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PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE CEPAL SYSTEM, 1982-1983\*

\* Adopted by the Commission at its nineteenth session, Montevideo, Uruguay, 4-15 May 1981. Contains the suggestions and changes in the Programme of Work requested by the member governments of CEPAL during this session.

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAMME OF WORK, 1982-1983

At its nineteenth session, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, the secretariat of the Commission presented for the consideration of member governments its Programme of Work for the period 1982-1983. The structure of the Programme of Work follows the basic lines of previous Programmes; however, some changes have been made in it in order to present more information and enable the representatives of the countries to gain a broader and more comprehensive view of its content. In all cases the changes made have been the result of the experience gained at previous sessions and the comments made to the secretariat by the country representatives. Each programme, the nomenclature of which corresponds to that adopted by the United Nations for all the bodies making up the Secretariat of the Organization, is preceded by a short introduction summing up its general lines. After this, each of the subprogrammes which go to make up the programme is presented and these are further broken down into programme elements, thus providing more details on the specific activity which it is proposed to carry out.

In view of the difficulty experienced by delegates at the previous session in determining the relative importance of each of the subprogrammes, the present Programme gives quantitative information on the number of professional man-months devoted to each item. In view of the fact that the salaries of the substantive technical personnel form a very high percentage of the total secretariat costs, the information provided thus represents - although expressed in physical terms - a valid approximation for judging the resources assigned to each subprogramme. A summary table provides a complete overview and makes possible a global appraisal of the resources devoted to the various programme components.

Another point worthy of note is that when the budgetary cycle of the United Nations was placed on the basis of biennial programme budgets, this caused a disparity between the dates laid down for the preparation of the budget and the meetings of the Commission, to which the secretariat's Draft Programme of Work must be submitted.

The result of this disparity is that, for example, the budget for the biennium 1982-1983 was prepared between September and December 1980. In other words, the Programme of Work and the assignment of resources had to be done before the secretariat's Draft Programme of Work was considered by the Commission.

This state of affairs gives rise to a high degree of rigidity as regards the Commission's possibilities of reassigning resources, and this was what the secretariat sought to correct in convening the fourteenth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole (New York, 20 November 1980). At that session, the problem was raised and it was proposed that the need to synchronize the cycle of meetings of the Commission with the budget programming cycle of the General Assembly should be taken into account.

The secretariat considered that such synchronization would make it possible to submit the Programme of Work for the consideration of the Commission before the presentation of the budget, thus contributing to greater rationalization of activities. In this way, the Programme of Work could reflect the priorities suggested by the member countries of the Commission.

In order to achieve this objective, the secretariat will have to present a Draft Programme of Work for consideration by member States before the next budgetary period (i.e., between September and December 1982). This would make

it possible to introduce the modifications considered desirable by member States and subsequently assign the resources in line with the mandates arising from the meeting of the Commission.<sup>1/</sup> It may also be noted that the fact that a Draft Medium-Term Plan 1984-1989 will be submitted at the nineteenth session will enable the member States to guide the work of the secretariat over a longer horizon; the alignment of the sessions of the Commission with the budgetary process of the General Assembly will then permit the corresponding assignment of resources every two years.

Meanwhile, it should be borne in mind that, on the present occasion, any initiatives of the Commission which represent new activities not included in the present Draft Programme of Work will give rise to financial implications which the secretariat will have to estimate, and the execution of such activities will be subject to the procurement of new resources.

The situation would be different, however, if the new activities proposed could be carried out with the existing technical resources through the reassignment of the available resources. In this case, the only limitation would be the feasibility of interchanging technical personnel among the various objectives of the Programme of Work.

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<sup>1/</sup> See paragraph (b) of the operative part of resolution 419 (PLEN.14) "Rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the CEPAL system". The text of this resolution is given in the Report of the Fourteenth Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole (E/CEPAL/G.1142).

SUMMARY OF HUMAN RESOURCES, BY PROGRAMMES

Programmes	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a</u> /	XB <u>b</u> /	Total	%	RB <u>a</u> /	XB <u>b</u> /	Total	%
210. Food and agriculture	120	276	396	7.2	144	288	432	9.3
240. Development issues and policies	912	589	1 501	27.2	912	320	1 232	26.5
270. Environment	36	72	108	2.0	48	30	78	1.7
290. Human settlements	24	-	24	0.4	24	48	72	1.6
330. Industrial development	144	150	294	5.3	144	78	222	4.8
340. International trade	432	228	660	12.0	432	128	560	12.0
360. Economic co-operation among developing countries	336	60	396	7.2	336	36	372	8.0
460. Natural resources and energy	264	120	384	7.0	264	74	338	7.3
480. Population	144	531	675	12.0	120	228	348	7.5
496. Transnational corporations	72	-	72	1.3	72	-	72	1.6
520. Science and technology	72	34	106	2.0	72	16	88	1.9
530. Social development and humanitarian affairs	288	18	306	5.5	312	-	312	6.7
540. Statistics	192	96	288	5.2	192	60	252	5.4
550. Transport	144	66	210	3.8	144	27	171	3.7
782. Information and documentation for economic and social development	48	48	96	1.7	48	48	96	2.0
Total programmes	3 228	2 288	5 516	100.0	3 264	1 381	4 645	100.0
Percentage	58.5	41.5	100.0		70.3	29.7	100.0	

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

PROGRAMME NARRATIVES  
1982-1983

## PROGRAMME 210: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: CEPAL/FAO JOINT AGRICULTURE DIVISION

#### Introduction

This programme was designed to detect the yearly quantitative and qualitative changes in the main economic and social factors which condition and direct the performance of regional agricultural production. This effort will be supplemented by an analysis of the policies and strategies which governments adopt, of the instruments they use, and of the obstacles they face in their attempt to attain their production targets and their broader agricultural and rural development objectives.

The yearly monitoring and evaluation of the agriculture and food situation will serve as the framework for a specific analytical study on the evolution of the food systems concomitant with the styles of development of the countries concerned. The examination of national efforts and achievements, together with the methodological contributions resulting from it, will make it possible to come up with conceptual and operational proposals more in keeping with the technical, economic, social and political problems involved in food security, within different strategy options.

On the basis of the progress already achieved in analysing the causes, characteristics and direction of the changes to which the countries' agriculture, seen as a productive activity and as the background for specific social relations, has been subjected, the interpretative analysis of Latin American agricultural and rural development will be supplemented by conceptual elements and empirical data which contribute to policy-making and facilitate the formulation of agricultural plans, programmes and projects designed to combat and eradicate poverty in the countryside.

The data and knowledge accumulated over many years by CEPAL and FAO will make it possible to carry out an analytical forecast which shows the need and potential, the obstacles and reasonable possibilities of the Latin American agricultural sector up to the end of the century. The objective is not to make a prognosis of what will happen in the future, but rather to analyse alternative strategies and policies and to estimate the magnitude and composition of the investments which should be made if rural poverty and unemployment are to be eliminated.

The results of the observations of what has been happening and of the interpretative and prospective analyses will be included in the material to be taught to professionals or the technical staff of national institutes engaged in economic, agricultural and rural development planning, through the activities of the UNDP-FAO-CEPAL/ILPES Regional Project for Training in Agricultural and Rural Development Planning, Programming and Projects (RLA/77/006). This project, which is based in CEPAL, will conduct three types of activities: training, through national and international courses of different duration; strengthening national training institutions, and systematizing what is now known about teaching methods.

Finally, the quest will continue for new and operational forms of action to further co-operation among the Latin American countries in the agricultural and food sectors. It has been shown that no matter how complicated the possibilities for action may be, the technical problems involved in subregional or regional agricultural co-operation can be solved. The big weakness of such co-operation lies in the lack of will and the failure to create political viability; to help to overcome this, analyses will be made which will show the

advantages of interdependence and solidarity at both the bilateral and multilateral levels.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
210.1 Food and agriculture policies, plans and programmes	88	225	313	79	124	252	376	87
210.2 Latin American agriculture and its long-term production potential	32	51	83	21	20	36	56	13
Total programme 210								
Food and agriculture	120	276	396	100	144	288	432	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 210.1: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Programme element 210.1.1: Surveillance and appraisal of the situation and prospects of Latin American agriculture (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

During the two-year period two annual reports will be prepared on the changes taking place in the main conditioning factors and phenomena which will give impetus to and determine annual production performance in 1981 and 1982 respectively. A summary of these periodic reports will be incorporated in the documentation to be submitted at the twentieth session of the Commission (1983). Independently, they could be published by the information services.

In view of the continuing nature of this task, which in the past has enabled sectoral appraisals and diagnoses to be made, during the two-year period there will be an effort to update and improve the analytical methods for the follow-up and interpretation of the functioning and dynamics of the development of agriculture in the 24 countries considered in the region. During this period priority will be given to reviewing agriculture as a supplier and user of energy - particularly as a possible source of liquid fuels - and the implications of this function in respect of the other uses of agricultural resources (provision of food and raw materials) will be considered. An endeavour will be made to include in the analytical effort not only production performance, the use of factors and inputs and agricultural



external trade, but also a review of policy instruments and means of action used to guide, regulate and/or give impetus to the growth of production. The conclusions will refer to the subregional and regional levels.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Close working contacts are maintained with the programme of FAO, in Rome, on the analysis and prospects of the world situation in food and agriculture.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are the governments which will attend the twentieth session of the Commission. A document of analysis and appraisal will be distributed to them as part of the permanent documentation. This programme element will contribute to the conjunctural and long-term analysis of agricultural policies and to the introduction of better techniques in the handling and use of evaluative data and indicators.

Programme element 210.1.2: Styles of development and food systems (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report to be submitted at the twentieth session of the Commission (1983), as part of the first appraisal of the Regional Plan of Action for the Third United Nations Development Decade (1982-1983). Subsequently it will be the subject of a technical publication.

This report should show the most salient changes which have taken place in food and nutrition, stressing the subregional and regional plans, while it will also contain the results of a specific analytical effort on food systems within the different styles of development adopted by the countries of the region.

So as to get to know, contrast and divulge the recent experiences of some countries in the formulation of national food systems conceived to ensure that their nutritional needs are satisfied in the context of their own strategies and styles of development, it is proposed to analyse the styles of development and food systems of at least four countries of the region. For this purpose collaboration with the Mexico Office and with FAO will be intensified so as to study different forms of inserting food systems into strategic approaches and national styles of development. This will be observed through the policies, instruments and methods of action aimed at guaranteeing security in food and influencing food production, stocks, processing, storage and distribution. It is expected that valuable elements and experience will be obtained to back up proposals of more general scope. For this purpose the conclusions will be presented differentiating between subregions so as to obtain a balanced appreciation of the region.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Close collaboration and shared efforts exist between CEPAL and FAO through the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division. In this case specific working links will be maintained with the Nutrition and Policy Analysis Divisions of FAO Headquarters in Rome.

### 3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are the governments which will attend the twentieth session of the Commission. The results will be communicated to them in a document of analysis and appraisal which will be distributed as part of the relevant documentation.

It is expected that these results will help to introduce technical improvements in the handling of data and in operational use and practices as a result of the dissemination of experience in food system operation. They may also serve to boost the formulation and implementation of coherent food policies and programmes in keeping with national styles and strategies of global development.

#### Programme element 210.1.3: Training in agricultural development (Santiago, Mexico)

##### 1. Final output and estimated duration

Outputs stem from:

(i) The Regional Project for Training in Agricultural and Rural Development Planning, Programming and Projects, UNDP-FAO-CEPAL/ILPES (RLA/77/006) (PROCADES). The project carries out three types of activities: training, strengthening of national institutions and systematization of existing knowledge on teaching methods. It will take part in at least 5 annual courses - with between 30 and 40 students - organized by national institutions and will organize an annual subregional and a regional course attended by around 30 students each. Some courses will be on planning and agricultural projects and others on rural development, depending on the interest of the countries which benefit.

The CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division participates in PROCADES in three ways: (a) the Director is part of the Advisory Committee which orients and supervises project activities; (b) it allocates an official (FAO) full-time to the technical team of the project; and (c) it collaborates in its teaching work and in the preparation of the teaching material.

(ii) A CEPAL/ILPES-Mexican Government Special Agreement. In this connexion two training courses are held per year, the purpose being to train 100 Mexican professionals per year in various fields of agricultural development (1979-1983).

Duration: 1980 to 1984.

##### 2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The PROCADES Project is the result of a shared effort between CEPAL, ILPES, FAO and UNDP. It is directly linked to the relevant national training institutions and other international bodies with activities devoted to rural development.

##### 3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The PROCADES "clientele" consists of:

(i) High-level professionals from national economic, agricultural and rural development planning institutions;

(ii) Middle-level personnel from national bodies concerned with agricultural and rural development planning, programming and projects;

(iii) Executive or technical personnel from regional, State and area bodies with responsibility for the design, co-ordination and administration of agricultural and rural development programmes and projects;

(iv) High-level personnel from autonomous or specialized bodies which collaborate or participate as members of multisectoral and interdisciplinary programmes.

Contact is made with them when they are incorporated in the training courses with the participation of PROCADES and/or organized by it, when the national training institutions are strengthened or when they are supplied with up-to-date material which will contribute to the improvement of their regular tasks.

The anticipated results of this activity emerge from the preparatory mission of the project which, after visiting 18 countries of the region, estimated the number of persons who would require training for the formulation, implementation and appraisal of agricultural and rural development programmes and projects and concluded that, through direct training activities (participation of the Programme in courses) and institutional strengthening, PROCADES could contribute to training around one-fifth of these professionals during the two-year period 1982-1983.

Programme element 210.1.4: Interpretative analysis of the operation and dynamics of agricultural development (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report for limited circulation to be submitted in the course of the two-year period.

On the basis of the preliminary studies completed during the two-year period 1980-1981 as part of the study of the situation of food and nutrition and technical and methodological assistance to national agricultural development planning bodies (elements 210.1.1 and 210.1.2 of the previous programme), it is proposed to prepare a study reflecting the changes taking place in agriculture in the countries. This will be submitted to the national agricultural planning offices and will also contain an interpretative analysis of the functioning and dynamics of the development of the modern and peasant sectors, which appear to be markedly different but are closely interrelated and mutually conditioning.

Duration: 1982 to 1983

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with the Policy Analysis Division at the Headquarters of FAO will make it possible to share efforts and complete the interpretative report.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are agricultural planning offices of the Ministries of Agriculture and sectoral agricultural offices of the ministries and the national planning offices. The report will be distributed to them using the established official channels.

It is expected that this study will help governments to improve their methods and procedures for analysing the functioning and dynamics of their agriculture. The interpretative analysis will provide conceptual elements and empirical evidence which will permit the preparation of policy options and facilitate the formulation of agricultural plans, programmes and projects.

Programme element 210.1.5: Styles of development and food systems in Mexico 1/  
(Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Although it is expected to launch activities under this programme element in 1981, for an initial period of 2 years, it is not possible at this stage to specify outputs.

As a first step, a seminar would be convened in order to explain to Latin American experts and government officials the main findings on the Mexican Food System (Sistema Alimentario Mexicano - SAM).

This first review should allow some basic conclusions to be drawn on how to deal with the topic of styles of development and food systems in an overall social and economic development framework. It should also make it possible to define the point of reference and the methodology of the research project as well as the themes to be covered.

A programme of seminars, meetings, etc., is to be set up in order to promote discussions on on-going activities and debates on specific topics relating to styles of development and food systems.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the Mexican Government. When necessary, support will also be provided by the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division (see programme element 210.1.2) in Santiago as well as by other United Nations agencies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The Mexican Government is the main recipient. However, it is expected that the main conclusions deriving from the project will also be of interest for other Latin American countries. Users will be reached through different channels: direct consultations, meetings, seminars, etc. Apart from its contribution to the establishment of a food security system in Mexico, it is hoped that the project's principal findings will establish a valuable basis for co-operation among the countries of the region.

Programme element 210.1.6: Agricultural policies and co-operation in Central America (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(i) A study describing policy alternatives to ensure agricultural development and to increase trade in the sector within the Central American subregion;

(ii) Technical assistance missions to and collaboration with governments of Central America regarding regional co-operation projects and schemes in the field of agriculture.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with the Central American Common Market.

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1/ The implementation of this programme element as briefly described is still under consideration by both the Mexican Government and the CEPAL secretariat.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The study indicated in (i) will be submitted to the Ministries of Agriculture at a special meeting to be convened at the end of 1983.

Technical assistance will be given to agricultural planning divisions and when appropriate to other bureaux of the Ministries of Agriculture of the Central American countries.

In both cases, it is expected to provide the Central American Ministries of Agriculture with analytical instruments to assist them in dealing with problems which impede the fuller economic integration of the subregion.

SUBPROGRAMME 210.2: LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE AND ITS LONG-TERM PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

Programme element 210.2.1: Prospects for the expansion of production  
(Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report for limited circulation which will be submitted in the course of the two-year period and will contain an analysis of the strategies and policies which should be followed and the investments which should be made so that production will grow at a higher and more sustained rate and productivity, particularly of small producers and landless workers, will increase.

On the basis of the progress made in subprogramme 210.1 and particularly in elements 210.1.1, 210.1.2 and 210.1.4, and of a quantitative image of the agricultural sector of production, optional proposals will be made on strategies, policies and instruments of action, and an estimate will be made of the volume of financial resources required to increase capital formation in agriculture, including references to domestic and international financial sources. This will be submitted as a report for limited circulation to the national agricultural planning offices, with the aim of contributing strategic elements and information which will facilitate the adaptation and increased use of appropriate technologies which will respond to local needs and be in line with country resources in terms of land and water.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Joint efforts will be made with the Policy Analysis Division at FAO Headquarters in order to effect prospective analyses of regional production.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are agricultural planning offices of the Ministries of Agriculture and sectoral agricultural offices of the planning ministries or national planning offices. The report will be distributed to them using the established official channels. It is expected that it will contribute to the improvement by governments of their methods and procedures for prospective analyses of the structure and dimensions of agricultural production and productivity, so as to obtain larger benefits from the investments already made and from new investments.

## PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS CENTRE, LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

### Introduction

The objectives of this programme are the systematic examination of the evolution of the national economies of Latin America and the region as a whole and the analysis and appraisal of the various development policies and strategies implemented in the different Latin American countries.

To attain the first of these objectives, the Economic Survey of Latin America is prepared in co-operation with the CEPAL Offices in Mexico, Port of Spain, Brasília, Buenos Aires and Bogotá. In this annual publication, consideration is given to the main characteristics of the evolution of the economies of the region and the most important features of the economic policies implemented during the year under review. For purposes of facilitating comparative analysis, the Survey presents statistical data and organized other data relating to the conjunctural evolution of the national economies in a single format applied throughout but which naturally leaves room for taking into account the special features which distinguish the experiences and policies of each country.

During the biennium 1982-1983, this annual survey, whose nature is to concentrate on the examination of current changes and short-term economic policies and whose basic purpose is to provide up-to-date, comparable and reasonably complete information on the situation both of national economies and of the region as a whole, will be supplemented by two other types of analysis intended to fulfil the second objective referred to above.

The first of these studies will focus on the comparative analysis of the trends and basic structural changes observable in the economies of the region during the 1970s. Thus, the view of the short-term changes in the main current economic variables supplied by the annual Economic Survey will be supplemented by an examination of the modifications experienced in the course of the previous decade owing both to those variables and to other characteristics of the economic and social structure which change more slowly and for that very reason call for a more complex analytical perspective and a more extensive time spectrum.

Economic development studies of another type will comprise a conscientious analysis of certain economic policies or processes and of development strategies or styles in some countries of the region; by carefully examining them on a comparative basis, it may be possible to reveal their limitations and achievements and also to show what economic, social and political circumstances may help to explain those limitations and achievements.

With regard to economic projections, attention is focused on two activities of priority importance in the consideration of the development process in the region. The first of these activities is the preparation, on a continuing basis, of appraisals and studies of the medium- and long-term prospects of the economic and social development process. The objective of these appraisals and studies is to assist the Latin American governments in the consideration of the problems they encounter in the development process and in the definition of world, regional and national policies. In the same way, it is hoped to provide the central United Nations organs, where the governments conduct their

deliberations, with a view of the region to help them to tackle the problems involved in considering the world economy and certain programmes of particular importance, such as the establishment of new international economic order.

The second priority activity is the provision of technical support to governments in the form of quantitative data on which projections and studies of long-term economic, demographic and social projections are based. By using especially designed models, the interrelationships between the economic and social aspects of the development process are examined with a view to:

(i) Strengthening the capacity of the Latin American community for studying national and regional sectoral relations, thereby improving the appraisal of the impact had by policies;

(ii) Co-operating with the governments in the preparation of plans, programmes and projections and national and international policies;

(iii) Promoting the regional exchange of information and methodologies related to the studies on styles of development and medium- and long-term prospects.

Other fields of action included in the programme are related to the economic and social planning activities conducted by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

The basic approaches followed in conducting these activities are determined by the Technical Committee of the Institute, composed of all the Ministers and Heads of Planning of the countries in the region, and also by the Commission's mandates.

Economic and social planning has retained great validity in the Latin American and Caribbean region. The majority of the countries have bodies of ministerial rank responsible for formulating and implementing development policies or plans and programmes; this shows that countries feel the need to tackle their development problems integrally.

As regards training, a big effort is being made to see that courses cover the widest geographical and topical range possible.

In the period 1982-1983, the central course on planning with specialized training in two basic fields - general planning and economic policy and general planning - will continue to be held each year. The international course on social planning and the course on the environmental dimension in development planning will also be held each year.

The organization of national courses will be intensified by the countries. The courses would centre around such topics as short-term planning, planning and the municipal public finance, regional development planning, social planning and projects.

In the field of research, emphasis will be placed on the following subjects, considered by the planning bodies to be of priority: the state of planning in Latin America (research on a continuing basis, as mandated by the governments); short- and medium-term planning; policies of external openness; social planning and policies; planning in small countries; regional disparities in Latin America and planning and public enterprises.

Advisory services will be provided to governments at their specific request. It is felt that the preferred fields will be development strategies, short-term planning, regional development planning, State planning, local planning, projects and development management.

With regard to the co-operation programme, ILPES, which functions as the technical secretariat of the System of Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies, will, in the main, devote its efforts to the exchange of information and experience; the co-operation-in-planning information system;

the design and implementation of horizontal co-operation arrangements and the organization of the Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning and other technical meetings on regional co-operation.

Programme 240 includes, in addition to these activities, the project on extreme poverty in Latin America. The objective of this project is to work with the governments of the region in carrying out their intentions of increasing public participation in the benefits of development and of alleviating or eradicating critical poverty in their respective countries.

To be able to achieve this objective, it was necessary to begin by identifying the poor and defining some of the basic characteristics of their households and by determining the total volume of resources needed to relieve poverty and defining the fields of action to which priority should be given. These were the fundamental objectives of the first phase of the Inter-agency Project on Extreme Poverty.

