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ACTIVITIES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING, 1975-1977

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## INTRODUCTION

ILPES activities in the region took the form of training, advisory services and research work. In addition, the Institute acted as the centre for the exchange of experiences in the field of planning in the region. In carrying out these activities ILPES worked in close collaboration with CEPAL and CELADE.

Its advisory, training and research activities were linked to the problems and issues to which the Governments of the Member States attached top priority. Thus, the various activities were co-ordinated, experiences in providing advisory services being used both for providing teaching material and as a subject for research work. In turn, the results of the research activities were used in courses and in advisory services programmes. This provided the feed-back for guidelines and idea formulation in an coherent and flexible manner owing to the steady flow of fresh information from the countries, and the use made of the knowledge and experience of Latin American experts and of other regions.

The importance of the activities carried out by the Institute in Latin America is reflected, in almost all the countries, in the strengthening of their planning system, the training of officials, and its contribution to the study of the problems and perspectives of planning.

Therefore, the Institute's stock of experience, enhanced through direct contact with Latin American situations and research carried out and co-ordinated by ILPES constitute a valuable instrument for the analysis and solution of the problems which affect the countries of the region.

## A. ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The Advisory Services Programme carried out during the period April 1975 to May 1976, covers 43 missions in the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

The technical assistance provided to the countries is described below:

### 1. Bolivia

The Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Bolivia requested technical assistance for the preparation of a development plan for the period 1976-1980. Such assistance - co-ordinated by the Institute - was provided jointly by CEPAL, PREALC, WHO and UNICEF, and received UNDP's support.

Two missions were carried out towards the end of 1976 to assist national technicians in the preparation of the Operational Plan for 1977, and in linking this with the National Budget for that year. Another mission was undertaken in March of this year to carry out an in-depth study of the agricultural aspects of the plan, and for establishing a system to be implemented concurrently with the plan.

### 2. Brazil

In Brazil the technical assistance provided by the Institute was concentrated on the strengthening of the subsidiary systems of State planning and their links with the centralized national system in Brasilia. The States which received assistance were Minas Gerais, Bahia and Pernambuco.

#### (a) Minas Gerais

The assistance which was being provided through various activities to Minas Gerais since 1969 in the improvement of the methodological bases for the control and appraisal of the "Primer Plan Mineiro de Desarrollo Económico y Social de Minas Gerais" (PMDES) (the First State Plan for Economic and Social Development)

/1970-1975;

1970-1975; the formulation of guidelines for a strategy, the preparation of the Second Economic and Social Development Plan for the State of Minas Gerais, and the in service training of local planning teams, continued.

In August the new Co-operation Agreement whose basic objectives are to implement the second PMDES (State Plan for Economic and Social Development), prepared with the assistance of ILPES, as regards its global, sectoral and regional aspects, was signed.

The Agreement with Minas Gerais includes technical assistance to the State in the establishment of the Rural Development Programme for the Mata Zone (PRODAMATA), financed by the World Bank. This is a new area of activity for ILPES, which is participating in a regional development project financed by the World Bank by providing technical assistance to the national body responsible for its implementation.

(b) Bahía

The State of Bahía, through the Centro de Planificación de Bahía (CEPLAB) - a foundation linked with the Secretaría de Planificación, Ciencia y Tecnología (SEPLANTEC) - requested assistance from the Institute to analyse and evaluate the economic and social development of the State in recent years, at global, spatial and sectoral levels, with a view to defining a medium-term and long-term development strategy; to provide advisory services in the revision of the present state planning system; to organize, co-ordinate and set up a state system for the collection of statistics; and to support the systematic and continuous development of short-term and medium-term planning activities.

For the purpose of carrying out these activities, an agreement was signed between the Governor of the State of Bahía, the Secretary of Planning, Science and Technology (SEPLANTEC), the Secretary General of the Planning Centre of Bahía and the Director of ILPES on 5 November 1976, under which the Institute undertakes to provide technical assistance to the State for a year, for which a minimum of 39 man-months have been set aside.

(c) Pernambuco

The State of Pernambuco, through the Fundación de Desarrollo de la Región Metropolitana de Recife (FIDEM), requested technical assistance from the Institute to implement the Plan de Desarrollo Integrado de la Región Metropolitana de Recife (PDI/RMR).

In order to provide advisory services and define the priority areas of the assistance requested by FIDEM, a mission was undertaken in July 1976, and in October a technical assistance agreement was signed. Under this agreement the Institute is to provide advisory services to FIDEM in its work on regional and urban planning and in setting up an institutional system for the promotion, planning and administration of metropolitan development.

3. Costa Rica

Following up its assistance to the Office of National Planning and Economic Policy (OFIPLAN) of the Office of the President of the Republic, in the preparation of the National Development Plan for 1974-1978, it began to provide advisory services in its implementation. During both stages assistance was provided by CEPAL, ILO, PREALC, UNESCO, WHO, FAO and UNIDO. IDB provided assistance through its local experts in the formulation of the Plan, and later under an agreement with the Institute financed the studies for its implementation.

4. Chile

The Government of Chile, through the Ministry of the Interior, requested the technical assistance of UNDP, CEPAL/ILPES, and other agencies in the formulation of an Emergency Plan for the IV Region of Chile.

