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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECLAC
SYSTEM, 1988-1989

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 1988-1989

The Secretariat of the Commission presents below, for consideration by member States, the Draft Programme of Work for 1988-1989.

This programme has been prepared with full awareness of the development problems confronted by the societies of Latin America and the Caribbean, the effects of the crisis being experienced by the world economy and the burden which the enormous external debt represents for the balance of payments and the public finances of the member countries. In view of the evolution of the regional world situation, this programme has been designed to be sufficiently flexible to permit its priorities to be adapted to the conditions prevailing during the period covered. Before being sent to Headquarters in New York for final approval by the General Assembly, together with the corresponding budget, any new mandates approved during the twenty-first session of the Commission will be incorporated into the text.

It must be borne in mind that any proposal by the Commission involving new activities not included in this proposed programme of work could have financial implications which will have to be estimated by the Secretariat and that the performance of such activities will be contingent upon additional resources being obtained. In the event that the new activities could be carried out by utilizing existing technical capacity through the reassignment of resources, the only constraints would be those connected with the possibility of exchanging technical staff between different objectives of the programme of work.

In carrying out the programme of work, consideration has been given to the austerity measures which both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of ECLAC have striven to apply. In this connection, the Secretariat intends to strengthen its continuous effort to maintain and increase the efficiency with which its tasks are carried out. All its activities, both substantive and administrative, will continue to be assessed periodically, and now, more than ever, every effort will be made to ensure the effective use of its resources and an increase in its productivity. Activities considered to be of lesser importance and those of marginal productivity will be gradually phased out, freeing resources for activities of higher priority.

The activities performed by ECLAC and their results are focused primarily on the needs of the governments and intergovernmental organs of the region. The Secretariat has, however, been performing other activities directly related to the private sector, including projects oriented towards direct action, and has organized seminars and meetings of experts for the purpose of examining the problems of that sector. A large proportion of these activities come within the framework of horizontal co-operation, as a basic mechanism for getting the programmes under way.

The structure of the programme of work, which must fit within the framework of the situation described above and the broad lines of the Regional Programme of Action for the Implementation of the International Development Strategy, follows the lines of previous programmes. It includes both research activities and concrete operational and technical co-operation projects and has become more complex in recent years. It covers the fields of economic development (including economic projections, economic and social documentation and planning), energy, the environment, food and agriculture, human settlements, industrial development, international trade and development finance, natural resources, population, science and technology, social development and humanitarian affairs, statistics, transnational corporations and transport.

Each of the programmes listed in this introduction --whose order and

nomenclature follow the system adopted by the United Nations for all the agencies making up the Secretariat— is preceded by a brief presentation giving its general orientation. This is followed by a description of each of the subprogrammes making up the programme and a breakdown of the subprogrammes into programme elements, thus providing more detailed information about the specific activities which the Secretariat proposes to carry out. In addition, quantitative information is provided on the professional work-months allocated to each programme and subprogramme. Since the salaries of substantive technical personnel represent a large percentage of the expenditure of the Secretariat, this information represents a valid approximation, even if only in physical terms, for judging the amount of resources assigned to each subprogramme. A summary table provides a complete picture of each programme and allows a full overview of the use made of the resources.

SUMMARY OF HUMAN RESOURCES, BY PROGRAMME

Programme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
10. Development issues and policies	960	439	1 399	26	1 056	346	1 402	26
11. Energy	96	70	166	3	96	48	144	3
12. Environment	72	24	96	2	72	24	96	2
13. Food and agriculture	144	144	288	5	144	144	288	5
14. Human settlements	48	48	96	2	48	48	96	2
15. Industrial development	168	84	252	5	168	132	300	6
16. International trade and development finance	792	288	1 080	20	792	552	1 344	20
17. Natural resources	192	72	264	5	192	72	264	5
18. Population	144	528	672	13	144	528	672	13
20. Science and technology	48	84	132	3	48	84	132	3
21. Social development and humanitarian affairs	288	43	331	6	288	-	288	5
22. Statistics	216	24	240	5	216	24	240	5
23. Transnational corporations	96	-	96	2	120	-	120	2
24. Transport	144	24	168	3	144	24	168	3
<u>Total programmes</u>	3 408	1 872	5 280	100	3 528	1 786	5 314	100
<u>Percentage</u>	65	35	100		66	34	100	

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources *44%*

PROGRAMME NARRATIVES, 1988-1989

PROGRAMME 10: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Presentation

This programme is divided into five subprogrammes, which are briefly set forth below.

The main components of subprogramme 10.1 are of two kinds: the first, recurring and centering on an annual review and analysis of the economic evolution of the region; the second, of a more analytical and policy bent focusing on selected critical problems of the region, and thus, in terms of subject matter, varying from year to year.

The ongoing monitoring of the evolution of each of the economies of the region is one of the fundamental tasks of ECLAC's work. Such a review --on a consistent and comparable basis-- satisfies a need felt throughout the region, especially of knowing what has happened elsewhere in order to more properly assess what has occurred in one's own country. Emphasis till now has been placed on achieving and maintaining alike set of comparable and homogeneous tables (data) over time and among countries as well as placing such data within a similar analytical framework. There are four key moments to this study:

a) The Economic Panorama of Latin America --which reports on the economic evolution of the region during the first semester (and which comes out in September of the same year);

b) The Preliminary Economic Balance of Latin America --which reports on the economic evolution of the region for the year in question (and which comes out in December);

c) An overall evaluation of the main trends in the region, including an analysis of a key issue (and which comes out in the second semester of the year following the one under analysis); and

d) The Economic Survey itself which is a 2 volume annual study of the economic evolution of over 30 countries in the region (and comes out in the third quarter of the year following the one under analysis).

In the future, ECLAC plans to stress the timely presentation of all four components, especially of the latter two, while extending depth of coverage, especially in issues of regional interest.

The content of subprogramme 10.2 refers to policy research --evaluating development strategies and policies, and suggesting proposals to improve the same-- necessarily changes with the nature of the region's problems. This, of course, further explains the need for keeping closely in touch with trends in the region. As for the specific content of the 1988-1989 research programme, however much scenarios of 1988-1989 may differ, it is not unreasonable to suppose that what recovery and growth have taken place in the region will still be constrained by the debt burden and, in many cases, the need to reduce intolerably high rates of inflation. Thus, growth will depend closely on the capacity to earn and save foreign exchange, to raise domestic savings and/or productivity (to offset likely shortfalls in capital inflows), while reducing or at least not worsening inflation. The demands on correct government policy will be quite exacting, for the constraints will leave little room for manoeuvre, and so, will raise the social cost of erroneous policies. Thus, the quality, if not the scope, of government activity will need to improve.

The foregoing assumptions seem valid for any reasonable scenario for 1988-1989 and thus help specify, as well as that can be done at this time, the bye areas of needed research: i) formulating development policies subject to maintaining external equilibrium and a modicum of domestic of domestic price stability; ii) the foreign exchange sector; iii) domestic savings and/or productivity; and, iv) public sector activity.

Subprogramme 10.3 covers ECLAC's permanent activities in connection with

the evaluation and study of medium- and long-term development prospects and the preparation of economic projections. These activities have been planned with a view to helping governments to define national and regional policies and to lay a base for the deliberations of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts and the plenary meetings of ECLAC. They are also related to the periodic reviews which ECLAC must prepare as a contribution to the International Development Strategy and to studies and documents which form the background of the Secretariat's participation in the Committee for Development Planning and other United Nations bodies.

The performance of these prospective studies and other programmes of the Secretariat requires the preparation of economic and social projections which constitute the quantitative framework for the analysis. In preparing these documents, it is necessary at the same time to perform activities relating to research in methodology and methods, especially in view of the need for the continuous adaptation of methods and models to priority problems and areas, to the characteristics of each country and to the information available.

The performance of the tasks referred to in the subprogramme also necessitates many additional research tasks, such as those relating to follow-up on projections and evaluation methodologies developed by other United Nations bodies and by academic and research institutions engaged in this field of work and forecasts of the economic evolution of the developed countries.

The fourth subprogramme includes activities in the field of information and documentation for economic and social development. In this regard, the Latin American Economic and Social Documentation Centre (CLADES) will help the countries of the region to develop information systems and networks and to put them into operation. In doing so, it will also conduct research in the area of information and documentation, technical assistance and human resources training. In addition, it will provide other services by making it possible to use various data bases it has compiled by collecting and processing the information on economic and social development. It will also concentrate on the development and use of tools for processing and disseminating information adapted to the needs and reality of the region which will permit the exchange of information and experience and thus help to establish horizontal co-operation.

As regards subprogramme 10.5, it falls within the framework of Phase II (1987-1989) of the New Institutional Project of ILPES as a multilateral mechanism for co-operation in development planning and policies in the Latin American and Caribbean region. This new stage is characterized by increasing participation by governments in the activities of the Institute, which will be reflected in the direct action taken by the planning bodies of the region working through the highest guiding organs of ILPES --the Technical Committee and the Technical Subcommittee.

Work will continue with the aim of linking planning closely to the objective problems which countries will encounter and with the short-term decision-making process.

The activities of ILPES will be concentrated in four basic fields: economic planning and policies; public sector planning and public projects (including the decentralized sector and preinvestment); social programmes and policies, and regional planning and policies.

In addition to using its installed capacity to carry out its priority activities, ILPES will develop its facilities for mobilizing experts within the region and will seek to ensure that technical staff from other

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
10.1 Analysis of economic trends and special short-term studies	314	-	314	22.0	303	-	303	22.0
10.2 Studies of development strategies and economic policies	274	7	281	20.0	285	10	295	21.0
10.3 Economic projections for evaluating the medium- and long-term development prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean	204	24	228	16.0	204	36	240	17.0
10.4 Information and documentation for economic and social development	48	48	96	7.0	48	48	96	7.0
10.5 Economic and social planning services for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean	120	360	480	35.0	216c	252	468	33.0
Total programme 10, Development issues and policies	960	439	1 399	100.0	1 056	346	1 402	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

international bodies, in particular ECLAC itself and CELADE, play an important role in its work.

The priority tasks of ILPES will be considered within the framework of each of its programmes --training, research, advisory services and horizontal co-operation.

ILPES will continue to act as technical secretariat of the System of Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (SCCOPALC) and will intensify its action in that regard.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.1: ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TRENDS AND SPECIAL SHORT-TERM STUDIES

Programme element 10.1.1: Analysis of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Output

- a) Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1987 (1988).
- b) Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1988 (1989).

The Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean is prepared annually, and basically comprises two parts. One consists of a global study of the recent evolution of Latin America and the Caribbean, beginning with an introduction which examines the changes that have occurred in the region within the context of the international economy, while the second part consists of reports on each of the countries of the region. A third part is normally added to the study, containing an analysis of an important current economic topic in Latin America or a more detailed and extensive examination of the economy of a particular country. In April, as a preview of the Economic Survey, a brief preliminary report is prepared (mainly for submission to the Economic and Social Council) of the evolution of the region's economy during the previous year.

- c) Economic Panorama of Latin America, 1988.
- d) Economic Panorama of Latin America, 1989.

This report, put out in September of each year, contains a brief but systematic analysis and numerous statistical tables on current trends in growth, unemployment, the external sector, inflation, wages and salaries, and other principal economic variables in selected countries of the region during the first semester of the year in question.

- e) Preliminary overview of the Latin American economy, 1988.
- f) Preliminary overview of the Latin American economy, 1989.

In order to prepare both the Economic Survey and the Economic Panorama, the economies of the region are monitored throughout the year, and a global assessment is prepared of the behaviour of the principal macroeconomic variables which is made public at a press conference given every year by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC at the end of December.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The collaboration of the various subregional offices of ECLAC will be necessary for the preparation of both the Economic Survey and the Economic Panorama.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be governments, ministries and planning offices; national and international press; public, private and international economic

Programme 10

and social research institutes; universities; libraries; researchers and professors of subjects related to economic and social development, especially that of Latin America; the personnel of international, economic and financial bodies, etc.

These studies will be widely distributed on the basis of an updated list of institutions and individuals, in addition to being sold to the public.

The annual Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean is valued by the economic authorities as well as the economists and researchers of the respective countries, primarily because it allows them to compare their country's economic situation with that of the other countries of the region and with Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole. It also contains valuable material for studies by specialized agencies on the region, countries and groups of countries. It is hoped that the report on the current economic situation and short-term outlook for Latin America will have an even wider distribution than the Economic Survey, since it will provide readers with up-to-date information and comments on the recent evolution and immediate prospects of the principal economies of the region. This analysis of the short-term changes will also be useful to the Secretariat, since it will allow it to maintain an updated and systematic knowledge of what is occurring in each of the main economies of Latin America and the region as a whole.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.2: STUDIES OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

Programme element 10.2.1: Analysis of development styles and strategies and economic and social policies in Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Output

a) Development strategies subject to the foreign exchange constraint and control of inflation (1988). The post 1981 economic crisis in the region exacerbated the region's traditional foreign exchange constraint, forcing the enactment of recessive external adjustment programmes and requiring a rethinking of longer term development strategies. The purpose of this study is to analyse the shift in development strategies that will have taken place. While certainly all will put a premium on generating or saving foreign exchange, some will focus more on the promotion of industrial and non-traditional agricultural exports and others on a more efficient policy of import substitution; few will be able to continue to rely on a limited range of traditional exports. The study will analyse the relative merits of the different strategies pursued, especially with reference to foreign exchange, growth, employment and capital needs and will attempt to identify the suitability of each strategy given the different structures, sizes and development levels characterizing the region's economies.

b) Dynamic comparative advantage and development (1988). For reasons similar to the above, it is clear that countries will need to develop new lines of comparative advantages. This study aims at studying techniques to identify dynamic comparative advantages and to determine what measures proved most effective in furthering them. The study should include: i) an explanation of the origins of new non-traditional exports; ii) a comparative analysis of policies in a select number of semi-industrial countries of the region which have succeeded in rapidly increasing and diversifying their exports in the last 15 years and iii) an analysis of some key technological changes that have modified and will continue to modify the course of the

region's comparative advantage. The study will be carried out in collaboration with the Division of International Trade and Development, the ECLAC/UNIDO Joint Industry and Technology Division, the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, and the Division of Natural Resources and Energy. Its results will be analysed in a technical seminar in the second semester of 1988.

