone" that includes mostly countries in Africa as well as a few countries in the Caribbean, and in West and East Asia. PRIPODE is funded through a grant from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. PRIPODE's Scientific Committee is headed by George Martine and includes well-known scientists from various countries.

The 20 PRIPODE-supported projects have been regularly evaluated by the Scientific Committee. In 2005, all mid-term reports from the research teams supported by PRIPODE were evaluated by the Committee and several technical missions were conducted in Uganda, Congo, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Viet Nam, and Palestine. This evaluation round confirmed the quality and the originality of most supported teams.

Distribution of PRIPODE research teams

- **Northern Africa:** Algeria, Morocco
- **Middle-East:** Palestinian Autonomous Territories
- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria (2), South, Africa, Togo, Uganda (2)
- **South-East Asia:** Laos, Vietnam (2)
- **Caribbean:** Dominican Republic

2. During 2005, CICRED also monitored the completion of the FAO-supported project on population dynamics and land supply. One last monograph (on Tunisia) remained to be published as preliminary

versions had not been approved following a disagreement between involved parties.

CICRED requested the chief editor to prepare a final version. FAO finally approved in 2006 the first volume of the monograph for joint publication. It was decided to have the second volume (regional studies) published independently by CICRED. Both these volumes are to be published in French.

Seminars

One of the oldest and most regular dimensions of CICRED activities has been the organisation of international seminars and workshops in order to gather competencies and expertise from all over the world and facilitate cooperation among centres. CICRED has long felt inclined to favour topics that were both innovative and under-studied or under-recognized among demographic communities. These last years, an effort has been made to identify seminar themes pertaining to specific demographic aspects of the Millennium Development Goals defined by the United Nations (Poverty, gender, aids, etc.).

In 2005, two seminars were organized through the CICRED network.

"Mortality, both determinant and consequence of poverty and hunger: contribution to the first MDGs"

February 2005

Coordinator: K. Navaneetham with G. Caselli and I. Pool

Hosted by: centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum

Sponsor: UNFPA

The seminar aimed at bridging the gap between demography and poverty studies and is part of the UN-





FPA-sponsored CICRED seminar series based on MDG-related research. The meeting received a good response from a variety of institutions. Because of the Tsunami which affected South India in December 2004, the seminar had however to be rescheduled to March 2005 and a few speakers could not attend the meeting. Fourteen papers were presented

by representatives of Panama, Surinam, Philippines, India, China, Egypt, etc. The meeting was a success as it brought together a large variety of demographic perspectives on poverty and aids. A detailed report on the conference is available from our website.

Following the meeting, the review committee selected a few papers for publication. As some regions in the developing world were under-represented, a call for additional papers was circulated by CICRED. The volume is expected to comprise 15 papers.

K. Navaneetham is in charge of the publication with the help of Prof. Caselli.

“Female Deficit in Asia: Trends and Perspectives”

December 2005

Coordinator: I. Attané and CZ Guilmoto

Hosted by: Asia MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis

Sponsors: CEPED - CICRED – INED (with support UNFPA, India).

The seminar was the first to bring together demographers working on sex ratio imbalances in a large array of Asian countries: Caucasus, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, China, Korea, Vietnam etc. The seminar brought together the main demographers working on female deficit issues in a large number of institutions. Due to the success of the call for proposals, the number of invited papers was severely restricted and only 29 papers could be ac-



commodated during the meeting. UNFPA-India and the Asian MetaCentre provided further support for the meeting by sponsoring several participants.

Following the decision of the review committee, the seminar's coordinators decided in 2006 to retain about 18 papers to be revised for publication.



Publications

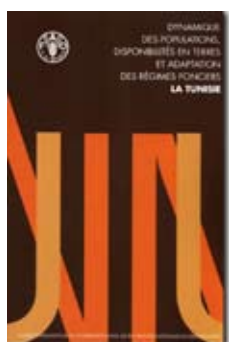
Seminars are always followed by a publication of the proceedings and/or a policy paper. This is undertaken to foster the dissemination of findings and to have the participation of centres in the global research efforts recognized on the international

stage. CICRED's publications are usually in English although there are exceptions (such as the recent publications in French related to population and land issues in Africa). These publications usually followed after a long phase of paper revision and editing. CICRED is not in charge of the contents of these publications, but is responsible for the fabrication (layout, cover, printing etc.) and distribution of the publications. The delay between the original activity and the final publication varies from a couple of months to a few years.