As has been shown, the annual growth of the product and per capita income recorded in the region in the last two decades has not been reflected in an improvement in the relative distribution of income; more than a third of the population was living in conditions of extreme poverty at the end of the 1970s. Nevertheless, the maintenance of a high growth rate will continue to be essential in the future; a high growth rate has positive effects on employment and other variables which affect the living conditions of the poor sections of the population and those of the population as a whole, and, in addition, an economy in rapid expansion facilitates the implementation of redistribution policies.

Although changes are being made in the prevailing style of development so as to allocate a larger share of the benefits of economic growth to the poor sections of the population, it will be necessary to implement policies specifically designed to overcome and alleviate poverty situations, which derive from the failure to satisfy certain basic needs which must be met if the individual and the family are to develop normally, which, in its turn, has short- and long-term economic effects.

For this reason, from 1981 to the middle of 1983, the main project activities will be the analysis and design of redistribution policies, with special emphasis on those which are applied, either directly or indirectly, under the public sector budget. The main emphasis has been put on this aspect because social outlays account for a big proportion of public spending, because the goods and services which the public sector dispenses (education, health, housing and the like) may constitute a big share of the total consumption of poor families, because little is known about the real access of poor families to the goods and services which the State dispenses and because those essential goods and services contribute a great deal to the quality of life of a large proportion of the population.



## INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months								
	1980-1981				1982-1983				
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	
240.1	Analysis of economic trends	283	36	319	21	232	18	250	20
240.2	Studies of development strategies and economic policies	197	141	338	23	191	84	275	22
240.4	Economic development in Mexico	-	-	-	-	57	6	63	5
240.6	Short term economic analysis	48	-	48	3	48	-	48	4
240.7	Medium and long-term appraisal and prospects of Latin American development	120	24	144	10	120	12	132	11
240.8	Economic projections	120	10	130	9	120	12	132	11
240.9	Advisory services (ILPES)	72	128	200	13	72	56	128	10
240.10	Training (ILPES)	24	140	164	11	24	72	96	8
240.11	Research (ILPES)	24	86	110	7	24	48	72	6
240.12	Co-operation among planning bodies	24	24	48	3	24	12	36	3
Total programme 240 Development issues and policies		912	589	1 501	100	912	320	1 232	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

## SUBPROGRAMME 240.1: ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TRENDS

Programme element 240.1.1: Analysis of the evolution of the Latin American economy1. Final output and estimated duration

- (a) Economic Survey of Latin America, 1981 (November 1981-August 1982).
- (b) Economic Survey of Latin America, 1982 (November 1982-August 1983).
- (c) Study of the economic evolution of the Latin American countries in the 1970s (second half of 1981-first half of 1982).

The Economic Survey of Latin America which is prepared annually includes a section which reviews the recent evolution of the Latin American economy, another section containing studies of each of the 26 countries of the region, and lastly one or more special studies on current important economic aspects of Latin America.

The work for the Economic Survey begins in the year to which the report refers with an overall appraisal of the performance of the main macroeconomic variables during the year, which is given a public presentation at a press conference given by the Executive Secretary of CEPAL at the end of the year and in widely distributed press notes around the same time.

Later, and as a preview of the Economic Survey, a brief preliminary report is prepared in April on the evolution of the Latin American economy during the previous year, principally for the Economic and Social Council.

In the review of the economic evolution of Latin America in the 1970s, a historical analysis will be made of the most noteworthy changes in the economic and social structure of the Latin American countries and in the development strategies and economic policies implemented in the region during that period.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Maintained through the regional offices of CEPAL.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are:

- Governments, ministries, planning offices, etc.;
- Public and private and international economic and social research institutes;
- Universities, libraries, etc.;
- Researchers and teachers of subjects relating to economic development, mainly that of Latin America;
- Officials of international economic and financial bodies.

They are reached through wide distribution according to an up-dated list of institutions and persons, and sales to the public.

Both the Economic Survey of Latin America, which is produced annually, and the historical analysis of the economic and social evolution of the region during the 1970s, which is a description made every ten years, are documents which are very much appreciated by the economic authorities and by the economists and researchers of the countries considered, mainly because they enable them to compare the economic situation of their countries with that of the rest of the region and of Latin America as a whole. These studies also constitute valuable material for regional, country and country group studies made by specialized agencies.

Particularly in the case of CEPAL itself, the different preliminary levels of the Economic Survey, which circulate internally, make it possible to maintain an up-to-date and certainly indispensable knowledge of developments in each of the economies and in the region as a whole.

SUBPROGRAMME 240.2: STUDIES OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

Programme element 240.2.1: Analysis of development styles and strategies and economic and social policies in Latin America (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Studies of development strategies and processes and of economic and social policies in countries of the region (second half of 1981-1983).

(b) Comparative analysis of the styles, strategies and processes of development and of the economic and social policies implemented in Latin America (second half of 1982-1983).

(c) Seminar on policies for opening up trade and finance in selected countries of Latin America: a comparative analysis (second half of 1981).

(d) Seminar on the inflationary process and stabilization policies in selected countries of Latin America: a comparative analysis (second half of 1982).

(e) Seminar on recent development strategies in selected countries of Latin America: a comparative analysis (second half of 1983).

The planned method of work is as follows:

(a) Each of the studies will analyse the development process, the strategy and the policies implemented in a specific country and during a recent period, such as those at present being prepared for Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

(b) On the basis of the country studies, a study will be prepared comparing styles and strategies of development and the economic and social policies of a group of Latin American countries. These comparative studies will be made once a suitable number of country cases which it might be interesting to compare has been analysed.

(c), (d) and (e) Three seminars have been programmed for the second half of the years 1981, 1982 and 1983. In these seminars specially invited economists and economists from CEPAL will discuss the drafts of the studies prepared by the Economic Development Division on various current aspects of economic policy in Latin America to be dealt with in individual seminars, so as to enrich their content prior to their final publication.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Maintained through the regional offices of CEPAL.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are governments, ministries of the economy and finance, planning offices, etc. Other users include public, private and international economic and social research institutes; universities, libraries, etc.; researchers into the economic and social situation of Latin America; CEPAL researchers, particularly those responsible for appraising the International Development Strategy in its chapter on Latin America, and other officials of international, economic and financial bodies.

They are reached through widespread dissemination to governments, institutions and persons, similar to that of the Economic Survey of Latin America, and also through sales to the public.

It is expected that both the country studies and the comparative studies could constitute very useful documents for information and consultation for the institutions and the authorities responsible for designing development strategies and the national economic policies, and institutions and persons who study the Latin American economy.

Also, within CEPAL, the preparation of these reports and the preliminary drafts will enable knowledge of the economic policies in force in the region to be kept constantly up-to-date.

#### Programme element 240.2.2: Extreme poverty in Latin America

##### 1. Final output and estimated duration

###### (a) Technical assistance

(i) Effects of public spending and its financing on poverty (1980-1981-1982)

(ii) Policies to increase the quantity and productivity of assets in the hands of poor families (1980-1981-1982)

(iii) Policies benefiting children and young people in poor families (1980-1981-1982)

(iv) Final summary report (1983).

(b) Two regional or subregional seminars and three national seminars (1981-1982).

(c) Collaboration with countries in the formulation of policies to relieve poverty (1982).

The planned method of work is as follows:

Use of secondary data: country studies and fiscal statistics, household surveys, etc.;

Studies of cases or situations of poverty and policies for overcoming them;

Dissemination of information through seminars for selected countries.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

##### 2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

UNICEF: Formulation of a work programme for designing policies to benefit children and young people in poor families. Contribution of funds to contract an expert for 30 months to carry out 1.1.(c) of the output.

CEPAL: Within the Economic Development Division, implementation of a subprogramme of economic policies to bring economic and social policies into line and assess the effects of the former on poverty.

ILPES: Co-ordination with the social programme of the Research Division, particularly in the field of social participation. Co-operation in training courses and preparation of material for the course on social planning.

CELADE: Demographic effects of social policies and their influence on poverty.

##### 3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the governments or their agencies responsible for implementing policies to relieve or overcome poverty. The relationship with them will operate through technical co-operation and seminars.

## SUBPROGRAMME 240.4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO

Programme element 240.4.2: Analysis of economic development in the northern border area of Mexico (Mexico)1. Final output and estimated duration

A study will be made describing the possibilities for economic development in the northern border area of Mexico (1981-1983). The study will analyse, *inter alia*, the prospects for subcontracting (maquila) activities and the possibilities of integrating into them a larger proportion of domestic inputs. The services sector (commerce, tourism, etc.) will also be examined as will the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

It is expected that other programmes (agriculture, industrial development, etc.) will provide valuable inputs to the study in question.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main recipient is the Programming and Budget Secretariat of the Mexican Government. The work will be performed with close and direct participation of its officials, and a final study report will be drafted. The conclusions and recommendations will be used for preparing regional development plans.

Programme element 240.4.3: Role of hydrocarbons in the recent economic development of Mexico (Mexico)1. Final output and estimated duration

For purposes of technical assistance, a report will be produced describing the effects which oil production has brought about in the economic and social development of Mexico (1982-1983).

An analysis would be made, for example, of the main benefits which the income from oil has brought to the economic and social development of the country (growth of the external sector; inflow of foreign exchange; additional resources for the State; larger public investment, etc.). A review would also be made of the tensions and maladjustments which oil production has caused in the country's economy; this would lead to an analysis of the magnitude of the inflationary process, pressures of costs, etc.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Economic Development Division (Santiago).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The Government of Mexico (PEMEX) is the principal recipient. It is expected that the conclusions and recommendations stemming from the report will be taken into account in the formulation of national development plans.

SUBPROGRAMME 240.6: SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Programme element 240.6.1: Sectoral studies and indicators of the Argentinian economy (Buenos Aires)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The following documents will be prepared (with the possibility of external publication):

(i) indicators on prices, costs and gross margin of profits in manufacturing and analysis of their performance in the economic cycle (1982 to 1983);

(ii) indicators of the financial sphere of the economy and analysis of their performance in the economic cycle (1982-1983);

(iii) a summary integrating the results of the sectoral studies published in 1980-1981 with those anticipated for 1982-1983 (1983).

It may be observed that the documents will also contain an explanation of the methodological concepts and the sources used.

The activities to be carried out during 1982-1983 constitute a continuation of similar studies made during 1980-1981 which covered the industrial, agricultural and external sectors of the Argentinian economy.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Maintained through the Economic Development Division (Santiago).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Ministries and agencies of the economic and social area of the Government of Argentina, the academic community and analysts of the Argentinian economy are the principal users. It is expected that the methodological contributions gained from making these studies can be used in other Latin American countries.

SUBPROGRAMME 240.7: MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM APPRAISAL AND PROSPECTS OF LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 240.7.1: Selection and organization of background material (Santiago, Brasilia)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two reports to the Planning Committee and reports at the request of regional and government bodies with material to be considered in the preparation of medium- and long-term policies, for use by the CEPAL secretariat and other United Nations agencies or by the countries.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This relationship emerges from one of the activities incorporated in this subprogramme element: collaboration with the secretariat in order to provide substantive support to the bodies which constitute the United Nations machinery for review and appraisal.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

CEPAL secretariat, United Nations agencies, regional bodies, technicians and government officials of the countries of the region.

Programme element 240.7.2: Preparation of prospective studies (Santiago, Brasilia)

1. Final output and estimated duration

At least two reports to the countries, to the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), to the biennial meeting of CEPAL and to central United Nations agencies on global development prospects for the region.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Since the specific work to be performed is determined by the requests made by the countries at the meetings of CEPAL and CEGAN and other United Nations bodies, the relationships with other programmes will be established in terms of the nature of this work.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Committee of High-Level Government Experts, central United Nations agencies, regional bodies and government technicians and officials of the countries of the region.

SUBPROGRAMME 240.8: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

Programme element 240.8.1: Preparation and integration of projections (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Reports of sectoral macroeconomic trade and external financing projections for the governments, central United Nations organs, regional bodies and the divisions of CEPAL.

Duration: the preparation of economic projections of the Latin American countries constitutes a constant activity since it requires periodic revisions of the models and their main parameters and exogenous variables so as to incorporate the new information available, the new hypotheses which may be deduced from national plans, programmes and policies and the analysis of new problems which may emerge in connexion with certain aspects considered in the models.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The work will be carried out in collaboration and co-ordination with the central bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations and with the countries.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

United Nations agencies, regional bodies, government technicians and officials of the countries of the region.

Programme element 240.8.2: Co-operation and exchange of experiences among countries of the region (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Advisory services to government technical bodies of the region in the preparation of national plans, programmes, projections and policies. Organization of conferences to exchange experiences and promote the use of new methodologies in the region.

The work is carried out at the request of the governments and/or technical bodies of the region.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element is related to all the other subprogrammes in programme 240.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Delegations of governments taking part in the General Assembly and in the committees and specialized agencies of the United Nations; officials from countries of the region.

SUBPROGRAMME 240.9: ADVISORY SERVICES (ILPES)

Programme element 240.9.1: Support in strengthening the planning systems (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Reports of advisory missions to Latin American countries; documents on diagnoses, strategies and plans; methodological documents relating to the planning process; short-term advisory missions; supervision of experts in the field; organization and holding of technical meetings; participation in seminars, conferences, in-service training.

According to the programming established in 1981, it is estimated that the following activities will be carried out in the period 1982-1983:

Panama: Advisory assistance in the formulation and implementation of the medium-term plan.

Nicaragua: Advisory assistance in strengthening of the organization of agricultural sector projects.

Haiti: Advisory assistance in strengthening the planning system and projects.

Colombia, Chile and Venezuela: Advisory assistance in metropolitan and municipal planning.

Brazil: Advisory assistance in regional planning - with stress on the industrial sector of the north-east region - and in State planning in the State of Minas Gerais and others to be programmed.

Ecuador: Advisory assistance in regional planning.

Bolivia: Resolution 424 (XIX) assistance in development of depressed areas.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The advisory services of ILPES complement and are co-ordinated with the CEPAL programmes on food and agriculture, environment, human settlements, industrial development, international trade, natural resources, population, transnational corporations, science and technology, social development and humanitarian affairs, statistics, transport and library and documents. They also have links with CELADE and CLADES, and other United Nations bodies such as the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and other specialized agencies such as UNICEF and PREALC.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users of the advisory services are mainly the planning ministries or bodies of the Latin American countries.

In addition, on those occasions in which the national authorities so dispose, the agencies which work in the field of economic and social development



will also benefit; these include: institutes for socio-economic research, statistical bodies, development promotion bodies, universities, professionals, etc.

Owing to the type of services provided by the subprogramme, the reports of advisory missions are only for the internal use of the institution, but the experiences obtained are used in the Institute's other activities.

#### SUBPROGRAMME 240.10: TRAINING (ILPES)

##### Programme element 240.10.1: Courses and seminars on development planning (Santiago)

###### 1. Final output and estimated duration

Training of 200 officials from the planning systems of the governments of the region through regional and subregional courses of a duration of between two and seven months. Consideration is being given to the holding of a programme of courses in the English-speaking Caribbean, with annual courses for between 20 and 30 officials each.

Intensive courses of a duration of between 2 and 4 months with specializations in global, regional, social, agricultural, industrial environmental and project planning, according to the needs of the interested parties. Eight courses have been programmed for 1982 and 1983 to train about 450 officials.

400 technical hours of collaboration with national training centres as a contribution to the training of 150 professionals.

Six to seven seminars to be held in 1982 and 6 to 7 in 1983.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

###### 2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities carried out by the Training Subprogramme are closely linked with CEPAL, particularly the programmes on the environment, economic development, industrial development, international trade, transnational corporations and statistics, from which it receives major support. The library and document services also are of great help to lecturers and fellowship-holders. The relationships with CELADE and CLADES and with other specialized agencies like FAO and PREALC should also be mentioned.

###### 3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users of the Training Subprogramme are mainly the planning ministries or bodies and the universities of Latin American countries whose officials are trained through regional, subregional and national courses and seminars and support to national training centres.

#### SUBPROGRAMME 240.11: RESEARCH (ILPES)

##### Programme element 240.11.1: Research on planning in Latin America and the Caribbean

###### 1. Final output and estimated duration

Various documents with analyses of national cases of planning in Latin America and a report containing the main conclusions, which will be discussed at technical seminars and be of use to the governments (particularly their planning bodies) and international technical co-operation agencies.

Reports on national cases of planning and social policies and a document containing conclusions for discussion at technical seminars, of particular interest to international bodies providing advice to governments and to ministries with responsibility for handling social affairs.

Documents on national cases of public enterprises and a summary on technical aspects of interest to governments (particularly the major public enterprises) and international bodies.

A central document on the modern Latin American State, prepared on the basis of material supplied by the other subprogrammes, which will be reviewed in a special technical seminar, of interest to international technical co-operation bodies and the governments themselves.

In addition to the basic nucleus of the programme, technicians from other ILPES programmes and specialists from CEPAL and CELADE will take part in the research. The participation of technicians from the planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean will also be considered.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The research will be closely connected with CEPAL, mainly in the areas of economic development, economic projections, international trade and monetary and financial policy. Activities will also be co-ordinated with CELADE and CLADES. Relationships will be maintained with specialized agencies like UNICEF and PREALC.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users of the results of the research will be the planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean. The results of the research will also be communicated to centres of training and research in economic and social development. Of particular importance will be the use of the results of the research within ILPES itself, particularly in the Training Programme which will use the research work in the different courses. The advisory services will benefit from the methodologies and analysis of the programme; similarly, exchange and mutual co-operation in research will be promoted through the Co-operation Programme.

SUBPROGRAMME 240.12: CO-OPERATION AMONG PLANNING ORGANIZATIONS (ILPES)

Programme element 240.12.1: Support to the planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean in the operation of the System of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies of Latin America (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Support to the system of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean in holding the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and the organization of subregional meetings of planners.

Information systems for planning (in conjunction with CEPAL/CLADES/CELADE/DOCPAL);

Establishment of a system of horizontal co-operation;

System of publications:

- Planning Bulletin in Spanish and English
- Notas e informaciones
- Temas de Planificación Series

Direct support to the planning bodies in their mutual co-operation activities;

Preparation of working documents and publications for the System of Co-operation.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The subprogramme will work in close relationship with the programmes of CEPAL, and with CELADE and CLADES. With this last-mentioned organization it will continue its association in the design and implementation of the Information System for Co-operation in Planning.

It will act in close integration with the other ILPES programmes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are the planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean within the System of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies. The Planning Bodies receive the services of the subprogramme in their co-operation efforts. The Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning receive the services of ILPES, which acts as their technical secretariat.

The officials of the planning bodies and a large number of technicians linked with planning receive the publications of ILPES which emerge from the operation of the System of Co-ordination (1 900 copies of the Temas de Planificación Series and the Planning Bulletin are distributed).

## PROGRAMME 270: ENVIRONMENT

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: JOINT CEPAL/UNEP DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT UNIT

#### Introduction

Economic and social development activities involve the use of natural resources and the environment; the use of natural resources causes positive or negative transformations in the environment which may benefit or impair development potential and living conditions. Thus, one of the basic points which all development action must take into account is the interrelationship of population, resources, environment and development. This is the job of the Development and Environment Unit, whose main objective is to promote the incorporation of the environmental component into the economic and social development studies, policies, strategies and planning of the countries and Governments of the region and into the activities conducted by the organs in the CEPAL system.

For this reason, the Unit's tasks fall into three basic categories:

(a) Studies and research designed to clarify various aspects of the interrelationship between development and the environment (especially where the relationship between styles of development and the energy crisis is concerned) and to promote the establishment of methodological and operational mechanisms for introducing the environmental component into development studies, strategies, planning and policies. Basic research initiated by the Unit includes research into the problems connected with the relationship between development and environment in long-term planning. The basic research initiated by the Unit also includes research into the region's natural resources as a factor in integration and co-operation. With a third type of research an attempt will be made to examine the consequences to and/or modifications of natural resources and environment in the development of Latin American countries stemming from the changes in the international economic order.

(b) Working with the various divisions, units and organs in the CEPAL system to promote the incorporation of the environmental component into their activities. In this connexion, the Unit maintains close links with the Natural Resources Division, and especially with the Water Resources Unit concerning the study of basins and the traditional function of drainage, and with the Energy Unit for purposes of, inter alia, exploring theories on modifications in the style of development due to the energy crisis and making the corresponding prognosis. Collaboration with the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division mainly involves the studies on rural survival. The role of natural resources in subregional integration is studied jointly with the International Trade and Development Division. Where ILPES is concerned, in addition to seeking ways of working with it in the study of long-term planning, there is sustained collaboration in the central courses and in the course specifically relating to planning and environment. The Unit co-operates with CLADES in the organization of environmental data systems and other works such as the environmental thesaurus and the relevant directories.

(c) Action carried out in countries with a view to studying their experience in environmental management in those aspects of development policy in which the interrelationship between environment and development is specially important, for reaching conclusions in connexion with the adoption of more appropriate development policies from the environmental point of view.

The main activities which are being carried out with countries involve horizontal co-operation, in which recommendations are made concerning policies and lines of action which may be inferred from individual studies carried

out in each country. In this respect, mention should be made of the research carried out under the project entitled "horizontal co-operation in Latin America with regard to development styles and environment". The four processes which this project is studying are metropolitization and urban marginality, environmental management in big infrastructure works, the expansion of the agricultural frontier and rural survival in fragile ecosystems at high altitude.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE  
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
270.1 Environment as a factor of development in Latin America	36	72	108	100	48	30	78	100
Total programme 270 Environment	36	72	108	100	48	30	78	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 270.1: ENVIRONMENT AS A FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

Programme element 270.1.1: Strengthening of the environmental capabilities of CEPAL (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Permanent substantive support to divisions and programmes of the CEPAL system so as to strengthen their capacity to deal with the relationship between environment and society involved in the activities under their responsibility (permanent).

(b) Sales publication on environment/development relationships in the new international economic order for CEPAL, governments and international organizations (1982).

(c) Sales publication on the environment/development relationships in long-term planning for CEPAL and government planners (1982).

(d) Sales publication on environment and natural resources as a factor of Latin American integration, for CEPAL and for government and inter-governmental organizations (1982).

(e) Sales publication on selected subjects relating to consideration of the environment in matters of regional and strategic interest, such as: industrial redeployment, natural resources and environment; alternative external policies and their impact on the environment/development relationship; inequality, poverty and the population/environment relationship; environment and development in urban-rural relationships (1983).

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Outputs (a) and (e) relate to different programmes and organizational units depending on the nature of each activity.

Outputs (b) and (c) mainly relate to the programmes on Development Issues and Policies and Transnational Corporations.

Output (d) mainly relates to the programmes on Natural Resources, International Trade and Transport.