c) Domestic savings, productivity changes and the determinants of growth (1989). Given the region's heavy indebtedness it is clear that future development will need to rely far more heavily on increased domestic (vs. external) savings and improved productivity than in the past. The purpose of this study will be twofold: i) to determine the sources of increased savings (public, private, household, firms), the policies which accounted for this increase (taxes, reduced subsidies, interest rate policies, incomes growth) and the substitution which may have taken place between different sources of savings; and iii) to analyse the sources of improved productivity both in respect to the intersectoral allocation of investment (between tradeables and non-tradeables; exportable import substitutes, non-exportable import substitutes and exportables) as well as to the intrasectoral allocation of investment. Emphasis will be placed in determining those policies which proved most effective in reducing technical capital-output ratios and increasing capacity utilization. The study would be comparative, focusing on a sample of countries (at least one each of a mineral rich economy, a semi-industrialized economy and an agriculturally rich economy). Results would be discussed in a technical seminar in the second semester of 1989.

d) Planning and markets : the relative roles of the public and private sectors (1989). Much of the the discussion in the post-World War II period tended to pose the issue in terms of markets versus planning, as if the key issues were to define the appropriate scope and size of each. Experience in the past 20 years suggests that the major failings resulted not in the border areas of conflict (State versus private firms) but in areas traditionally within the scope of public or private sector activity (e.g., inappropriate macroeconomic policies leading to inflation and balance-of-payments crises or unnecessarily costly stabilization and adjustment programmes; inadequately supervised foreign and domestic borrowing resulting in the recent financial crisis). It would seem that in the future emphasis will be shifted towards improving markets and improving planning (a qualitative issue) rather than increasing the scope of one or the other (a quantitative issue). This study will aim at analysing the mechanisms which countries design to make these endeavours more complementary and collaborative rather than adversarial and conflictive. Areas of interest to be analysed would include: collaboration towards export promotion, regional integration, securing external finance and the resolution of the domestic debt crisis.

e) A study of the priority areas of the production system and of the mechanisms for setting in motion, stimulating or intensifying the process of economic recovery in the Central American subregion (second half of 1988).

f) A report on the situation as regards critical poverty in the countries of the Central American subregion, with a view to identifying and promoting specific projects aimed at reducing or overcoming this problem. Extrabudgetary resources will be required for the preparation of this report (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Some of these studies, especially those relating to the Central American subregion, will be carried out with due consideration for the research in the subjects involved which will be conducted by regional organizations working in the respective fields, such as the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE), the Secretariat of the Central American Monetary Council and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). The work will also be co-ordinated with other programmes in the ECLAC system.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be governments, ministries of economic affairs and of finance, planning offices and central banks; other users will be public, private and international economic and social research institutes, universities, libraries, etc., as well as ECLAC researchers, other officials of international economic industrial bodies, etc.

The studies will be discussed with, and the published results widely distributed among, governments, institutions and individuals, in addition to being sold to the public.

The information gathered and the results and conclusions of the projected studies will provide valuable reference material as well as suggest policy options for the institutions and authorities responsible for formulating national economic policies and development strategies, as well as for institutions and researchers dealing with the Latin American and Caribbean economy.

Programme element 10.2.2: Development policies and plans

1. Output

At the countries' request, technical assistance will be given in the formulation of economic development policies and plans, on the basis of recent trends and situations (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

In some cases this programme element will be carried out in co-operation with the advisory services and training programmes of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users are economic planning bodies, finance ministries and central banks.

They will be reached by distributing reports and other documents directly to the government officials responsible for the definition of economic policies.

The information contained in the diagnostic studies will provide the users with certain criteria which will help them to define alternative policies in the fields dealt with.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.3: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS FOR EVALUATING THE MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Programme element 10.3.1: Evaluation and prospective analysis of the development process in Latin American countries

1. Output

a) Substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings: Organization of at least two meetings of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN). CEGAN must meet at least once a year (1988-1989);

b) Reports to government bodies: Reports, for CEGAN and the member countries of the Commission, which will contain pertinent information on various aspects of the economic evolution of the Latin American countries, the role of the region in the world economic development process and the appraisal of the implementation of the Latin American Regional Plan of Action (1988-1989);

c) Technical co-operation: At the present request of governments, or within the framework of existing agreements advisory services will be provided to the countries through reports prepared at the regional, subregional and international level, containing the data needed for the formulation and evaluation of national medium- and long-term plans, programmes and policies (1988-1989);

d) Technical publications: i) Reports, drawn up by special request, on various aspects of the development process in the region and its medium- and long-term prospects, to act as a support for the deliberations of various United Nations bodies (such as the Committee for Development Planning), intergovernmental organs (such as the GRULAs) and government entities, and also for use in carrying out co-operation and exchange programmes with United Nations specialized agencies (1988-1989); ii) A study of the salient characteristics of the long-term development prospects of the Central American subregion and the political options involved (second half of 1989); iii) A study of the external debt situation and a projection of its implications. This study will be examined at a technical seminar (second half of 1988).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities envisaged will be carried out in co-operation with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and also with governmental authorities of the region.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The purpose of this programme element is to lend assistance to Latin American governments and regional and United Nations bodies in their consideration of the strategies and policies which should be adopted in order to accelerate the economic and social development of the region.

The output serves as background for intergovernmental deliberations relating to the adoption of development policies and for the formulation of regional co-operation agreements and national development plans.

Contact is made with the users through the distribution of reports, the organization of intergovernmental meetings and the provision of technical assistance.

Programme element 10.3.2: Preparation of projections and co-operation with countries of the region and with other United Nations bodies

1. Output

a) Reports to intergovernmental bodies: Reports on macroeconomic, energy, sectoral, labour force and external trade and financing projections which will serve as a basis for the deliberations of the meetings of CEGAN in 1988 and 1989 and the biennial session of ECLAC in 1988.

b) Technical co-operation: Technical assistance to countries in the form of reports and advisory services on projection methodologies that can be applied with a view to incorporating both the main aspects of the development process and political features at both the national and international level (1988-1989).

c) Organization of technical meetings: Organization of at least one meeting of experts from the region for the purpose of analysing both the methodological and the substantive aspects of the prospective studies and exchanging the experiences of the countries of the region in appraisal of the development process.

d) Technical publications: Preparation of reports on various aspects of the economic evolution of the Latin American countries for the purpose of providing information in support of meetings of such United Nations bodies as the ACC Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives and the Committee for Development Planning, and for use by the co-operation programmes of the United Nations system.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities provided for in this programme element will be carried out in constant co-ordination with the various divisions of ECLAC and with its regional offices when preparing quantified prospective studies or needing to apply models in respect of any given country. There will also be close links with the Secretariat of the United Nations and with its specialized agencies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users of the output of this programme element include intergovernmental bodies, government officials and the United Nations bodies mentioned in point 1 above. Contact is made with them through distribution of reports, intergovernmental meetings and meetings of United Nations bodies, and technical co-operation. The activities carried out under this programme generate the quantitative information on which the prospective studies produced by the Secretariat are based. These activities also generate: i) inputs needed for the adoption of suitable techniques and methodologies for ensuring efficiency in the preparation of prospective studies, and ii) quantitative information to guide the formulation of national plans and policies.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.4: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 10.4.1: Treatment and dissemination of information

1. Output

a) Analysing, indexing and entering in data base on economic and social planning (1988-1989).

b) Adaptation and application of the "macrothesaurus" to document indexing, and promotion of its use in the region. One regional seminar on the macrothesaurus will be held for national experts (1989).

c) Publication of manuals, such as that on use of data bases, on use of bibliographical software which will assist the exchange of information (1988-1989).

d) Publication of six numbers of "Informativo Terminológico" (three issues per year).

e) Use of ECLAC data bases and provision of services to the countries (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Collaboration will take place especially with the Development Information System of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the General Information Programme of UNESCO, the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Central American Institute for Public Administration (ICAP), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO/CEPIS), and the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Co-operation and the Inter-American Centre for Agricultural Information and Documentation (IICA/CIDIA) of the OAS.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The data base on economic and social planning is principally used by planners who work in planning ministries. Secondary users are professionals who are interested in development problems.

In the case of the macrothesaurus, technical manuals on indexing and the "Informativo Terminológico", users will be regional experts in information and documentation, reached through the dispatch of publications and exchange of information. These specialists will be encouraged to use the macrothesaurus, the sectoral thesaurus and the manuals in indexing and analysing documentation relating to economic and social development.

Programme element 10.4.2: Information System for Planning (INFOPLAN)

1. Output

a) Publication of four issues of PLANINDEX (index of planning documents generated in the region) (two issues per year).

b) Publication of six issues of Informativo INFOPLAN (three issues per year).

c) National workshops in 10 countries to improve the quality and qualitative aspects of the services offered by the network (creation of referral services, user training, etc.) which will permit exchange and co-operation among planning bodies inside and outside the Latin American countries (1988-1989).

d) Official technical assistance missions (at their request) to countries taking part in information and documentation activities in the field of economic and social planning (1988-1989).

e) One regional seminar (1988) to evaluate INFOPLAN.

The implementation of items c), d) and e) depends entirely on the availability of extrabudgetary resources and on the support of the countries of the region.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Collaboration will be sought with the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the International

Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Central American Institute for Public Administration (ICAP), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO/CEPIS), and the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America (PNUMA/ORPALC).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The Information System for Planning is intended to be a continuous support and co-operation instrument for persons and institutions involved in economic and social planning. In order to achieve this goal, the infrastructure for information/documentation must be improved, particularly the human resources. The national workshops and technical assistance services will permit the constant training of staff involved in economic and social planning, in research, and in decision-making. INFOPLAN is also intended to be an instrument to support co-operation and the exchange of experience among planning bodies.

Programme element 10.4.3: Co-operation in information and documentation

1. Output

a) Promotion of activities in the field of information and documentation in collaboration with national, regional and international institutions (1988-1989).

b) Preparation of audiovisual materials for training.

c) Programming and preparation of training courses and organization of technical meetings, seminars and talks (1988-1989).

d) Formulation of diagnoses, preparation of methodologies and proposal of alternative solutions for establishing and implementing information systems in Latin America through technical assistance to the countries (1988-1989).

The effectiveness of the programme element will depend to a very large extent on the availability of resources to enable CLADES to provide technical assistance and training.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Collaboration will take place especially with the UNESCO General Information Programme (UNESCO/PGI), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the national institutions involved in information and documentation activities. Secondary beneficiaries will be national users of information systems. Greater rationalization of efforts is anticipated so as to avoid duplication of activities and make better use of human resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.5: ECONOMIC AND PLANNING SERVICES FOR THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Programme element 10.5.1: Advisory assistance in planning

1. Output

a) Technical co-operation missions, on request by governments, for strengthening planning systems and processes and co-ordinating public policies. Priority will be accorded to less developed countries and less developed areas of countries which have regional or spatial imbalances.

Special attention will be devoted to the Caribbean and Central American countries (1988-1989).

b) Technical reports on the results of advisory assistance, which will contain recommendations concerning the planning process, the co-ordination of public policies and the strengthening of institutions.

c) In-service training of technical personnel of the bodies being assisted.

The advisory assistance missions, which are organized according to the needs of the governments, basically provide support to the management and technical staff of planning bodies in priority areas established by the governments in agreements or requests for technical co-operation. Horizontal co-operation will continue to be promoted to complement the advisory assistance services.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The technical co-operation missions will be carried out in close association with several ECLAC divisions and with CELADE.

In certain cases, activities will be co-ordinated with those carried out by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) at United Nations Headquarters, and close contact will be maintained with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Relations with United Nations bodies and other international and regional agencies will be strengthened during the performance of the advisory services.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of these advisory services will be national, regional, state or local planning bodies and other public sector agencies related to the planning and co-ordination of public policies.

The material prepared by the advisory assistance services will be used in the co-ordination of public policies and in the formulation and implementation of development plans at the national, regional and local levels.

Users will be reached through advisory assistance missions and horizontal co-operation operations.

Programme element 10.5.2: Training in planning

1. Output

a) Organization and teaching of the following courses at the regional, subregional and national levels (1988-1989): i) international course on development, planning and public policies (regional or subregional level); ii) course/workshop on current problems and development strategy options (regional or subregional level); iii) special courses on some of the following topics: planning and environment; foreign trade policies; science and technology planning; social planning; regional planning; management of the public sector; investment planning; planning of services for rural-regional development and iv) intensive courses (national level) conducted at the request of governments.

b) Support for subregional and national training centres.

c) Specialized seminars on the teaching of planning and forms of planning; public sector planning, social planning, preinvestment and projects; planning techniques and models; and regional and local planning.

d) Collaboration with universities and other academic institutions,

particularly in connection with post-graduate work (courses at Master's degree level).

e) Teaching by audiovisual means (television).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The training activities will be conducted in close collaboration with the various ECLAC divisions and with CELADE. In some cases activities will be co-ordinated with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development at United Nations Headquarters (DTCD). Close contact will be maintained with UNDP. The activities will be co-ordinated with other UNDP regional projects and with other United Nations bodies. Relations with other international bodies and bilateral co-operation entities will be strengthened.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be national planning bodies, regional, state or local planning bodies, other public sector agencies and national or subregional training centres, universities and academic centres.

Graduates of ILPES courses will perform tasks at levels of responsibility in national planning bodies and other entities engaged in public policy planning and co-ordination.

Access to users will be gained through the organization and holding of courses and seminars.

Programme element 10.5.3: Research on planning

1. Output

Research will be concentrated in four fields: economic planning and policies; public sector planning and public projects (including the decentralized sector and preinvestment); social programmes and policies, and regional planning and policies. To guide the assignment of priorities to the research tasks, consideration will be given to the following priority core subjects: compatibilization of the short- medium- and long-term decision-making processes; consequences for planning of the new international insertion of the economies of the region; effects of the crisis on the society and internal space of the countries, and role of the State in Latin America and the Caribbean in the near future.

To further these ends, working groups made up of governmental technical personnel and ECLAC and ILPES experts will be formed.

Within the suggested lines of research, these working groups will concern themselves with the following research activities:

a) Study of various forms of economic and social planning.

b) Quantitative methods and instruments for the formulation of alternative development strategies.

c) Appraisal and design of social development policies, programmes and projects for overcoming extreme poverty.

d) Analysis and proposal of decentralization and regional planning schemes.