CEPAL and ILPES collaborated with ODEPAN, with the Regional Secretariat for Planning and Co-ordination (SERPLAC), and with the Sectoral Ministerial Secretariats of the IV Region, in the formulation of the 1977 Emergency Programme and the 1978-1981 Development Plan. FAO, OAS, IICA (Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences) and local officials of UNDP also provided advisory services.

/ILPES also

ILPES also provided assistance in the preparation of the methodology for the formulation of regional medium-term plans which ODEPLAN will provide to the SERPLAC of the different regions of the country.

#### 5. Ecuador

The Institute, following up its assistance to the Government of Ecuador in the preparation of the Plan Integral de Transformación y Desarrollo 1973-1977, continued to provide technical assistance to the National Planning Board (JUNAPLA), and the Institute of Economic Co-ordination in the field of agricultural policies, for the implementation of the Plan, and in some aspects of regionalization. During 1976 assistance to JUNAPLA in the evaluation of the Plan began.

Furthermore, the United Nations Development Programme in Quito requested assistance from ILPES in the formulation of the Technical Assistance Programme for this country for the period 1978-1982.

#### 6. Haiti

In April and July 1976 two missions were carried out in order to provide assistance to the National Development and Planning Board (CONADEP) of Haiti in the final stages of the Development Plan, the purpose of which was to collaborate in the preparation of the bases for the formulation of the First Operational Plan, and to exchange ideas on ILPES assistance in the future within the framework of the National Programme with UNDP.

#### 7. Honduras

At the request of the Government of Honduras, technical assistance was provided in the final stages of the 1977 Operational Plan in accordance with the terms of reference of the Institute in Honduras, under the project submitted to CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) for its consideration. In that project priority attention will be given to such aspects as: the strengthening of the planning system and projects; the evaluation of the existing development plan and the preparation of the next; improvement of annual operational planning, and of the structure and organization of the public sector.

/ILPES also

ILPES also took part in short-term planning through the course it held in that country.

8. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

A joint exploratory mission was carried out with the CEPAL Port of Spain Office to establish the bases for ILPES assistance in the Caribbean region. Suggestions were also provided for consideration by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

9. Mexico

An expert in industrial planning provided advisory assistance to the National Financial Co-operation in economic analyses for the feasibility studies on some industrial development projects.

10. Panama

In response to a request by the Government of this country, the Institute is providing assistance to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of Panama in the appraisal of some aspects of the Development Plan for the period 1976-1980. ILPES is acting as a specialized agency under an agreement signed between the Government of Panama and the Inter-American Development Bank.

11. The Dominican Republic

The Government of the Dominican Republic requested the Institute to provide technical assistance to the National Planning Office in the preparation of a methodology for identifying projects, in the preparation of a plan for analysing their initial viability, and in providing guidelines for selection criteria. For this purpose a mission was undertaken to that country in May 1976.

The Institute also collaborated with the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic in the exchange of ideas on the monetary aspects of short-term economic policy.

/12. Venezuela



## 12. Venezuela

The Institute collaborated with the Government of Venezuela in the preparation of an advisory programme on aspects of the regional budget for the public sector and regional development planning and administration. Subsequently, it prepared a plan of work for drawing up the regional budget for the public sector for 1975, as well as for revising the rules, criteria and methodologies to bring them in line with the requirements of the country.

Furthermore, the National Co-ordination and Planning Office (CORDIPLAN) expressed the wish for the Institute to provide technical assistance in the industrial and agricultural sectors, and in regional planning.

In September of last year an advisory services mission visited Caracas to provide assistance to CORDIPLAN in the above mentioned fields. On that occasion they discussed with the Government the preliminary observations made by the mission and presented the final report.

## 13. Other advisory services

During the period covered by the present report, the staff of the Programme attended various international meetings. Details of some of these meetings are provided below.

In March 1976 the Institute attended the meeting on ILPES/SELA co-operation sponsored by the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), held in Caracas, Venezuela. The purpose of this meeting was to draw up the programme of work of that body as regards the agricultural sector.

In August 1976 it was represented at the Latin American Forum on Food and Development, a meeting sponsored by the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL) and by the Overseas Development Council, held in Quito, Ecuador.

/In October

In October 1976 the Institute attended the Third National Seminar on State Budgeting sponsored jointly by the Secretariat of Planning of the Office of the President and the Secretariat of Planning, Science and Technology of the State of Bahia, Brazil (SEPLANTEC).

In February 1977, CEPAL and ILPES were specially invited to attend, together with representatives of other international agencies, the Sixth Inter-American Seminar on Budgetary Matters, held in Brasilia, organized by the OAS and sponsored by the Secretariat of Planning of the President's office in collaboration with the Asociación Interamericana de Presupuesto Público (ASIP) and the Asociación Brasileña y Presupuesto (ABOP).

In addition, the Advisory Services Programme has also been providing assistance in the implementation of CEPAL resolution 351 (XVI) which stipulates that the Institute shall be the centre for the exchange of experiences and research results in the different aspects of planning, between the specialized agencies of the member countries to promote co-operation among them.

Finally, the staff of the Programme has also provided assistance in the organization and preparation of the subjects to be discussed at the Conference of Ministers for Planning and Heads of Planning Offices to be held in April 1977.