All the outputs will be co-ordinated with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Regional Office of UNEP for Latin America.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users: CEPAL and UNEP, as well as government policy-makers and planners, reached through CEPAL's publications, technical assistance, training and research activities and meetings.

Secondary users: future policy-makers, planners and public authorities and managers, to be reached through dissemination of publications, mainly in post-graduate training centres.

Anticipated uses: improvement of present development policies; enlargement of alternative policies for future action; and strengthening of horizontal co-operation in Latin America for the incorporation of the environmental dimension in development plans and projects.

Programme element 270.1.2: Horizontal co-operation for the integration of the environment into selected development policies (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Sales publications on policy guidelines for colonization and development in new areas in tropical and subtropical environments, for government policy-makers and planners (1982).

(b) Sales publications on policy guidelines on rural development in semi-arid highlands of high population density, for government policy-makers and planners (1982).

(c) Sales publications on policy guidelines for environmentally sound metropolitan development planning, for government planners and metropolitan authorities (1982).

(d) Sales publications on guidelines for incorporating the environmental dimension in project management, for government planners and public project managers (1982).

(e) Sales publications on guidelines for incorporating the environmental dimension in selected development policies such as: regional planning, science and technology, development policies, industrial location and technologies, tourism (1983).

This work will be carried out through case studies by local consultants and one workshop for evaluation and co-ordination and for the implementation of horizontal co-operation networks in each subject. A final synthesis will be made of the publication of the outputs.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Outputs (a) and (b) relate mainly to the CEPAL programmes on Natural Resources, Agriculture and Social Development.

Outputs (c) and (d) mainly relate to the programmes on Human Settlements, Transport, Industry and Development Issues and Policies. All outputs will be co-ordinated with UNEP and its Regional Office for Latin America.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users: government policy-makers and planners, metropolitan authorities and public project managers of the region, to be reached by direct mailing of publications and through meetings and seminars.

Secondary users: future policy-makers, planners and public authorities and managers, to be reached through dissemination of publications, mainly in post-graduate training centres.

Anticipated uses: improvement of present development policies; enlargement of alternative policies for future action; and strengthening of horizontal co-operation in Latin America for the incorporation of the environmental dimension in development plans and projects.

Programme element 270.1.3: Energy and the environment in alternative development strategies in Latin America (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Technical assistance: report and papers and proceedings of the meeting of Latin American experts on low-energy environmentally-sound development strategies, for government policy-makers and planners (1982).

(b) Technical assistance: special report on low-energy environmentally-sound development strategies for consideration by CEPAL, CDCC, Ministers of Planning and other established intergovernmental committees (1983).

This programme element will incorporate the outputs of the other elements of the programme. The scenarios and strategies examined will aim at providing concrete and realistic alternative styles of development. It is expected that as a result of the submission of the Special Report to governments, the intergovernmental bodies consulted will establish new demands and mandates for the future activities of the organizational unit.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element (subject to approval) will be jointly carried out by CEPAL and UNEP. The main CEPAL programmes involved will be Development Issues and Policies, Natural Resources and Energy, Population, Food and Agriculture, Industrial Development, International Trade and Social Development.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users: government policy-makers and planners, reached through seminars and special sessions of established intergovernmental committees.

Secondary users: future government policy-makers and planners through the dissemination of reports in seminars and training courses.

Anticipated uses: improvement of present development policies; extension of alternative policies for future action.

PROGRAMME 290: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS UNIT

Introduction

The programme for the biennium will be focused on the training of manpower resources.

The research activities (planning of human settlements; financing the needs of human settlements; administration of plans and programmes; appropriate construction technologies) are directly related to the training activities, for which they will serve as the principal source of knowledge.

Finally, there will be a series of activities of information and dissemination of knowledge on human settlements within the region (particularly the establishment of a regional technology exchange network).

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE  
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
290.1 Human settlements policies and strategies	12	-	12	50	8	12	20	28
290.2 Planning of human settlements	-	-	-	-	5	12	17	23
290.3 Building infrastructure and services	12	-	12	50	11	24	35	49
Total programme 290 Human settlements	24	-	24	100	24	48	72	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 290.1: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Programme element 290.1.1: Education and training (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Training would be organized into five groups of closely interrelated activities:

(i) Professional extension training. This will be carried out through seminars or workshops designed to supplement the training of professionals in charge of programmes in the public sector related to human settlements, providing



them with a multi-disciplinary view of problems related to the economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects of human settlements.

(ii) Training of middle-level technicians. This activity is conceived within the perspective tested in the demonstration project carried out under the CEPAL/UNEP Programme on Human Settlements Technology in 1979, which combined field training with the experimental establishment of internal assistance networks, whereby university technical personnel are trained during the implementation of experimental assistance projects for small self-built communities.

(iii) Training for collective participation. Activities designed for the population in general, community leaders, political leaders and officials, especially in the base communities, with a view to increasing collective participation in the formulation of programmes, construction of goods and services connected with housing, and control and maintenance of the environment.

(iv) Training of university professors. These will be courses for university professors designed to expand and orient their field of teaching within multi-disciplinary perspectives which specify the economic, social, cultural and environmental repercussions of construction processes in the training programmes of the various university centres. They will include one or more professional extension seminars (see point (i) above).

(v) Promotion and advisory assistance for programmes of professional education. This is a complementary activity to the previous one. Assistance will be given to professional, university and technical training centres interested in improving their training programmes on the basis of the changes recommended by the Vancouver Conference and national development needs in the area of human settlements (supply of teaching materials and assistance missions for the reorganization of existing programmes and creation of new training centres).

This programme element will also serve as the principal channel for disseminating the knowledge to be acquired through elements 290.1.2, 290.2.1, 290.2.2 and 290.3.1.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

## 2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities of this programme element are expected to be carried out in collaboration with some international co-operation organizations.

## 3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the following: public agencies responsible for decision-making and for carrying out responsibilities in regard to human settlement policies and programmes; universities interested in modernizing their training programmes; small committees and associations of informal builders, etc. The courses and workshops will be adapted to practical needs, as the best way of integrating national institutions and collective users.

## Programme element 290.1.2: Financing of the needs of human settlements

### 1. Final output and estimated duration

A study designed to review the existing systems and procedures in the countries of the region in order to establish new financial schemes capable of offering better coverage to lower income groups, including the informal sector, for meeting their needs for housing and human settlement services.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

### 2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

It is expected to carry out this programme in collaboration with ILPES and some international co-operation agency or country of the region.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Public agencies responsible for decision-making and for carrying out responsibilities as regards the financing and construction of infrastructure and services, especially for lower income groups.

Vehicles for dissemination will include demonstration exercises, publications, seminars and institutional technical assistance.

SUBPROGRAMME 290.2: PLANNING OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programme element 290.2.1: Methodological framework for the planning of human settlements in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

A methodological guide will be drawn up to serve the countries of the region in formulating policies, planning their national systems of human settlements and preparing strategies for improving the human environment. Stress will be laid on the distribution of the population, with a view to serving the decentralization policies which most of the countries of the region are following.

A preliminary version of the methodological framework will be examined at a regional meeting of experts (1982). A series of teaching and dissemination materials will be prepared for 1982, based on the theoretical study and its practical implications. At the same time, three workshops will be held in which the teaching techniques tested in the CEPAL seminars from 1978 to 1980 in the field of the technology of human settlements will be applied. For 1983, the method will be experimentally applied in a country of the region.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element will be carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). It corresponds to element 2.2.2.2 of the UNCHS Programmes of Work for 1980-1981 and 1981-1982.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be national and local public planning bodies responsible for the design and implementation of public policies in the field of human settlements. Vehicles for dissemination will include demonstration exercises, publications, seminars and institutional technical assistance.

Programme element 290.2.2: Administration of plans and programmes

1. Final output and estimated duration

Methodological guidelines for reorganizing the institutional apparatus on the basis of the experience of the countries of the region. These guidelines will include, *inter alia*, alternatives to the traditional forms of management in order to increase the degree of popular participation; procedures; norms and regulations referring mainly to control of the growth of human settlements, the use and transfer of land according to territorial planning strategies, and compatibilization and co-ordination of the implementation of plans and programmes.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

It is expected that this programme element will be carried out in collaboration with ILPES and some international co-operation agency or a country of the region.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Public agencies responsible for the management of human settlement programmes as well as small committees and associations of informal builders.

In addition, it is planned to exchange and disseminate experience accumulated in the region which may be useful in institutional management and organization.

SUBPROGRAMME 290.3: TECHNOLOGY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programme element 290.3.1: Appropriate building technologies for urban informal and rural settlements

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report on appropriate building technologies for urban informal and rural settlements.

One of the activities of programme elements 290.1.1 and 290.3.2 will be to disseminate the various criteria for the selection and extension of appropriate technologies. In this regard, special attention will be paid to the use of local construction materials and the specific needs of tropical ecosystems.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This element will be carried out in collaboration with UNCHS. It corresponds to element 3.2.2.2 of the UNCHS Programmes of Work for 1981-1982 and 1982-1983.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Public housing and services agencies, urban squatters' organizations, urban self-build groups and peasants will be the principal users of this programme element. They will be reached through demonstration projects and a series of workshops held in selected countries of the region.

Programme element 290.3.2: Regional network of human settlements technology (Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Establishment of a regional network of users and producers of human settlements technology in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The work will be carried out by updating the institutional directory participated in by the UNEP/CEPAL Joint Programme on Human Settlements Technology, which was active up to 1980. The directory will be expanded to include the centres of appropriate technology which have been organized in the region in recent years, and exchange programmes and co-operative projects will be organized with them in areas of common interest to groups of centres. Some seminars of element 290.1.1 could contribute to the conceptual thinking on the work being carried out by the regional centres of appropriate technology. The working method thought to be most suitable is the holding of regional meetings with groups of centres and the drawing up of practical agreements for scientific exchange and for procuring financial resources applicable to projects of common interest.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This element of the programme is expected to be carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) or an organization for international co-operation.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be public bodies that implement national human settlements policies, centres involved in research and development on appropriate technology, universities and other teaching institutions.

Programme element 290.4: Dissemination and participation

1. Final output and estimated duration

Production and distribution of dissemination material designed to promote collective participation in the definition of habitational needs (housing, infrastructure and services), their production and distribution, as well as the maintenance of the quality of the human environment. For this purpose it is proposed to establish, at the regional or subregional level, units for the production and distribution of texts, audiovisual aids and other material ways of disseminating concepts and experience among the public in general and programmes of general education.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

It is hoped that UNCHS and UNESCO, as well as other international co-operation organizations, will collaborate through additional forms of co-operation.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

National programmes of general education, mass communication media, neighbourhood associations and public and private civic education organizations, and university publication programmes.

## PROGRAMME 330: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: CEPAL/UNIDO JOINT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT UNIT

#### Introduction

The programme of work proposed by the secretariat of CEPAL is associated with the effort which the United Nations is making to achieve the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

In line with this general orientation, the activities which are described below also attempt to meet the anxieties expressed by Governments, integration organs and other regional institutions concerning the need for background material to provide technical support for decision-taking in matters related to the process of industrialization at national, regional or world level. Thus, two broad objectives are being sought: first, to conduct several types of studies and research which will make it possible to keep up with the process of industrialization, to come up with a more accurate definition of the obstacles to its faster expansion and to obtain a better idea of the alternatives available for the future and, second, to assist and support countries, or the organs which represent them, in the quest for new fields and mechanisms of co-operation and in the adoption of common regional positions in those forums where such positions are appropriate.

The activities have been assigned to two subprogrammes. The first includes the studies and research which are aimed at the basic consideration of the industrial development process, its contribution to the achievement of the goals and objectives of economic and social development and its prospects for the future. Its justification lies in the recognition of the fact that although Latin American industrialization has made notable achievements, they are not enough in terms either of the growing regional needs or of the efforts to improve the relative position of the sector in the world market. There is therefore a need to delve more deeply into the problems confronting the process of industrialization in Latin America and to examine strategies and policies better able to ensure that this process moves ahead more dynamically and achieves a greater degree of development. Within this framework, the formulation and implementation of the regional development strategy for the industrial sector and the corresponding plan of action for the 1980s acquire special importance. In this respect attention should be drawn to the activities which must be carried out with regard to various aspects of industrial policy in the region, such as the review and updating of the bases of industrialization, the industrial results under different economic policies, trade in manufactures with the centres and with the rest of the third world and the approaches to industrial harmonization.

The second subprogramme gives special attention to two projects which are characterized by calling for treatment of a markedly sectoral nature and by the importance they attach to regional co-operation and action through the use of concerted measures in the strengthening of the capital goods industry and industrial redeployment.

The industrial studies all put emphasis on, among other things, two characteristics of the process of industrialization in Latin America which might become serious restraints for its future development: the lack of balance in its productive structure and the notorious lack of symmetry in its foreign trade in manufactures. Both features result from the region's lag in the development of metal manufactures and machinery and in particular in the production of capital goods. For one thing, it is known that the relative participation of these industries in the industrial product is low

considering the degree of industrialization and the level of the gross domestic product; for another, it has been shown that there is a very high proportion of capital goods in the imports of manufactures and an almost total absence of capital goods in exports, and this is of course compounded by the fact that imports of manufactures sometimes exceed exports. The project on the capital goods industry is based on this aspect of Latin American industry and on the imperative need for the region to find a way of substantially improving its ability to meet its own needs for investment goods and at the same time to redress the structural and foreign trade imbalances in the manufacturing sector.

Industrial redeployment (the topic of the second project) is directly related to the world process of industrial restructuring and is considered to be fundamental in achieving an international division of labour which is equitable and compatible with the economic and social objectives, priorities and goals of the developing countries. In this sense, redeployment and restructuring appear to be an effort at international industrial co-operation which is geared to the relocation of resources with a view to installing productive capacity in the developing countries and which therefore emerges as a fundamental tool for enhancing the participation of these countries in world industrial production.

The prospects of world restructuring and industrial redeployment are highly relevant to the region, in view of its considerable endowment in natural resources and its abundant manpower. At the same time, they make it possible for the region to move ahead in the improvement of its industrial structure, by concentrating on those branches which are relatively further behind, and in terms of improved inter-industrial relations with their positive impact on industrial dynamics, technology and employment. Finally, and of even greater importance, they provide additional encouragement for the market expansion, which is a basic concern, especially for the medium-sized and small countries. Also implicit in these considerations is the positive effect of redeployment in redressing the imbalance in the external manufacture sector.

In all these ways, the project will provide technical inputs for the negotiations in which the region must engage at the world level and enable the Latin American countries to recognize the advantages, disadvantages and options, in terms of their development objectives, priorities and aspirations, which would be associated with a concerted effort at industrial redeployment in various sectors.

In addition to the studies and research which make up the core of the programme of work described, plans have been made to carry out a number of advisory and support activities in connexion with the training courses as a logical adjunct to the substantive work at the practical level and the technical assistance.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE  
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
330.1 Future industrial development and the New International Economic Order	52	24	76	26	36	18	54	24
330.2 Regional co-operation in specific branches of industry	92	126	218	74	108	60	168	76
Total programme 330 Industrial Development	144	150	294	100	144	78	222	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 330.1: FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

Programme element 330.1.1: Industrial policies (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The final output will be a document on different aspects of regional industrial policy. Some of the main topics to be covered are: (i) review and updating of the bases of industrialization; (ii) industrial results according to different economic policies; (iii) trade in manufactures with the centres; (iv) exports of manufactures to the rest of the third world; and (v) forms of interregional industrial concertation.

The work will be carried out over 1981 and 1982 and the results will be delivered in stages during these two years. In 1983 there will be a follow-up of this programme element in the form of a regional meeting.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Links with CEPAL activities in connexion with the preparation and implementation of the Regional Plan of Action in the Third Development Decade, and also with UNIDO and UNCTAD.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Governments and intergovernmental organizations; through documents and meetings; preparation of norms and recommendations for national and regional policies.

Programme element 330.1.2: Review and appraisal of the industrial development process (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
A biennial report on the course of industrialization in Latin America and appraisal of achievements and problems regarding the objectives and goals laid down in the Regional Plan of Action and in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.  
Duration: 1982 to 1983.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
With CEPAL activities in connexion with the preparation and implementation of the Regional Plan of Action, and with UNIDO.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
Governments and intergovernmental bodies through documents and meetings.

Programme element 330.1.3: Collaboration in advisory services and training courses in the field of industrial development (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Participation in training courses and advisory missions to governments and regional and subregional bodies. This will begin in 1982 and end in 1983.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
With the training and advisory programmes of ILPES and with UNIDO.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
In the training courses: the fellowship-holders from the participant countries; in the advisory missions: the governments and the bodies which request them.

SUBPROGRAMME 330.2: REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SPECIFIC BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY

Programme element 330.2.1: The capital goods industry in Latin America (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
A document on the situation and prospects of supply for the main sectors of demand for machinery and equipment; a regional meeting to analyse its conclusions (RLA/77/015). Documents on industries not covered in the first stage and on machinery for regional co-operation with stress on such problems as financing, technology, etc.  
Duration: 1980 to 1983.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
With the regional co-operation and technological development programmes of CEPAL, UNIDO and UNCTAD.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
Those responsible for the industrial policy of the countries, the entrepreneurial sector and regional bodies; they will be reached through direct consultations, information and promotion of the joint activities which may be required.



Programme element 330.2.2: Latin America and industrial redeployment  
(Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A document analysing the advantages and disadvantages which would derive from a concerted process of industrial redeployment in various sectors of industry. Review of its conclusions at a regional expert meeting.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Joint activity with UNIDO and participation in the regional preparations for UNIDO's system of consultation.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Governments, intergovernmental and entrepreneurial organizations, through documents and meetings; the results are expected to be used to help in the adoption of positions vis-à-vis consultations and redeployment at the national, regional, interregional and world levels.

## PROGRAMME 340: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

#### Introduction

The International Trade Programme was designed mainly in the light of the objectives which the developing countries intend to attain when the New International Economic Order is established and of the need to strengthen existing intra- or interregional economic co-operation links in some cases and to create new links in others. Thus, the first component of the programme is a global analysis of the problems and policies related to the external relations of the Latin American countries, which must necessarily be conducted in the framework of the evolution of the world economic situation and which must include, as a corollary, an evaluation of the progress made in the international economic negotiations. The second component is the systematic examination of the economic relations of Latin America with the principal countries or groups of countries with a view to investigating the nature of the problems which may affect these relations and suggesting solutions which may be negotiated bilaterally or multilaterally. Obviously, this systematic examination of economic relations must not be confined to countries or groups of countries with which Latin America mostly trades but must include others with which trade, although still of little importance, has a great potential for expansion.

The third component is made up of topics related to the international monetary system and external financing. Although participation by the developing countries in the international negotiations on the reform of the monetary system has been very sparse, it is obvious that this is a field in which the policies and decisions adopted have profound repercussions on their economies. It is therefore necessary to keep the functioning of the monetary system under observation, to analyse the policies for adjusting the balance of payments and to observe the effects of external sector policies on domestic economic structures and policies. Moreover, the modalities of external financing and problem of the payment periods and terms of the external debt must be kept under constant observation.

Finally, the fourth component of the programme includes matters related to economic integration and co-operation among developing countries. Beginning by evaluating the processes of regional and subregional integration and then analysing the new approaches and goals which are being incorporated into the existing schemes and extending the analysis of the factors which have sometimes impeded progress towards the established objectives, this part of the programme represents an attempt to make a bigger contribution to the achievement of these objectives. An interregional dimension is also incorporated in that the fields of action include an analysis of the economic co-operation between Latin America and the developing countries in Africa and Asia.

## INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
340.1 Latin America and the New International Economic Order	154	48	202	31	154	28	182	33
340.2 Latin America's economic relations with the main regions of the world	79	36	115	17	79	22	101	18
340.3 Monetary and financial system	26	48	74	11	26	30	56	10
340.4 Economic integration and co-operation among developing countries	173	96	269	41	173	48	221	39
Total programme 340	432	228	660	100	432	128	560	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

## SUBPROGRAMME 340.1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

Programme element 340.1.1: Global analysis of problems and policies in Latin America's external relations (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Second quarter of 1982-third quarter of 1983. Preparation of a report on Latin America in the world economy which will serve as a basic document for discussion at the meeting of government experts to be held at the end of that year.

The work will be directed at appraising the conditions in which the world economy evolves and how the different countries of the region react to it.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Through visits by officials and personal contacts by correspondence, relationships will be maintained with the UNCTAD secretariat's subprogramme on interdependence of trade problems, development financing and the international monetary system; review and appraisal of policy recommendations.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

(a) The official bodies which participate in each country in the economic decision-making process.

(b) Documents will be distributed directly or through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(c) It is expected that the documents will supply a group of elements of opinion and technical analysis on the evolution of the world economic situation which will enable them to formulate conclusions or recommendations on the course of action to take.

Programme element 340.1.2: Latin America and the international economic negotiations (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Preparation of two studies on the following topics:

(a) The North-South negotiations

(b) Global system of preferences among developing countries.

It is endeavoured to progress in the investigation of the problems and prospects offered by international economic co-operation in the two directions of interest to the Latin American countries: (a) a North-South dialogue in its different forums; (b) co-operation with developing countries of other areas, particularly identifying the fields in which the prospects of the growth of mutual trade are more promising.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Programmes and subprogrammes of UNCTAD which have a direct relationship with the above are those on integrated programme for commodities; tariff barriers; non-tariff barriers and related aspects; and restrictive business practices.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are member governments, academic institutions interested in research into the problems of economic and social development and inter-governmental organizations such as the secretariats of the regional integration schemes, the Latin American Economic System, and the Centre for Latin American Studies.

The documents prepared will be distributed to them directly. For the different users the above documents may constitute a contribution to the studies which they themselves are carrying out on the same topics.

Programme element 340.1.3: Domestic policies governing exports of manufactures (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two studies will be prepared on the supply of exports of Latin American countries and problems of access of Latin American exports to the markets of developed countries, respectively.

Expert missions will be organized, and in each country which requests it they will investigate the different aspects relating to the supply of export goods and the domestic policies aimed at promoting them. Taking advantage of the investigation at the actual sources, an endeavour will also be made to identify the effects of the protectionist measures applied by

developed countries against exports by developing countries and the experience of each country in negotiating their elimination.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Through inter-secretariat contacts with UNCTAD, these activities are related to the activities of UNCTAD on restrictive business practices, market structures and marketing and distribution, and industrial development and trade co-operation.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be the countries which request the study and advisory missions. The experts designated will travel to the respective countries. The studies and reports which emerge from the mission will be submitted to the respective governments. These reports or partial studies will constitute inputs for the studies of a general nature listed in paragraph 1 above.

Programme element 340.1.4: The economy of some commodities of interest to Latin America (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Second half of 1982 and 1983. Case studies of Latin American export commodities: production, processing and marketing.