A report on the state of planning in Latin America and the Caribbean will be prepared for presentation at the seventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The research activities will be carried out in intimate association with the planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean and in collaboration with the various ECLAC divisions, CELADE, UNDP and DTCB. Working relations will be maintained with other specialized agencies of the United Nations and with bodies concerned with international or bilateral co-operation.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be national planning bodies; regional, state and local planning bodies; universities and academic centres; other public sector bodies related to development planning; subregional or national training centres, and private sector organizations related to the process of planning or the co-ordination of economic and social policies.

The output of the research activities can be used in the planning process and in the formulation and application of economic and social policies. Universities and research centres will also have at their disposal the output of the various research activities.

Users will be reached through reports and specialized seminars.

Programme element 10.5.4: Co-operation among planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean, and publications

1. Output

a) Support for the implementation of the recommendations of the sixth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (1988) and co-operation in the preparations for the seventh Conference (1989).

b) Support, in conjunction with ECLAC, for the holding of meetings of planners of the Caribbean and the implementation of their recommendations.

c) Support, in conjunction with ECLAC, for the holding of meetings of Central American planners and co-operation in the implementation of their recommendations (1988-1989).

d) Support, in conjunction with ECLAC, for the holding of meetings of planners of the Andean Group and co-operation in the implementation of their recommendations (1988-1989).

e) Support for the formulation and performance of horizontal co-operation activities in the field of economic and social development planning.

f) Preparation for publication and distribution of the Revista de Planificación (in Spanish); the Planning review (in English); the Temas de Planificación series and the Cuadernos series.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities regarding co-operation among planning bodies and the issue of publications will be carried out in close contact with some of the ECLAC divisions and with CELADE. Strong links will also be maintained with UNDP and DTCB.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of these services will be the planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (Ministers and Heads of Planning and Directors and technical staff of planning bodies).

Programme 10

With respect to publications, the principal users will be national planning bodies; regional, state or local planning bodies; public sector bodies related to development planning; universities and academic centres and, in general, all those involved in the field of economic and social development planning.

The results of the conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning and of the meetings of Caribbean planners can be used to improve national planning systems.

The publications will be useful for the dissemination of information adapted to the needs of the region.

Contact will be made with users through conferences and ad hoc meetings, horizontal co-operation activities and publications.

PROGRAMME 11: ENERGY

Presentation

The formulation of rational energy-sector objectives and policy by countries in the region requires a flow of statistical data, market information and socioeconomic analyses that individual countries often do not generate owing to the severe resource constraints affecting them.

The resulting deficiencies are particularly important in the following areas: energy policy planning in general and energy demand management in particular, non-conventional fuels, patterns of inter-fuel substitution, and the provision of regionally-based energy statistics and energy-related information.

The strategy during the period will be built around the following activities: energy-related studies; meetings; provision of technical services; and the generation, dissemination and maintenance of energy-related statistics and other information. The studies will be concentrated around the subjects of: a) energy demand management, in keeping with relevant governing resolutions and the joint energy programme of ECLAC and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), and b) new and renewable energy sources, in accordance with the priorities for regional action contained in the Nairobi Programme of Action.

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

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
11.1 Energy assessment for Latin America	80	42	122	73.0	80	20	100	69.0
11.2 Integrated development of the electricity sector in Central America	16	28	44	27.0	16	28	44	31.0
Total programme 11, Energy	96	70	166	100.0	96	48	144	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

Support will be given to OLADE in the development of additional studies in areas other than energy demand management and research on non-conventional fuels will be conducted in support of other ECLAC studies.

SUBPROGRAMME 11.1: ENERGY ASSESSMENT FOR LATIN AMERICA

Programme element 11.1.1: Computer systematization of energy information

1. Output

Maintenance of a computerized statistical and bibliographic information system with recurrent distribution of updated print-outs to government consumers. Areas covered by the system include energy production, prices, consumption and trade, and reports on energy problems and trends.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element will be carried out with the participation of the United Nations Statistical Office and the OLADE Sistema de Información Energética Latinoamericano (SIELA) through direct exchange of information between programmes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated users

Government agencies or enterprises in Latin America engaged in energy planning, production, distribution or trade, and regional agencies engaged in research, horizontal co-operation and financing in the field of energy.

Background material for the formulation of plans in government energy planning and policy agencies and in State and private enterprises engaged in the production and distribution of energy.

Users will be reached through mailing lists.

Programme element 11.1.2: Problems in energy planning

1. Output

Two reports will be prepared: one on trends in efficiency in energy production in Latin America with particular emphasis on policies affecting efficiency; the other on trends in efficiency in energy consumption in the region with a similar emphasis on policy implications.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This activity is a direct outgrowth of work carried out within this programme element over the 1986-1987 biennium on energy pricing policy and energy investment policy. It will also draw heavily on the output of programme element 11.1.1 on energy information.

All work will be carried out in contact and consultation, as appropriate, with the United Nations Statistical Office and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be Latin American government agencies concerned with energy planning and policy, large energy-using enterprises and regional agencies such as OLADE, CIER, ARPEL, JUNAC and IDB.

Users, will be reached through mailing lists and meetings of experts.

The output will serve as background material for use in the formulation of national energy sector plans.

Programme element 11.1.3: Energy analysis and outlook in Central America

1. Output

a) A biennial report (scheduled for the second quarter of 1988) on the performance and future development of the energy system of the countries of the subregion as a whole. The report will include an analysis of the status of the system, estimates of energy demand, a discussion of other sources of supply, and an examination of energy-source substitution and of energy-use efficiency. General guidelines will also be prepared which can serve as a starting point for the formulation of the various countries' energy policy. The report will be reviewed at a technical seminar scheduled for the second half of 1988.

b) Annual bulletins on the energy situation (scheduled for the first quarters of 1988 and 1989) containing statistics on the energy sector in the countries of the subregion.

c) The provision of technical assistance to the countries, upon request, in the field of energy planning (1988-1989).

d) A biennial document (scheduled for the third quarter of 1989) containing an analysis and estimate of the demand for petroleum products and a discussion of national, subregional and extra-regional supply options which would be more in keeping with the structure of demand and which would ensure a ready and inexpensive supply of the various energy resources. The possibility of substituting local sources of energy such as geothermal power, hydroelectricity, firewood, etc., for petroleum products will also be considered. This document will be analysed at a technical seminar scheduled for the third quarter of 1988.

e) An annual statistical report (scheduled for the second quarters of 1988 and 1989) on the hydrocarbons subsector in the subregion.

f) The provision of technical assistance to the countries, at their request, in connection with hydrocarbons (1988-1989).

The execution of this programme element is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is linked to the following programmes: PRODECA (OLADE, IDB) and the Energy Assessment and Energy Management Programmes (World Bank, UNDP).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be the energy-sector agencies in the countries of the subregion.

Users will be reached through the distribution of the biennial report and the annual bulletins on the energy situation based on a pre-established mailing list, through technical seminars and technical assistance missions.

The output will provide support for the formulation of national energy plans and for national human resource training.

Programme element 11.1.4: New and renewable sources of energy in Central America

1. Output

a) A biennial report (scheduled for the fourth quarter of 1988) which will set forth the findings of research projects and studies on the past

development and the outlook as regards new and renewable sources of energy from the standpoint of final uses and useful power. Firewood will be singled out from among all the indigenous sources of energy for special attention in view of its long history as an energy source and the role it plays in the regional energy balance. The report will be analysed at a technical seminar scheduled for the fourth quarter of 1988.

b) The provision of technical assistance to the countries, upon request, in connection with general or specific aspects of new and renewable energy sources (1988-1989).

The execution of this programme element is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element ties in with the following programmes and bodies: Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Nairobi); Energy Assessment and Management Programmes (World Bank, UNDP); the EEC-financed Programme for the Rational Use of Firewood in Haiti; the Plurinational Project for Technical Co-operation in Energy and Food Production in Central America, which is financed by OAS and the Government of France; OLADE and FAO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the energy-sector agencies of the countries of the subregion.

The biennial report will be distributed to users on the basis of a pre-established mailing list. Users will also be reached through technical seminars and technical assistance missions.

The output will provide support for co-ordination and planning of the development of new and renewable energy sources in the countries of the subregion and for the incorporation of these elements into national energy plans.

SUBPROGRAMME 11.2: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Programme element 11.2.1: The electricity sector in Central America

1. Output

a) A biennial report (scheduled for the second quarter of 1989) containing an analysis and projections concerning the electricity sector as viewed from the standpoint of the region's energy problems. In addition to the technical aspects of supply and demand, economic and financial as well as institutional and legal issues will be examined. The real possibilities of generating a greater amount of electricity based on indigenous energy sources will also be taken into account. The report will be reviewed at a technical seminar scheduled for the second half of 1989.

b) An annual statistical document (scheduled for the first quarters of 1988 and 1989) on the electricity sector of the subregion.

c) At the countries' request, technical assistance will be provided to national electrification enterprises (1988-1989). Such assistance will be reoriented towards improving the existing systems' operating safety, operational planning and the development of generation and transmission systems.

d) Programme of Regional Activities in the Electricity Subsector of Central America (PARSEICA). This programme, which is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources (IDB), would be begun in January 1987; the length of the programme would be 18 months, and it would therefore be completed in mid-1988. The main tasks to be carried out under this programme would be:

i) Operating safety and operational planning, flows of electrical power at the subregional level;

ii) An analysis of normal electricity markets, alternative programmes for adding to the generation and transmission of electricity at the national and subregional levels, and of the economic and financial issues involved; and

iii) Human resource training in the above subject areas.

Quarterly and biannual follow-up meetings on PARSEICA are also planned.

The execution of a portion of this programme element is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

e) Participation, as appropriate, in analyses and in the preparation of documents setting forth proposals made by the electricity companies of the subregion concerning the possible electrical interconnection of Colombia, Central America and Mexico.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element will be carried out in co-operation with IBEC, the World Bank and OLADE.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the national energy/electrification bodies of the countries of the region.

The various documents will be distributed on the basis of a pre-established list of users. Users will also be reached through technical seminars and technical assistance missions.

The output will help to improve the operation and development of the electricity systems of the countries in the subregion based on national approaches aimed at augmenting the autonomy of the electricity companies of the subregion as regards operational studies and planning.

PROGRAMME 12: THE ENVIRONMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Presentation

The programme proposed for the 1988-1989 biennium follows up the tasks undertaken in the period 1986-1987 and seeks to formulate possible contributions to be made by the environmental dimension in relation to the challenges now confronting the region. In the first programme element the environment is viewed as a social asset whose future must be dealt with on the basis of intergenerational considerations. The purpose of the study suggested is to analyse practical ways and means of considering the ecological heritage of society and the currents of change whereby this heritage is transformed quantitatively and qualitatively. An understanding of the way in which these two elements interact is of great value for bringing short-term decisions into harmony with medium- and long-term objectives and ultimately for designing action in line with the social aims of the individual countries.

The studies carried out will provide concrete support for offsetting the current pre-eminence in Latin America and the Caribbean of short-term approaches, since the real surmounting of the present crisis calls for vigorous efforts articulated in the international context. The research conducted for the programme will therefore focus on development prospects and strategies for the next decade.

Within this framework, work will continue on the design of strategies which give consideration to the diversity and specificity of the countries' ecosystems, with particular attention to the opportunities provided by this diversity and the most appropriate ways and means of benefiting by it.

The first programme element also provides for research of a sectoral nature which is focused on the relationship between industry and environment. Although ECLAC has not developed systematic activities in this field, there is a great need to assess the situation existing in the region in this respect and outline approaches for future studies. Provision has also been made for moving ahead in the formulation of methodologies which make possible the effective incorporation of the environmental dimension in development plans, programmes and projects.

The second programme element describes the support activities in connection with horizontal co-operation schemes relating to specific ecosystems. These activities are regarded as a practical contribution which enhances the possibilities for real integration within Latin America.

Thought has also been given to training activities. Such activities have been advancing very successfully and have created a growing demand on the part of the countries. They provide a valuable channel for disseminating the conceptual and methodological progress made in the region and within ECLAC itself.

Finally, it should be noted that the activities envisaged depend largely on the existence of financed projects which allow for the hiring of experts, the assignment of specialized studies, the holding of seminars, the provision of technical assistance and support for horizontal co-operation. In the absence of resources other than those of the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit, the capacity for work in the areas envisaged in this programme would be very limited.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
12.1 Environment and development	72	24	96	100.0	72	24	96	100.0
Total programme 12, The environment in Latin America and the Caribbean	72	24	96	100.0	72	24	96	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 12.1: ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 12.1.1: The environment as a factor of development

1. Output

a) Technical publications on research conducted in the field of strategies and options for sustainable development. The research would be conducted in the perspective of the next decade and would strive to increase the operationality of the conceptual and methodological proposals formulated by the Unit with regard to the linkages between the development process and certain long-term variables, including population, science and technology, international relations and, in particular, natural resources (1988-1989).

b) Technical publication containing the findings of studies concerning the differentiation of development strategies, on the basis of the consideration given to specific ecosystems in the region. The studies leading up to the publication will be carried out during the 1986-1987 biennium, and their main input will consist in the technical co-operation activities performed under programme element 12.1.2 with regard to the various ecosystems (arid zones, highland systems, wet tropics, cold areas, metropolises and the Caribbean region (1989)).

c) Technical publication covering research relating to the preparation of inventories and accounts of natural and cultural resources. The objective of the study will be to design methodologies appropriate to the real situation in Latin American countries (1988). The first version will be of an exploratory nature and will be improved upon by means of technical assistance projects which may be implemented in countries of the region desirous of putting the systems proposed into practice (1989).

d) Technical publication on the prospects for the process of expansion of the agricultural frontier, on the basis of studies conducted in the period 1986-1987 as part of the project on environmental systems and strategies for expanding the agricultural frontier in Latin America (1988).

e) Technical publication based on research into the role of the industrial sector in the management of resources and the environment in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The empirical studies will include a diagnosis of the situation in a number of countries with reference to industrial branches which are important from the environmental point of view; rationality and concrete action of the various production agents (State enterprises, large private corporations, transnational corporations and small- and medium-scale enterprises); leading examples of the environmental impact of industry; national systems of environmental policy for industry; development, application and efficiency of methodologies for evaluating environmental impact, and cost-benefit analyses for the environmental management of industry (1988-1989).

f) The output will also include articles for information purposes and material for general dissemination, which will be sent to various bulletins, reviews and other organs of national and international bodies, environmental agencies and non-governmental organizations (1988-1989). Another output of the activities performed under this programme element will consist in co-operation with various ECLAC divisions in promoting appropriate consideration of the environmental dimension in their respective fields of work (participation in round tables, seminars, courses, discussion of documents, etc.) (ongoing activity).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element will be implemented in conjunction with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); ILPES will also participate in it, as will the ECLAC offices in other countries of the region.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users of the output of this programme element will primarily be governmental experts working on various aspects of environmental management in their own countries and other public sector officials, including planners, municipal personnel and staff from various ministries and regional and sectoral bodies. The published material will be useful for university centres in and outside the region, for scholars working in this field and for the various international bodies.