CICRED's diffusion plan is directed towards its partner centres and institutional actors (International Organisations, National Governments ...). As these books are not intended for sale, costs of printing, storage and distribution are usually borne only by CICRED. The recent digitization of all CICRED volumes is part of our strategy to use the Internet as one of the main platforms to redistribute our publications.

A new series of Policy Papers has been launched based on CICRED-sponsored research and seminars to present scientific issues to the policy community and a larger audience. These volumes include synthesis as well as policy recommendations. Policy Papers respond to the need for CICRED to share research findings beyond scientific communities.

In 2005, one policy paper was published as well as one edited volume. Several publications have followed at the beginning of 2006 (see list above).



2005 Publications

Policy Papers

- Policy Implications of Age-structural changes, prepared by S.R. Adiomoto, G. Beninguisse, S. Gultiano, Y. Hao, K. Nacro, I. Pool - Paris - CICRED Policy Paper Series - 2005 - 22 pages

Publications from seminars

- Reproductive Health, Unmet needs and Poverty, Edited by S. Lerner and E. Vilquin - Paris - CIRED - 2005 - 589 pages

Digital publications

- All previous CICRED publications (about 19,000 pages) have been digitalized and are now accessible on our website

2006 and other forthcoming publications

- Dynamique des populations, disponibilité en terres et adaptation des régimes fonciers : la Tunisie, M. Picouet (coord.), CICRED, FAO, 2 volumes
- Age-structural transitions: Challenges for Development. I. Pool, L. Rodriguez Wong and E. Vilquin (eds.), CICRED, Paris, 376 pages.
- Needs and Capabilities of Demographic Centres in the World, Paris, CICRED Policy Paper Series, 38 p.

Forthcoming

- Digital CICRED Library, CICRED, Paris, Two CD-Roms

→ GOAL 4 : Building Capacities

CICRED aims at building capacities within its partner institutions by promoting local competencies and transferring know-how and expertise to the institutions of the South.

Population research centres must remain one of the main information sources for demographic data and for relating them to development issues. Strengthening capacities by centres will facilitate production and knowledge dissemination on population issues and will contribute to the visibility of institutions from the South. Population institutions may suffer not only from limited financial resources and equipment (issues which lie outside CICRED's ambit), but also from a lack of know-how related to new research and dissemination techniques. CICRED should play a leading interface role in this field.

Needs and Capabilities Survey

The first step of this programme has been taken by conducting a preliminary needs identification survey among its members in May 2005. The findings of this survey will allow CICRED to design an in-depth and analytical survey to better explore the centres needs and interests for capacity building.

One dimension explored by the survey was the e-readiness (capacity to respond to Internet-based opportunities) of population institutions in the less developed countries. The digital divide is as much related to differing levels of technical skills as to the varied quality of accessible digital content. Developing countries should be able to fully exploit the benefits from the rapidly expanding Internet resources to close the knowledge gap. Connecting institutions in developing regions to the Internet will have a positive impact in complementing locally available information, accelerating knowledge flows, and delivering innovative training. Since CICRED recognizes the reality of widely differing potentials and strengths of partner centres, it will use the strengths of the most active ones that are often in developing countries to the benefit of all centres in the country or region.

This survey formed the basis for a policy paper published in early 2006 and will provide the baseline survey for the forthcoming programme.

PRIPODE technical missions

The PRIPODE project also includes an important Capacity Building constituent. One of the PRIPODE's goals is to build research capacities by collaborative research. Six field missions by experts were organized for research teams to train the research staff on new methodology approaches. These support missions (in Uganda, Congo, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Viet Nam, and Palestine) were carried out by recognised and well-known demographers and helped the teams to get specialised and technical expertise.