## B. TRAINING PROGRAMME

The Training Programme carried out during the period under review covered a number of activities, among which the most important were training courses, seminars and the preparation of documents and texts. Details of these activities are summarized below.

### 1. Courses

During this period, eight courses in different subjects were organized and held. Three of these were international courses for Latin American participants. The remaining five were national courses and were oriented in particular towards the countries requesting them.

/(a) International

(a) International courses

(i) VI and VII Regional Development Planning Course. The former was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1975, and the latter in Santiago, Chile in 1976. Sixty professionals from fifteen Latin American countries attended the courses.

The objectives pursued by both courses were as follows:

- to present and carry out a general review of knowledge to date on development and regional planning in Latin America and in other parts of the world;
- to study the viability of regional planning theories and methods as regards their application to Latin America; and
- to teach the use of specific regional economic analysis techniques, and promote the skilled handling of economic policy instruments frequently used in regional economic planning.

The problems of regional development were studied from a national point of view, regional planning being considered an integral part of the national effort to accelerate economic and social growth.

(ii) Course on Planning and Economic Policy. It was held in San José, Costa Rica, in 1976 and was attended by 29 professionals from eight Central American countries.

This course, in which the Central American Public Administration Institute collaborated, stressed the importance of global planning and was organized so as to achieve the following objectives:

- to supplement knowledge on economic theory and applied economics through an analysis of the most important aspects of the economic and social development process in Latin America;
- to analyse the planning process over a long period of time, concentrating attention on the long-term perspective in which one assumes that the development styles of the Latin American economies should be defined;

/- to import

- to import management skills as regards modern planning techniques and tools of economic policies;
- to carry out intensive training in the identification and selection of important problems in the diagnosis, selection of methods for finding solutions to them, and, in general, in operations likely to be considered relevant to the "art" of planning and economic policy; and
- to study at operational level the links between economic medium-term and long-term planning and conjunctural economic policy, and of both aspects with other areas requiring government action, such as education, health, social security etc.

(b) National courses

- (i) Bolivia. In 1975 a course on Industrial and Regional Planning, which was attended by thirty-eight professionals, was organized jointly with the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination.
- (ii) Brazil. The Training Programme of the Institute participated in the design and organization of the Regional Planning Courses which were held in 1975 and 1976. These courses were organized with the collaboration of the Centro de Entrenamiento para el Desarrollo Económico, of the Secretariat of Planning.
- (iii) Honduras. Two courses on planning and economic policy were held in this country in 1975 and 1976, which were attended by 76 professionals. The Superior Economic Planning Board and the Training Centre of the Ministry of Finance collaborated in the organization of these courses.
- (iv) Mexico. In 1975 the Institute held a course on Agricultural Development Planning, which was attended by 38 professionals. This course was organized jointly with the Programa Nacional de Capacitación Tecno-económica (now renamed the Centro de Capacitación para el Desarrollo).

From 1975 onwards, when the UNDP Project MEX/73-004 started, the Institute collaborated in the design of programmes for several courses and also provided assistance in the form of teaching staff.

To sum up, the courses organized under the Training Programme during the period 1975-1977 were attended by a total of 241 professionals from 18 Latin American countries among which were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela.

In carrying out these activities, technical assistance was received from the following international agencies: CEPAL (headquarters and Offices in Mexico and Buenos Aires); UNDP (through the Offices of the Resident Representatives and experts working in the countries); FAO; the Office for Technical Co-operation (OTC) of the United Nations; the Centro Interamericano de Enseñanza de la Estadística (CIENES); the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## 2. Collaboration with other national and international agencies

During the period 1975-1977, the Training Programme provided assistance in 17 national and international courses organized by other institutions.

The technical assistance provided by the Programme took the form of the preparation and joint organization of the proposed courses, the preparation of programmes and bibliographic material and, finally, the provision of lecturers in different subjects, equivalent to 16.75 man-months.

The agencies with which the Institute collaborated and the courses held are listed below:

### (a) National agencies

#### (i) Argentina:

- Central Bank: Course on Projects (1975).

/(ii) Mexico

(ii) Mexico:

National Programme for Techno-economic Training,  
UNDP/MEX/75-004 Project:

- Course on Industrial Planning (1975);
- Two Courses on Programming and Public Investment (1975 and 1976);
- Two Courses on Regional Planning (1975 and 1976).

(iii) Venezuela:

- Centro de Entrenamiento e Investigación Aplicada para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad (CIADEC); Course on the Preparation and Evaluation of Social Projects (1975).

(b) International agencies

(i) Centre for Settlement Studies, Israel:

- Two Postgraduate Courses on Integrated Regional Development Planning (1975 and 1976).

(ii) Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands

- Master's Programme in Regional Planning (1976).

(iii) International Centre for Training in Environmental Sciences (CIFCA) Spain:

- Course on Environmental Management in Development (1976);
- Course on Environmental Impact (1976).

(iv) Colegio de Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos, Spain:

- Course on Town and Country Planning (1976).

(v) FAO, Italy:

- Eighth Course on Agricultural Planning (1976).

(vi) Pan American Health Organization, Argentina:

- V Course on Animal Health Planning (1975).