The output will serve as background information for the formulation of policies on environmental issues and the design of practical measures. The formulation of methodologies is designed to add to the working tools available to government experts at the operational level, especially in connection with the incorporation of development projects.

Use will be made of every available means for ensuring that the publications are widely disseminated (conferences, exchange of documents and the like).

Programme element 12.1.2: The environment as a factor of development

1. Output

a) Technical assistance projects in support of horizontal co-operation arrangements relating to given ecosystems in the region, which are shared by a number of countries or transcend national borders. The studies under way and those envisaged for the 1986-1987 biennium promote and support the formation of networks relating to the following ecosystems: arid zones, highland ecosystems, wet tropics, cold areas, metropolises and the Caribbean region.

The institutional and substantive support provided by the Unit will depend on the degree of consolidation of the different co-operation arrangements and their individual needs (1988-1989).

b) Technical publications required in connection with support to horizontal co-operation arrangements or studies emerging from the experience acquired. These documents would deal with social, economic, cultural, technological, ecological, infrastructural and other aspects pertinent to the management of specific ecosystems in the light of national development objectives (1988-1989).

c) Technical assistance projects in the field of training. It is planned to continue with the courses organized by the Unit on various aspects of the links between development and the environment. These courses are designed for professionals and government officials of countries of the region and have been made possible thanks to the financial and logistic support provided by national and international bodies (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Output c) will be implemented in conjunction with intergovernmental bodies of the region, such as the Andean Development Corporation, the Action Plan of the Caribbean Environment Programme and the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, and with governmental bodies and university centres in the countries sponsoring the courses.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The direct users of outputs a) and b) will be the horizontal co-operation networks and experts and researchers working in the areas covered.

The users of output c) will be professionals and government officials whose work is directly related to the environmental field and to development planning.

These activities are expected to result in stronger horizontal co-operation among the countries of the region; in support for integration efforts from the environmental standpoint, and in ways of ensuring that the resources associated with ecosystems are more effectively utilized for the achievement of development objectives.

The output will be channelled through horizontal co-operation arrangements, with assistance from experts and the dissemination of publications.

PROGRAMME 13: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Presentation

This programme, which is supported by FAO since its execution is the responsibility of the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, is designed for the accomplishment of two types of tasks: 1) to study issues of regional scope and importance related to the economic and social aspects of food, agriculture and rural development; and 2) to co-operate with the countries of the region in the analytical, methodological and operational efforts they are making in connection with food, agricultural and rural development and matters relating to co-operation and integration in the areas of food and agriculture.

In practice, it is difficult to draw a clear line between the components of the programme proposed, which intersect, are interwoven and complement one another, operating in close interdependence in that they all aim at three major objectives --the eradication of rural poverty, food security in the broadest meaning of that term and the reduction of external vulnerability in matters relating to food and production.

The programme of work for the 1988-1989 biennium gives top priority to the analysis of the practical contributions which agriculture can and must make to the procurement and saving of the foreign currency needed to cope with the external crisis experienced by the national economies, while ensuring that those contributions are compatible with the enhancement and stability of food supplies to the domestic market and with the achievement of food security. As regards the latter, an effort has been made to appraise the impact had by the food policies adopted by the countries of the region since the beginning of this decade on the degree of autonomy, self-sufficiency, stability and sustainability of the respective food systems. In view of the severe restrictions which will be characteristic of the development of the national economies throughout the remainder of the decade, special attention will be

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
13.1 Agricultural development policies, plans and programmes, and long-term prospects	144	144	288	100.0	144	144	288	100.0
Total programme 13, Food and agriculture	144	144	288	100.0	144	144	288	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

paid in this analysis to the difficulties which population groups with scant resources will experience in their access to food and to the design of policies specifically aimed at overcoming those difficulties.

Since the agricultural and rural situation in the region has been experiencing profound changes in recent decades and those changes will undoubtedly continue and may be even more far-reaching, it is vital to have a clear idea of the impact which these changes have had on the role played by the various social and economic agents involved in them. Special attention will be given to the study of the new entrepreneurial strata which have arisen in conjunction with these changes and to the emergence of landless farm workers, both these developments coinciding with the declining role played by traditional farmers and peasant workers.

This analysis will be capped with an examination of the ties existing between agriculture and industry, first of all as regards the production of the technical inputs needed by farmers and the processing of farm commodities as performed by industry, and secondly as regards the creation and diffusion in rural areas of industrial activity, whose productive and social enhancement is indispensable if agricultural and agroindustrial employment and income are to increase and rural poverty is to be relieved or reduced.

The objectives proposed for agriculture and rural development are only specific sectoral expressions of the basic national objectives of eradicating poverty in its various manifestations and significantly reducing external vulnerability in terms both of the satisfaction of basic needs and of the development of productive processes crucial for development.

The steady integration of agriculture and rural areas into overall development and the greater sectoral interdependence, which have profoundly changed urban-rural relations, mean that there must be certain links and complementarities between the programme proposed for the field of food and agriculture and other activities provided for in the ECLAC programme, and this makes it necessary to strengthen inter-divisional efforts and establish concerted approaches depending on the degree to which the various divisions share an interest in the different topics covered.

SUBPROGRAMME 13.1: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, AND LONG-TERM PROSPECTS

Programme element 13.1.1: Agriculture and external sector restrictions

1. Output

a) A report on the countries of the region will be prepared for government general planning offices and/or agricultural and rural programming offices. This report will contain an analysis of the practical productive contributions which agriculture can and must make to the procurement and availability of foreign exchange and to the enhancement and stability of domestic food supplies. The study will be outlined during the first four months of 1988, and quantitative information will be gathered for it; in the next four months of 1988, the preliminary analyses will be carried out and a rough draft of the report will be prepared; and in the final four-month period of 1988, comments and suggestions from other ECLAC divisions and units will be incorporated into the report, and it will be completed.

b) With regard to Central America, four studies will be prepared (two a year, envisaged for the second quarter of each year) on the promotion of the production and marketing of non-traditional export commodities. It is not as

yet possible to identify those commodities which will be promoted during the biennium (possibilities include citrus fruit concentrates, kenaf-cellulose pulp and African palm oil). The studies referred to will cover aspects such as market identification, marketing mechanisms and production technology.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This analysis will supplement the results obtained from programme element 13.1.1 in the programme of work for 1986-1987 ("The present situation, changes and challenges in regional agriculture"), the output of which will consist in a report on the magnitude and direction of the rural social changes and changes in the structure of production experienced by the countries of the region in recent years.

The analysis will be carried out in conjunction with FAO, through the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and in consultation with other ECLAC divisions and with the various divisions of the FAO Economic and Social Department in Rome.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be government officials responsible for their country's macroeconomic management and for global and sectoral planning and programming, who can use the information and analysis resulting from this programme element in the taking of policy decisions and the formulation of short- and medium-term agricultural development plans. The report on the countries of the region will be submitted for discussion at technical meetings and will serve as teaching material in training courses. The studies to be prepared for Central America will provide background and reference material for taking short-term policy decisions and adapting them to guidelines for medium-term plans relating to production, food exports and imports and technical inputs for agriculture. The users will be reached through the usual system whereby reports are mailed to governments and government departments.

Programme element 13.1.2: Agrarian change and participation

1. Output

A technical publication will be prepared, for completion in the third quarter of 1989, on the determinants and consequences of recent cases of agrarian change and the degree of participation in them of social and economic agents, in particular the new entrepreneurial class which is taking shape and the wage-earning farm workers whose number is expanding as that of traditional farmers and farm workers declines. Work on the design of the study will begin in mid-1988 as cases most representative of the situation in the countries of the region are selected and the necessary practical examples are assembled; background information on the countries will be collected up to the end of 1988, and a preliminary draft will be prepared for internal discussion in the second quarter of 1989. Finally, in the third quarter of 1989, comments and suggestions will be incorporated in the technical publication, its preparation will be completed and it will be placed on sale before the end of that year.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Programme element 13.1.1 of the programme of work for 1986-1987 ("The present situation, changes and challenges in regional agriculture") will furnish background information concerning the changes experienced by the

economic factors and policy instruments used to guide and regulate the performance of agricultural production in the region. The proposed technical publication will examine the economic and social demands of each stratum of productive agents and the various policy options which can contribute to rural development and help to ensure the participation of the social and economic agents involved. The publication will be prepared jointly with FAO through the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, in consultation with other ECLAC divisions and with the various divisions in the FAO Economic and Social Department in Rome.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be government officials responsible for agricultural and rural development, who will be able to use the background information, working methodology and concluding analysis found in the technical publication as reference material for taking decisions and formulating and implementing rural development projects and programmes for changing the structure of agricultural production in their countries. In addition to being placed on sale, the technical publication will be sent selectively to government officials involved in the formulation of rural development programmes and projects. It will also be submitted to technical meetings for discussion and will serve as teaching material. The publication is expected to provide analytical background information and methodologies which may be referred to in connection with decisions relating to the strengthening or redirection of national or local rural development programmes and the strengthening of mass participation in the design, execution and evaluation of such programmes.

Programme element 13.1.3: Articulation of agriculture and industry and upgrading of rural areas

1. Output

A technical publication will be prepared, for completion in mid-1989, on the need to intensify and reorient the various links between agriculture and industry, in respect both of production processes and of the creation or diffusion of industry in rural areas, the productive and social upgrading of which will help to increase employment and income in agriculture and agroindustry and to relieve rural poverty. The research to be undertaken will enter the design phase in the first quarter of 1988, when the cases most representative of the countries of the region are selected and available statistical and qualitative material is collected; in the second and third quarters of 1988 a preliminary draft will be prepared, for submission for internal discussion in the fourth quarter of 1988; and the publication will be completed during the first four months in 1989, by incorporating into it the comments and suggestions received, so that it can be ready for sale and distribution in mid-1989.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The publication will be prepared in conjunction with FAO, through the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and in consultation with the ECLAC/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division and with the FAO Economic and Social Department in Rome. The programme element will, however, be based on the analytical and interpretative progress made during the 1986-1987 biennium.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be government officials responsible for global, regional

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and sectoral planning and for the formulation of agroindustrial development programmes and food supply programmes, who can use the background material, methodology and proposals contained in the technical publication as elements of reference for State or private agroindustrial development action and rural development programmes closely linked with the urban industrial complex. Users will be reached through the sale of the publication by way of the appropriate channels and its selective distribution to certain government officials responsible for the rural and agroindustrial development of their countries and to non-governmental bodies connected with national agroindustry. It is expected that the document will serve as analytical, methodological and reference material for the taking of decisions regarding the upgrading of rural areas, in close connection with agroindustrial development, and for the formulation of regional and rural development and agroindustrial development programmes. It will also be considered at technical meetings and will serve as teaching material.

Programme element 13.1.4: Food security

1. Output

A report will be prepared, for completion at the end of 1989, in which consideration will be given to the scope and limitations of the various food policies adopted by the countries of the region since the beginning of this decade. In this report an appraisal will be made of the impact of such policies on the degrees of autonomy, sufficiency, stability, sustainability and, in particular, equity of the countries' food systems. Since in the foreseeable future the countries' economies will have to face severe restrictions, the study will stress problems which poor urban and rural families may encounter in obtaining access to food and specific policies which may be designed to overcome those problems. The study would be initiated in the third quarter of 1988, when the research involved in it would be designed and a selection made of country case studies running the gamut of situations existing in the region as regards public intervention in food systems. In the first quarter of 1989, the job of collecting background information and empirical evidence will be completed, and a first draft will be prepared for internal discussion during the third quarter of 1989. After the publication has been reviewed and the comments and suggestions made have been incorporated in it, it will be completed and widely disseminated at the end of 1989.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Programme element 13.1.2 ("Food security") of the Programme of Work for 1986-1987 will provide background information and an analysis of the structure and operation of the food systems of a significant number of countries of the region, which will constitute a frame of reference for assessing both the impact of public action and the degree of freedom to increase the access of the urban and rural poor to food supplies. It will be prepared jointly with FAO, through the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, in consultation with other ECLAC divisions and FAO Economic and Social Department in Rome.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be government officials responsible for global and sectoral planning, food supplies and food security, in the broadest meaning of that term, and they will be able to use the report as background material, as a methodology and as a guide for the design and application of their

countries' food policies. While the technical report is in preparation, as well as after its publication and distribution, technical meetings will be held with public officials responsible for the design and application of this kind of policy; these meetings will be attended by representatives of academic circles in which research is conducted and training given concerning matters relating to food security. The publication is expected to provide background information for the selection of policy options aimed at the achievement of food security, in the broadest meaning of that term, since it will provide information for assessing the scope and limitations of specific policy options for increasing the access of the poor to food.

Programme element 13.1.5: Technical assistance to Central American countries in agricultural development

1. Output

At the request of the countries of the subregion, technical assistance will be provided in connection with agricultural development plans, programmes and policies, especially in such areas as legislation governing the use of water, land use and financing of works and irrigation planning and policies in general (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element will be carried out in co-operation with FAO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the Ministries of Agriculture and Planning of Central America, who are expected to be reached through technical assistance missions. In this way it is planned to co-operate in the promotion of the most efficient use of agricultural resources in general and water resources in particular and to raise the income of small- and medium-scale peasant producers and the like.

PROGRAMME 14: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Presentation

The proposed work programme for 1988-1989 includes training, information activities, technical co-operation and research in the following areas: metropolitan planning and management, urban and rural precarious settlements, local government and community participation and technologies for habitat building and for providing services.