© PRIPODE teams



FINANCIAL STATEMENT



→ Income Statement 2005 (€)

Catégorie	Heading	31/12/2005	31/12/2004
Subventions d'exploitation	Grants	513 775	451 108
2004 provisions	2004 provisions	111 152	
Produits d'exploitation	Total revenues	624 927	451 108
Autres achats et charges externes	Purchases, services and other costs	127 695	169 214
Impôts et taxes	Taxes	366	268
Salaires et traitements	Wage costs	45 925	29 677
Charges sociales	Payroll tax expenses	19 001	17 250
Amortissements et provisions	Depreciation	2 978	1 334
Engagements à réaliser	Current liabilities	179 050	111 152
Autres charges	Other expenses	254 919	90 895
Charges d'exploitation	Total expenses	629 934	419 790
Résultat d'exploitation	Income	- 5 007	31 318
Produits financiers	Financial revenues	3691	
Charges financières	Financial expenses		32 203
Résultat financier	Net financial income	3 691	- 32 203
Résultat courant	Current income	- 1 316	- 885
Produits exceptionnels	Exceptional income	1 316	885
Excédent ou perte	Net income	0	0

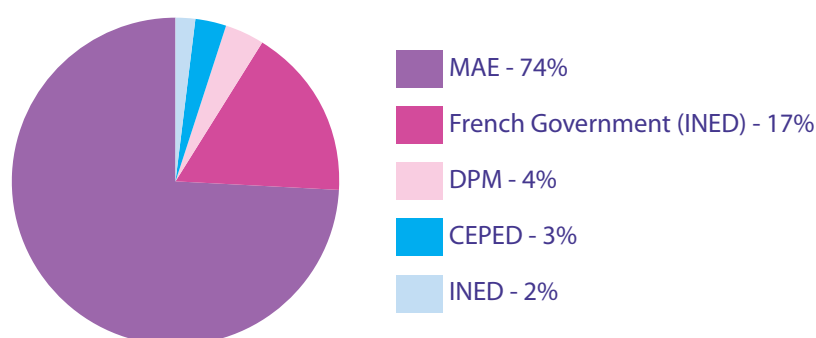
→ Income by Sources

Source		Amount €	Objective
INED (FGOV)	National Institute of Demographic Studies (French government)	87 100 €	Annual grant (operating costs)
INED	National Institute of Demographic Studies	10 000 €	Singapore conference
CEPED	Centre Population-Development	15 000 €	
DPM	Direction of Population and Migration	19 505 €	Survey and web projects
MAE	Ministry of External Affairs	382 170 €	PRIPODE programme
Total		513 775 €	

The French Government provides through INED an annual grant of € 87,100 to CICRED. This grant represents CICRED's regular budget used for its operating expenses as well as for the identification and formulation stages of the programmes and projects explored by CICRED.

The other sources of incomes are awarded on a project-based approach. Within this project framework, the major source of income for 2005 came from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) through its endowment for the PRIPODE programme. Additional grants from other ministries and research organizations amounted to an additional € 40,000.

In 2005, CICRED depended entirely on French public funding, although UNFPA provided a grant in 2004 (to hold the seminar in Trivandrum) that was spent mostly in 2005. Since that date, UNFPA has not supported any new CICRED activities. The need for renewed and diversified funding is obvious. Private funds should be raised through foundations, corporate patronage and other bilateral or multilateral agencies.



CICRED recorded a surplus of receipts (grants amounting to € 513 775) over expenses (Total expenses – current liabilities) of € 62 891 in 2005. This surplus is however artificial. It stems from the PRIPODE programme funding schedule: expenses incurred for the programme during a given year are reimbursed by the MAE only at a later date. Consequently, annual expenses never correspond to receipts during the same year and in 2005, reimbursements of previous expenses were significantly larger than current expenses.

It is also worth noting that dissemination activities such as book publication often take place at least a year after the original funded event (the initial seminar or research programme). As a result, CICRED has to underwrite these delayed expenditures from its own regular budget. This has been the case for most publications undertaken by CICRED.