(vii) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Mexico:

- Course on Environment and Development (1975).

(viii) UNESCO, Ecuador:

- Workshop on the Planning of Technical and Professional Education (1975).

/3. Other

### 3. Other activities

The result of the activities carried out under the Training Programme during the period 1975-1977 was the publication of the following texts:

BAJRAJ, Reynaldo	<u>La inflación argentina en los años setenta</u> , CEPAL, Santiago, Chile, November 1976.
BOISIER, Sergio	<u>Diseño de planes regionales: Métodos y técnicas de planificación regional</u> , Editorial Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puentes, Madrid 1976
BOISIER, Sergio	<u>La teoría de los polos de crecimiento en las estrategias de desarrollo regional en América Latina</u> , Santiago, Chile, ILPES, 1976
DE MATTOS, Carlos	<u>La planificación regional a escala nacional</u> , ILPES, Santiago, Chile, 1976.
ILPES	<u>Ensayos sobre planificación regional del desarrollo</u> , Siglo XXI, Mexico 1976
ILPES	<u>Desarrollo regional y desarrollo económico en América Latina</u> , Santiago, Chile, June 1976

Finally, it should be pointed out that during 1976 the Institute participated in a Seminar on Regional Development, organized by the Italo-Latin American Institute in Cochabamba, Bolivia, and, in the Seminar on Recent Inflation in Latin America, organized by CEPAL and the Central Bank of Venezuela, in Caracas.

### 4. Programme of Courses for 1977

During the period January to April 1977, work continued on the programme of courses for the present year, as well as support activities to be carried out. The programme and bibliographic material were prepared, course projects were discussed as a whole, lecturers in the various subjects were selected, and the dissemination of the courses, whose implementation was approved, began.

### C. RESEARCH PROGRAMME

In the period under review the activities which are summarized below were carried out.

#### 1. Planning and short-term policies linked with long-term objectives

The governments of the region assigned top priority to the formulation and application of short-term policy measures for the proper implementation of plans and for solving conjunctural problems. For this reason, the Institute undertook a series of research projects, on, inter alia, policies and instruments of stabilization, effects of inflation on public investment, restrictions on planning imposed by the external sector, econometric models covering the short and long term.

In November 1975, the Institute sponsored, in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of Panama and the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the Conference on Planning and Macroeconomic Policy in the Short-Term in Latin America for which four papers were prepared. Subsequently, further research was undertaken by the Institute.

#### 2. The State and Planning

The project "State and Planning" was described as an attempt to present an overall view of the problem, scope, the limitations and alternatives which determine the possible scope, the modalities, and the objectives to be attributed to planning in the various political, cultural, economic, and social contexts. This approach serves the purpose of strengthening future planning efforts in the region, and the advisory and training activities carried out by the Institute; through the systematic review of factors which were not given sufficient attention in the past.

/During the



During the first stage of the project valuable information was collected on political trends, the decision-making process, and formal planning in four countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Chile).

At the end of this phase a seminar was held in Bogotá from 10 to 12 June 1976 in which both the general theme and each one of the cases were discussed.

Currently, exploratory studies are being carried out on the State and Planning in Peru, Uruguay and Chile.

### 3. Regional and urban planning and national development

The correction of regional inequalities, the development of depressed areas and the formulation of regional development strategies are receiving increasing attention in the countries.

Increasing urbanization and the concentration of the population in the largest cities constitute another field which requires more urgent attention, not only because of its impact on regional development, but also because of its interrelationships with national planning and the quality of urban life.

To carry out studies in this connexion, particularly as regards the interrelationships between the different forms of urbanization and the typical macroeconomic processes, and between explicit and implicit global development policies and urban development, the Institute sponsored the preparation of a series of case studies by academic centres of several countries.

The seminar on the State and Planning and Urban Planning was held in June 1976 in Bogotá at which the studies on Brazil, Colombia, and Chile were discussed.

The results obtained from the first stage of the project prompted the Institute to propose a second phase of research.

Currently, an analysis is being carried out of national regional development strategies, special attention being given to the problems of resource allocation.

/Another subject

Another subject of study is the problem of the increasing value of urban land and how it can serve as an instrument of redistribution. Some work on this has already been carried out in the study prepared by the Institute on "The increasing value of land and human settlements" and "Experiences in the control and use of land".

4. Social policies and abject poverty

Experience in all the countries shows the enormous obstacles which stand in the way of solutions to the problems of abject poverty, regardless of the development model chosen and the size of the growth rates.

The Institute has undertaken research to determine the main problems raised by poverty, the difficulties faced by public policies to resolve them, and their causes, with a view to establishing the primary tasks to be carried out to provide the governments with the necessary know-how for making State action more effective.

5. The programming of growth in the light of natural resources, population and the environment

So far both strategies have largely been based on the availability of cheap natural resources, both national and imported, and on the absence of environmental and spatial restrictions.

However, serious doubts have arisen as to the future availability of such resources at past prices.

In view of these concerns the Institute is studying the availability of resources in the long-term, in relation to economic and demographic growth, and the possibilities of modifying those relations by introducing different styles of development.

The Institute is participating with Resources for the Future in a pilot project for Latin America on the Colombian case. This study consists of a projection of various scenarios of global growth over the next 20 years and estimates of corresponding needs in terms of energy and resources.