Through the carrying out of exploratory research, some products and countries will be identified on which research projects will be prepared covering the different phases of production, processing and marketing of the product identified, so as to establish the measure and conditions in which exporting countries can participate more in the phases of processing and marketing of their products.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Both the preliminary research and the study projects will require permanent collaboration with the UNCTAD secretariat, particularly with the sub-programmes on the integrated programme for commodities, restrictive business practices and market structures and marketing and distribution.

It is probable that the regional economic commissions of other developing areas will carry out activities of the same type.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be the governments interested in carrying out studies on products of interest for their exports and organizations in the private sector (producers' and exporters' associations) which wish to be associated with these studies. The conclusions or results which arise out of this research may be useful for orienting decisions as regards trade policy.

Programme element 340.1.5: Support activities (Washington)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Activities carried out during the biennium 1982-1983 are basically of a support nature for CEPAL's programme activities in the field of international trade and economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean. These activities concern:

- First-hand reporting on events affecting Latin American development;
- Studies used as technical inputs to other subprogrammes;

- Technical notes and memoranda on trade, commodities, finance, as well as on other topics;
- Co-ordination with other organizations such as the IDB, OAS, PAHO, IMF and the World Bank with a view to the establishment of possible joint programme activities (also includes joint organization of seminars, technical meetings, etc.);
- Attendance at and reports on intergovernmental and interagency meetings relating to Latin American development;
- When requested, research studies on global economic, financial and trade problems with particular reference to Latin America.

Duration: continuing.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities performed under this programme element are mainly linked to CEPAL programmes 340 - International Trade and, 240 - Development Issues and Policies. Activities accomplished also include, when feasible, co-ordination or co-operation with IDB, OAS, IMF, PAHO and the World Bank.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Due to the nature of the activities described, the executive secretariat and the substantive divisions of CEPAL are to be viewed as the primary users of the reports, technical studies and other support activities provided by the Washington Office. They are reached through the established working channels of the CEPAL secretariat. Activities accomplished by the Washington Office contribute to a more rational utilization of human and financial resources of the CEPAL secretariat and lead to more effective programme activities. They also provide the Executive Secretary of CEPAL with valuable inputs for discussions with government officials and other regional organizations.

SUBPROGRAMME 340.2: LATIN AMERICA'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE MAIN REGIONS OF THE WORLD

Programme element 340.2.1: Relations with the developed market economy countries (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Reports on the economic relations between Latin America and the developed market economy countries.

The analysis of the economic relations with the developed market economy countries is a permanent activity which permits the different trends of the economies with which the most important trade and financial links are maintained to be kept under observation. This analysis from the point of view of individual countries (United States) or trade areas (European Economic Community) makes it possible to identify specific problems and obtain conclusions for action.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element includes activities which are also related with those included in the UNCTAD subprogramme mentioned earlier in programme elements 340.1.1 and 340.1.2.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

In addition to the reports of a general nature which may be distributed directly to member governments, the secretariat gives direct assistance - when so requested - to the groups of Latin American representatives in New York, Geneva and Brussels, through the preparation of reports for discussion and participation in debates. In the same way the secretariat also collaborates with the Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA). In both cases the reports prepared and the participation in discussions constitute contributions to clarifying problems on which the member countries must take decisions.

Programme element 340.2.2: Relations with countries with centrally planned economies (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Studies on trade and economic co-operation between countries of Latin America and countries with centrally planned economies:

(a) The member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA);

(b) The People's Republic of China.

The project with the CMEA countries includes various studies and seminars on: (i) promotion of mutual trade; (ii) aspects relating to economic co-operation agreements in general and in specific sectors. The project on Latin America's economic relations with the People's Republic of China is still at the discussion stage, but material and background data are being collected to serve to define its content and duration.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities corresponding to this programme element were carried out previously under a common project with UNCTAD's Division for Trade among countries having different economic and social systems. In the future these activities will continue to maintain contact and as far as possible co-operation with the UNCTAD programme on trade among countries having different economic and social systems.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are the interested member governments, which will be sent documents for restricted or general distribution, depending on the case. In addition to placing at the disposition of the governments and other interested organizations (producers' and exporters' associations, chambers of commerce, development institutions) analytical reports on the evolution of the economic relations between Latin American countries and countries with centrally planned economies, it is expected that these studies will contribute to a better mutual knowledge and strengthening of the bases of bilateral and multilateral economic co-operation.

SUBPROGRAMME 340.3: MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Programme element 340.3.1: Ad-hoc studies on the international monetary and financial situation (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Studies will be prepared on the impact of world inflation on the balance of payments; negotiable and non-negotiable goods and financial assets; the functioning of the international monetary and financial system; dynamics of the readjustments in the balance of payments; and effects of external sector policies on domestic economic structures and policies.

The topics have been selected in view of their importance for the analysis of development problems, but the order in which they will be prepared will be decided in terms of international development or precise suggestions by the governments.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element has relationships with the UNCTAD subprogrammes on external financing and development, and interdependence of trade problems, development financing and the international monetary system: review and appraisal of policy recommendations.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

In addition to the governments of the member countries, the main users will be the Central Banks, the Monetary Boards, the Institutes of External Trade and other bodies in the private and public sectors interested in the functioning of the international monetary and financial system. In addition to direct distribution to the governments, some of the studies will be published in the CEPAL Review or in the Cuadernos. They may serve as base documents for discussion in academic institutions or in specifically organized seminars on the respective topic.

Programme element 340.3.2: Financial intermediation and the external indebtedness of Latin America (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Study on the evolution and recent prospects of external financing: a basic document for a seminar on external financing in Latin America to be held in the second half of 1982.

A study on the effects of macroeconomic policies on small open economies, to be submitted at the seminar on domestic and international capital markets to be held in the middle of 1983.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Relationships similar to those mentioned under element 340.3.1 of this subprogramme.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Similar to element 340.3.1 of this subprogramme.



Programme element 340.3.3: Regional and interregional machinery for financial co-operation (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Preparation of a study on external financing and regional and inter-regional financial co-operation.

The preparation of this study will be based in part on the material collected for the studies mentioned in element 3.1 of this subprogramme, but now oriented towards the analysis of the machinery for regional and inter-regional financial co-operation, with an appraisal of their operation and directed at means of introducing improvements to achieve their objectives.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Relationships similar to those of element 340.3.1 of this subprogramme.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Similar to element 340.3.1 of this subprogramme.

SUBPROGRAMME 340.4: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Programme element 340.4.1: Analysis of the regional integration and co-operation processes (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Organization of a meeting of government experts on intra-regional integration and co-operation at which a basic document on the evolution of the integration and co-operation systems in Latin America will be submitted (second half of 1982).

Seminar of government experts on intra-regional co-operation at which a basic document on non-traditional co-operation activities among Latin American countries will be submitted (second half of 1983).

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In planning these activities account will be taken of those implemented by UNCTAD, particularly the subprogrammes on co-operation in trade among developing countries, economic integration among developing countries, and other forms of economic co-operation.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

In addition to the participants in the meetings or seminars referred to in paragraph 1 above, other important users are the secretariats of the integration schemes, the financial institutions which serve these purposes (Inter-American Development Bank, Central American Bank for Economic Integration). The studies may also contain information and opinions of use to chambers of commerce, producers' or exporters' associations and other private sector bodies interested in intra-regional trade.

Programme element 340.4.2: Analysis of economic co-operation between Latin American countries and other developing areas (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Case studies of the economic relations between Latin America and selected developing countries of Africa (1982).

Case studies of the economic relations between Latin America and selected developing countries of Asia (1983).

Preliminary research will be carried out to identify the countries which will be selected in these two regions as the object of the studies, as well as the breadth and depth which can be given to these studies.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In addition to those mentioned in element 340.4.1 described above, direct contacts and as far as possible an exchange of missions will be arranged with the secretariats of the regional economic commissions to which the countries selected for the studies belong.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Similar to element 340.4.1 above.

Programme element 340.4.3: Support to the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) (Montevideo)

1. Final output and estimated duration

During the biennium, work will be continued on assisting the permanent organs of ALADI (participation in the Committee of Representatives and its subsidiary organs and advising the secretariat and the representatives of the Contracting Parties); analysing the integration process within ALADI and formulating basic proposals aimed at: encouraging and facilitating increased intra-regional trade and its diversification; strengthening complementarity in production through sectoral and multisectoral agreements and co-ordinating binational and multinational ventures; facilitating commercial operations and the development of complementary and support activities; improving the operative machinery of the Association and facilitating and expanding co-operation among the member countries; strengthening joint action in support of those countries which are relatively less developed economically.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In addition to the obvious links with the competent organs of ALADI, there is a relationship with, for example, JUNAC and non-governmental managerial entities.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Documents available during the 1982-1983 biennium are intended primarily for governments members of the Association. Secondly, they are used as reference documents by other bodies, such as JUNAC and INTAL. It is hoped that integration within ALADI can be promoted by means of the formulation of basic proposals.

Programme element 340.4.4: Analysis of the Andean subregional integration process (Bogotá)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) A periodic study (one per year) on the economic relations between Colombia and Venezuela and their participation in the Andean subregional integration process (1982-1983).

(b) Research, proposals and studies on the development and integration of frontier areas of Colombia and Venezuela (1982-1983).

As regards output (b) the activities for the period 1982-1983 involve:

(i) Research and preparation of proposals on strategies, policies and programmes for Colombian-Venezuelan frontier integration and - possibly - that of other Andean Group countries on the basis of bilateral declaration and agreements, the Cartagena Mandate and the Cartagena Agreement.

(ii) Advisory services and support. Mention should be made of: (1) joint activities with JUNAC in work to be done on frontier integration pursuant to the above-mentioned mandate and agreement; (2) assistance to the Governments of Venezuela and Colombia and their respective embassies in the formulation of frontier integration projects; (3) collaboration with the Colombian-Venezuelan enterprise which promotes integration projects; (4) assistance to regional frontier corporations and governments; (5) assistance to private institutions which promote national and frontier integration between Colombia and Venezuela; (6) participation in meetings of JUNAC, governments and bi-national institutions to analyse problems of frontier development and integration.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities can be linked with those carried out by ILPES in connexion with regional development.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are the Governments of Colombia and Venezuela - as well as Ecuador - and in particular their respective Foreign Trade Institutes. Other users are the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, CAF, regional development corporations in Colombia and Venezuela, binational bodies which promote frontier integration, local frontier governments, etc. It is expected that the studies prepared will contribute elements for the formulation of frontier and subregional integration policies.

Programme element 340.4.5: Economic integration in Central America (Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Proposals for the reactivation of economic integration in the Central American subregion. The activities carried out are of a continuous nature. When requested, reports are submitted to the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee and technical assistance provided to governments and subregional organizations.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities are carried out in close collaboration with the various pertinent bodies of the Central American Common Market and other subregional entities (such as the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users are the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, government institutions and subregional organizations. The reports and technical assistance provided are expected to strengthen economic co-operation and integration among the Central American countries.

## PROGRAMME 360: ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: CEPAL OFFICE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

#### Introduction

The Caribbean countries are more than a geographical unit: they share a common past and similar inherited economic structures and problems. Their economic co-operation and integration can prove a powerful and effective means of attaining economic and social development.

The unique work programme for the Caribbean has been conceived within this global framework, while at the level of specific programme activities it recognizes the need to meet the particular requirements of the Caribbean countries through the following action-oriented strategies:

- (a) Provide basic economic, statistical and other data for the formulation of policies on a subregional basis;
- (b) Address well-defined users, at the national as well as at the sub-regional level;
- (c) Enlist available technical expertise from United Nations Specialized Agencies to develop joint projects, wherever feasible;
- (d) Promote horizontal co-operation within the region in those areas where a wealth of accumulated experience and capabilities exists within the region;
- (e) Enlist the collaboration of formal integration schemes and other organizations active at the regional or subregional level.

In addition, the programme reflects the political support given to the strengthening of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean at the fifth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), through its resolution 7 (V), which requested "that the Executive Secretary take fully into consideration the resources required for the CDCC Work Programme in formulating the CEPAL budget requests for the 1982-1983 biennium", and which was endorsed by CEPAL at the XIV extraordinary meeting of its Committee of the Whole, and by ECOSOC in July 1980 (resolution 1980/56).

The implications of the above-mentioned resolutions can be summarized in part as follows: the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean through which principal secretariat services are provided to the CDCC, needs to be endowed with sufficient flexibility and authority to meet the requirements of development and co-operation in the subregion, and should be more adequately equipped and financed to respond more efficiently to the needs of the CDCC countries.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE  
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
360.1 Economic co-operation and integration in the Caribbean	336	60	396	100	336	36	372	100
Total Programme 360 Economic co-operation among developing countries	336	60	396	100	336	36	372	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 360.1: ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE CARIBBEAN

Programme element 360.1.1: Caribbean Documentation Centre (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Establishment of a Caribbean information system on agriculture and science and technology (1981-1982); (b) establishment of a Caribbean Congress of Librarians and Documentalists (1981-1983); (c) establishment of a Caribbean Trade Information Centre (1979-1983). To accomplish this, training courses will be given in order to establish centres which will then provide inputs to a subregional focal point, and visits will be made to help develop the national centres. The secretariat will organize in conjunction with the designated focal point the publication of reference material and referral services. Draft statutes will be prepared for this mechanism and then they will be discussed with government representatives to determine their feasibility and acceptance, for which it will be necessary to hold a meeting. On the basis of a feasibility study prepared by an UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre consultant in 1979, the system desired by the governments will be designed and implemented.

Duration: 1979 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities will be carried out in co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies and intergovernmental bodies in the subregion and efforts will be made to secure inputs from them in the design of the appropriate mechanisms and subsequent operation.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the appropriate government departments, which will be reached through direct contact at meetings, field visits and by the publication of reference material and the operation of the referral service. The system will provide ready, up-to-date and indigenous material to help with the formulation of policy and projects as well as their implementation by the governments themselves. The Congress of Librarians, at its periodical meeting will revise the status of

information in the Caribbean. The secondary users will be universities, research institutes, marketing boards.

Programme element 360.1.2: Technical co-operation and integration among Caribbean countries (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Four national training courses on modern approaches to teaching foreign languages by itinerant resource groups (1981-1983); (b) two meetings of planning officials of CDCC countries in 1982 and in 1983; (c) meeting of expert working groups in planning in energy, agriculture, manpower planning, training and transport using inputs from various countries (1981-1983).

The planned method of work will be: (a) The secretariat would co-ordinate the provision of resource personnel with United Nations resources in the form of travel and per diem and organize at the national level appropriate training courses for teachers and policy-makers in countries; (b) the secretariat would organize the preparation of documentation for consultants, experts and its own technical staff; it would also organize and service the conferences; (c) same as for (b) above.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities under this programme element will be carried out with the collaboration of UNESCO, Development Advisory Services of United Nations Headquarters, subregional organizations.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users will be policy-makers and teachers of foreign languages in CDCC countries, planning officials and other officials in government departments engaged in those sectors for which working groups have been convened and subregional and United Nations bodies. They will be reached directly during the various meetings and by issue of the documentation and reports which will assist in improvement of the techniques in the various areas. Secondary users will be universities and research institutes.

Programme element 360.1.3: Statistical Data Bank (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Establishment of a Statistical Data Bank with data on CDCC countries and publication of directories (1979-1983).

Documentation of statistical data, compilation of data references, preparation of abstracts and analyses according to classification, standardization of data, computerization of the data.

Duration: 1979 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Some aspects of the programme element will be done in co-operation with and possibly on behalf of the United Nations Statistical Office.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users will be government departments, United Nations bodies, subregional organizations who will be advised by catalogues of the data available. Secondary users will be universities, research centres. Major use will be assisting in analyses of major economic trends as well as in economic and social planning.

Programme element 360.1.4: Rationalization and increasing food production in CDCC countries (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Publication of agricultural statistics of Caribbean countries (1982);

(b) Formation of associations of producers/exporters in rice, legumes, ground provisions and citrus (1979-1980);

(c) Formation of a kinder association of Caribbean countries (1982-1983).

The agricultural statistics document is a biennial publication; questionnaires are submitted to governments and followed by field visits. Consultants provided by UNCTAD have completed surveys on the feasibility of associations in various agricultural and forestry products. It is now necessary to draw up articles of association, discuss them with governments and other bodies, obtain approval from governments and their implementation.

Duration: 1979 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Co-operation and co-ordination with UNCTAD, FAO and SELA, including obtaining inputs from them.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Government departments, United Nations bodies and subregional organizations receive the agricultural statistics publication by virtue of a mailing list which is revised in the light of requests; it is used in planning the agricultural sector. The associations will determine their own strategy for reaching and extending their membership; they will be able to organize the production and sale of the commodities on a more rational basis as well as undertake research into various aspects.

Programme element 360.1.5: Industrial development in the Caribbean (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The studies and documents on (a) industrial development survey identifying industries suitable for establishment with special reference to industries on a subregional basis, utilizing inputs from various countries (1982-1983); (b) national strategies for developing small- and medium-scale industries (1981-1982).

A pre-feasibility study has been completed with respect to (a) and the CDCC secretariat in collaboration with UNIDO will supervise the implementation of the project. Concerning (b), eight national monographs will be prepared by consultants and a meeting of experts will be convened by the end of 1981 to identify common problems and elaborate a common strategy.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities under this programme element will be carried out with the collaboration of UNIDO, CARICOM and the CDB.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users are the industrial development bodies of the Caribbean countries as well as CARICOM and CDB. The secondary users are entrepreneurs operating in the Caribbean. Both documents will be issued directly to the parties concerned as well as tabled at the CDCC session. These documents are intended to provide the users with data on the possibilities for establishing specific industries.



Programme element 360.1.6: Secretariat services of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Identification of priority scientific and technological activities suitable for regional co-operation; devising measures and appropriate programmes to permit better utilization of internal scientific and technological potential of Caribbean countries; encouragement of design and adaptation of technology to suit local circumstances; foster the education and training of specialized scientific personnel.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Close liaison and collaboration with programmes of UNCTAD, UNESCO and UNCSTD, as well as bilateral programmes in the subregion.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments, research institutes and universities who will be reached by meetings of the council as well as forwarding of studies and documents prepared by the CCST. Training, advice on the kind of technology as well as prototypes will be available to the users. The secondary users will be entrepreneurs who will develop the projects recommended.

Programme element 360.1.7: Development of a social work programme for the CDCC countries (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Establishment of a Caribbean enterprise for the production of printed and audio-visual material (1980-1983); (b) establishment of a Caribbean council for social and economic development (1979-1982); (c) monographs on social structural changes in Antigua, St. Vincent, Grenada, Montserrat (1982-1983); (d) formation of centres for cultural retrieval and animation (1980-1983).

On the basis of feasibility studies, the enterprise and council will be considered by governments individually and jointly; after the appropriate mechanisms and work plans have been approved these will be implemented and become operational. The monographs will be prepared after analysis of printed material, field visits and comments by experts. Research will be carried out on the cultural material that should be retrieved and how they should be documented, organized and publicized.

Duration: 1979 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The assistance and collaboration of UNESCO, FLACSO and the United Nations University will be necessary in these projects.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the Ministries of Education, Culture and Planning who will be directly involved in the research and in meetings to organize various aspects of the programme element. Books and other material will be published for use in educational establishments. The monographs will form the basis of social planning. The population at large will benefit from use of the various outputs.

Programme element 360.1.8: Integration of women in economic development  
(Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Projects for the integration of women in development (1981-1983).

On the basis of field trips, limited meetings and other consultations, projects to integrate women in economic development will be prepared and financing from external sources will be sought. Guidance and assistance in the implementation of the projects will be offered.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In developing the projects there will be collaboration with IWF, UNFPA, subregional organizations and voluntary women's organizations in the subregion.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be women's voluntary groups and through them the women in the subregion; the projects will involve their participation and integration in development and upliftment.

Programme element 360.1.9: Studies and development of projects on a subregional basis on maritime transport and civil aviation (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Meeting of officials and Ministers of Transport (1982); (b) monographs on maritime and air transport (1982-1983).

Studies and proposals formulated will be inputs to programmes of other United Nations bodies and subregional organizations as well as submitted to the Meeting of officials and Ministers of Transport. The studies and proposals will be prepared on the basis of field visits, small expert group meetings and consultation with United Nations specialized bodies. Certain institutional mechanisms will also be devised.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

On-going consultations with IMCO, UNCTAD, ICAO, UPU and ITU in order to influence their programmes in a manner appropriate and desired by governments.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be government departments, United Nations bodies and subregional organizations. The documents will be forwarded by mail/pouch as well as discussed directly either individually or at meetings. The studies/documents will serve as inputs to projects and also form the basis of direct action by governments.

Programme element 360.1.10: Problems of inland transport; rationalization of telephone and telecommunications services on a subregional basis (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Monographs on urban transport problems and the problems faced by contiguous countries (1982-1983).

Studies, analyses of published material, field visits, consultations with United Nations bodies, limited meetings with experts to look at and discuss the problems and the subsequent preparation of documentation.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Consultations with United Nations bodies and working out of joint programmes with ITU and bilateral bodies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be government departments, which will be reached by mailing of the documentation as well as field visits to discuss it. Governments may base their plans and programmes using the recommendations in the documentation. The secondary users will be entrepreneurs who may establish projects based on the recommendations.

Programme element 360.1.11: Development and conservation of energy and natural resources in the Caribbean (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Monographs on energy and natural resources (1982-1983).

(b) Seminar on energy balance sheet methodology (1983).

(c) Workshop on mineral resources (1983).

Monographs on energy and natural resources have been published. These will be updated and certain specific areas will receive detailed treatment. Field visits, discussions with experts within and outside the region will be utilized. The seminar on energy will attempt to develop specialists skilled in planning and programming of the energy sector in countries; substantive preparation and servicing of the seminar will be undertaken with assistance from consultants and international bodies. The workshop on mineral resources will seek to identify the development of minor mineral resources on a subregional basis using inputs from various countries. Consultants and United Nations bodies will assist with substantive preparation.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Co-operation and assistance will be sought from United Nations bodies and subregional organizations.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be government ministries and subregional organizations who will be invited to participate in the seminar and to subsequently take necessary action based on the recommendations emanating from the seminar. The secondary users will be entrepreneurs who might use the recommendations as the basis for establishment of projects.

Programme element 360.1.12: Formation of Caribbean multinational production and trade enterprises (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Seminar on multinational enterprises in specific fields to be determined (1983).

Studies to identify specific areas that may lend themselves to establishment of a multinational enterprise. Studies, field visits to establish its feasibility. Use of consultants for substantive preparation of institutional mechanism.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with UNIDO, UNCTAD and subregional bodies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments whose representatives will attend the seminars and subsequently formulate action based on the recommendations. The secondary users will be entrepreneurs who may formulate projects based on the recommendations of the seminar.