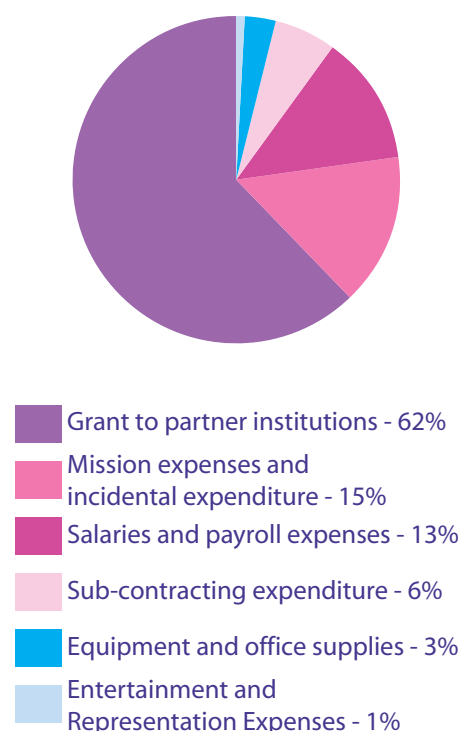
→ Expenditure

The French accounting system provides little detail on our expenses. We have therefore further decomposed expenditures incurred by CICRED in order to highlight our cost structure as well as the programme costs. Expenses used in the following analysis derive from the income statement and correspond to total expenses incurred in 2005 (total expenses minus current liabilities, depreciation), which CICRED has processed separately here.¹ The total expenses examined here amount to € 444 361.

Expenditure break-down by headings

Heading	Amount €
Entertainment and representation expenses	3 714 €
Equipment and office supplies	11 533 €
Sub-contracting expenditure	26 982 €
Salaries and payroll expenses	58 337 €
Mission expenses and incidental expenditure	68 382 €
Grants to partner institutions	275 413 €
Total	444 361 €

The largest category of expenses relates to grants paid to PRIPODE partner institutions. The second largest heading covers the mission and travel expenses: two international seminars held in 2005, participation of Council members to the Tours conference as well other mission costs. The other headings correspond to a significant part to the operating costs of the Paris office.

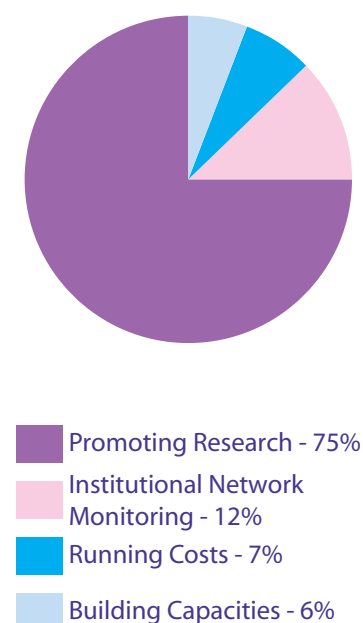


Expenditure break-down by programmes

Programme	Amount €
Institutional Network Monitoring	51 996 €
Promoting Research	337 429 €
Building Capacities	25 295 €
Running Costs	29 642 €
Total	444 361 €

CICRED runs three programmes:

- **Promoting research:** In 2005, Promoting Research was the programme which attracted the largest funding, especially through the PRIPODE project.
- **Institutional network monitoring:** CICRED permanent programme is about monitoring its network. This programme remains recurrent over the years.
- **Building capacities:** The Capacity Building programme is a new one



¹ A minor difference subsisting between expense amounts relates to accounting specifications.

vis-à-vis CICRED's traditional activities and it is the first year for which capacity-building is treated as a separate programme. Before, isolated activities related to the field of Capacity Building were undertaken through other CICRED programmes.

- **In addition, the running costs** of the Paris Bureau represent 7% of the total budget and are devoted to day-to-day management (mostly wages, equipment and office supplies).

Institutional Network Monitoring Programme Break-down by activities

This programme is the only CICRED's permanent one. It is mostly funded through our regular budget provided by the annual grant from the French Government.