## 6. The sociological aspects of inflation

Considering that inflation is not a purely economic process, the Institute decided to analyse it from another point of view. The object being to discover the social determinants of the flows of money and goods referred to in the economic analyses.

## 7. Agricultural planning

The research study, begun during the previous phase, for designing a method for formulating planned agricultural development policies was completed.

On the basis of such research, the document entitled "La planificación del desarrollo agropecuario: Un enfoque para América Latina" was prepared and is in the process of publication. This will be followed by a series of five publications which will provide an in-depth analysis of some specific aspects of agricultural planning, inter alia, regional aspects, the investment process, and the reform of the public administration of agriculture.

During the ongoing stage research into the sociological and sociopolitical interpretations of development in Latin America was completed, attention being focussed on the period from the end of the Second World War to date. The study was published under the title "Teoría, acción social y desarrollo en América Latina".

## D. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

During the period under review the Institute continued to receive financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the fourth phase of the assistance project for the Institute which began on 1 July 1974 and will end on 30 June of this year. During this phase UNDP acted as executing agency of the project, instead of following the practice established in the previous three phases during which the United Nations performed this function through the Office of Technical Co-operation.

In view of the decision by UNDP to assume responsibility for the implementation of the project, an agreement was entered into with CEPAL to subcontract supporting administrative services to enable the project to operate properly. The agreement was formalized through an exchange of letters in November 1975, between the UNDP Division of Finance and the Office of the Executive Secretary of CEPAL and covered, among other aspects, the recruitment of staff, accounts and finance services, travel services, medical services, use of the library, building maintenance, etc.

During this period the Institute continued to be financed entirely by UNDP. In 1975 this assistance amounted to 1,544,797 dollars; in 1976 it increased to 1,950,000 dollars. The increase was due to the rise in pro-forma man-month costs which were revised on several occasions during the last two years.

Approximately midway through the period UNDP notified the Institute that its assistance for the first six months of 1977 - which terminates the end of the present phase - would be reduced by approximately 35 per cent because of the financial crisis affecting the Programme during 1976. The Institute was then placed in a position in which it had to explore new sources of financing, but saw no reason for a drastic reduction in its activities during the current year. As a result, it requested that the United Nations include in its regular budget six professional posts and ten general service posts. This request was submitted by CEPAL and approved as temporary assistance (supernumerary staff) by the Fifth Committee during the XXXI Session of the General Assembly which ended last December.

The Institute continues to receive funds from miscellaneous sources: (i) direct contributions by some governments of the region (Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua); (ii) services provided to the national institutions of the countries of the region; (iii) the sale of publications. In addition, in 1976 agreements were signed under which technical assistance was to be provided to the Brazilian States of Minas Gerais (335,800 dollars) for two years,

/Pernambuco (174,000

Pernambuco (174,000 dollars) and Bahía (189,000 dollars) for one year in each case. A further agreement is in the process of completion with the Government of Costa Rica and with the International Development Bank (IDB) to provide technical assistance to that country in the field of higher education. All these agreements, once the cost of their implementation has been covered, will provide some income to the Institute which will help to finance some of its activities during this year and the next.

#### E. PUBLICATIONS

During 1976 the Institute published two texts: "Teoría, acción social y desarrollo en América Latina", by Aldo Solari and Rolando Franco, and "Ensayos sobre planificación regional del desarrollo" (several authors). Both publications were published by Siglo XXI (Mexico) and 5,000 copies of each were printed.

The last Cuaderno published by the Institute (1977) was "La corrección monetaria: Cuatro estudios" (several authors) printed internally. One thousand copies were printed.

From 1975 to date the following publications were republished:

	<u>Nº of copies</u>
Discusiones sobre planificación (6th and 7th edition) .....	5 000
La brecha comercial y la integración latinoamericana (2nd. edition) .....	1 000
La planificación del desarrollo industrial by Héctor Soza V. (5th edition) .....	1 000
Planificación y presupuesto por programas by Gonzalo Martner (6th, 7th and 8th edition) .....	6 000
El subdesarrollo latinoamericano y la teoría del desarrollo, by Pedro Paz and Osvaldo Sunkel, (8th and 9th edition) .....	8 000

/El sector

El sector público en la planificación del desarrollo by Ricardo Cibotti and Enrique Sierra (4th and 5th edition).....	4 000
Estadística básica para planificación, by Arturo Núñez del Prado, (4th and 5th edition) .....	5 000
Guía para la presentación de proyectos (3rd and 4th edition) .....	8 000
Experiencias y problemas de la planificación en América Latina (1st edition) .....	5 000

All the above publications were republished by Siglo XXI, Mexico.

/ANNEX

ANNEX

SUMMARY OF THE 1977 WORK PROGRAMME OF THE  
LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL PLANNING

## A. SUMMARY OF THE ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The Institute's technical co-operation in the form of advisory services will centre basically on the strengthening of national planning systems and will consist of assistance in the evaluation of development plans and policies, the preparation of long-term strategies, short-term plans and systems of control and follow-up of plans, and in-service training.

To sum up, ILPES will carry out the following activities in 1977:

### 1. Bolivia

It will continue to co-operate with the Ministry of Co-ordination and Planning in perfecting a national system of control and implementation of the 1976-1980 Economic and Social Development Plan, and in the implementation of the Operational Plan for 1977.