Programme element 360.1.13: Identification of possibilities for closer co-operation and integration between the Caribbean and Latin America (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Monographs on specific areas where closer co-operation and integration between the Caribbean and Latin America will be feasible (1982-1983).

Analysis of various factors that could be developed and are likely to promote closer co-operation; discussions with integration bodies in the Caribbean and Latin America including trade and kindred organizations.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

On-going consultations with subregional and regional bodies, trade and kindred organizations.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments and integration bodies in the Caribbean and Latin America who will receive by mail and follow-up visits the documents and studies; proposals for closer co-operation may be formulated based on the studies offered. The secondary users will be trade and kindred organizations which might set up closer co-operation mechanisms in order to promote their own special interests in the Caribbean and Latin America.

Programme element 360.1.14: Economic survey of Caribbean countries (Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The publication of "Overview of economic activity of Caribbean countries, 1981" (1982) and the corresponding Overview for 1982 (1983).

The Overview contains an analysis, both at the subregional and national levels of the main economic issues and trends.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The individual country studies also serve as inputs to CEPAL's annual publication "Economic Survey of Latin America".

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users are the planning ministries and departments of the Caribbean countries, subregional intergovernmental organizations. Secondary users are research institutes and trade organizations. Users are reached by mail on basis of established list. The overview provides basic, up-to-date data on the economic evaluation of the Caribbean countries which is useful for formulating economic plans and policies.

Programme element 360.1.15: Co-operation in demographic analysis  
(Port of Spain)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Training course in demographic analysis (1983).

Technical assistance in utilizing specialized demographic analysis techniques which would involve field trips to study the situation and the subsequent preparation of appropriate techniques and assistance in their implementation.

Duration: 1981 to 1983

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with UNFPA and bilateral programmes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be government personnel who will be reached by field visits and attendance at the training course; the techniques developed will organize the relevant data on a standardized basis, and this data will be used in social planning.

## PROGRAMME 460: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

#### Introduction

Integral and sovereign management of natural resources is a key element in sustaining and guaranteeing the social and economic development of the countries of the region.

Within this framework, the natural resources programme has been fully mandated to give priority attention to matters related to the management of the region's water, energy and mining resources.

Although much progress has been made in Latin America with regard to the management of water resources, it is still a matter of concern owing to its implications and its many repercussions on national and international development and integration.

At present the management of energy from conventional and non-conventional sources represents an important challenge in which new knowledge and interchanges among the countries of the region are urgently required.

Mining, which in many countries of the region represents the pillar of the economy, also requires constant effort to improve it in terms of production, development and marketing.

The development of the programme has been positive in terms of the growing importance that the resources in question have taken on, and there has been a growing tendency towards greater participation in the improvement of the integral management of natural resources.

This progress has definitely been furthered by the work of the Committee on Water and the co-ordination of activities between CEPAL and OLADE in the areas of water and energy resources, respectively, and by greater horizontal co-operation in the mining sector.

The six resolutions on various matters relating to natural resources, that were approved at the eighteenth session gave support to the programme of work and established the order of priority of the secretariat's activities. Those activities relate to the study of machinery for obtaining funds for the development of natural resources, energy, technical co-operation among developing countries in respect of water resources, the use of remote sensing techniques in data collection, arrangements to promote implementation of the Mar del Plata Plan of Action and the study for Latin American countries which import energy resources.

With regard to the foregoing, it should be pointed out that the increased awareness of the importance of natural resources as a development base and the resulting mandates have contrasted with the amount of resources allocated, a fact which has helped to reduce the opportunities for greater activity.

Finally, it is expected that governments will continue to devote increasing attention to raising the efficiency of management of water, energy and mining resources and that the task of CEPAL in this field will therefore increase.

## INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
460.1 Water resources	84	15	99	26	84	20	104	31
460.2 Energy	105	81	186	48	106	42	148	44
460.3 Mineral resources	55	12	67	17	58	-	58	17
460.4 Electrical sector development	20	12	32	9	16	12	28	8
Total programme 460								
Natural resources	264	120	384	100	264	74	338	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

## SUBPROGRAMME 460.1: WATER RESOURCES

Programme element 460.1.1: Horizontal co-operation in water resources  
(Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Organization of horizontal co-operation projects in water resources, with particular stress on projects connected with the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade, preparation of bases for the institutionalization of co-operation and a report.

Organization of working meetings, support in the formulation and implementation of co-operation projects through direct advisory services and collection and dissemination of information on supply of and demand for technical assistance, and establishment of machinery to institutionalize horizontal co-operation.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Governments and bodies connected with the development, use or handling of water resources in Latin America. They will be informed through the Committee on Water and the specific co-operation meetings. Their use is multiple according to their needs.

Programme element 460.1.2: Environmental dimensions in the management of water resources (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and anticipated duration

A manual and a minimum of two reports containing methodological advances in the planning of water resources incorporating the environmental dimension.

The planned method of work will consider case studies so as to draw up manuals in co-ordination with governments, including advisory missions, courses and meetings.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These activities will be carried out with the joint UNEP/CEPAL programme.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Government bodies concerned with the planning, development, use and handling of water resources and resources in general. Training centres in water resources, environment and regional development, and other specialized United Nations agencies will also be users. The manual and reports will be distributed at meetings and sent to the users indicated; the uses are multiple in the area of planning.

Programme element 460.1.3: Follow-up of the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report which will be submitted to the Committee on Water at the twentieth session of the Commission in 1983, on progress in the implementation of the Plan, with special stress on the integral planning, use and handling of water resources in the region.

Supporting missions at the request of the governments for the implementation of the Plan, mainly in policies, planning and the rational use of water resources, development of work methodologies for governments and meetings.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Co-ordination with other United Nations agencies by the organization of Inter-Agency meetings on the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. (See programme element 460.1.4.)

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Governments and government bodies, mainly planning and water resources institutes, will be informed through the Committee on Water; the final output will be used to give impetus to and guide the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

Programme element 460.1.4: Support in the co-ordination of activities on water resources at the regional level (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Improvement and systematization of the co-ordination of the activities carried out in the region in the field of water resources by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other world and regional organizations. Report at the twentieth session of the Commission.

Periodic meetings of the Committee on Water and the inter-secretariat working group on water resources in Latin America, surveys and missions for information and co-ordination.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.



2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

See programme element 460.1.3.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The chief users will be governments and specialized bodies, which will be reached through the meeting of the Sessional Committee on Water of CEPAL. It is expected that these activities will facilitate relations between international bodies and governments.

Programme element 460.1.5: Support to Central American governments in the formulation of strategies for the management of water resources (Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Formulation and implementation of specific strategies for the management of water resources in Central America, mainly for the agricultural sector (1982-1983).

(b) Annual document describing sectoral water utilization in the Central American countries (1982-1983).

As regards (a), the relative importance of a better management of water for increasing agricultural production and other uses will be evaluated. Assistance will be given to the governments in formulating specific projects, and a report will be published on the appraisal, as well as a report on the projects formulated.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

See programme element 460.1.2.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Planning offices and specialized organizations on water resources in the subregion. They will be reached mainly through technical assistance missions. Activities are expected to support investments for the development of water resources, mainly in the agricultural sector.

SUBPROGRAMME 460.2: ENERGY

Programme element 460.2.1: Selected problems in energy planning in Latin America (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report which will identify the key problems faced by planners in the energy sector in Latin America. An analysis will be made of each of the problems and the numerous options which may be considered in order to structure a policy in response to them will be assessed.

Among the problems to be considered mention should be made of the price of energy, investment financing in the energy sector, and security in the supply of energy. A seminar is projected with government specialists to analyse the results of the report (first half of 1981-second half of 1983).

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Links with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The chief users will be energy planning offices. It is estimated that the subprogramme will also be of interest for energy enterprises (electricity, oil, coal) and both national and international research and teaching centres. The document will be sent according to a distribution list and will also be distributed as a base document to the persons attending the seminar.

It is expected that it will provide useful information to the agencies which design energy policies and project investments.

Programme element 460.2.2: Evolution of the energy sector in Latin America: trends and prospects (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The topic will be developed in three reports: two on the oil industry and one on the electricity industry. The first two will deal with aspects such as prospection, production, refining, marketing, future demand, etc., for oil, and the third will analyse the most important past and present developments in the electricity industry, future demand, and equipment programmes and investments required.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

See programme element 460.2.1.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The chief users will be planning offices, electricity and oil enterprises and national and international research and teaching centres. The document will be sent out according to a distribution list and its dissemination fostered by other means (monographs, journals, etc.). It is expected that it will provide useful information to the bodies which project the investments and design energy policies at the national and regional levels.

Programme element 460.2.3: Study of solar energy resources in Latin America (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report which will analyse the state of knowledge of the resource and the research being carried out in Latin America on its application.

This study will constitute an extension of that prepared during the previous two-year period on the same topic, when the economic prospects of solar energy were analysed in three places in Latin America. The projected study aims at extending the research to the whole of the territory and obtaining two concrete results: a broad-ranging collection of information on solar radiation existing in Latin America and its expression in the form of an integrated radiation map and zoning of the region according to the capability of each zone as regards the economic use of this resource. The recommendations formulated at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy may give this study a different orientation from that anticipated.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The chief users will be energy planning offices, energy enterprises, national and international teaching and research centres. They will be reached through the dispatch of the document according to a distribution list and the promotion of its dissemination by other means (monographs, journals, etc.). It is expected that the study will serve as background material for energy planners on the real prospects of this source of energy at the present time and in the near future and that it will enable them to adopt the relevant decisions.

Programme element 460.2.4: The demand for energy in Latin America (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report which will analyse the factors determining a country's demand for energy. The holding of a seminar, financed by OLADE, is anticipated when the study is completed (second half of 1981-second half of 1983).

In the course of the study three working groups will be formed which will analyse demand in specific sectors (transport, domestic use, etc.). The results of the work of these three groups will be the basis of the report, which will be discussed at the seminar.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Links with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The chief users will be Ministries of Energy, planning offices, energy institutions, national and international research centres.

The document will be sent according to a distribution list to OLADE, Ministries of Energy, planning offices, etc., and will also be distributed as a base document to participants at the seminar.

It will permit the analysis of the factors determining the demand for energy in the countries and thus make it possible to specify how this can be altered and anticipated.

Programme element 460.2.5: Impact of the increase in oil prices on the economy of the Latin American oil-deficit countries (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

An annual document assessing the effect of the increase in the price of oil in the world market on different variables in the economies of the Latin American oil-deficit countries (gross product, balance of payments, employment, etc.).

This topic should be included by express mandate of CEPAL resolution 413 (XVIII) in the publication of the Economic Survey of CEPAL. The Division of Natural Resources will be responsible for preparing the analysis, which will subsequently be incorporated into the final version of the Survey.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

CEPAL's Economic Development Division, which is responsible for the preparation of the Economic Survey.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will basically be the Latin American governments according to whose specific mandate the study will be prepared. It will be of interest for planning offices, energy enterprises, etc.

The Economic Survey, the report which will contain the analysis, is normally distributed to the pertinent government authorities of all the member countries of CEPAL. Possibly this analysis will be published separately in the form of an offprint so as to give it a wider dissemination.

It is expected that it will provide useful information to the authorities which project the investments and design energy policies in the national and regional contexts.

SUBPROGRAMME 460.3: MINERAL RESOURCES

Programme element 460.3.1: Role of State bodies in the development of mineral resources in Latin America and possibilities for complementarity (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Comparative report on mining legislation and the institutional organization of the mining public sector.

(b) Study on the possibilities of industrial complementarity in the medium-term for mining production at the subregional or regional levels.

In order to achieve the objective of the subprogramme it has been decided to hold a seminar in 1981 and another in 1983 (programme element 460.3.2) in which the horizontal co-operation programmes of the mining sector in the short- and medium-term respectively would be recommended. During the period 1980-1983, different studies and research will take place on specific topics (programme element 460.3.1) and on global topics and selected mining products (programme element 460.3.3), so as to facilitate the understanding of the problems of the mining sector and identify the policies and the main lines of action which will permit the best possible use of mineral resources. On the basis of these aspects the horizontal co-operation programme would be formulated in its two basic lines: joint action projects and mutual aid projects.

In the context of this programme element the following research work will be carried out during the period 1980-1981:

- Possibilities for horizontal co-operation among public bodies in the Latin American mining sector;
  - Specific studies on mining investment, prospection and marketing.
- Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Programme 240: Development issues and policies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

It is chiefly intended for participants in the Second Seminar on Mining. The reports will be used as basic documents in the formulation of the medium-term horizontal co-operation programme and will be distributed a month prior to the holding of this meeting.

It should be taken into consideration that the documents will be sufficiently sophisticated to be used for purposes other than the specific aims of the Seminar. In this regard they will be more widely disseminated by means of

a specialized list including officials responsible for the formulation of national policies, other government technicians, research institutes, universities, etc.

Programme element 460.3.2: Horizontal co-operation for the development of Latin American mineral resources (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A meeting of government experts - the Second Seminar on Mining - will be held with the objectives of appraising the implementation of the short-term horizontal co-operation programme of the mining sector and formulating the medium-term horizontal co-operation programme (December 1983).

At the end of 1981 the First Seminar on Mining will be held, the main objective of which will be to formulate and approve the short-term horizontal co-operation programme. This programme will have an implementation period of two years (1982-1983). On the basis of the appraisal of the implementation of this programme and the base documents (programme element 460.3.3) and research on specific topics (programme element 460.3.1) the medium-term horizontal co-operation programme will be formulated in the Second Seminar on Mining, and its implementation would extend throughout the period 1984 to 1989.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Links with Programme 240: Development issues and policies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Public bodies of the mining sector of the region. The horizontal co-operation programme will be used as a reference document in the programming of the activities of these bodies.

Programme element 460.3.3: Statistical reports on the Latin American mining sector (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Preparation of an annual report on the situation and prospects of the mining sector in Latin America and mineral products of high priority in the region.

The report in question will mainly cover the analysis of world problems in the mining sector, the impact of these problems on the development of Latin American mineral resources and the prospects and basic guidelines for development policies as regards these resources. In 1981 a similar analysis will be made for the following ores: copper, iron, bauxite, tin, zinc, lead and nickel. In 1982 and 1983 the reports will centre on an analysis of the situation of the Latin American mining sector and the major variations in the prospects indicated in the 1980 report. The analysis of other products will be included: in 1982 this analysis will take in the energy ores (coal, uranium, etc.) with the exception of hydrocarbons and mineral products used in fertilizers. In 1983 the analysis will be aimed at the ferrous metal ores not previously studied.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Links with Programme 240: Development issues and policies.

### 3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The participants at the Second Seminar on Mining, who will use the final output as reference documents, and officials and technicians of the mining institutions of the public and private sectors, research institutes and universities, according to a specialized dissemination list.

## SUBPROGRAMME 460.4: ELECTRICAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

### Programme element 460.4.1: Electrical integration and interconnexion in Central America (Mexico)

#### 1. Final output and estimated duration

In 1980, the Regional Study on Electrical Interconnexion in Central America (ERICA), describing the basic information, methodology, activities and conclusions of studies made for the purpose of estimating the benefits which Central American countries could derive from the interconnexion of their electrical systems, was completed.

The study's conclusions allow the following recommendations, inter alia, to be made:

(a) Appropriate follow-up should be given to the Regional Study on Electrical Interconnexion, with a view to:

- (i) promoting the dissemination, application and eventual general adoption of the electrical planning methodology used;
- (ii) updating and maintaining up-to-date the results and conclusions of research, including studies to measure the principal variables and considerations of foreseeable alternative scenarios.

(b) The Central American Electrification Council (CEAC), the establishment of which was recommended at the Fifth Meeting of Presidents and Managers of Central American Electrical Enterprises, should be integrated for the purpose of promoting the integration of the regional electrical sector.

In the light of the foregoing, the activities will basically be geared toward carrying out the tasks required to transfer to the countries the electrical planning methodology developed in the above-mentioned Study and supporting the Central American Electrification Council during its initial activities. An annual statistical report on electrical output and consumption in the Central American countries will continue to be compiled.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

#### 2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will presumably be carried out with other entities such as IDB, CABEI and OLADE. Activities are also related to subprogramme 460.2: Energy.

#### 3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The Regional Group on Electrical Interconnexion (GREI), the Central American Economic Council (CEAC), electrical institutions in the subregion. Users will be reached through the annual meetings of the GREI, technical assistance to the CEAC and the submission of related reports and studies.

## PROGRAMME 480: POPULATION

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

### Introduction

The World Population Plan of Action (Bucharest, 1974) recognized the importance of population in strategies for international co-operation among countries which were designed to improve the quality of human life. The Plan and the conclusions and recommendations emanating from the second Latin American Meeting on Population (Mexico, 1975) reflects the consensus reached by the governments of the large majority of Latin American countries with regard to the need to tackle population problems within the framework of the development strategies, the planning process and the general policies.

The regional Population Programme for 1975 and 1976, 1977 and 1978 and 1979 and 1980 adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America at its sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, respectively, constitutes the frame of reference of the population activities which have been carried out by CEPAL through the intermediary of CELADE.

The Programme which is proposed was designed in consideration of guidelines provided by the World Population Plan of Action and in recognition of the recommendations of the second Latin American Meeting on Population and the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the Population Commission. Like those which precede it (although geared to meet new needs) it has the overall objective of creating the capacities, knowledge and inputs needed to formulate population policies and integrate them into development strategies and plans and of providing technical assistance so that countries can perform those tasks, in order to help to harmonize population trends and economic development objectives. It will be implemented with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and smaller contributions from such sources as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the International Development Research Centre of Canada, the Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Netherlands and from non-governmental agencies and foundations.

For meeting these objectives, this programme defines broad areas of activity involving research, training, technical assistance and information on population.

Among the most important of these activities are those designed to improve population data (censuses, surveys, and the like), to maintain mechanisms for the continuing analysis and evaluation of the demographic situation of the countries of the region, to promote the transfer of technology for the production of more and better statistics in less time and to train personnel in methods used in population research and analysis.

The programme also envisages putting greater emphasis on population studies related to styles of development, regional development and metropolitanization in Latin America, characteristics and trends of the spatial distribution of the population, rural development and demographic dynamics and socio-political factors which condition population policies and other topics of special importance for governmental action.

Some of the basic activities of the programme relate to the provision of advice to countries in the formulation and implementation of population policies; the design of methods and techniques to incorporate demographic variables into economic and social planning; the preparation of demographic analyses and other base studies and the development, adaptation and application of economic and demographic models used in detecting long-term prospects

and evaluating the reciprocal effects of the population dynamic and the main indicators of economic growth and social development.

Because of the growing recognition of the role of population in understanding the economic and social problems confronting the developing countries, there is a need for increased and more diversified training. The regional programme attempts to make a selective response to the training needs related to the shortage of a suitable teaching staff in new and expanding fields of specialization. Therefore, the courses, seminars and other forms of training envisaged by the programme for the most part constitute a response to practical and priority considerations; and their level, field of specialization and duration are based on those considerations.

Finally, with regard to information, the activities provided for by the programme will enable CELADE to offer technical advice and efficient co-ordinated regional services in documentation (DOCPAL) and data banking and processing. In the 1980s, CELADE will give priority to the countries in respect of the rapid and efficient processing of their respective censuses, at the same time making certain that the national institutions are capable of producing special census tabulations for use in development planning and research.



INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE  
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
480.1 Demographic statistics and estimates of population trends	29	192	221	33	24	96	120	34
480.2 Population and development	53	207	260	39	41	84	125	36
480.3 Training <u>c/</u>	5	-	5	1	7	-	7	2
480.4 Population information storage, retrieval, processing and dissemination	29	84	113	16	24	24	48	14
480.5 Special programmes	28	48	76	11	24	24	48	14
Total programme 480								
Population	144	531	675	100	120	228	348	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources. c/ With few exceptions, courses are taught by CELADE's professional staff taking particularly into account the interests, vocation and specialization of these professionals. Since the subjects taught correspond closely to the work of other subprogrammes of CELADE, the periods spent teaching are included in other subprogrammes in order to avoid duplication.

SUBPROGRAMME 480.1: DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES OF POPULATION TRENDS

Programme element 480.1.1: Estimates of levels and trends of demographic variables in Latin American and Caribbean countries and advisory services (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Technical publications

During the years 1982 and 1983, studies on fertility, mortality and international and national migration are foreseen for the countries with available data collected in censuses taken around 1980: Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Nicaragua, and some of the Central American and Caribbean countries. Similar studies will be carried out with information collected in demographic surveys, or demographic questions used in permanent household surveys, which will be undertaken in selected countries of the region (for example: Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico).

Reports on the above-mentioned subjects (fertility, mortality and migration) will be prepared for each of the countries. This means that at least five new reports on the demographic situation and population projections will be issued during 1982 and 1983.

During 1982-1983 reports on each of the projects will be issued:

- IMIAL: Investigation on infant mortality in Latin America: levels, trends, differentials, determinants.
- IFHIPAL: Investigation on fertility in Latin America through the own children method: levels, trends, differentials, determinants.
- IMILA: Investigation on international migration in Latin America and the Caribbean: elaboration of special census tabulations of persons born in countries other than that of enumeration. Magnitude and characteristics of international migration. A set of new census tabulations will be prepared on the basis of the 1980 censuses.

(b) Technical co-operation

Around 30 missions will be sent to the countries mentioned above.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Subprogramme 1.1 maintains permanent contact with the Population Division of the United Nations, New York.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

At the government level, the principal users are the organizations in charge of socio-economic planning at the national, regional and sectoral levels. The studies on infant mortality, magnitude and trends, in different parts of the population of the countries, for example, constitute a valuable support to the programmes of the Health Ministries.

Projections on housing needs, employment, schools, etc., can be considered as projections derived from the demographic projections of the population and constitute an important input in the economic policy of the countries.

Programme element 480.1.2: Evaluation of the demographic effects of family planning in Latin America (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The following technical publications will be produced:

- (a) Annual report on coverage, follow-up and characteristics of users (1982-1983).
- (b) Manuals to improve the development of techniques for the analysis of national programmes (1982-1983).
- (c) Reports of research on the subject of fertility and family planning (1982-1983).
- (d) Documents relating to the in-depth study of fertility with regard to family planning, using the national fertility surveys of the countries taking part in the programme of the World Fertility Survey (1982-1983).
- (e) Comparative analysis of the national fertility surveys of the World Fertility Survey Programme (Multivariable analysis) (1982-1983).

The basic data are obtained from the reports sent by the countries to CELADE. These reports are revised and transferred to summary-table in order to make a comparative analysis of the figures.

The subprogramme staff draw up methodologies which enable the degree of development of the programmes and their future prospects to be reliably estimated.