The work programme comprises four subprogrammes:

The first subprogramme, dealing with human settlements planning and development planning and with appropriate technologies for habitat building and for the provision of services, is subdivided into three programme elements: i) interrelationships between varying styles of economic and social development and the process of metropolitanization; planning and management of metropolitan areas; ii) local planning methodologies and community participation; design, implementation and evaluation of economic and social programmes and projects at the municipal level: local and central government interrelationships; iii) promotion of research and horizontal co-operation in the field of appropriate technology for habitat building and for the provision of services; organization of seminars and workshops on specific subjects related to appropriate technology research and implementation.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa	XBb	Total	%	RBa	XBb	Total	%
14.1 Research on planning methodology and appropriate building technologies	23	23	46	48.0	23	23	46	48.0
14.2 Training	10	8	18	19.0	10	8	18	19.0
14.3 Urban and rural precarious settlements	12	10	22	23.0	12	10	22	23.0
14.4 Dissemination of information and participation	3	7	10	10.0	3	7	10	10.0
Total programme 14, Human Settlements	48	48	96	100.0	48	48	96	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

Three interrelated groups of activities constitute the second subprogramme (training): i) training of middle-level cadres; ii) training of trainers; iii) advisory assistance to professional educational programmes. The objective is to contribute to the education, training and updating of

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knowledge of professionals and technical personnel who serve in national or local governments agencies, work as university professors or are pursuing studies in disciplines related to human settlements.

The third subprogramme is focused on analysis of the social, economic and cultural determinants and consequences of urban precarious settlements in the region, and on study of the organizational and technical ways in which their inhabitants tackle the problem of satisfying their housing and related service needs and develop subsistence strategies. Emphasis will be placed on the search for alternative forms of policy formulation and action in this field.

The objective of the last subprogramme is to provide, within the framework of available data, periodic information on the changes occurring in the structure of the system of human settlements in the countries of the region and on some indicators of the quality of life and of the environment in these settlements.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.1: Research on planning methodology and appropriate building techniques

Programme element 14.1.1: Metropolitan planning and management

1. Output

Two research reports, one seminar and four technical missions (1988-1989) to: a) analyse the interrelationships between socioeconomic development and the process of metropolitanization; b) study and promote alternative models of metropolitan socio-spatial organization, and policies and strategies for metropolitan planning integrated in national development plans; c) analyse and promote the application of alternative technologies and methodologies for the formulation of plans in such fields as transport, energy, housing and social and infrastructural services.

The implementation of the programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The programme element is to be implemented with the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) and in collaboration with the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), UNICEF, ILO and UNU.

3. Users how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be national, metropolitan and local planning bodies responsible for the formulation of strategies and policies and the management of metropolitan cities and regions.

Uses will include background material for intergovernmental deliberations; inputs for the formulation of national development plans, metropolitan development strategies and specific policies.

Users will be reached through technical co-operation missions, through seminars for disseminating knowledge, through recycling of professionals and technical personnel and through intergovernmental meetings.

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Programme element 14.1.2: Formulation and management of plans and projects at the local level; municipal planning and community participation

1. Output

Two seminars, two workshops, two reports on case studies and four technical co-operation missions (1988-1989) designed to review concepts and methodology for planning at the local level, especially in relation to municipal planning, to local project design, execution, management and evaluation studies, and to promotion of the application of alternative schemes and forms of conceptualization as they relate to the role of municipal governments, community participation in the decision-making process, and the provision of social and infrastructural services.

The implementation of the programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The programme element is to be implemented with the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) and the collaboration of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be national and local planning authorities and offices and community organization bodies which are responsible for or participate in decision-making related to local development.

Uses will include inputs for policy and plan formulation processes related to local development; background material for intergovernmental meetings, technical co-operation missions and training activities.

Users will be reached through technical co-operation missions, seminars, intergovernmental meetings and training activities.

Programme element 14.1.3: Technologies for habitat building and for the provision of social and infrastructural services

1. Output

Two studies (one per year) and four technical co-operation missions aimed at reviewing the technology used for building habitat and for providing services, with a view to proposing alternatives which are more appropriate to the economic, social, geographical and environmental conditions of the countries of the region. It is expected that these studies will serve as a basis for technical co-operation activities aimed at collaborating with relevant public agencies in the planning and definition of policies which affect the factors determining the supply of and demand for services and access to these.

The implementation of the programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The programme element is to be implemented with the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be public agencies involved in national and local planning and project formulation and execution, as well as private community institutions.

Uses will include inputs for local investment project formulation and evaluation, for definition of technical standards, for training activities and for the preparation of guides and manuals.

Users will be reached through technical co-operation missions, seminars, workshops, manuals and training activities.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.2: TRAINING

Programme elements 14.2.1: Training

1. Output

a) Training of middle-level technical personnel from central government agencies and from local governments. Training will be provided in order to prepare middle-level technical personnel and also offer assistance to local governments and community organizations (one course per year).

b) Training of trainers. Advisory assistance to professional educational programmes. One course (1989) for university professors designed to broaden their teaching field and guide them in a context of multidisciplinary perspective which will bring out the economic, social and environmental repercussions of human settlement processes, so that these considerations may be incorporated into the training programmes of the university centres of the region.

c) Assistance to university and technical training centres interested in improving their training programmes in view of national development needs in the sphere of human settlements. Assistance missions for the reorganization of existing programmes and the establishment of new training centres.

The implementation of the programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The programme element is a follow-up of programme element 14.2.1 (Training) of the current biennium (1986-1987).

The programme element is to be implemented with the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), and with the collaboration of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and the Organization of American States (OAS).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be public agencies in the field of human settlements at national, regional and local levels; community organizations; universities and training centres and local governments.

Uses will include inputs and background material for the organization of courses, seminars and workshops and for the preparation of training and dissemination material.

Users will be reached through courses, seminars, workshops and intergovernmental meetings.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.3: URBAN AND RURAL PRECARIOUS SETTLEMENTS

Programme element 14.3.1: Determinants and consequences of precarious settlements; search for alternative options

1. Output

One seminar, two workshops and three technical assistance missions (1988-1989), aimed at: a) defining the most relevant economic, social, political and cultural determinants of precarious settlements so as to detect intervening variables which should be the subject of policies and planning action; b) analysing the socioeconomic consequences of precarious settlements and seeking and promoting the application of alternative ways and means of tackling problems originating from those consequences; c) developing and promoting the application of new approaches and methods to directly assist and optimize the efforts of the urban poor to satisfy their habitat needs; d) providing a basis for the design of alternative governmental and private policies and strategies in this field; and e) studying and promoting alternative ways of organizing and supporting community participation and applying appropriate technologies.

The implementation of the programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is to be implemented with the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be national governmental agencies in charge of housing and urban services policy formation; local governments; non-governmental organizations and community organizations.

Uses will include inputs and background material for the formulation of plans and projects at national and especially at local levels; for the preparation of guides and manuals; and for actions intended to support self-help programmes at community level.

Users will be reached through technical co-operation missions, seminars, courses, distribution of guides and manuals and intergovernmental meetings.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.4: DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

Programme element 14.4.1: Periodic report on human settlements in the region

1. Output

A periodic (six-yearly) report is scheduled to appear in 1993 on human settlements in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The general aim of this report is to provide information on the structural changes which have occurred in settlement systems, the dynamics of the spatial redistribution of the population, relevant policies, plans and programmes, and the state of settlements as shown by indicators of the quality of life and provision of services.

The implementation of the programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This element will be implemented with the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Users will include planning agencies and universities in countries of the region, local governments and community organizations and international co-operation agencies.

Uses will include basic information for planning, for policy and project formulation at national, local and community levels, and for research and training activities.

Users will be reached through distribution of the report to public agencies at national and local level, to universities and non-governmental community organizations, as well as to international agencies.

PROGRAMME 15: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Presentation

The activities of the programme on industrial development during the 1988-1989 biennium will be directed towards the study of those aspects of Latin American industrialization which: a) are most affected by international restructuring trends, b) are crucial for attaining adequate levels of international competitiveness, and c) are essential for self-sustaining economic growth oriented towards the objectives of equity, autonomy and social participation. Thus, measures aimed at reactivating the manufacturing sector and reappraising industrial strategies and policies in response to the new conditions prevailing in the international economic system occupy an important place within the group of tasks to be undertaken. Assistance and support will continue to be provided to countries and to regional and subregional bodies in their search for new areas and mechanisms of co-operation at both the intra-regional and international levels.

The programme elements are grouped into two subprogrammes. The first, "Industrial development strategies and policies", covers a series of activities relating to the industrialization process, its contribution to the achievement of the goals and objectives of economic and social development, and the prospects for self-sustained, internally-articulated and competitive growth. The aspirations expressed by the countries and by the region as a whole with respect to development place a number of responsibilities and demands on the manufacturing sector as regards both its rate of growth and its achievement of more consolidated, interrelated and technologically advanced production patterns which will enable the sector to enhance its contribution to economic and social development and to play a more dynamic role in this process. During the preceding three decades industrial activities in the countries of the region made notable progress in such respects as the diversification of production, the satisfaction of domestic demand, the export of manufactures, etc. At the same time they enhanced the importance of their role in the economy by attaining rates of industrial expansion which were more rapid than the pace of overall growth. This pattern of development began to change substantially in the mid-1970s, however, when industrial growth slowed down; the situation became particularly critical in the early 1980s with a general regression in the degree of industrialization. Both internal and international factors played a part in creating this situation, as well as structural elements inherent in the industrialization process itself connected with a major weakness of this process in Latin America, i.e., the absence of production linkages both within the industrial sector and between it and the other economic activities. By the end of the decade, concern will be focused on emerging from the crisis while reorienting growth and devising new patterns of industrialization. It is therefore especially necessary to reexamine and reappraise some basic features of Latin America's industrial development and to identify the actions and adjustments which should be introduced in order to enable the manufacturing sector to adapt and respond to the needs which will arise once the crisis affecting Latin American economies has been overcome. This process, which was begun in previous periods and which had resulted in a number of evaluatory documents and a series of meetings, should be continued in the 1988-1989 biennium.

The activities proposed under the first subprogramme therefore take on special importance. The case studies on industrialization policies and the performance of industrial sectors to be conducted under the first programme element will serve as a basis for the study and appraisal of the industrial development process, which is the main thrust of the second programme element, and both will be interrelated with the methodological work to be carried out

under the third programme element.

The second subprogramme, "Regional, global and sectoral co-operation", stresses activities whose development and consolidation in the region depend largely on the adoption of joint, concerted action. The first programme element will focus on the capital goods industry and will continue activities begun in previous periods; efforts will be aimed at designing and implementing co-operation programmes in areas which are considered to be fundamental to regional development.

The second programme element will be devoted to assisting the countries of the region in analysing the characteristics of industrial restructuring processes which are now under way, both globally and regionally, in assessing their impact on national industrialization processes, in establishing appropriate industrialization strategies and in redesigning their industrial policies accordingly.

The third programme element will focus on identifying opportunities for technical and economic co-operation among countries of the region in specific industrial activities. Finally, the proposed programme also provides for activities relating to advisory assistance, as well as support for and participation in training courses as a way of disseminating the experience gained from research and from the main co-operation activities.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
15.1 Industrial development strategies and policies	82	42	124	49.0	82	42	124	41.0
15.2 Regional, global and sectoral co-operation	86	42	128	51.0	62	90	152	59.0
Total programme 15, Industrial Development	168	84	252	100.0	168	132	300	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 15.1: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

Programme element 15.1.1: Industrialization policies and the performance of industrial sectors

1. Output

a) At least three case studies aimed at assessing the effects of different industrial policies and incentives on the performance of selected industrial sectors (1988-1989).

b) The conclusions reached in the studies will be analysed at two meetings of experts (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is linked to ECLAC activities in connection with the Regional Programme of Action for the Third United Nations Development Decade as well as to UNIDO research work and the regional preparatory activities for its sessions.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be governments, regional bodies and intergovernmental organizations.

The output will be used to improve industrial policy formulation and especially sectoral planning.

Users will be reached through mailing lists and through their participation in meetings.

Programme element 15.1.2: Study and appraisal of the industrial development process

1. Output

A biennial report on the course of industrialization in Latin America and an appraisal of achievements and problems regarding the objectives and goals laid down in the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is linked to the ECLAC activities concerning the appraisal and follow up of the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America and the regional preparatory activities for the UNIDO conferences.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be governments, regional bodies and intergovernmental organizations.

The output will be used to improve industrial planning. The appraisal reports will be used in the regional preparatory activities for the UNIDO conferences.

Documents will be sent to users through mailing lists.

Programme element 15.1.3: Methods of industrial analysis and policy design

1. Output

a) Documents on methods of industrial analysis, the assessment of trends, project evaluation, the incorporation of technological development

into the analysis and consistent policy design (1988-1989).

b) Training courses on industrial analysis, technological development and policy design (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is related to the activities of the ECLAC system in these fields and to UNIDO activities.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be the participants in the training courses and the governments of the region (especially the bodies responsible for formulating the countries' industrial policies).

The output will be used to improve industrial policy design and planning. The training courses will help upgrade policy formulation.

Users will be reached through mailing lists and lectures.

Programme element 15.1.4: Industrialization and technological development of the Central American food industry

1. Output

A report to the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE) containing information on the present status and outlook of the Central American food industry from a technological standpoint and the identification of co-operative efforts among countries to strengthen and, when appropriate, expand the technological support infrastructure for this branch of industry (third quarter of 1989). Prior to its submission, the report may be presented to the Ministries of Industry, Agriculture and Planning (primarily those of the countries in the area) for their review of the findings at the technical level.

The activities designed to produce the above-mentioned output will involve field work in the countries during the first year of the biennium as well as a number of missions whose purpose will be to elicit the necessary collaboration from the governments and relevant technological organizations (including ICAITI) and to permit the incorporation of their opinions and comments as the research work proceeds. The services of consultants specializing in industrial technology will be used in order to permit a more exhaustive analysis of specific food industries which merit a more detailed examination. These industries will be selected on the basis of the preliminary analyses to be conducted during the first half of 1988 or earlier, if possible.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

ECLAC will hold consultations with the corresponding section of FAO (agroindustry) and will request FAO to provide input for the research effort. ECLAC will also hold consultations with the corresponding section of UNIDO (industrial technology and research). It is hoped that UNIDO will contribute to this effort by providing consultants to participate in the work.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE) as well as the Ministries of Industry, Agriculture and Planning of the governments of the region will use the output of this programme element primarily as a source of information and background material for the formulation of plans, policies and

recommendations concerning joint action in connection with the industrialization and technological development of the food sector.