### 2. Brazil

Technical co-operation in Brazil is designed to strengthen the state planning systems. In addition, ILPES is engaged in an important undertaking in the field of urban planning in the Recife-Pernambuco metropolitan area. This work will provide more information about the interrelationships between urban, regional and national variables, a subject which should be studied more thoroughly in the context of the real situation in Latin America.

The Institute's work in Brazil covers the following states:

#### (a) Minas Gerais

ILPES will continue its work aimed at strengthening the State planning system.

At the present stage, the Institute's technical co-operation with the Planning Department of the State of Minas Gerais will focus on the following areas:

(i) Implementation of a system of follow-up of the Second State Plan for Economic and Social Development, 1976-1979;

/(ii) Improvement



- (ii) Improvement of the State's information system for planning;
- (iii) Improvement of the process of preparing the regional accounts.

Under the Agreement with the State of Minas Gerais, ILPES will provide technical advisory assistance in the execution of the economic and social development project in the Mata zone which is financed by the World Bank. This is the first time the Institute has participated in a World Bank-financed regional development project by furnishing technical assistance to the national agency responsible for its execution.

(b) Bahía

The technical co-operation that will be provided to the State of Bahía through the Planning Centre, which is linked to the Department of Planning, Science and Technology of the State of Bahía, comprises the following activities:

(i) Analysing and evaluating the economic and social development of the State of Bahia in recent years at the overall, spatial and sectoral levels, with a view to determining and explaining the State's present model and main economic and social development problems;

(ii) Defining a medium- and long-term development strategy and indicating the most important measures that should be adopted;

(iii) Evaluating the technical and administrative aspects of the present State Planning System and proposing measures for its modernization and adaptation with a view to the strengthening and more efficient performance of its specific functions;

(iv) Organizing, integrating and introducing the State Statistical System to meet the requirements of planning and of the quantitative context of governments plans, programmes and projects, and

(v) Supporting the continuing systematic development of the short- and medium-term programme activities currently under way and in internal course of preparation, with the purpose of evaluating and giving consistency to the programmes and the planning effort in process.

(c) Pernambuco-Recife metropolitan region

The Institute's work is designed to help the Foundation for the Development of the Recife Metropolitan Region in urban planning and in the progressive organization of a system of government for the metropolitan region. The specific technical co-operation of ILPES comprises:

- (i) Advisory assistance in the operational definition of a strategy for the Integrated Development Plan for the Recife Metropolitan Region;
- (ii) Promotion of industrial development and employment;
- (iii) Identification of institutional structures suited to the provision of services of metropolitan interest;
- (iv) Design and operation of methods and instruments for the control, promotion and orientation of metropolitan development.

3. Ecuador

ILPES will continue to provide the National Planning Board with technical advisory assistance in the evaluation of the Integrated Change and Development Plan for 1973-1977.

These services will basically cover the overall context, the agricultural sector, the national system of projects and the investment process, the social sectors, and regional development

Plan evaluation, an activity recently initiated by ILPES on a systematic basis, is of special importance for future technical co-operation with the countries. Therefore, it has been assigned high priority in its 1977 work programme.

4. Other advisory services

A number of planning bodies are expected to enlist the Institute's co-operation in the present year. Requests will probably be forthcoming from Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. Venezuela is also considering the possibility of continuing to receive advisory assistance from ILPES.

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/As regards

As regards Haiti, in a UNDP-financed project which has been submitted for approval, the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation will act as executing agency in conjunction with ILPES.

Through this project, assistance will be given to the Planning Council of Haiti in short-term budgetary and planning questions.

A project sponsored by the Governments of Bolivia, Honduras, El Salvador and Haiti, involving advisory, training and research activities, has been submitted for the consideration of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Once this project is approved, the advisory activities could be initiated in the second half of the year.

#### B. SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF ACTIVITIES OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME

The training activities which will be carried out by ILPES in 1977 are designed to provide training for specialists in overall, regional and sectoral planning.

The courses will be of two types: international and national. The former, which will be held at ILPES headquarters, will cover planning and economic policy, and regional development planning. The basic objective of these courses is to train technical specialists so that they may be included in multidisciplinary economic and social development planning teams.

The latter, which will be held in the various countries, will provide training for government officials responsible for the respective national planning systems.

I. International courses

(a) Eighth Course on Regional Development Planning

Place: Santiago, Chile

Date: 23 May to 16 December 1977

Description: The aim of this course is to train personnel so that they will be able to incorporate in development plans, in addition to the overall and sectoral approaches, the spatial aspects of development, i.e., how the economic and social growth process affects the distribution of geographical space and the location of activities in the national territory.

Regional development problems are dealt with in a national perspective, that is, regional development planning is considered as an integral component of the countries' efforts to accelerate their economic and social growth.

(b) Basic Course on Planning and Economic Policy

Place: Santiago, Chile

Date: 20 June to 16 December 1977

Description: This six-month course will cover two special fields: general planning and employment planning. The aim is to provide training for the participants in the proper handling of modern planning techniques and economic policy instruments, in the conceptual field of economic and social development analysis, enabling them to identify the most important problems and select the best methods of solving them. Special attention will also be paid to operational considerations on the relationship between medium- and long-term economic planning and conjunctural economic policy.