In the general context of population growth, stress is laid on the analysis of the direct effects which the family planning programmes may have on the reduction of general fertility and on the changes in the structure of specific fertility by age.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These activities will be implemented in co-ordination with the Population Division of the United Nations.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be: Ministries and other government agencies. Other users will include universities, the private research sector and private family planning agencies.

They will be reached by means of missions to the countries, by means of personal contacts in international meetings, dissemination of published studies, etc.

Programme element 480.1.3: Study of infant and child mortality and mortality by cause (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The following technical publications will be produced:

(a) Comparative analysis of the effect of the causes of death on levels of life expectancy according to sex and age (1982-1983).

(b) Analysis of the variation in child mortality (1-4 years of age), according to sex, area and socio-economic variables (for countries included in the World Fertility Survey Programme) (1982-1983).

(c) Study of the variation in child mortality, according to sex, area and socio-economic variables (for countries included in the World Fertility Survey Programme) (1982-1983).

(d) Study of child mortality, using public health statistical data, following visits to countries of the region (1982-1983).

For the first study, the methodology used will be the construction of live tables by causes of death, on the basis of data. In the second and third studies, the analysis of the reliability of the data is considered as the first stage and the use of mathematical models for the adjustment of data and estimate of most probable values as a subsequent stage.

In the last study, direct and indirect methods of estimation are used. In the case of the indirect methods, prior analyses should be made of the evolution of fertility in time (for this type of analysis the WFS surveys will be used).

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These activities will be carried out in co-ordination with the Population Division of the United Nations and PAHO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be health ministries. Secondary users will include universities and researchers in private bodies.

SUBPROGRAMME 480.2: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 480.2.1: Determining factors and consequences of population dynamics (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

This element has four main lines of work, in connexion with which a minimum of 20 documents will be produced in the period 1982-1983.

These lines are:

- (a) Styles of development, regional development and metropolitanization in Latin America;
- (b) Characteristics and trends of spatial population distribution;
- (c) Rural development and demographic dynamics;
- (d) Technical assistance to governments of the region to undertake studies on the determinants and consequences of population trends.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

During the period 1982-1983, the subprogramme of which this element is part will be related with UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Population Division, the ILO, the Regional Programme on Employment in Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), UNESCO and WHO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

There are two classes of users:

(a) Ministries and other government agencies connected with development, social planning and the production of population data. During the period there will be constant relations with, inter alia, planning ministries or offices in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay.

(b) Secondary users connected with social and economic research in universities and in the private sector.

The first type of users are to be reached through the implementation of national projects financed by UNFPA such as: BOL/78/P01 in Bolivia, COS/79/P01 in Costa Rica, ECU/78/P01 in Ecuador, PAN/78/P01 and PAN/79/P03 in Panama and PAR/75/P05 in Paraguay. In all these projects CELADE acts as a consulting agency. The secondary users are reached through seminars, workshops, publications and also through the implementation of the above-mentioned projects.

The anticipated uses in the case of the public sector are related to the capacity of the project output to incorporate demographic factors in development planning.

In the case of secondary users, the uses relate to theoretical and methodological advances in the subject matter.

Programme element 480.2.2: Population policies (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

This element has four main lines of work, in connexion with which a minimum of 20 documents will be produced in the period 1982-1983. These lines are:

(a) Analysis of spatial population distribution policies in Latin America and the role of the State in their design and implementation.

(b) Socio-political factors conditioning population policies. Case studies on the design and application of policies and programmes affecting fertility.

(c) Follow-up of population policies and evaluation of the progress made in the region regarding the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and its implementation, and the system of information and exchange of experience relating to population policies.

(d) Technical assistance to government organizations which request it in the preparation of base studies for the formulation, execution and evaluation of population policies integrated into development plans and strategies

and in the creation or strengthening of government units in charge of the formulation and co-ordination of the implementation of population policies.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Same as programme element 480.2.1.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Same as programme element 480.2.1.

Programme element 480.2.3: Population and planning (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

This element has three main lines of work in which a minimum of 10 documents will be produced in the period 1982-1983. These are:

(a) Formalization of quantitative relationships between demographic and socio-economic variables.

(b) Development of a regional methodology which permits the insertion of demographic variables in economic and social planning; performance of analytical exercises on the behaviour of population dynamics using alternative hypotheses of economic and social development; long-term population projections.

(c) Technical assistance to government agencies which request it in matters relating to the development of methods and techniques for the incorporation of demographic variables in economic and social planning.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Same as programme element 480.2.1.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Same as programme element 480.2.1.

Programme element 480.2.4: Technical advisory assistance (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Missions to Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay (minimum of about 35 reports on technical assistance).

The objectives of the missions are:

(a) To assist governments of the region in undertaking studies on the determining factors and consequences of population trends.

(b) To assist governments of the region in the design and implementation of studies and activities required for the formulation of population policies integrated into development plans and strategies.

(c) To assist governments of the region in all those activities which lead to the integration of population variables into planning processes, and in training activities in the field of population and development planning.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Same as programme element 480.2.1.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Same as programme element 480.2.1.

## SUBPROGRAMME 480.3: TRAINING

Programme element 480.3.1: Master's Degree in Demography and in Social Studies of Population (Santiago)1. Final output and estimated duration

The Master's Degree in Demography and the Master's Degree in Social Studies of Population will be offered as of 1981, with a duration of two years. This diversified programme is expected to train an average of 25 national officials in each two-year course (1982-1983).

The first year of the two-year training course is common to all students, while the second year is diversified, according to the specialization selected: demography or social studies of population. The calendar for the first academic year covers 11 subjects aimed at introducing the students to demography and population studies. In the second year eight subjects are introduced in each of the specializations. Both years are expected to have a two-month period for the preparation of a piece of research work.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This subprogramme is closely related to other CELADE subprogrammes. Most of the responsibility for training falls on CELADE professional staff, teaching a variety of subjects.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

This programme will be open to Latin American university graduates, in economics, statistics, mathematics and actuarial, social, geographical and health sciences, who are engaged in demographic or population activities in their countries of origin. The training of both types of professional will qualify them to handle indispensable demographic analysis tools and to contribute to the preparation of basic demographic inputs.

Programme element 480.3.2: Subregional course on the Integration of Demographic Variables into Planning (Santiago)1. Final output and estimated duration

Twenty to twenty-five national officials are expected to be trained in each two-month course. This is an annual course, starting in 1981 (1982-1983).

Since teaching will centre on the study of specific cases, this course will be held in the countries. Teaching activities will be based on theoretical classes, practical exercises and laboratories.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This teaching activity relies on the participation of professionals from other CELADE subprogrammes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

This subregional course is directed at planners from planning offices, statistical offices and university centres directly engaged in the teaching of economic and social development planning and the effect of these processes on demographic dynamics.

Programme element 480.3.3: Subregional intensive course in demography  
(San José)

1. Final output and estimated duration

This course will be offered annually in the CELADE office in San José, Costa Rica, with a duration of four months. Fifteen to twenty-five participants from Central America and the Caribbean are expected to be trained (1982-1983).

This training course combines theoretical classes with practical exercises, laboratories, short-term seminars and lectures. The course concentrates on subjects providing basic knowledge of demography and on demographic analysis of specific situations prevailing in the subregion. At the end of the course, there is a two- to three-week research seminar.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This teaching activity is closely related to other CELADE subprogrammes through the contribution of CELADE's professional staff, taking particularly into account the interest and specialization field of such professionals.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

This course is addressed at national officials from government offices and university centres involved in the study of population.

Programme element 480.3.4: National intensive courses (countries to be selected)

1. Final output and estimated duration

An average of 15 to 25 national officials are expected to be trained in each course. This activity will take place annually, with a duration of three months, in countries to be selected (1982-1983).

These courses are given at the request of the countries and take place in the requesting country. The content of these courses is very similar to the plan of studies of the subregional intensive course in demography (see subprogramme element 480.3.3). However, it permits the necessary modifications to be made to meet the special requirements of the sponsoring national institution. Activities are conducted through theoretical classes and practical exercises.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This training activity relies on the collaboration of professional staff from CELADE.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

This course is devoted to training national officials in basic techniques of demographic analysis in a small group of countries where there is an evident lack of personnel of this type.

Programme element 480.3.5: Ad-hoc training activities (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

These courses will have a duration of one month. An average of 15 to 25 national officials are expected to be trained per course. The courses that will be given (approximately one of each type per year, 1982-1983, depending on the acquisition of extrabudgetary financial resources) are:

(a) Specialization seminars aimed at examining methodological aspects in depth under the guidance of well-known visiting professors of international standing, thus permitting the incorporation of demographic variables into the economic and social planning process.

(b) Seminar-course for professors, aimed at updating the demographic knowledge of university professors working in the field of population.

(c) Subregional course for demographers to update their knowledge, in which new techniques of analysis are transmitted to researchers and analysts with a basic academic background in demography to enable them to make better use of the available information.

(d) Regional course on electronic data processing applied to population matters, which concentrates on the teaching of recent data-processing techniques that can be used by the human resources available in the countries.

(e) Subregional course on recent demographic techniques applied to census data aimed specifically at teaching recent techniques permitting an intensive use of census data, in particular, techniques to obtain estimates of demographic variables and speed up the decentralization of responsibilities for analysis from the regional to the national level.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

CELADE's professional staff is closely linked with this activity. However, visiting professors are requested to participate in teaching activities, according to the specific subjects.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

See 2. The type of users and the contacts to be made with them are evident from the course descriptions.

Programme element 480.3.6: Research fellows (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Four to five government officials are expected to be trained annually with an average duration of two months per fellow. This activity will be carried out both in San José and in Santiago and is a vehicle for the implementation of demographic research programmes between CELADE and various countries of the region. Under the guidance of CELADE staff, the research fellows will carry out research projects of special interest for the national organization sponsoring the fellow or for CELADE projects.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This activity receives collaboration from CELADE's professional staff, particularly through the guidance of specific research projects, and teaching assistance.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Through this type of activity CELADE provides national university centres and government institutions with personnel qualified in specific techniques of analysis and in carrying out research studies.



SUBPROGRAMME 480.4: POPULATION INFORMATION STORAGE, RETRIEVAL,  
PROCESSING AND DISSEMINATION

Programme element 480.4.1: Latin American Population Documentation System  
(DOCPAL) (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Technical publications (periodicals, computer printouts and tapes, and ad hoc information services).

1. Periodical DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts (DOCPAL Resúmenes): two issues per year (1 500 copies per issue), each with approximately 500 abstracts from the CELADE/DOCPAL computerized data base of population documents (1982-1983).

2. Population bibliographic searches and country bibliographies: computer printouts are produced from the CELADE/DOCPAL data base on request by external (and internal) users according to their specifications (approximately 500 per year) (1982-1983).

3. Ad hoc information services provided to students from the region attending CELADE courses.

4. Document copy delivery (clearinghouse): photocopies of documents in the CELADE/DOCPAL data base are provided to external users at their request. Approximately 1 200-1 500 documents per year (1982-1983).

5. Provision of computer tapes of the CELADE/DOCPAL data base: available on request to external users. Their number (between 2 and 5) will depend on the installation of computerized documentation systems in Latin America (1982-1983).

6. Technical manuals for the operation of the documentation system, an updated Spanish language population thesaurus, and other training materials required for the creation and operation of computerized and non-computerized population documentation systems (in collaboration with CLADES, Population Division of the United Nations, New York, and national and international agencies) (1982-1983).

7. Materials for the training of users of population documentation (1982-1983).

(b) Technical co-operation and in-service training

1. Assistance will be given on request to national agencies working in the population field in Latin America and the Caribbean so that they can develop their own national population documentation infrastructure and maintain links with CELADE/DOCPAL (in collaboration with CLADES).

2. Training of nationals in DOCPAL procedures, on request from governments and national agencies (in collaboration with CLADES) (1982-1983).

Most of the outputs are derived from the computerized CELADE/DOCPAL data base, which in October 1980 had 13 300 documents and increases by around 2 000-2 500 documents per year. It involves the acquisition of documents from the countries, their indexing and abstracting, completion of worksheets, entry of information into the computerized data base, the editing and correction of the entries and the production of various computerized listings for internal use.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

During 1981-1982 CELADE/DOCPAL will collaborate with other units of the CEPAL system (CLADES, Computer Centre, etc.), using extrabudgetary funds, in creating a common documentation methodology, procedures and norms, a common

computer programme system and applications and, as far as possible, common technical documentation services. This will involve very close collaboration with the various information programmes of the CEPAL system.

CELADE/DOCPAL will also collaborate with the Population Division of the United Nations, New York, and the other regional commissions in the development of the Population Information Network (POPIN).

## 2. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

There are two classes of users:

(a) Ministries and other government agencies producing and using population information;

(b) Secondary users: Universities, libraries, private sector research or action agencies, individual investigators or professors in Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions.

CELADE/DOCPAL provides bibliographic services to institutions and individuals requesting them. Users in national and international programmes are identified through intensive correspondence with them and with funding agencies. CELADE/DOCPAL publications are sent to the agencies and individuals on the regular CELADE mailing list. The various bibliographic outputs are utilized by a wide variety of persons to locate detailed information for specific purposes and by population specialists to keep up to date in the literature of their population fields.

### Programme element 480.4.2: Population data processing and advisory services (Santiago)

#### 1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Technical publications (periodicals, computer printouts and tapes and ad hoc information services)

1. Computer printouts of tabulations and other statistics, at the request of governments and national agencies, made according to their specifications, using micro-data from the CELADE Population Data Bank (1982-1983).

2. Tapes and data base files of samples of the 1980 round of Latin American and Caribbean censuses and of major population surveys. The micro-data are edited and organized for storage in the CELADE Population Data Bank, and made available on request to governments and other users in the countries. Various of the data sets will be transformed into data bases for more efficient processing with a data base management system (1982-1983).

3. Adaptations and improvements in population data processing computer programmes (software) to meet new needs and conditions in the Latin American region. As required, special emphasis will be placed on the PRODUCE data base census and survey processing system being developed by CELADE (1982-1983).

4. Manuals on the use of population data processing software: as required (1982-1983).

5. Boletín del Banco de Datos: updated listing of the data holdings in the CELADE Population Data Bank, which are available on request (1982-1983).

(b) Technical co-operation and in-service training

1. Assistance will be given, when requested, to national agencies to transfer new technology and to assist them in the processing of census, survey or other population micro-data (normally 15 to 20 missions per year, although in 1980 the total will be at least 30) (1982-1983).

2. In-service training in CELADE for national programmers, who come to learn specific data processing techniques (e.g., to edit and correct census or survey data). Normally, 3-5 national programmers per year (1982-1983).

The population data processing which is carried out in CELADE for national agencies and in collaboration with CELADE investigators by the expert in charge and his experienced technical staff uses micro-data stored on tape in the CELADE Population Data Bank. This data is acquired from the countries and is also made available to external users, on request, with proper permission from the national agencies originally concerned. On the basis of the processing done in CELADE and the experience gained from technical co-operation missions, necessary adaptations or improvements are made in population data processing systems to make them more suitable for use in the region. The new or improved systems are then transferred to the countries through further technical co-operation missions.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These activities, which are an integral part of CELADE's substantive work, will be carried out in close co-ordination and collaboration with the CEPAL Computer Centre and CEPAL's Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

There are two classes of users:

(a) Ministries and other government agencies producing population data (such as the Statistical and Census Offices) or using population data for analysis or development planning;

(b) Secondary users: Universities, private sector research and action agencies, individual investigators in Latin America and other regions.

The users are reached through missions and activities of the various units of CELADE and through CELADE publications.

Since both the introduction of population variables into development planning and modern demographic analysis per se almost always require specialized and often detailed tabulations from large data sets, population data processing is an inevitable component of most of the work involving population done by the above-mentioned users.

Programme element 480.4.3: Periodicals (Santiago, San José)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Three types of periodicals will be published during 1982-1983:

(a) "Demographic Bulletin": bilingual publication which provides up-to-date statistical information on population estimates and projections by sex and age, main demographic indicators, urban and rural population projections and economically active population projections. (Published twice a year, in January and July.)

(b) "Notas de Población": dissemination of articles of a technical and scientific nature, and research findings. (Three times a year: April, August and December.)

(c) "DOCPAL Resúmenes": bibliographical information and abstracts of documents written on population referring to Latin America and the Caribbean. The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL) computer produces the main text which is then published by this subprogramme element. (Twice a year: June and December.)

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

CELADE's Programmes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

As an instrument for consultation on the demographic situation of the area, these periodicals have wide diffusion among statistical and planning offices, universities, research centres, United Nations agencies and other institutions, both within and outside the region.

Programme element 480.4.4: Books and Monographs (Santiago, San José)

1. Final output and estimated duration

There will be two types of publication during the period 1982-1983: books and monographs.

(a) Books: Two titles are published each year on specific subjects. Translations of books published in other languages are also published.

(b) Monographs: These concentrate available information on important research findings, teaching material, translations of methodological articles and other relevant documents, and also include documents prepared by CELADE researchers for international conferences and seminars on population.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

All CELADE's programmes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The publications are sent to statistical and planning offices, universities, academic institutions and other professionals directly involved in the field of population.

SUBPROGRAMME 480.5: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Programme element 480.5.1: Applied Demographic Research (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Reports on eight research cases concerning internal and international migration.

The basic information was gathered through specially designed surveys and population censuses at the national level.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

All CELADE's programmes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The subprogramme is directed at planning and statistical offices of the countries of the region, national university centres, population specialists and users in general.

## PROGRAMME 496: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS 1/

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: JOINT CEPAL/CTC UNIT ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

#### Introduction

CEPAL resolution 349 (XVI) of 12 May 1975 recommended to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, through the Economic and Social Council that a Latin American regional unit should be established for the surveillance of the transnational corporations operating in the region, utilizing for this purpose, the facilities of CEPAL.

The same year, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1961 (LIX), creating the liaison and support units within the Information and Research Centre on Transnational Corporations and the regional commissions. The main function of the units created under this resolution was to be the carrying out of research, especially case studies, on the economic, social and institutional consequences of the activities of the transnational corporations in the respective regions. The programme of work of each joint unit was to be incorporated within the frame of reference of the programme of work of CTC which, in essence, orients its activities towards the strengthening of the bargaining power of the countries with transnational corporations in three spheres of action: policy analysis, an information system and technical co-operation.

It has been in that spirit and in compliance with the mandates received from CEPAL and from the Economic and Social Council that the Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations has prepared its programme of work for the 1982-1983 biennium.

In the field of policy analysis, provision is made for the carrying out of case studies on the presence of transnational corporations in the generation of energy from biomass. The importance of the current energy price crisis justifies the concentration of efforts on expanding the capacity of countries to negotiate in this field.

Applying the same methodology used in previous studies conducted by CTC, a case-by-case analysis will be made of the impact of the activities of transnationals on the food industry in Latin America and on the soya industry in selected countries.

Also in the field of policy analysis, it is planned to continue with the studies on the transnational bank along the lines of those already carried out in the cases of Peru and Bolivia. Thought is being given to conducting another study using a methodology similar to that employed in the previous studies and to preparing a document containing a comparative analysis of the cases studied.

In the second field of action, concerning the information system, there will be a continuing effort to analyse the economic, social and political effects of the presence of transnational corporations in the region with the view to preparing an evaluation document at the end of the biennium.

In addition, case studies will be carried out on the policies of dealing with foreign capital and in particular with the transnational corporations

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1/ The resources and the numbering of the programme elements correspond to the Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC) which delegates its functions to CEPAL for this purpose.

in two countries of the region, whose policies are considered to provide guidelines of particular value for the less developed countries in this regard.

Finally, also in the field of information, inventories will continue to be made on the presence and impact of transnational corporations in Latin American countries. The programme has provided for the preparation of two documents covering two new countries along the lines followed in the studies already carried out on Brazil and Chile.

In the field of technical co-operation, provision is made for the holding of a course-seminar on the presence of transnational corporations and the impact of their activities on Latin American development, for governmental officials of the Central American and Caribbean countries, similar to the one to be conducted in 1981 for participants from South American countries.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE  
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
496.1 Policy analysis	38	-	38	53	38	-	38	53
496.3 Comprehensive information system	34	-	34	47	34	-	34	47
Total programme 496 Transnational Corporations	72	-	72	100	72	-	72	100

a/ Regular budget.      b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 496.1: POLICY ANALYSIS

Programme element 496.1.3: Linkages between transnational corporations and domestic public enterprises. Strengthening of bargaining capacity in commodities (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two case studies on products to be defined; it can be anticipated that these will be products capable of generating non-conventional energy. The report on the first product will be published in July 1982 and the research will be carried out in the first half of the year. The document on the second product will be published in July 1983, and research begun in January of that year.

The two reports correspond to the sequence of case studies of the inter-regional project which also covers research on copper, tin and bauxite in Latin America, carried out during the period 1980-1981.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This research constitutes the follow-up to the interregional project implemented by the CTC and the Joint Units of CEPAL, ECA and ESCAP.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary uses will be the governments of the region through their Ministries of Planning, Agriculture and Mining and Energy. Secondary users: transnational corporations, researchers, universities.

The centres capable of widest dissemination in the countries will be supplied with 150 copies of the documents in English and Spanish.

It is expected that the results will strengthen the bargaining power of the countries as regards commodities.

Programme element 496.1.10: Transnational corporations in manufacturing industries. Impact of transnational corporations on agroindustry (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two documents will be prepared. The first will be a report on the impact of transnational enterprises on the food industry in Latin America. The research will be carried out in the second half of 1982 and the report will be published in December. The subject of the second report, which will be published in December 1983, will be the processing of soya beans and their products.

The main countries producing agroindustrial goods in Latin America will be selected. The research will constitute studies using a methodology similar to that used by the CTC on the subject of the transnational corporations in the food industry.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The two research studies will form part of a research sequence at the world level carried out by the CTC.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments, through their ministries of planning, the economy and agriculture. The secondary users will be universities, technicians, nutrition centres and public opinion in general. One hundred copies of documents will be distributed to the centres of widest dissemination in the respective countries. It is expected that they will assist the governments of the region in better defining their policies in the area of agroindustry and in strengthening their bargaining power with the transnational corporations for food products.

Programme element 496.1.11: Transnational banking. Research on transnational banks and the external financing of the Latin American countries (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A document will be issued at the end of the first half of 1982 containing the results of research carried out from July 1981 to July 1982 on transnational banks and the external financing of a Latin American country with which negotiations were initiated.

A comparative report will also be submitted on the cases studied in the second half of 1983.

This research continues the case studies made on this topic for Peru and Bolivia, the first of which has already been published while the second will be published in the first half of 1981.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The research will be linked with the global study on the same topic prepared by the CTC.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the governments, through their central banks, the offices superintending the control of foreign capital and the ministries of planning. The secondary users will be universities, study centres and technicians.

One hundred copies will be distributed to the centres of widest dissemination in the countries.