DPM (Direction of Population and Migration, French Ministry of Social Affairs) provided in 2005 a project-based grant to develop and update the website, which is the key tool for communicating and informing the network.

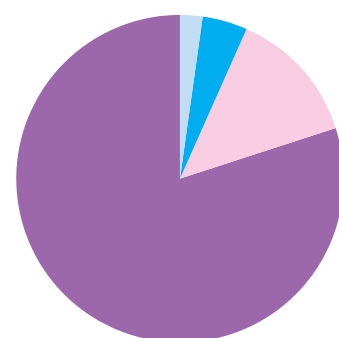
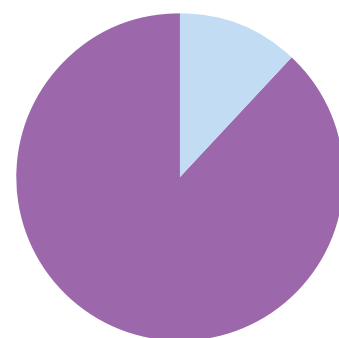
Funding from MAE was also used to create a PRIPODE website that stores all information related to research projects (teams, reports etc.) and helps to monitor the progress of the programme while connecting the different teams spread over the world. The PRIPODE website is therefore part of the network monitoring programme since it participates in the sharing of knowledge and expertise among the affiliated centres community.

The activities related to this programme are mostly about day-to-day management and monitoring. The diffusion and the edition costs of a newsletter, although prepared in 2004, amounted to 10% of the total budget.

Promoting Research Programme break-down by activities

The main activities undertaken by CICRED in 2005 in this programme were linked to the PRIPODE project. As can be seen in this diagram, the main part of this funding was transferred to the PRIPODE research teams as research subsidies. Other expenses relate to project management and monitoring by CICRED.

The two 2005 seminars were also an important activity in this programme. These seminars held in Singapore and Trivandrum were sponsored respectively by UNFPA (from its 2004 grant), and by INED and CEPED.



Capacity Building Programme break-down by activities

This programme was formally launched in 2005. The first year was partly devoted to programme identification and formulation through a survey on needs and capacities among CICRED centres.

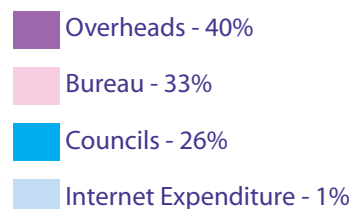
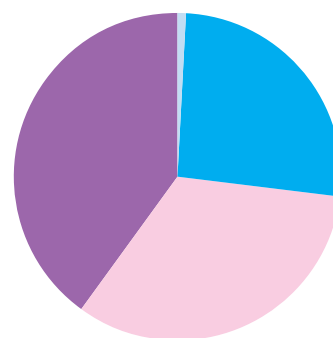
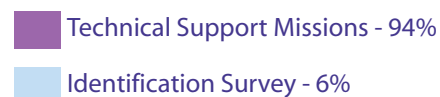
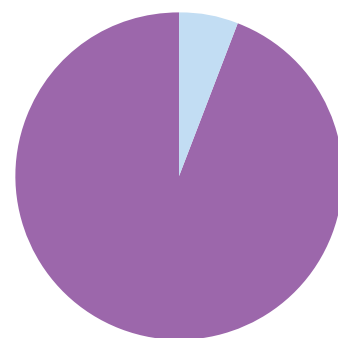
MAE provided also a substantial part of the CB programme: one of the PRIODE activities involved building and strengthening research capacities of the research teams (technical support missions).

Running costs by activities

The operating expenses are entirely covered by the annual grant from the French Government.

The Councils category represents the annual expenditure related to the holding of the annual CICRED Council. In 2005, additional expenditures correspond to the costs of the General Assembly held in Tours at the IUSSP Conference. The bureau category represents capital expenditures for the bureau. The computer infrastructure had to be entirely updated in 2005 and this generated significant costs. The Internet category refers to our website hoisting costs.

Overheads are related to day-to-day management (e.g. accounting, auditing expenditure, salary costs and so on)



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