## II. National courses

(a) Course on Planning and Economic Policy, with emphasis on Agricultural and Industrial Planning

Place: La Paz, Bolivia

Date: 14 March to 10 June 1977

Description: The basic objective of this three-month course is to present an integral picture of the planning process, techniques and instruments and economic policy, within the context of development in Latin America and particularly in Bolivia. Special attention will be given to agricultural and industrial sector planning, and the theoretical subjects will be supplemented by case studies and the study of specific situations in Bolivia today.

(b) Regional Development Planning Course (this course is being discussed with the Ecuadorian authorities)

Place: Quito, Ecuador

Date: 16 May to 12 August 1977

Description: The course will include discussions of the main theoretical and methodological problems encountered in regional development planning in the Latin American countries, with special reference to Ecuador. Stress will be placed on the desirability of studying regional development problems from a national standpoint, i.e., of considering regional development planning as an integral part of the national effort to accelerate economic and social growth, as expressed in the development plans in force.

(c) UNDP/Government of Chile Regional Planning Project

ILPES will collaborate in the following activities in this project:

(i) Seminar for Regional Intendentes (three days)

(ii) Advanced course on regional planning (thirty days)

The aim of this course is, first of all, to update the theoretical knowledge of regional planning directors; secondly, to standardize the technical terminology and the directors' basic knowledge with a view to facilitating their professional work; and, thirdly, to discuss some specific regional planning problems arising from the directors' own experience.

/(iii) Regional

(iii) Regional Planning Course (45 days)

This course is intended for the chiefs of the planning and research departments of SERPLAC, and of the regional and sectoral ministerial offices of ODEPLAN. Its basic aim is also to standardize the professional terminology, but its main purpose will be of an operational nature since it will focus on regional analysis techniques.

(d) Course on Overall Planning, with emphasis on Agricultural and Industrial Planning

Place: San Salvador

Date: Second half of 1977

Description: The design and programmes are being discussed with the Salvadorian authorities.

III. Activities in collaboration with national and international institutions

(a) Economic Development Training Centre (CENDEC), Brazil  
Third Regional Development Planning Course

Place: Brasilia

Date: 20 June to 9 December 1977

Co-operation in the following subjects:

- (i) Economic development;
- (ii) Analytical instruments in regional planning;
- (iii) Spatial economic theory, and
- (iv) Regional planning.

(b) UNDP/MEX/73-004 Project and Development Training Centre, Mexico  
Assistance in the design and teaching of the following courses:

- (i) Agricultural Planning;
- (ii) Regional Planning;
- (iii) Planning of Agro-industry, and
- (iv) Advanced Course on Resource Allocation.

(c) Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of The Hague, Netherlands

ILPES made the following contribution to the ISS programmes in The Hague and Bogotá:

- (i) Seminar on the formulation of regional plans and problems of interregional consistency, The Hague (one teacher);

/((ii) Series

- (ii) Series of lectures on regional development in Latin America, Bogotá (one teacher), and
  - (iii) Series of lectures on economic and social development in Latin America, Bogotá (one teacher).
- (d) Land Settlement Studies Centre of Rehovot, Israel  
Post-graduate Course on Integrated Rural Development Planning at a Regional Level.
- Place: Chiapas, Mexico, and Rehovot, Israel  
Date: August 1977 to May 1978  
Co-operation in the following fields:
- (i) Regional planning at the national level;
  - (ii) Regional analysis techniques, and
  - (iii) Regional development in Latin America.

#### IV. Activities in course of preparation

- (a) Course on Planning and Economic Policy in Guatemala  
The holding of this course is being discussed with the Guatemalan authorities.
- (b) Social Planning Course  
The planning authorities of several Latin American countries have requested a course in this field. In response to their request, contacts have been initiated with UNICEF and with specialists who could participate in the preparation of this course.

#### V. Probable activities

##### Courses in relatively less developed countries, under the Technical Assistance Programme of CIDA, Canada

These courses will depend on the project now being considered by the Canadian authorities. They comprise training activities in Bolivia, Haiti, Honduras and El Salvador.

## C. SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

### Introduction

This Programme will keep abreast of the evolution of development and planning in Latin America, with the aim of gradually adapting the Institute's services to the growing needs and ever-higher technical level of planning bodies in the region.

The analysis of the various countries' experiences, the comparative study of policies and strategies and the organization of seminars are useful elements for planning offices which, often because of day-to-day pressure, cannot maintain a permanent programme of this kind. The function of planning secretariat which could be performed by ILPES would be supplemented by the organization of high-level seminars on Latin American experiences and on the new research carried out by the Institute or promoted in academic centres.

Some of the topics of research proposed below have already been dealt with by the Institute in the course of the current phase, and were selected in accordance with the concerns expressed by the countries through their development plans and programmes and in discussions held with research centres and government officials. The programme proposed for the near future has incorporated new suggestions from the countries, and its importance has been confirmed by a review of the development plans received recently by ILPES.