It is expected that the results will assist the countries in gaining a better knowledge of their external financing problems and facilitate their evaluation.

SUBPROGRAMME 496.3: COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Programme element 496.3.3: Information on individual corporations. Presence and impact of transnational corporations in Latin American countries (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The inventory and the study of the impact of the presence of the transnational corporations in two Latin American countries, prototypes of the presence of transnational corporations in different geographical areas, will be carried out respectively during the second half of 1982 and 1983, and it is estimated that the reports will be published at the end of each year.

This research will aim at studies similar to those already made for Brazil and Chile during 1980.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship of other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The making of inventories of transnational corporations in the Latin American countries is part of the tasks commissioned by the CTC in order to produce a more complete inventory.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the governments, through the ministries of planning, the economy, the central banks and the office superintending the control of foreign capital. The secondary users will be study centres, universities, government technicians, etc.

One hundred copies of the two documents will be distributed to the centres of widest dissemination in the countries.

It is expected that the results will assist the countries in the identification, control and appraisal of the impact of the transnational corporations on the national economies.



Programme element 496.3.5: Information on contracts and agreements. Policies for the treatment of foreign capital, particularly transnational corporations (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Case studies of two selected countries of Latin America whose economic policies as regards foreign capital have particular features of interest for the least developed countries of the region.

The first country will be studied during the period July to December 1982, with a final report in December 1982. The second country will be studied during the period July-December 1983, with a final report in December 1983.

This programme follows on to a similar programme to be carried out in 1981 on the case of Brazil, the final report of which will be published in July 1981. Comparative research will be carried out on the policies for the treatment of foreign capital, and transnational corporations in particular, followed by three countries.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The programme is directly related to and is part of the research programme of the Centre on Transnational Corporations and the work of the International Trade and Development Division of CEPAL, covering research on the topic in Latin America.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the governments of the region through their ministries of planning, ministries of the economy and supervisory bodies of the foreign committee of the central banks. The secondary users will be government technicians, universities, study centres, etc. One hundred copies of each report will be distributed to the centres of widest dissemination in the countries. It is expected that the studies will assist the countries in strengthening their bargaining power with the transnational enterprises.

Programme element 496.3.12: Survey of research on transnational corporations. Economic, social and political impact of the transnational corporations in Latin America (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report will be prepared at the end of 1983. The research extends over a two-year period, including the systematic analysis of the influence of the TNCs in Latin America based on the different lines of research of the Joint Unit.

This research is a continuation of tasks similar to those already carried out in 1980, with the publication of two reports on the impact of the TNCs on the region's external trade.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The research is related to CEPAL studies prepared in the International Trade and Development Division and seeks to establish an institutional position on foreign capital and in particular on transnational corporations.

It is also linked with studies by the CTC on the economic, political and social impact of the TNCs in different countries and regions.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments of the region, through their ministries of planning and foreign affairs. The secondary users will be study centres, international bodies in the region, universities and public opinion in general.

One hundred copies of each document will be distributed to the centres capable of widest dissemination in the countries.

## PROGRAMME 520: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIT

#### Introduction

The CEPAL science and technology programme is based primarily on the mandates contained in the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20 to 31 August 1979).

At regional level, the programme is inspired by and based on the recommendations for an action programme for the use of science and technology in the development process (Second Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Montevideo, 29 November to 1 December 1978) and resolution 1 concerning Latin America and the Third General Conference of UNIDO (Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization, Cali, Colombia, 10 to 14 September 1979).

All these formulations are the source of many guidelines and assignments (some of them addressed directly to the regional commissions), which, together with the mandate contained in CEPAL resolution 389 (XVIII), have provided a base for the programme of work proposed.

This programme is aimed, above all, at the establishment of a linkage between science and technology and development, this being the objective which governs all the activity of the secretariat in this field; secondly, it also seeks to strengthen the scientific and technological capacity of each Latin American country and that of the region as a whole; thirdly, it attempts to identify points or topics of common interest for those countries, so as to be in a position to suggest, if called upon to do so, extensive regional and subregional co-operation action and facts to other developing regions, thereby also complying with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

Considered from the point of view of the resources available, this large number of objectives and requirements shows the need for adopting a criterion which, on the one hand, is selective and, on the other, envisages, for purposes of initiation and implementation and when deemed advisable, the association or co-operation with other United Nations organizations, in order not only to join efforts and obtain the necessary critical mass of resources but also to avoid unjustified duplication and overlapping of work.

In the light of these criteria and using the selectivity mentioned above, thought has been given to devoting a subprogramme (520.1) to work strictly related to the aforementioned Vienna Programme of Action. This subprogramme, which is, in fact, entitled "Programme of Action of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology", includes three elements, the first of which (520.1.1) concerns some of the fields earmarked for the follow-up work of that conference: it is directly related to the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries through activities involving scientific and technological co-operation among developing countries and, where appropriate, between them and the developed countries and also, although accessorially, through the selection, acquisition and transfer of technology.

The studies scheduled should provide information, elements and criteria on the basis of which the countries of the region can recognize and deal appropriately with the problems and repercussions of the revolutionary techno-

logical breakthrough in the fields of micro-electronics and genetic engineering. The objective envisaged is to help to formulate not only scientific and technological but also economic and social policies and plans, which will make it possible to meet these challenges successfully.

Subprogramme element 520.1.2 provides for studies in fields which may be regarded as basic, although for different reasons. The idea would be to collect data for formulating and putting into operation two technological development strategies, one in the capital goods sector, which is of decisive importance in any economic development strategy, and the other in pharmaceuticals, a sector which is crucial for the formulation of health policies and even in connexion with some aspects in the more general scope of social policies.

These studies, which will be carried out in co-operation with UNIDO and UNCTAD, will cover the same fields referred to in the Vienna Programme of Action as those discussed in connexion with the first programme element.

The final programme element (520.1.3) falls within the framework of what is known as the restructuring of the present system of international scientific and technological relations and sets out, specifically, to study the problems confronting the countries of the region as a result of the present system of industrial property and its impact on regional technological and economic development. The study, which would be carried out in close co-operation with UNCTAD and WIPO, is closely linked to a sphere of activity mentioned above - the selection, acquisition and transfer of technology.

All the studies in this subprogramme have a common denominator to which reference has already been made: they see regional co-operation as a means of dealing more constructively with the problems posed by each of the factors referred to.

The other subprogramme (520.2) uses case studies in an attempt to clarify the role of the incorporation and adoption of technology in the industrialization process. It is felt that the results of this research can be especially useful in the design of alternative technology strategies and policies and also in the rational application of the resources invested in both physical equipment and in the training of qualified manpower.

The activities to be carried under this subprogramme, which consists in a single element, are closely linked with the selection, acquisition and transfer of technology mentioned above.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE  
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
520.1 Programme of Action of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development	62	10	72	68	62	10	72	82
520.2 Technology and Industrial Development	10	24	34	32	10	6	16	18
Total programme 520 Science and Technology	72	34	106	100	72	16	88	100

a/ Regular budget.                      b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 520.1: PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 520.1.1: Appraisal and repercussions of recent technological breakthroughs: micro-electronics and genetic engineering (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two documents which will review the impact of these technological advances on the economies of Latin America, particularly on their structure of production and export potential. These documents would be submitted to two meetings of regional experts in 1982 and 1983, respectively.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These tasks are linked to the activities and programmes implemented jointly with UNIDO and relating to studies connected with the new international economic order and particularly the restructuring of world industry.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The output is intended for use by governments, regional bodies, research institutes and entrepreneurial organizations, which are to be reached through the publication of documents and the holding of meetings. These activities are expected to contribute to the formulation of policies and common positions at international levels.

Programme element 520.1.2: Sectoral technological development strategies  
(Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two documents to be completed in 1982 and 1983 containing a regional diagnosis of the development of the pharmaceuticals and capital goods industries, mainly aimed at problems connected with the acquisition and development of technology.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These activities are linked with the Consultation System and the Science and Technology Division of UNIDO and with the Technology Division of UNCTAD.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main recipients of the output will be governments, regional bodies, research institutes and entrepreneurial organizations, which will be reached through publications. The activities are expected to contribute to the formulation of common policies and positions at international levels.

Programme element 520.1.3: The industrial property system and technological development (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A document reviewing and identifying the problems which arise out of the present industrial property system and affecting regional technological development.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Related to the activities of UNCTAD and WIPO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The output will be addressed to governments and regional and entrepreneurial bodies through publication of documents. It is expected to contribute to the formulation of national policies and the adjustment of international regulatory instruments to the needs of the developing countries.

SUBPROGRAMME 520.2: TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 520.2.1: Technology and industrial development (Buenos Aires)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A study which would have as its aim the study of the role of the incorporation and adaptation of technology in the process of industrialization in countries of the region in the light of the results of the IDB/CEPAL/UNDP project on research on science and technology in Latin America (1982). It should be pointed out that the work carried out in this project was mainly concentrated on case studies at the micro-economic level. The study proposed, would generalize the results obtained by the project and make it possible to analyse various sectors of industry.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities are closely related to those of programme element 330.1.1 of the Industrial Development Programme.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be ministries and bodies of the governments of the region connected with development and industrial and technological planning. Elements and criteria for defining technological development policies are expected to be contributed to the governments of the region.

## PROGRAMME 530: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

#### Introduction

The work programme in the areas of social development arises from the concept of development as an integral process embodying both economic and social objectives which ultimately aim to achieve "the continuing increase in the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom".<sup>1/</sup> Analysis based on this perspective of development as an integral process has led to the recognition that in the region although far-reaching social changes have accompanied the prevailing process of economic growth, the trends indicate a stubborn persistence or even accentuation of "societies which are unjust and highly polarized with increasing social differentiation and extremely unequal distribution of the benefits of growth".<sup>2/</sup>

The Quito (1973), Chaguaramas (1975), Guatemala (1977) and La Paz (1979) appraisals have clearly shown the divergence between trends in economic growth and social progress and have concluded that the problem is not so much one of productive capacity and its rate of growth as of the character and composition of production and its distribution. Within this context three subprogrammes have been defined to tackle the issue of divergence between real trends and social objectives as expressed in the International Development Strategy.

One of the subprogrammes in this area concerned with styles of development and social change in Latin America seeks to deepen, through multidisciplinary analysis, the understanding of styles of development, social structural changes trends in levels and distribution of human well-being and the interrelations between these questions and economic and political change. The range of national development styles in the region and the social, political and economic factors that bear on their evolution will be subjected to diagnoses which have as their reference points the goals and objectives established in the International Strategy for Development and the implementation expressed in the Regional Action Programme. These diagnoses are designed to appraise the degree of convergence between on-going trends and objectives to assist governments in the development of policy alternatives and planning methodologies that will be viable within foreseeable styles of development and will help to improve the quality of social change, the levels of employment, the distribution of income, and the effectiveness of social services and to promote the elimination of extreme poverty and the broadening of participation on terms of equality in the different dimensions of development and social life.

The second subprogramme concerns the integration of women into development. It stems from the consideration that the conditions of life of women in the region do not constitute a problem pertaining exclusively to women but reflect the problems of the entire society. Accordingly, these conditions must be analysed in the framework of the overall process of development and

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations, International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, para. 42 (annex to resolution A/RES/35/36 of 20 January 1981).

<sup>2/</sup> CEPAL resolution 386 (XVIII), adopted in La Paz (1979).



social change in the region. This subprogramme seeks to put into practice in the region the mandates of the World Plan of Action and the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development through technical co-operation, policy-oriented research and dissemination of information. Studies, appraisals and technical assistance activities will reflect the priorities of these instruments for action and will place emphasis on women from poor rural and urban groups particularly from the perspective of employment, health and education.

The third subprogramme seeks to study the phenomenon of urban expansion from various viewpoints: the decline of agriculture and rural areas, internal migrations, industrial progress, etc. The continuation of the studies begun in 1980-1981 on the expansion of the main urban centres of Mexico will permit the preparation of the respective reports on the social problems which such expansion brings with it.

#### INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
530.1 Styles of development and social change in Latin America	168	-	168	55	192	-	192	62
530.2 Integration of women into development	81	18	99	32	72	-	72	23
530.3 Social aspects of metropolitan expansion	39	-	39	13	48	-	48	15
Total programme 530 Social development and humanitarian affairs	288	18	306	100	312	-	312	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 530.1: STYLES OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

Programme element 530.1.1: Styles of development and social change in Latin America (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The main output during this period is the diagnosis on social change and styles of development in Latin America. This document, in the context of the International Development Strategy (IDS) and the NIEO, will constitute an important contribution to CEGAN, the twentieth session of the Commission and the position document of the secretariat.

The completion date for these documents is anticipated to be the first half of 1983.

The activities are first of all based on studies which will review in depth the aspects defined as relevant for the global social diagnosis. These subtopics subsequently converge in the institutional report on the social characteristics of the region.

The main subtopics which will constitute the social diagnosis of Latin America are:

- Employment and unemployment, occupational structure, labour markets, wages and income distribution, problems of access to employment of different social groups, increasing segmentation and stratification of the labour markets.
- Rural development, agricultural modernization, peasant economies, transformation of rural societies with changes in or persistence of the traditional forms of domestic activity and social coexistence.
- Social security policies and machinery. Effects of these on the patterns of income distribution and levels of well-being of the different social sectors.
- Integration of women into development.
- Housing, urban infrastructure services; access of the different occupational and social groups to housing, considering relevant social variables.
- Education in the development process and its role in economic and social modernization with structural heterogeneity and social differentiation.
- Social participation. Machinery for participation in relation to basic needs.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Close relations with the work of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users of the outputs will be the Latin American member governments of CEPAL. The social diagnosis will probably be reviewed at the twentieth session of the Commission. As regards the studies mentioned in paragraph 1, the users could be ministries, planning bodies and possibly academic centres.

It is expected that these reports will make it possible to expand and review in greater depth fundamental areas of knowledge both at the global theoretical level and on the basis of specific data.

It is also expected that the contributions made by this programme will guide the social policy of the countries with far-reaching and significant information and analyses of the characteristics of the region.

SUBPROGRAMME 530.2: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 530.2.1: Integration of women into development (Santiago, Mexico, Santo Domingo)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The activities on the integration of women into development fall within the specific mandates of the Regional Plan of Action on this subject. Its main contribution consists of contributions to the United Nations Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Latin American Development which pinpoints regional needs, proposes recommendations, makes periodic appraisals and furnishes a forum for the exchange of information. The output of CEPAL's activities in this regard consists of periodical publications, inputs for the conference, studies and reports, project implementation and other activities in response to demands from the member governments.

The activities carried out during the period 1982-1983 cover various aspects indicated as relevant in the Regional Plan of Action adopted by the first regional conference (Havana, 1977) and the recommendations of the governments during the second regional conference (Caracas, 1979). The topics put forward as being of fundamental importance which will be covered during this period mainly concern the concept of integrated development in the context of the IDS and the NIEO on the understanding that the inequitable situation of women in the region affects all society and can only be resolved in the context of integral changes. The unit will also contribute in the subject of its competence to the global social diagnosis of subprogramme 530.1, Styles of Development and Social Change in Latin America.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In the organizational system of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Special Unit on the Integration of Women into Economic and Social Development is responsible for the implementation of this programme element.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users of this programme are the governments of Latin America, particularly during the regional conferences convened specifically for this topic.

However, in view of the specificity of this programme in terms of the mandates of the Regional Plan of Action, in addition to the member governments the users should be the women of Latin America, particularly rural, poor and marginated urban women and their families.

Lastly, the users of this programme could guide government policies in this regard, and contribute with analyses and action projects to the substantive improvement of the situation of women in the region.

SUBPROGRAMME 530.3: SOCIAL ASPECTS OF METROPOLITAN EXPANSION

Programme element 530.3.1: Social aspects of metropolitan expansion in Mexico (Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Reports (at least two) on the social problems brought about by the expansion of the main urban centres in Mexico (1982-1983).

During the biennium 1980-1981 a study was completed on the effects of petroleum activity on social development in Tabasco State, Mexico. This involved a detailed study of petroleum exploration and exploitation activities and their repercussions on the social sectors and on the well-being of the inhabitants of the State.

For 1982-1983 the aim is to continue with this kind of study, although it is not possible for the time being to identify the cases which will be analysed. It should be pointed out, however, that there is also an effort to relate the Mexican results with the case of some cities of Central America in which, for example, the population is rapidly growing.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities may be linked to programme 480 (Population), 290 (Human settlements) and 270 (Environment).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are the Ministry of Labour and ministries that provide basic social services, as well as the National Planning Agency of Mexico. Other users are those concerned with the environmental and human settlements aspects of development.

It is expected that the Government of Mexico will be provided with assistance in the formulation and implementation of policies and plans in the above-mentioned sectors.

## PROGRAMME 540: STATISTICS

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

#### Introduction

There is growing recognition of the key importance of the availability of sufficient appropriate and reliable statistics whose conceptual content is relevant to the diagnosis and orientation of the economic and social development processes. For this reason, the statistical capacity of countries is an important component of the institutional apparatus of development planning. Moreover, the special characteristics of Latin American economic development and their incorporation in the international economic order and their social consequences give rise to special demands on both the conceptual structures of statistical data and on the methods used to generate such data.

The objective of the programme of work is to supplement the technical assistance provided to the development of the countries' statistics with the experience accumulated by the secretariat in the use of available national statistics and in the application of methods of qualitative analysis to the study of the economic and social problems of the region. The programme also reflects the idea of co-ordinating both these inputs so as to establish a focal point made up of the statistical experience acquired in the region and the statistical data most relevant for comparative studies.

The programme has provided for the concentration of the relatively scarce resources of regional technical assistance for the development of statistics on assistance to the next population and housing censuses and, fundamentally, on assistance to countries for building up a permanent national capacity for carrying out household surveys. It is felt that, once countries are in full possession of such capacity, they may engage in a large number of analytical projects and produce demographic, social and economic statistics for the orientation of their welfare policies. In this connexion consideration has been given to the establishment of a regional focal point for international aid and the adoption of the necessary measures to ensure that the regional team of advisers and support personnel of the Statistics Division can give continuing attention to the national household survey programmes.

Great importance is attached to the establishment of a Latin American economic and social statistics bank which will gradually absorb the CEPAL data bases on national accounts, foreign trade, production and prices, household surveys, employment, census samples and social indicators and will constitute a system giving the units in the CEPAL system rapid and flexible access to those specialized data bases and to the technical knowledge on which their reliability and other characteristics depend.

In the field of quantitative analysis and the development of methods of measurement, a basic task will be to proceed with the study of patterns of distribution and the problem of poverty by seeking accurate quantitative relations and more concrete profiles which can be used as guidelines for the welfare policies of the countries. Special attention will also be paid to the comparative analysis of the economic and social aspects of the development of the countries in the region. In this connexion, special importance is attached to CEPAL's effort to work with other regional bodies and with the relevant world project of the United Nations to obtain internationally comparable measurements of the real product of the countries.

It is felt that the performance of work with a methodological orientation which relies on national as well as regional experience accumulated in connexion with technical assistance and the use of the available statistics

and quantitative analysis, is a particularly apt way of helping to keep the development of statistics in the countries in the region in line with their needs. The efforts made in this field during the biennium will be concentrated on the fields indicated above as a supplement to the other activities programmed while at the same time being kept separate from them. Together with this, it is considered to be particularly important to increase the participation of CEPAL in the formulation of international recommendations and to expand the support it gives to the implementation of regional and subregional statistical programmes.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE  
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
540.1 Regional framework of quantitative information	101	-	101		93	-	93	
540.2 Studies in methods and quantitative analysis	46	16	62		53	16	69	
540.3 Statistical Development and Regional Statistical Co-operation	45	80	125		46	44	90	
Total Programme 540 Statistics	192	96	288		192	60	252	

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 540.1: REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

Programme element 540.1.1: Organization and maintenance of specialized data bases of national statistics (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The output of this programme element is intermediate, as it is to be incorporated into the final output of other elements of subprogramme 540.1, especially elements 1.4 and 1.5, as well as of subprogramme 540.2 and of many studies by the CEPAL secretariat.

Specialized data bases of internationally comparable statistics are maintained and updated by means of the specification, consistency analysis and transcription of the corresponding national statistics, with frequent communication with the supplying national agencies.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element has relations with the work of the United Nations Statistical Office, with subprogramme 480.1, and with other programmes executed by CEPAL.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

CEPAL staff, for official reports; international and regional organizations requesting statistics on Latin America; governments requesting comparable statistics; research institutes and specialists in this field.

Programme element 540.1.2: Regional statistics and indicators (Santiago, Mexico)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Output of this programme element is intermediate, to be incorporated into the final output of other elements of subprogramme 540.1, mainly elements 1.4 and 1.5, as well as of subprogramme 540.2 and of many studies by the CEPAL secretariat.

The output consists of estimates of series at the country level, based on national statistics but on a regionally comparable basis, of GDP by components, external trade and balance of payments, price comparisons, income distribution, sectoral output, employment, health, education and housing and a set of social and economic indicators for monitoring development in the region.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Relationships with the international comparison project of the United Nations Statistical Office and with activities of UNCTAD, the World Bank, IDB, OAS, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), ECIEL (Estudios Conjuntos sobre Integración Económica Latinoamericana), SIECA (Secretaría Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana), and other programmes executed by CEPAL.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are CEPAL staff, for official reports. Other users are international and regional organizations requesting statistics on Latin America, governments requesting comparable statistics, research institutes and other specialists in the field.

Programme element 540.1.3: Latin American data bank of economic and social statistics (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Output of this programme element is intermediate, to be incorporated into the final output of other elements of subprogramme 540.1 mainly elements 1.4 and 1.5, as well as of subprogramme 540.2 and of many studies by the CEPAL secretariat.

The planned method of work provides for the organization and management of an integrated bank of computerized data basis of statistics on special fields, supported by the activities included in element 1.1, with adequate storage and retrieval systems.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Relations with other programmes executed by CEPAL (mainly programmes 240, 330, 340, 530 and 550), and with the United Nations Statistical Office, IDB, ALADI (ex-ALALC), and SIECA.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
The programme element will be useful to CEPAL staff, for official reports; international and regional organizations requesting statistics on Latin America; governments requesting comparable statistics; research institutes, and other specialists in this field.

Programme element 540.1.4: Dissemination of statistics (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Statistical Yearbook for Latin America (yearly). In addition, a yearly bulletin on indicators of economic and social development in Latin America and two statistical papers on specific subjects per year are produced.  
Duration: 1982 to 1983.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
This programme element is related with all the other substantive divisions of CEPAL.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
Main users are government officials, specialists in this field and United Nations experts. Other users are libraries and research institutes.