The report will serve as a support document for the work of CCE and, through direct advisory assistance to requesting governments, for the incorporation into industrial policy of tools for enhancing the countries' own research and technological capabilities.

SUBPROGRAMME 15.2: REGIONAL, GLOBAL AND SECTORAL CO-OPERATION

Programme element 15.2.1: The capital goods industry in Latin America

1. Output

a) The design and implementation of previously-identified co-operation programmes which are regarded as playing an important role in increasing the supply of capital goods and substantially improving the satisfaction of regional needs as well as in exporting such goods to other areas. To this end, the activities will be carried out in conjunction with regional and subregional bodies as well as specialized groups made up of countries which are interested in establishing specific lines of production with a view to accelerating and consolidating regional trade schemes. Attention will also be devoted to studying the experience which has been gained with respect to the most appropriate ways and means of achieving these ends. In addition, efforts will be made to develop and strengthen the technological and engineering centres and services in the region, whose participation is seen as essential in order to penetrate the market and improve regional supply. Various studies on the above topics will be prepared (1988-1989).

b) The conclusions reached in these studies will be analysed at two meetings of experts (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is related to the ECLAC programmes on regional economic co-operation and to the activities of UNIDO and UNCTAD concerning capital goods. It also ties in with the work of regional and subregional bodies, and its activities will be co-ordinated with them.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the governments of the region (especially the bodies responsible for formulating the countries' industrial policies), the entrepreneurial sector, regional and subregional bodies, and non-governmental organizations connected with the capital goods sector.

Users will be reached through mailing lists, advisory missions and through their participation in meetings.

The output will be used to strengthen the capital goods sector and thus contribute to the countries' economic development.

Programme element 15.2.2: Industrial restructuring in Latin America

1. Output

a) Collection and analysis of information on industrial restructuring trends and policies. Publication of the information collected and its analysis in a twice-yearly report (1988-1989).

b) Meetings of working groups of national policy-makers to discuss and assess industrial trends and restructuring schemes (1988-1989).

c) Advisory missions to government bodies responsible for industrial policy in order to assess the impact of international trends, to devise restructuring programmes and to design industrial policies (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is related to the activities of the ECLAC system in these fields and to UNIDO activities.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be governments of member countries, regional and subregional organizations, and policy-making institutions which request advisory assistance.

Users will be reached through mailing lists and advisory missions.

The output will be used to devise restructuring programmes and to design industrial policies.

Programme element 15.2.3: Co-operation among countries of the region for industrialization

1. Output

a) Comprehensive research and fact-finding missions in order to identify opportunities for technical and economic co-operation among countries of the region at the level of industrial activities or subsectors (1988-1989).

b) Meetings of national policy-makers and entrepreneurs to assess opportunities for technical and economic co-operation and to consider proposals for such co-operation (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is related to the ECLAC programmes on regional economic co-operation and to the activities of UNIDO in this area. It also ties in with the work of regional and subregional bodies, and its activities will be co-ordinated with them.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the governments of the region (especially the bodies responsible for formulating the countries' industrial policies), the entrepreneurial sector, regional and subregional bodies, and non-governmental organizations connected with technological and industrial development.

Output will be used to improve technological and industrial policies.

Programme element 15.2.4: Collaboration in advisory services and training courses in the field of industrial development

1. Output

Participation in training courses and advisory missions to governments and to national and regional bodies (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is related to the activities of the ECLAC system in these fields and to UNIDO activities.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be the participants in the training courses and the

governments and bodies which request advisory assistance.

Users will be reached through advisory missions and through their participation in meetings.

Training courses and advisory assistance will improve industrial planning procedures.

PROGRAMME 16: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

Presentation

The programme on international trade and development finance is aimed at examining, evaluating and suggesting guidelines on the various aspects of this matter. As is well known, the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean is very directly and closely related to the evolution and prospects of their international trade and of whatever external financing they may receive.

The programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989 consists of four subprogrammes. In the first subprogramme, intitled "Latin America and the new international economic order", emphasis has been placed on matters relating to international economic negotiations, with the basic aim of suggesting possible joint lines of action to strengthen the region's bargaining power. The evaluation of these negotiations, which is necessary for the purpose indicated, will itself constitute an important input in the global analysis which will also be carried out on the problems and policies relating to the foreign relations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Attention is also given to activities aimed at identifying and formulating practical proposals for consolidating the region's capacity for joint action in trade in commodities, manufactures and services and at assessing the adverse effect of growing protectionist pressures on the countries of the region. The first subprogramme also envisages encouragement for internal policies to promote exports of Latin American manufactures while at the same time examining the economy of some commodities of importance to Latin America and the Caribbean.

The second subprogramme includes some systematic studies of the economic relations of Latin America and the Caribbean with the main countries of the North with the objective of studying the nature of problems inherent in those relations and eventually proposing solutions which can be negotiated bilaterally or multilaterally. These reports do not refer only to countries or groups of countries with which major trade and financial relations have traditionally existed, that is, to the developed market economy countries; it also extends to countries or groups of countries, such as those with centrally planned economies, with which trade relations could be expanded.

The third subprogramme covers aspects of the international monetary and financial system, the impact of certain macroeconomic policies on the Latin American and Caribbean economies and regional and interregional financial co-operation. The decisions and policies promoted by the world community have repercussions on the developing countries, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is necessary to make an appraisal of this process and its impact, both as regards participation in decision taking and as regards the position taken with respect to the development of the system. As for external financing of Latin America and the Caribbean and its more effective use, consideration will be given to international financial flows and to the negotiation of more favourable terms for access to capital markets and of direct foreign investment in the region. Consideration will also be given to external and internal macroeconomic policies associated with the external debt. As for the ability to meet the development targets set by the countries of the region, a study will be made of the financial obstacles and restrictions to economic development as a result both of countries' domestic debt and of the macroeconomic policies designed to close their external trade gaps. An analysis will also be made of the possibilities for regional and interregional action aimed at promoting new ways and means of development financing of Latin America and the Caribbean.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa	XBb	Total	%	RBa	XBb	Total	%
16.1 Latin America and the new international economic order	115	60	175	16.0	115	60	175	16.0
16.2 Economic relations between Latin America and other regions	160	4	164	15.0	88	4	92	15.0
16.3 The international monetary system and external financing	26	48	74	7.0	26	48	74	6.0
16.4 Economic integration and co-operation	83	56	139	13.0	83	56	139	13.0
16.5 Economic integration and co-operation among the Caribbean countries	408	120	528	49.0	408	144	552	50.0
Total programme 16, International Trade and Development Finance	792	288	1 080	100.0	792	312	1 104	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

The fourth subprogramme relates to regional economic integration and co-operation and to economic co-operation between Latin America and the Caribbean and the developing countries and regions of Africa and Asia. The economic crisis which the region is experiencing, the high external debt and the protectionism practiced by the developed centres makes it necessary to strengthen the economic links among the countries of the region in order to remedy the deterioration in the role they play in the world economy and to revitalize their economic and social development. To this end, support will be provided to the region's integration and co-operation arrangements, as well as to the countries, in particular the less developed countries, so that they may participate more effectively in those processes. In addition, consideration will be given to the way in which services relate to regional integration and co-operation. The other field of action covered by the subprogramme is horizontal co-operation with other developing countries and regions -a field in which studies carried out with the Economic Commission for

Africa will be continued.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

Programme element 16.1.1: Latin America and the international economic negotiations

1. Output

a) A comprehensive report (prepared for the twenty-second session of the Commission in 1988), in which consideration will be given to progress, problems and possible courses of action in the international economic relations of Latin America and the Caribbean. This will be prepared with consideration given to the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and especially those of the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s produced by ECLAC, reviewed in the light of the region's response to the international economic crisis during the remainder of the decade. This report will include an updated review of the evolution of world trade and the short- and medium-term outlook for it, on the basis of indicators that show both the direction and the magnitude of the trends affecting the main variables involved and their possible effect on the region. All this will be based on systematically prepared quantitative information programmes.

b) A report on the position and strategy of the countries of the region in international trade negotiations. It will include a follow-up on the joint lines of action prepared at regional level to strengthen the region's bargaining power in these negotiations. This report will be submitted to ECLAC at its twenty-second session in 1988 and will contain suggestions for joint action that should help Latin America and the Caribbean, during the remainder of the biennium, to participate to a greater extent and more effectively in future negotiations.

c) A follow-up report on the appraisal made during the previous biennium of the effect on the Latin American economies of certain protectionist measures taken by the industrialized countries, particularly as regards prices and volumes of exports and the trends and direction of growth (1989).

d) A report (1988) on alternative ways and means of enhancing the participation of the countries of the region in the marketing, distribution and transport of their commodities, increasing local processing of raw materials in the region and expanding the volume of exports of manufactures to regional and extra-regional markets. The conclusion of this study will be reviewed at a meeting of governmental experts of the region (1989).

e) Two reports (one in 1988 and the other in 1989) on trade in services, regarding: i) improvement of the statistical infrastructure of this sector; ii) obstacles that hinder trade in services; and iii) adoption of regional criteria vis-à-vis possible negotiations concerning this type of trade. The reports are expected to be used as a basis for a round table on the subject, which will also examine certain sectoral studies on engineering services and design, industries concerned with the supply and maintenance of aircraft equipment, maritime transport and insurance, advertising, transnational banks and other areas of interest.

f) In the context of the Programme of Joint Studies on the International Relations of Latin America (RIAL), two annual studies will be prepared (1988 and 1989) on trends in the international system and their repercussions on Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities envisaged are related to other programme elements of the International Trade and Development Division as well as to programmes of other divisions, units and projects, such as the Economic Development Division, the Natural Resources and Energy Division, the Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations, the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, the ECLAC/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division and the Transport and Communications Division. The programme will also be carried out in close collaboration with SELA in order to co-ordinate efforts to achieve its objectives, with the UNCTAD Commodities and Manufactures Division, with regional integration agencies (JUNAC, SIECA, ALADI, CARICOM and IDB), with producer associations (GEPLACEA, UPEB, etc.) and with international agencies (World Bank, GATT, IMF).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be Latin American governments (particularly the official agencies that take part in making decisions on economic matters pertaining to this question), academic institutions concerned with research on the foreign relations problems of Latin America and the Caribbean and the relevant regional and international agencies.

In order to reach governments, recourse will be had to, in addition to its twenty-second session in 1988, meetings and technical seminars for facilitating dialogue among Latin American and Caribbean countries and with other countries, both developed and developing. The material supplied will provide elements of judgement and analysis designed to enable the governments of the region to reach specific conclusions and take common positions that will strengthen their bargaining power in regional terms and help them participate more fully and effectively in negotiations at the international level.

Programme element 16.1.2: Policies to promote exports of manufactures

1. Output

a) A report which will include guidelines and lines of action for establishing appropriate regional mechanisms in the field of financing and credit insurance for the export of manufactures (1988). This document will be based on previous meetings, reports and studies on the question of exports promotion and development. In addition to describing the situation with respect to the financing of Latin American and Caribbean exports of manufactures, the report will examine the viability of regional mechanisms in this field, such as a regional fund for financing exports, a regional export-credit-insurance system, a regional guarantee service to facilitate the channelling of external resources for export financing and a regional mechanism to provide technical co-operation in this field to those countries of the region that need it.

b) Also in 1988 and 1989, technical co-operation in connection with export financing and credit insurance will be continued and will include activities such as the following: i) international meetings of specialists at the regional, subregional and national levels to exchange experience and analyse the export financing situation; ii) support for the national systems of countries of the region in order to strengthen the existing infrastructure in the field of export financing and credit insurance or to help establish such mechanisms; iii) technical support to the Latin American Association of

Export Credit Insurance Agencies (ALASECE); and iv) participation in courses on external trade financing organized by regional and national entities.

c) A report will be prepared which will describe the Latin American situation with regard to export promotion mechanisms, their harmonization and the prospects for joint mechanisms at regional and subregional level. A meeting of high level experts of the region (1988) will be held for the purpose of exchanging information on the experience gained with the mechanisms and instruments used to implement the countries' export promotion policies and studying the possibilities for harmonizing the instruments used.

d) A report (1989) on the development of exports by small and medium-sized industries, within the framework of an export promotion strategy that has been suitably reformulated to include such products in the export process (1989). This report will take into account the studies that have been made in this area, as well as certain documents on the industrialization process in the countries of the region. The report will examine the links between the industrial development of small and medium-sized businesses and the expansion of their exports as a means of enhancing the development of the countries of the region. This means, among other things, that changes must be made in respect of the tools used to promote exports with a view to providing proper support for the growth of exports of small and medium-sized businesses, for example, by organizing them into export consortia, groupings of exporters, joint marketing companies or other joint export arrangements. By 1987, the situation in respect of nine countries of the region will have been examined, and three additional studies are expected in 1988 and three in 1989.

e) A report (1988) on the organization for exports in the context of joint exports arrangements such as export consortia, international marketing corporations, export co-operatives and groupings of exporters. The report will provide sufficient background material and accounts of experiences relating to the organization of exports in such a way as to enable efficient participation in world trade in manufactures. The consideration given to various alternative approaches to organization for exports will promote the incorporation of small and medium-sized industry into the export process. Consideration will also be given to an international meeting to be held in 1989 to examine the situation in the countries of the region and to exchange experiences on the basis of the progress made by the countries in respect of the development of joint export schemes. This meeting will be of help in the preparation of the report.

f) A report (1989) containing elements of analysis of use in the formulation of export programmes. It is recognized that the countries of the region are applying export promotion measures without evaluating their cost and their relationship with the findings obtained, ignoring sectoral priorities and the conditions set by the export potential and by the markets to which access is gained.

g) During 1988 and 1989, efforts will continue in connection with facilitating technical co-operation in the fields of the promotion and development of exports to countries in the region depending on the resources available for meeting the needs which arise.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities envisaged are associated with other elements in the programme of the International Trade and Development Division and with the programmes of other ECLAC divisions, units and projects, including the Economic Development Division, the Natural Resources and Energy Division, the

Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations, the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, the ECLAC/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division, ILPES, the World Bank, IDB, the Latin American Association of Finance and Development Institutions (ALIDE), the Latin American Export Bank (BLADEX), the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), ALADI, SELA, regional integration arrangements, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and ALASECE; UNCTAD and GATT also have a role to play in this regard.