### Topics of research

#### 1. Social policies and poverty

The Institute has considered critical poverty as a priority topic of its research. Some progress has been made in studies describing the situation, in determining the thresholds of poverty, in identifying and measuring basic needs, in establishing the greater or lesser effectiveness of the policies implemented, etc. Less progress has been achieved, however, in the formulation of policies with the aim of effectively alleviating or eradicating the causes of critical poverty in the countries of the region.

/Owing to



Owing to the complex nature of this problem, it is quite impossible to generalize; therefore, the Institute proposes to investigate some specific cases with a view to determining more precisely the foci of poverty and the variables exercising most influence on the quality of life of the persons living there. This would make it possible to find explanations of causality and to formulate appropriate policies for each group.

Both public policies aimed at increasing human resources (nutrition, education, health, housing) and policies designed to increase productivity, which cannot be explained by the individual characteristics of the poorest groups (institutional factors, trade unionism, capital, technology, etc.) will be examined.

## 2. Regional and urban planning and national development

There is growing concern in the countries about the need to correct regional disparities, to develop depressed areas and to promote regional development strategies.

Moreover, increasing urbanization and the concentration of the population in larger cities constitute one of the areas requiring most urgent attention, both because of their impact on regional development and because of their interrelationship with national planning and the quality of urban life.

In order to investigate this question, in particular the interrelationship between the different forms of urbanization and the typically macroeconomic phenomena, and between the explicit and implicit overall development and urban development policies, the Institute sponsored the preparation of a number of studies at academic centres in several countries. The results of this first phase have led the Institute to propose a second phase of this research.

First, it will analyse national regional development strategies, with particular attention to problems connected with the allocation of resources, in order to determine the regional policies best suited to the needs of countries at varying stages of development.

/Secondly, a

Secondly, a study will be made of the question of the appreciation in value of urban land and its use as a redistribution instrument.

### 3. The State and planning

As the outcome of its long experience in the field of planning, its many studies and the considerable exchange of experiences in which it has been involved, the Institute conceives of planning as an action instrument for the formulation of social objectives, decision-making and the implementation of programmes and policies, which is used at government level by those fulfilling government functions and exercising the relevant political authority.

Therefore, to examine planning problems and prospects involves a more thorough study of the State and its role in the development process. In the areas of great importance which are currently the subject of theoretical and empirical research, the Institute has already initiated some studies and hopes to focus attention on the following subjects:

#### (a) The entrepreneurial State

In view of the importance that public enterprises have come to have in several Latin American countries and because of the controversy that has arisen on this point, the subject has been assigned unquestionable priority.

It is necessary to analyse their characteristics, advantages and disadvantages; their contribution to the savings and investment process; their participation in the various entrepreneurial systems; their role in regulating the market; their relations with private enterprise; and, very particularly, the support they give to regional development.

#### (b) The State and the social sectors and/or low-productivity economic activities

Closely linked as it is with the problem of critical poverty and income distribution in general, this subject has the advantage of permitting an analysis of the specific policies and measures that have been adopted in various countries with the object of raising the absolute and relative levels of the marginal groups of society.

#### /(c) Efficiency

(c) Efficiency and modernization of the State and administrative reform

The world today is characterized by the existence and predominance of complex bureaucratic organizations. None of them is so complex or fulfils so many diverse functions as the public sector.

Since it is the main direct instrument of planning, it is important to know and evaluate the most recent action in the field of administrative reform aimed not only at increasing the public sector's programming, co-ordination and action capacity, but also at achieving its territorial and functional decentralization and, in general, at making it more efficient.

4. Planning and short-term policies in relation to long-term objectives

The governments of the region have assigned high priority to the formulation and implementation of short-term policy measures for the proper implementation of plans and the solution of conjunctural problems. Accordingly, the Institute has undertaken considerable research on subjects such as stabilization policies and instruments, effects of inflation on public investment, restrictions imposed on planning by the external sector, and econometric models incorporating the short and the long term.

Its preoccupation with the short term, however, is not confined to an analysis of the various anti-cyclical instruments, but should also extend to the implications for the long term, and the consistency between the short and the long term. The study of the short term is of vital importance in adapting policies aimed at mitigating the effect of inflation or balance-of-payments fluctuations on the long-term goals established by the governments.

For these purposes, the Institute deems it necessary to review the experience of the countries in the region in connexion with various short-term policies, vis-à-vis the actual situation and long-term objectives.

5. Programming of growth in relation to natural resources,  
the population and the environment

Hitherto, most growth strategies have been based on the availability of cheap natural resources, both national and imported, and on the absence of any environmental or spatial restrictions.

Serious doubts have arisen, however, regarding the future availability of natural resources at the same prices as in the past. As more and more evidence has been studied, these doubts have led to open confirmation of the shortage of such resources, particularly in the energy field. At the same time, voices both inside and outside the governments have been raised in protest against the lack of any control over environmental pollution, thus sounding the alert regarding the effect of the growth strategy on the environment.

In view of these concerns, the Institute is exploring the availability of resources in the long term, its relationship with the growth of the economy and of the population, and the possibilities of modifying that relationship by means of different styles of development.

In view of the Institute's recent experience in this field and the importance of the problem, it would seem useful to undertake other studies with the same methodology, since Resources for the Future, Inc. considers that the pilot study which is currently under way is the most interesting case of all those promoted by that institution in different regions.