Programme element 540.1.5: Statistical support for CEPAL studies and projects (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Tables for the Economic Survey of Latin America, CEPAL projections and other reports by the secretariat.  
Duration: 1982 to 1983.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Relations with programme 240 (subprogrammes 240.1 and 240.7) and with other programmes executed by CEPAL.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
The same users as subprogrammes 240.1 and 240.7.

SUBPROGRAMME 540.2: STUDIES IN METHODS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Programme element 540.2.1: Income distribution, living conditions and poverty (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Income distribution profiles (1982), analysis of income distribution and growth in Latin America (1982), the measurement of living conditions in Latin America (1983), social accounting matrices for analysing living conditions (1983).  
Duration: 1982 to 1983.



2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Relations with programmes 240 and 530.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
Main users are government officials in the relevant fields, other specialists, United Nations experts, and teachers. The results will also be useful to libraries and research institutes.

Programme element 540.2.2: Household survey methods (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Inventory of household surveys in Latin America (1982), methods for measuring employment and income through household surveys (1982), methods for income and expenditure surveys (1983), methods for investigating households in rural areas (1983).  
Duration: 1982 to 1983.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Relations with the NHSCP project of the United Nations Statistical Office, the LSMS (living standard measurement project) of the World Bank, and activities of the OAS, PREALC, ILO, ECIEL, the COINS Inter-American Household Surveys Personnel, and the Inter-American Statistical Institute.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
Main users are government officials in the relevant fields, United Nations experts, other specialists, teachers and research institutes.

Programme element 540.2.3: Social indicators and monitoring of social development (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Indicators of social development in Latin America (1982).  
Duration: 1982.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Relations with activities of the United Nations Statistical Office, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF and CEPAL programme 530.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
Main users are government officials in the relevant fields, specialists in this sphere, United Nations experts, and teachers. This programme element is also of use to libraries and research institutes.

Programme element 540.2.4: Employment, labour force and occupational structure (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Studies on sectoral transformations of the labour force (1982) and the measurement of employment and situations of underemployment in Latin America (1983).  
Duration: 1982 to 1983.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Relations with PREALC (ILO Regional programme), with ILO itself, and with CEPAL programmes 240 and 530.

3. Users, how to reach them, and anticipated uses

Main users are government officials in the relevant fields, specialists in this sphere, United Nations experts, and teachers. Other users are libraries and research institutes.

Programme element 540.2.5: National accounts and economic development indicators (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Real product comparisons in Latin America (1982). Studies on the implementation of the National Accounts System (SNA) and the Material Product System (SPM) in Latin America (1982), national practices in national account estimation in Latin America (1983), and industrial statistics in Latin America (1983).

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Programmes 240 and 330.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are government officials in the relevant fields, United Nations experts, other specialists, and teachers. Other users include research institutes.

Programme element 540.2.6: External trade and financing: integration and relations with other areas (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Construction of indicators of external trade for Latin American countries (1982); Quantitative analysis of the import substitution process (1983).  
Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Relations with programme 340 and UNCTAD.

3. Users, how to reach them, and anticipated uses

Main users are government officials in the relevant fields, specialists in this sphere, United Nations experts, and teachers. Other users are libraries and research institutes.

SUBPROGRAMME 540.3: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL STATISTICAL CO-OPERATION

Programme element 540.3.1: Technical Co-operation (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Continuing regional advisory services to Latin American countries. It is expected to undertake 60 missions in the area of population statistics and the NHSCP, and 20 missions in the area of economic statistics during the biennium.

Advisory services will be provided in: Household survey design; Sampling for population and social statistics; Data processing for population statistics; Economic statistics and national accounts.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Relations with the NHSCP of the United Nations Statistical Office, the country projects of the Department of Technical Co-operation, and programmes 240 (subprogramme Advisory Services) and 480 (subprogramme 480.1).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The national governmental agencies, which are the main users will employ the results for developing and strengthening their statistical capabilities and for improving the methods they are using.

Programme element 540.3.2: Training (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Training of about 200 governmental officials.

There will also be participation in regional training programmes, mainly those organized by CEPAL under programme 240 and by CIENES, the regional training centre in statistics of the OAS.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Programme 240 and the OAS.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Government officials in the relevant fields.

Programme element 540.3.3: Methods for improving national statistics (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Regional seminar on the implementation of SNA and SPM in Latin America (1982); Regional workshop on industrial statistics (1982); Regional seminar on the improvement of economic statistics and national accounts (1983); Workshop on the measurement of living standards (1982); Working group on methods for income and expenditure surveys (1982); Regional seminar on the development and use of social indicators (1983).

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

3. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Relations with the United Nations Statistical Office, the COINS Inter-American Household Survey Programme, the World Bank LSMS Project on the measurement of living standards, the OAS, PREALC and UNESCO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Governments, government officials in the relevant fields, international and regional organizations.

Programme element 540.3.4: Promotion of technical co-operation in statistics among countries of the region (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Continuing promotion. It is expected to train 30 persons and carry out 6 advisory missions in the biennium, using extrabudgetary financing.

A meeting of official statisticians is to be held to establish permanent mechanisms of horizontal co-operation.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Relations with NHSCP project of the United Nations Statistical Office and the country projects of the Department of Technical Co-operation.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
Main users are national governmental agencies, for developing and strengthening their statistical capabilities and for improving the methods they are using.

Programme element 540.3.5: Regional statistical bodies (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Participation in the Sessions of the Co-ordinating Board of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), of which CEPAL is a member (2 a year).  
In addition, reports to COINS on the measurement of living conditions and on household surveys (1983).  
Duration: continuing.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Relations with the United Nations Statistical Office and with the OAS.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
Results will be used by COINS (Committee for the Improvement of National Statistics).

Programme element 540.3.6: Dissemination of information on national statistical programmes (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Bulletin on census activities and methods in the Latin American region (3 issues a year). Continuing dissemination of relevant methodological material. Dissemination of methodological material in the areas of population censuses, household surveys, national accounts, employment and social statistics, and external trade statistics, among updated mailing lists of national experts in each field.  
Duration: continuing.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Direct co-ordination with the Division of Operations, the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the Economic Development Division and the Economic Projections Centre. Appropriate links are maintained with the United Nations Statistical Office.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
Government officials and specialists in this field.

Programme element 540.3.7: Co-ordination of statistical activities with regional and international organizations (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
Analysis of reciprocal work programmes, Co-ordination meetings, Participation in sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission and the ACC Subcommittee meetings, Discussion of joint or collaborative projects, regional inputs to documents of the United Nations Statistical Office.  
Duration: continuing.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
Relations with the United Nations Statistical Office, the OAS, IDB, and the World Bank.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
In view of the nature of the activities, the question of users does not arise.

## PROGRAMME 550: TRANSPORT

### ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

#### Introduction

The development of transport in all countries of the world requires ever greater collaboration among trading partners to assure that it fully assists with the achievement of national goals. Based upon an understanding of the pivotal role transport plays in such goals as well as regional economic integration, the Latin American countries have for many decades directed their efforts towards the construction of physical transport infrastructure. Development of this infrastructure has now reached a stage of completion such that, in many parts of the region, it can be considered a network capable of supporting both foreign and internal trade. While not necessarily built or maintained to fully adequate standards, physical infrastructure is frequently sufficient so that it does not constitute as great an obstacle to the conduct of trade as do such non-tariff barriers as excessive paperwork, lack of knowledge of regulations, and conflicting regulations and standards. Recognizing the need for international action to reduce and where possible eliminate non-tariff barriers, the CEPAL member Governments have focused the secretariat's work programme on (1) strengthening the institutional infrastructure of transport organizations and (2) facilitating trade and transport through the simplification and harmonization of documents, procedures and practices required of its conduct. In particular, CEPAL resolution 390 (XVIII) called for the identification of priority facilitation areas at ad hoc meetings of experts that have resulted in the implementation of subregional trade and transport facilitation projects. As transport equipment continues to be modified, thereby enhancing, inter alia, strength, cargo carrying capacity and handling features, it is the subject of ever-increasing levels of technological sophistication. It should be understood that as transport technology becomes increasingly sophisticated, it will be found more and more expensive, its life span will be shorter, and its operational, construction and repair skills will take longer to learn. For developed countries with sufficient financial resources to invest in necessary facilities and equipment, and qualified personnel to perform repair and maintenance tasks, these ever-increasing levels of technology have not created any insurmountable problems. On the other hand, due to a scarcity of financial resources and personnel skills, many Latin American countries face the very real risk of being so outdistanced by such technological sophistication that for all practical purposes their participation is either limited or non-existent. As most new transport equipment is developed, constructed, used, repaired, maintained and controlled extra-regionally, CEPAL's work programme has also been focused upon assisting the countries of this region in their efforts to construct, own, operate and repair such new equipment.

CEPAL's work programme also contemplates the strengthening of collaboration between Latin American countries through activities which promote technical co-operation among developing countries. This co-operation should be directed towards areas such as the interchange of experiences in urban mass passenger transport and integrated transport planning.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE  
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
550.1 Policy and planning	70	12	82	39	66	5	71	42
550.3 Land transport	43	24	67	32	42	12	54	32
550.4 Water-borne and multimodal transport	31	30	61	29	36	10	46	26
Total programme 550 Transport	144	66	210	100	144	27	171	100

a/ Regular budget.      b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 550.1: POLICY AND PLANNING

Programme element 550.1.1: Strengthening of national transport planning and policy formulation with respect to institutional infrastructure, methodologies and information requirements (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report will be submitted to the Meeting of Public Works and Transport Ministers of the Southern Cone containing an evaluation of the integrated transport plans of the countries of this subregion (1982).

A regional seminar on the results of this evaluation will be held (1982).

A report summarizing the findings of the various South American transport corridor studies made in recent years and the experiences of this subregion with international co-operation in transport will be prepared (1983).

A proposal will be made to the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone for an information network to provide data on international transport for use in national transport planning and international negotiations relating to transport co-ordination (1983).

TCDC programmes will be promoted to implement specific recommendations.  
Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with the Meeting of Public Works and Transport Ministers of the Southern Cone.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the Ministries of Transport in the Southern Cone countries, which will be reached through the secretariat of the meeting of Ministers, and in other Latin American countries, which will be reached

through direct contact. Outputs will be applied to improving their national transport planning procedures and to carrying out international negotiations relating to transport co-ordination.

Programme element 550.1.2: Dissemination of information on the development of physical infrastructure and the strengthening of institutional infrastructure, and the facilitation of trade and transport (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
 Publication of the bimonthly bulletin Facilitation of Trade and Transport in Latin America (six issues per year); an Annual publication of statistical compendium of transport in Central America. Continued dissemination of other transport documentation of interest to governments, organizations and experts.  
 Duration: 1982 to 1983.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
 The bulletin is published with the co-operation of the OAS/CEPAL Transport Programme.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses  
 Mainly for the use of public and private organizations and individuals engaged in international trade and transport, which are reached by mail from a distribution list. These users can thus keep abreast of the latest national and international developments in the field of transport.

SUBPROGRAMME 550.3: LAND TRANSPORT

Programme element 550.3.1: Strengthening of institutional infrastructure with respect to international road and rail transport (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration  
 A report will be transmitted through SIECA to the Ministries of Transport of the Central American countries on a proposed convention limiting the civil liability of carriers operating international transport services (1982).  
 Documentation and actions leading to the adoption of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of the TIR Carnet (TIR Convention of 1975) by the countries of Central America, the Andean Group and the Southern Cone will be prepared on a continuing basis.  
 In collaboration with the World Bank, TCDC programmes will be organized among the Latin American countries to improve road repair and maintenance practices.  
 In collaboration with the Latin American Railways Association and the World Bank, TCDC programmes will be organized among the Latin American countries to improve the management and operation of their railways.  
 Duration: 1982.
2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system  
 Collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration in the adoption of the civil liabilities convention; co-operation with this Secretariat, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, the Meeting of Public Works and Transport Ministers of the Southern



Cone, the Latin American Integration Association, the International Road Union, the European Economic Community and the World Bank in the adoption of the TIR Convention; and collaboration with the Latin American Railways Association and the World Bank in TCDC programmes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the governments of the countries of Central America, the Andean Group and the Southern Cone, which will be reached through the respective subregional secretariats. By adopting the applicable transport conventions, they will promote the orderly growth of their international trade.

Outputs will also be used by the highway departments of the Latin American countries, which will be reached through their respective Ministries of Public Works and Transport, and the railways, which will be reached through the Latin American Railways Association. By participating in TCDC programmes they will contribute to improvements in transport services or reductions in costs.

Programme element 550.3.2: Strengthening of institutional infrastructure with respect to urban mass passenger transportation (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Identification of opportunities for TCDC among city governments and urban mass passenger transportation authorities in the Latin American countries that could promote the rationalization of public passenger transport services, with a view to organizing the corresponding TCDC programmes.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Links with programme 270, environment and development.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Urban mass transportation authorities and city governments in the Latin American countries, which will be reached through the Ministries of Public Works and Transport. By participating in TCDC programmes they will contribute to improvements in public passenger transport services.

Programme element 550.3.3: Facilitation of international land transport through the simplification and harmonization of trade and transport procedures and documentation (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A national facilitation group will be organized in each of the five Central American countries to be studied, and where appropriate, modification of existing procedures and documentation will be sought.

In keeping with the role as executing agency for UNDP regional project RLA/80/007, assistance will be provided to the land-locked countries of South America in facilitating the transport and customs transit of their foreign trade.

Duration: 1981 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration and with UNCTAD/FALPRO to establish facilitation groups; collaboration with UNDP and with UNCTAD to provide assistance to land-locked countries.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the governments of the Central American countries which will be reached through the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration, and the governments of the land-locked countries and their neighbours, which will be reached through the respective UNDP Resident Representatives. By facilitating the transport of their foreign trade they will contribute to their economic growth.

Public and private organizations engaged in foreign trade, which will be reached through the facilitation groups once these are organized, will also be users. They will benefit from the facilitation of transport by being able to offer improved or less costly services to their clients.

SUBPROGRAMME 550.4: WATER-BORNE AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

Programme element 550.4.1: Strengthening of institutional infrastructure with respect to maritime, river and multimodal transport (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report will be submitted to the Meeting of Public Works and Transport Ministers of the Southern Cone and to the River Plate Basin Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Committee identifying existing institutional constraints on more intensive use of river transport in the Basin, and proposing measures to eliminate them (1982).

A report evaluating the conditions under which experience with Latin American multinational maritime shipping lines and freight conferences might be applicable to river transport will be prepared (1983).

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone and with the River Plate Basin Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Committee.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Governments of the River Plate Basin countries, which will be reached jointly through the secretariat of the Meeting of Ministers and through the Co-ordinating Committee. Outputs will be applied to improving international river transport services, which will promote the orderly growth of foreign trade.

Programme element 550.4.2: Facilitation of maritime transport through the simplification and harmonization of trade and transport procedures and documentation (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

National facilitation groups will be organized in the Caribbean countries to study and, where appropriate, seek modification of existing procedures and documentation.

In collaboration with the Latin American Shipowners Association and on the basis of the Ships' Documentation Manual (E/CEPAL/1060), action will be taken to promote the adoption of decisions by Latin American governments and port authorities leading to the simplification and harmonization of documentation for the arrival and departure of ships.

Duration: 1980 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with the Latin American Shipowners Association, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and UNCTAD/FALPRO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the governments of the Caribbean countries, which will be reached through the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. By facilitating the transport of their foreign trade they will contribute to their economic growth.

Outputs will also be used by port authorities and other public and private organizations in Latin America engaged in maritime trade, which will be reached both through the Latin American Shipowners Association and through the national facilitation groups, once these are organized. The facilitation of transport will enable them to offer improved or less costly services to their clients.

Programme element 550.4.3: Strengthening of the participation of the Latin American countries in the construction, maintenance and operation of equipment incorporating new waterborne transport technologies appropriate for the region (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

A seminar will be held for the countries of the Caribbean to permit an exchange of experience on the establishment of container repair and maintenance facilities, with a view to identifying possibilities for TCDC or ECDC.

A study of the feasibility of establishing low-throughput container terminals in Latin American ports will be conducted.

Duration: 1982.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Port authorities and other public and private organizations in the countries of the Caribbean, which will be reached through the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and in other Latin American countries, which will be reached through Ministries of Public Works and Transport or through national facilitation groups, as appropriate. By improving the technologies, they will be able to offer improved or less costly services to their clients, and to obtain a better bargaining position with international shipping conferences.

PROGRAMME 782: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
DEVELOPMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DOCUMENTATION  
CENTRE (CLADES)

Introduction

CLADES operates as a decentralized agency which, while not processing all the information generated in the region, promotes, co-ordinates and provides technical support to the activities leading to the creation of national centres on the basis of sector, discipline or function, responsible for monitoring, processing and disseminating development-related information produced in the individual countries, whether directly or through data systems and networks. During the period under discussion its priorities will be as follows:

1. Data processing and dissemination

As an ongoing task, CLADES will continue to handle the analysis, indexing and dissemination of information produced by CEPAL and ILPES, through the publication of CEPALINDEX, and information for planning, through the publication of PLANINDEX.

2. Information system for planning (INFOPLAN)

CLADES's main occupation in this field will be the preparation of a national information/documentation infrastructure specializing in economic and social planning with a view to establishing and putting into operation an information/documentation service which will make it possible to provide for exchange and co-operation among the planning agencies both within and outside the individual countries.

3. Development and application of information/documentation tools appropriate for Latin America

In this regard, emphasis will be placed on the application of the Macrothesaurus in which documents will be indexed and on the promotion of its use in the region, on the co-ordination by CLADES of activities related to sectoral thesauri and on the publication of service handbooks, such as indexing, programming and other handbooks, which will make the harmonization and exchange of information possible.

4. Co-operation in the fields of information and documentation

CLADES will pay special attention to the promotion of activities in the fields of information and documentation in co-operation with national, international and regional institutions, such as UNESCO, the UNEP/Regional Office for Latin America, Library Science Schools, and the like; to the establishment of a reference service relating to sources of information in Latin America; to the programming and holding of courses, technical meetings, seminars, conferences, etc., and, finally, to the preparation of analytical studies and the establishment of methodologies and to suggesting alternative solutions for the establishment of data systems in Latin America.

## INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1980-1981				1982-1983			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
782.1 Information/ documentation systems for development in Latin America and the Caribbean	48	48	96	100	48	48	96	100
Total programme 782 Information and documentation for economic and social development	48	48	96	100	48	48	96	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extraordinary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 782.1: INFORMATION/DOCUMENTATION SYSTEMS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Programme element 782.1.1: Processing and dissemination of information  
(Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The final output of this programme element will lead to the publication of four issues of CEPALINDEX (index of the documents produced by CEPAL and ILPES) in July and December 1982 and July and November 1983. In addition, four issues of PLANINDEX (index of planning documents) will be published in April and November 1982 and in April and November 1983.

The planned method of work contemplates selection of CEPAL/ILPES documents from 1981 to 1983 and of planning documents. In both cases selection will include document analysis and indexing, computer processing, printing and distribution of CEPALINDEX and PLANINDEX, the study of users of CEPALINDEX and PLANINDEX from a type-survey and bringing the data bases into line.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the  
United Nations system

This programme element is linked to all CEPAL, ILPES and CELADE programmes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

For CEPALINDEX the primary users are professionals and organizations working in the field of economic and social development, for example: socio-economic research institutions, economic and social planning bodies, development promotion agencies, etc.

For PLANINDEX the primary users are organizations and professionals involved in economic and social planning.

There will be general distribution of both publications to the professionals in question, who, it is expected, will use the information in the research and decision-making process.

Programme element 782.1.2: Information system for planning (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

The final output of this programme element will lead to the preparation of the national information/documentation infrastructures specializing in economic and social planning so as to create and set in motion an information/documentation service which will permit exchange and co-operation among planning bodies inside and outside the countries.

In addition, CLADES will hold two training seminars for professionals in the area of information for planning, who perform activities in the information units of the planning bodies.

Lastly, two advisory trips will be made to countries taking part in the Information System for Planning (INFOPLAN) for the follow-up and implementation of information/documentation activities in the field of economic and social planning.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There is no relationship with other agency programmes, the only link is with the ILPES co-operation programme.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The Information System for Planning is intended to be an instrument for support and co-operation for persons and institutions involved in economic and social planning. In order to achieve this goal, the infrastructure must be prepared for information/documentation, particularly the human resources. The training seminars and advisory services permit the constant training of the staff involved and the feed-back to the system. It is expected that INFOPLAN will support the planning agencies of Latin America and the staff involved in economic and social planning in their research and decision-making. INFOPLAN is also intended to be an instrument to support co-operation and exchange among planning bodies.

Programme element 782.1.3: Preparation and use of information/documentation instruments suited to Latin American reality (Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

It is expected that the final output of this programme element will lead to the application of the Macrothesaurus to document indexing and promotion of its use in the region. In addition, CLADES will co-ordinate activities relating to the preparation of sectoral thesauri, in co-ordination with the Macrothesaurus.

Service manuals such as indexing and programming manuals will be published which will enable information to be brought into line and exchanged.

Lastly, the final version of the Tesaurus de Medio Ambiente will be published in July 1983.

The planned method of work contemplates use of the Macrothesaurus in indexing CEPAL/ILPES documents and planning documents; the dispatch of questionnaires to Ministries of Planning, universities, agencies concerned with information/documentation and national integration agencies to collect information on sectoral thesauri.

According to the work requirements of both CEPAL and the individual countries, manuals will be prepared, printed and distributed for the manual or computerized processing of the information, or for the use of both methods.

The method of work also contemplates the revision by country specialists of the preliminary version of the Tesauro de Medio Ambiente, the analysis of their suggestions and criticisms, and the printing and distribution of the final version.

Duration: permanent.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There is a link between the Tesauro de Medio Ambiente and the Information Programme of UNEP/ROLA.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users of this element are the regional specialists in information/documentation, through dispatch of publications and exchange of information. These specialists will be encouraged to use the *Macrothesaurus* and the sectoral thesauri adapted to it in the indexing of the documentation relating to economic and social development.

Programme element 782.1.4: Co-operation in information/documentation  
(Santiago)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Activities in the field of information/documentation will be promoted in collaboration with national, international and regional institutions (Schools of Library Sciences, UNESCO, UNEP/ROLA, etc.); a reference service on information sources in Latin America will be established; courses will be programmed and prepared and technical meetings, seminars and talks will be held; diagnoses will be formulated and methodologies will be established, and alternative solutions for establishing information systems in Latin America will be proposed.

The planned method of work will be stimulation of, and participation in, specific information/documentation projects together with national, international and regional organizations. Dissemination of the CEPAL data bases and offering reference services are also under consideration.

Subject to requests received in this connexion, courses and technical meetings will be held. Advisory services will be provided to the countries of Latin America in designing and implementing information systems.

Duration: 1982 to 1983.

2. Relationship with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

A close relationship is expected with UNEP/ROLA and with UNESCO's General Information Programme.