3. Users, how to reach and anticipated uses

The main users will be the governments of member countries (especially their ministries of foreign trade, planning, industry and agriculture); subregional, regional and international organizations; and different private sector groups, such as manufacturers, industrials, farmers, trade associations and chambers of commerce, who will be reached through national export promotion agencies.

In order to reach governments, technical seminars will be organized. In addition, use will be made of the ordinary machinery for distributing the Commission's documents.

These documents will be used in the formulation and redesign of export promotion machinery and in the design of means of strengthening the export sector.

Programme element 16.1.3: Participation of Central America, as a unit, in the economic negotiations at international level

1. Output

Preparation of two documents (one a year, appearing in the third quarter of each year) and holding of two seminars (envisaged for the same dates) on the external trade policy of the countries of the Central American Common Market. Emphasis will be placed on participation in GATT and on the international commodities agreements.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This activity will be associated with the regular programmes carried out by the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be governments and their ministries of economics and planning and Central American economic integration arrangements. It is planned to reach governments by introducing the document in meetings of subregional integration bodies and through limited distribution of the document among top officials in the area. It is intended that the report should describe the advantages which would accrue to the Central American countries through concerted participation in the negotiations at the international level and that it should propose some mechanisms for achieving the desired concertation.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.2: ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND OTHER REGIONS

Programme element 16.2.1: Relations with the developed market economy countries

1. Output

a) Three reports designed to update and study in more detail certain aspects of the international economic relations and co-operation links between the countries of the region and market economy countries: the United States and the EEC member countries (both during 1988) and Japan (1989).

b) Two reports prepared by the RIAL Programme on the relations of Latin America and the Caribbean with other regions of the world (1988 and 1989). One of these will be a study on the prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean within the North-South dialogue, and the second will be a study on the relations of Latin America and the Caribbean with the developed regions.

The study of the economic relations with the developed market economy countries is an on-going activity which will make it possible to become familiar with and evaluate the evolution of the economies with which Latin America and the Caribbean maintain their main commercial and financial ties.

c) In addition, an intergovernmental technical seminar will be held in 1989, and a final report will be prepared to examine some of the practical experiences accumulated and draw some conclusions from them.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is related to corresponding activities carried out by UNCTAD and SELA and the various Latin American groups (GRULAS) based in New York, Geneva and Brussels.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Users will be the governments of the member countries of the Commission and of the developed countries concerned. They will be reached by means of technical seminars and the regular mechanisms used by the Commission for document distribution. The studies performed are expected to result in joint measures for increasing reciprocal trade and financial flows and also for eliminating the barriers which have prevented increased development of the economic relations of Latin America with developed market economy countries.

Programme element 16.2.2: Economic relations with countries having centrally planned economies

1. Output

A report which will make it possible to progress in the formulation of guidelines for expanding and intensifying trade and economic relations between the countries of the region and the member countries of CMEA, taking into account the quantitative and qualitative information gathered in the preceding phases of projects dealing with this question. This study (which is intended for presentation in 1988) will deal especially with the topics of trade, industrial co-operation and joint investment projects.

This would require a programme of official missions to certain countries of the region that are interested in improving these relations, and a meeting or round table would be held in 1989 with the participation of the public and private sectors of the countries concerned.

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The hiring of consultants is also envisaged; this would require extrabudgetary financing.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Contacts will be maintained with the UNCTAD Programme on trade between countries with different economic and social systems, with the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in the field of East-West trade and with the CMEA secretariat.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are interested member governments and producer and exporter associations, chambers of commerce and development and promotion agencies. They will be reached by means of special meetings and the regular machinery maintained by the Commission for document distribution. It is hoped that these activities will help to improve the countries' mutual knowledge about each other and to strengthen the bases of bilateral and multilateral economic co-operation between the Latin American countries and those with centrally planned economies.

Programme element 16.2.3: Economic relations between Central America and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

1. Output

A document (envisaged for the third quarter of 1988) which will assess current economic relations between the Central American Common Market and the OECD countries and the outlook for their relations.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This activity will be related to research studies to be conducted by SIECA.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be the governments of the subregion and economic integration arrangements. The documents will be distributed to government officials and officials of integration arrangements for use in discussions on the subject. It is hoped they will serve to throw light on the best economic areas and mechanisms for mobilizing greater co-operation between the developed countries and the countries of the Central American subregion.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.3: THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Programme element 16.3.1: Special studies on the monetary and financial situation

1. Output

It is intended that the general topics listed below should be included in the programme of work; however, their order of priority will depend on the course of international events and on the member governments.

a) An annual report (1988 and 1989) on the changes in the international monetary system and their impact on the region, evaluating the participation of the developing countries, and in particular those of the region, in the development of the system.

b) An annual report (1988 and 1989) on the external financing received by Latin America from both private and official sources. An evaluation will

be made of the international financial flows and how they can be used most efficiently as well as on how to negotiate the best terms for access to external capital markets and direct foreign investment in the region, always bearing in mind the need for compatibility with the development objectives of the Latin American countries.

c) Brief background papers prepared from time to time to meet the needs of international meetings of governors of central banks of the region and governors of IMF, the World Bank and other international and regional institutions.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is financed jointly by ECLAC and UNDP and is related to the UNCTAD programme on monetary, financial and development issues and to IMF and World Bank activities. Its implementation will also involve the collaboration of the ECLAC offices away from headquarters.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Governments of member countries will be the main users and will be reached through the central banks, monetary boards, trade institutes and other public and private institutions concerned with the operation of the international financial and monetary system. Access will be had to them through technical seminars and the regular mechanisms used by the Commission for documents distribution. The output will be used in debates in academic institutions or seminars on the question in connection with the formulation of policies.

Programme element 16.3.2: The effect of certain macroeconomic policies on the Latin American economies

1. Output

a) A report (1988) on macroeconomic policy options in the external sectors of the countries of the region.

In this context consideration will be given to and follow-up made in connection with macroeconomic policies, both external and internal, related to the external debt; this refers in particular to exchange, trade and credit policies and to access to international capital markets.

b) A report (1988) on the obstacles to development finance which initiate in macroeconomic policies designed to balance the external accounts of the countries of the region.

c) A report (1988) on the restrictions to economic development which are related to the internal debt. Within this framework, options will be sought in connection with the elimination of these restrictions and the identification of other obstacles of a financial nature which cause difficulties in respect of development.

The study will be carried out by analysing the experience acquired by countries in this area, striving to identify common aspects of such experience.

A seminar (1988) is planned for the evaluation and discussion of the studies under way. In addition, at the end of the period (1989), it is planned to hold a meeting with representatives of the governments of the region for the purpose of exchanging information and experience.

This programme element is financed jointly by ECLAC and UNDP.

The work is intended to be carried out in relation with the UNCTAD

programme on monetary, financial and development issues, with IMF and the World Bank, and with the ECLAC Economic Development Division.

It should be noted that, in addition to the governments of member countries, the users would include central banks, monetary boards, foreign trade institutes, commercial banks and other public- and private-sector bodies which this topic concerns. The information gathered might also be of academic use in talks, lectures and seminars held by various bodies whose work involves this subject.

Technical seminars and through documents distribution.

Guidelines for the preparation of policies in this connection.
Discussions relating to the theory and practice of this topic.

Programme element 16.3.3: Regional and interregional financial co-operation

1. Output

a) Two reports (1988-1989) on different aspects of interest to the countries of the region or to regional bodies. The subjects will depend on international or regional events and will determine the order of priority of the studies.

b) It is planned to prepare a report in 1988 on the expansion of special regional mechanisms for ensuring that better use is made of external financial resources and regional resources.

c) In addition, and closely related to programme element 16.3.2, plans are being made for the preparation of a report in 1989 on the opportunities offered by regional financial co-operation strengthened by the elimination of the financial obstacles impeding economic development.

d) It is also planned to produce a report on the negotiation of new ways and means of development financing (1989).

An evaluation seminar is expected to be held during 1988, and in 1989 a meeting is planned with representatives from integration arrangements and central banks.

e) Technical assistance will be given to subregional integration and financial co-operation bodies with regard both to strategy and to the implementation of suggestions and recommendations arising out of the studies performed.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is financed jointly by ECLAC and UNDP and is tied in with the UNCTAD programme on monetary, financial and development issues and economic co-operation among developing countries, IMF and the World Bank and Latin American regional and subregional bodies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

In addition to governments of member countries, the users will be central banks, monetary boards and Latin American integration arrangements. They will be reached through meetings of experts and advisory services supplied to co-operation bodies.

The output is expected primarily to provide suggestions for the formulation of policy measures on regional financial co-operation.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.4: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION

Programme element 16.4.1: Analysis of the regional integration and co-operation processes and support for these processes

1. Output

a) Organization of a meeting of governmental experts from countries of the region in the field of trade and its financing, to be held in 1988. This meeting will be similar to those held in 1983 and 1985.

b) A report to the governments of the Latin American and Caribbean countries and to the secretariats of integration arrangements on the development of integration in the region and possible ways of strengthening and expanding it. Date of completion: 1989.

c) A report (envisaged for the end of 1988) to governments of Latin American and Caribbean countries and to regional co-operation bodies concerning trends in co-operation in the region and ways of promoting new ways and means of co-operation, in particular in the field of intra-regional trade, its financing, joint investments, creation of trading companies, etc.

d) Two studies (planned for the second quarter of 1988 and the second quarter of 1989) on the evaluation of economic integration in Central America. During the biennium 1988-1989 provision will also be made for participation in inter-agency meetings on integration. The agreements, records and provisions formulated by integration arrangements will also be systematized and analysed, and consideration will also be given to the most relevant events in connection with this question and the way in which they tie in with other integration processes.

e) A study (planned for the first quarter in 1989) containing an evaluation of the integration process since the 1970s and options for restructuring the process.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities will be carried out in close co-operation with the ECLAC subregional offices, which will conduct their own studies in the geographical areas in their purview. Bodies such as ALADI, the Central American Common Market, the Andean Group, CARICOM and SELA will also participate by submitting information and technical advice.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the activities planned are governments of Latin American and Caribbean countries and integration arrangements and regional co-operation bodies. Others benefiting from these activities will include persons engaged in academic research and students in fields relating to regional integration and co-operation. The output will be disseminated in the form of documents, technical assistance to governments and the secretariats of integration and co-operation bodies and training courses provided by ILPES. There are co-operation agreements with integration bodies in which the specific ways and means of association are laid down.

Similarly, the reports are disseminated in meetings of experts and to research workers, teachers, entrepreneurs and bodies engaged in studying integration and co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The reports on regional integration and co-operation, in addition to being supplied to the governments and intergovernmental bodies concerned to assist them in the formulation of policies in their respective fields of

action, are used as support documents in meetings of the Commission and in those of CEGAN.

Programme element 16.4.2: Co-operation with and advisory assistance to Latin American countries in specific areas

1. Output

a) A report on the interrelationship between industrialization and regional integration for the purpose of examining differences in the degree of development in the production system and ways in which economic integration might help to eliminate them. Some countries of the region will in all probability be studied in greater depth (case studies). This report is intended for the governments of the countries of the region and, in particular, for their industrial planning bodies, and for the secretariats of integration arrangements. The report is scheduled for completion in 1989.

b) A report (planned for 1988) on services (insurance, data processing, finance, engineering and building, tourism, etc.) and their links to the integration process in Latin America and the Caribbean. So far, many of the components of the services category have been covered explicitly in the region's integration arrangements, and consideration would be given to the viability of incorporating them into these processes. The report will be submitted to the governments of the countries of the region and to the integration bodies.

c) A technical meeting in 1989 for governmental experts and experts from co-operation bodies for the purpose of analysing specific components of regional co-operation and examining some alternative ways of identifying and promoting new co-operation projects among the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The execution of these three activities is to a large extent dependent on the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities will be carried out in co-operation with the ECLAC subregional offices, which will conduct studies on the geographical areas in their purview. In addition, bodies such as ALADI, the Central American Common Market, the Andean Group, CARICOM and SELA will participate by providing information.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the output of the activities planned are governments of Latin American and Caribbean countries, the secretariats of ALADI, the Central American Common Market, the Andean Group, CARICOM, SELA and specialized co-operation agencies such as ARPEL, CASAR, OLADE, CIER and ILAFA. Secondary users are research workers, members of the academic community, politicians and students working in areas related to regional co-operation.

They will be reached in technical meetings and also in meetings of CEGAN and of the Commission, through the normal channels of distribution used by ECLAC and through training courses organized by ILPES. The reports are expected to be used in the adoption of joint policies by the Latin American and Caribbean countries in connection with co-operation and regional integration. In the case of services, the aim is also to help to obtain more information on a subject whose part in regional co-operation has never been explored very thoroughly.

Programme element 16.4.3: Relations of Latin America and the Caribbean with developing regions and countries

1. Output

Two reports on economic and technical co-operation intended to strengthen such co-operation among the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (one scheduled for the second half of 1988 and the other for the second half of 1989). The execution of this programme element largely depends on whether extrabudgetary resources can be obtained.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Executed in conjunction with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Working relations will be maintained with UNCTAD and with the ECLAC subregional offices.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be governments of the countries of the region and of Africa and Asia, chambers of commerce, producer and exporter associations and other public- and private-sector bodies linked to trade and economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and regions. They will be reached through technical meetings and the normal systems whereby information and documents produced by the commissions are distributed. These reports are expected to help to increase mutual knowledge among the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean in fields amenable to co-operation and might be of help in the formulation of strategies in this connection. They will be used as background material at joint meetings of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.5: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

Presentation

The Work Programme for the 1988-1989 biennium has been developed within the context and scope of the 1984-1989 Medium-Term Plan of the United Nations system, which provides the basic framework for the programme elements proposed hereunder.

By resolution 358 (XVI) adopted by ECLAC at its sixteenth session in May 1975, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) was established as a permanent subsidiary body of the Commission at Ministerial level, whose function is to co-ordinate all activities relating to development and co-operation in the Caribbean subregion that may be agreed upon and to serve as an advisory and consultative body to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in respect of Caribbean issues.

The Work Programme initially approved by CDCC was fairly wide in scope. Through redeployment within ECLAC and with additional resources provided by the General Assembly, the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean has been provided with the staff needed to accomplish its various activities.

During the current biennium, greater emphasis is being placed on population activities, development planning and horizontal co-operation (TCDC), with special emphasis on the problems of small island developing countries. This approach has the support of the CDCC and will be implemented largely through extrabudgetary resources.

Programme element 16.5.1: Economic survey of Caribbean countries

1. Output

Technical publications:

a) Economic Survey of Caribbean Countries (1987).

b) Economic Survey of Caribbean Countries (1988).

Each annual report includes a section that reviews recent developments in the Caribbean economy and another section containing individual reports of the countries in the subregion.

In both exercises, activities are to be carried out in four basic stages: a) Preparation and dispatch of requests for data following a predetermined format (November-December); b) Data collection and data review (February-April); c) Drafting of the preliminary country reports (March-May); d) Review, editing and preparation of the final version of the report (June-September).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The outputs are achieved through the participation of subregional bodies in the data collection and preparation of preliminary country reports. It is anticipated that the CARICOM Secretariat, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) and the East Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) will participate through the provision of resource personnel to assist in country studies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users are the planning ministries and other ministries and government departments of Caribbean countries, public and private organizations, international and subregional economic and research institutes, researchers and teachers of subjects related to economic development, both in the Caribbean and in other parts of the world, and officials of international economic and financial organizations. Secondary users include students and other users of libraries of universities, research institutes and documentation centres within and outside the subregion.

The Annual Economic Survey of Caribbean Countries provides users with a fairly wide range of relatively up-to-date quantitative economic data on most of the countries of the subregion. It therefore enables users to understand the structure of the subregional economies and the current evolution of economic trends and developments and allows them to make relative comparisons of the economic situation in different countries of the subregion. In addition, it serves as background material for policy-making.

Evaluation questionnaires will be sent to a sample of addressees, requesting comments on usefulness, suggestions for improvements in format and contents, and related issues.

Users are reached through a wide distribution system in accordance with a continuously updated mailing list of government departments, libraries, institutions and individuals.

Programme element 16.5.2: Food and agriculture in the Caribbean

1. Output

a) Agricultural Statistics of Caribbean Countries, vol. VIII - 1988 (biennial publication);

b) Report to governments and to the CDCC on the review and analysis of

the performance of the agricultural sector in the CDCC countries, 1989;

o) Reports to governments and to the CDCC on the review of policies and programmes for food security in the CDCC countries, 1989 (extrabudgetary resources);

d) Reduction of post-harvest losses in primary and perishable agro-based food commodities in CDCC countries. Reports to governments on studies of the current situation as regards post-production losses following upon activities undertaken during the previous biennium, 1988 (extrabudgetary resources);

e) Reports to governments identifying areas for priority technical and developmental assistance to the countries of the subregion with the objective of promoting production and trade in agricultural products (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities are related to the ECLAC programme on Food and Agriculture and will also be carried out in consultation with FAO. Opportunities will be sought for developing higher levels of co-operation.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be government departments, planning units, and regional and subregional organizations. Secondary users are United Nations agencies, research centres and individual government officials.

It is expected that the studies and analyses will provide concepts and empirical evidence which will contribute towards the definition of policy options and the formulation of agricultural development strategies.

Users will be reached through a selective mailing list.

Programme element 16.5.3: Economic and social planning in the Caribbean

1. Output

a) Convening, servicing and participating substantively in a meeting of Caribbean planners (1988);

b) Convening, servicing and participating substantively in four meetings of planning committees (1988-1989);

c) It is planned to convene one or two training seminars/workshops each year in subjects such as: introduction to basic principles of planning and data collection; planning methodologies appropriate to small island developing economies; and project planning and administration within the overall concept of the project cycle (1988-1989) (extrabudgetary resources);

d) Reports to the Meeting of Caribbean Planners, to member governments and to the CDCC on studies of global and sectoral economic performance as a guide to national economic planning and management policies; and

e) Technical assistance to individual countries in collaboration with ILPES to promote co-operation efforts (extrabudgetary resources).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Direct co-operation will be maintained with ILPES in that certain activities such as training and advisory assistance will be jointly executed. Consultation will be maintained with CARICOM and with regional planning bodies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users of the programme output will be policy-makers, government officials in planning ministries and in the other specific economic sectors

for which working groups are convened, regional institutions and international organizations. Secondary users will be universities and research institutions.

The output will be used as an input for the deliberations of government officials, for policy making, and to improve the preparation of national and subregional development plans.

Users will be reached through correspondence and at the meetings in which they will participate. The purpose is to improve the technical capacities and the planning machinery of CDCC countries.

The impact of the output will be determined by the level of participation of governments in the work of the Unit and the acceptability to governments of the recommendations coming from the Working Groups. The meetings of Caribbean Heads of Planning evaluate the activities of this programme element and provide feedback to the Secretariat. Evaluation will also be done annually through the CDCC review machinery and at the CDCC annual sessions.

Programme element 16.5.4: Science and technology in the Caribbean - Interim secretariat support services to the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST)

1. Output

a) Substantive assistance to and convening of meetings of CCST working groups (working groups will operate in the following areas: transfer of technology and patents; information systems; agricultural research; marine affairs (including fisheries); health, nutrition and technical preparation of pharmaceuticals; university, industrial sector and other public and private sector institutions relating to science and technology; and newly emerging technologies, e.g., microprocessors, biotechnology, etc.);

b) Organization and servicing of two plenary sessions of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology and four meetings of the Executive Committee of CCST;

c) Organizing and servicing two meetings of agencies which sponsor subregional activities in science and technology (1988-1989) (extrabudgetary resources);

d) Publication of the CCST Newsletter. This newsletter replaces the original plan to publish a science and technology journal, which was amended by decision of the Fourth Plenary Session of CCST (the first issue of the newsletter is due in late 1989); and

e) Preparation and exchange of audiovisual material for education and science and technology. Preparation of at least two video tapes is anticipated for the biennium (extrabudgetary resources).

Intermediate output:

Monitoring the work of other organizations involved in science and technology in the subregion and fostering co-operation between these and the various activities of the working groups and CCST projects.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Collaboration will be maintained with CARICOM, CDB (Technology and Energy Unit), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), UNDP, UNESCO, UNCSTD and all United Nations bodies in the field of science and technology, as well as with organizations not in the United Nations system, such as the

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Organization of American States, Commonwealth Science Council, USAID and Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce, and with institutions engaged in science and technology activities at the national level. CARICOM, UNESCO and UNCTAD are expected to join with CCST in the execution of the programmes on newly emerging technologies, by financing workshops and seminars.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The intended primary users will mainly be residents of the CDCC countries, more specifically the decision-makers, and the scientific and industrial community. It is expected that some teachers in schools will find some aspects of the programme useful for classroom work.

Projects in the area of information and audiovisual materials will be evaluated on the basis of response from the users as reflected in requests, quotes and responses to periodic questionnaires sent out. Many of the proposed activities do not have built-in evaluation systems, but are assessed at the Annual Plenary Sessions of CCST. Participants at CCST meetings are decision-makers of the Caribbean scientific community and are among the primary users of CCST output. In addition, they evaluate the progress, direction, etc., of programme activities and direct the future course of CCST activities.

The output will be of use to science and technology planners and decision-makers at the national level as well as the teaching profession.

Users will be reached principally through the Science and Technology Newsletter, through dissemination of audiovisual materials and through practical workshop sessions. There will also be direct contact through mailing of reports on seminars, workshops, etc., to focal points or other ministries.

Programme element 16.5.5: Social development in the Caribbean

General social development

Social aspects of structural adjustment measures

1. Output

a) Report on human resources development plans within the framework of the structural adjustment process (1988);

b) Report on intra- and extra-regional migration patterns: i.e., a study of the Caribbean diaspora (and the contribution to the region via remittances and the support of cultural activities);

c) Report of a study to determine possible areas of Caribbean culture which could be utilized as a basis for the structural adjustment process. The study will include an investigation of local institutions which could be harnessed in the development process and in the training of social planners and community development officers;

d) Report of an economic study of social services provided by the State. The objective is to determine areas of optimum utilization of limited resources and to identify possibilities of reallocation/mobilization of funds and the main target groups to receive social services.

Creole discourse and social development

a) Organization of workshops in the area of public information, creative writing, research and development;

b) Development of linguistic forms and vocabularies suitable for the dissemination of applied science and technology;

c) Development of guidelines and handbooks to facilitate rural development programmes, including literacy and post-literacy campaigns, in the

areas of vocational and co-operative education, public health and environmental protection.

Social structural changes

a) Report on social structural changes in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1988);

b) Report on social structural changes in Grenada (1989);

c) Abridged version of reports on Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada (1989), for use by specific user communities.

Youth and social development in the Caribbean

a) Report on youth and social development in the Caribbean (1988);

b) Research activity in the areas of services offered by the State and voluntary organizations responsible for youth;

c) Organization of a Caribbean network of institutions dealing with youth. The objective is to foster mutual exchange and promote effective preventive and remedial measures for the problems facing this sector of the population.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The studies on social aspects of structural adjustment measures will be pursued with assistance from UNESCO, ILO and regional organizations such as CARICOM and the University of the West Indies (UWI).

This project on creole discourse and social development will be closely linked to projects designed to to achieve structural adjustment in the region.

Assistance from UNESCO and continued collaboration with that agency is expected, to carry out activities related to social structural changes especially as regards the financing and publication of the abridged versions for use by specific user communities. There will be consulted with intergovernmental institutions such as CARICOM, UWI and CXC.

There will be collaboration with the United Nations organizations responsible for youth as well as regional organizations, regarding activities on youth and social development in the Caribbean.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be government officials responsible for economic and social planning and national government ministries of education and culture, health and labour. The reports are to be used as background material for policy-making and formulation of national development plans, and will also serve as background material for social planning and as educational material.

Users will be reached through the provision of advisory services to national governments in areas of social development, and by means of the distribution of educational material through ministries of education.

Integration of women in development

1. Output

a) Report to the CDCC on a study of the participatory process of women in development. Intermediate activity will include the organization of data (first quarter 1989); analysis and preliminary draft (second quarter 1989); incorporation of comments (September-October 1989), and finalization of study (December 1989).

b) Organization of a meeting prior to the Fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean. This activity is subject to prior approval by CDCC, the availability of funds, and the provision of facilities by the host government of the Fifth Regional Conference.

Intermediate activities will involve preparatory missions and meetings in close co-ordination with the Regional Co-ordinator, Santiago (first half (1988); study design, organization of data and preliminary draft for ECLAC/CDCC conference document regarding the Evaluation of Strategies for the Year 2000, according to recommendations of the Nairobi World Conference (June-July 1988); finalization of conference document (September-October 1988).

c) Report to CDCC on a study concerning the development of a data base on selected areas of women's participation in social and economic development.

Intermediate activities will involve a review by an Expert Group and finalization of the study (January-March 1988).

d) Advisory assistance upon their request, to governments, national government institutions responsible for social affairs or women's affairs, and non-governmental women's organizations. This assistance is expected to include project preparation, contribution to programmes, workshops and seminars and other activities in collaboration with regional organizations.

e) The provision of services for the promotion of the development of skills and educational upgrading of Caribbean women. The service involves identifying qualified women candidates working in the field of "Women in Development", or in any other sector of government service or non-governmental institutions. It is also sought to identify available study programmes and courses. Qualified Caribbean candidates will be encouraged to send in applications and relevant academic institutions will be assisted in their selection by the submission of lists of recommended Caribbean candidates. Ongoing and an ad hoc services will also be rendered to governmental and non-governmental organizations in identifying and recommending resource personnel in various territories or CDCC member states who can make a contribution to activities taking place in specific territories of the region.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

a) Various parties will be consulted on several aspects of the study, especially the Integration of Women in Development Unit, ECLAC/Santiago; the International Research and Training Institute of the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW); regional women's organizations in the Caribbean; and United Nations agencies operating in the Caribbean and engaged in related activities (UNIDO, UNICEF, ILO). External organizations likely to provide direct inputs will also be consulted: the Latin American Centre of the University of Florida and the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

b) Consultations will take place with national government ministries for women's affairs and the CARICOM Secretariat.

c) The Caribbean Documentation Centre will co-operate directly in the implementation of the activity through linkages designed to seek the systematic compilation and dissemination of bibliographical information resulting from the WID work programme.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users will be the bodies assigned by national member governments to collaborate with the Social Development Division of ECLAC and non-governmental women's organizations. Important secondary users are the ministries of community development, health, planning and finance, and education; United Nations agencies; national and international funding agencies; the scientific community, and women's resource centres.

The output will serve as background material for the formulation of

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women's programmes and projects; as a guide in consideration of structural adjustment measures by CDCC governments; for national development plans; and as reference and background material for intra-sectoral deliberations, policy making, planning and budgeting.

In addition, it will help in the guidance and preparation of CDCC delegates to the Fifth Regional Conference on Substantive Matters to be Discussed and in the preparatory work for the 1992 World Conference, while it will also serve as reference material for formulation of plans and projects intended to benefit women and for the strengthening and updating of the existing data on women in the Caribbean.

Users will be reached through distribution by mail; hand-outs through major collaborators such as focal points in the region; hand distribution through individual staff members on mission; distribution at regional and international meetings, seminars and workshops; entry into the CARISPLAN automated system, and through the international Women's Tribune Centre and ISIS International, Santiago, and linkage with information dissemination networks on "Women in Development" issues in the Caribbean.

Programme element 16.5.6: Natural resources, environmental management and development in the Caribbean

1. Output

a) One technical publication: Manual on evaluation techniques to facilitate the choice between potentially conflicting uses of natural resources. Activities will include: preliminary draft (January-June 1988); revised draft (July-October 1988); review by an ad hoc expert group (November 1988); publication of the study (December 1988-March 1989);

b) Convening and substantive servicing of meeting of governmental experts (1988);

c) Advisory assistance to CDCC governments relating to the formulation and promotion of concrete projects, programmes and proposals for the development of natural resources and environmental management. Activities will include participation in multidisciplinary technical assistance missions, and the preparation of status reports;

d) Advisory assistance in the promotion of TCDC activities among Caribbean countries and between Caribbean and other Latin American countries. Activities will include the identification of possible funding sources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be carried out in co-ordination with units of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, such as the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Environment Unit. Co-ordination will also be maintained with UNEP, UNESCO, UNCTAD and other organizational units of the United Nations. It is anticipated that co-ordination will include joint execution and participation and consultation. It is also anticipated that collaboration and consultation will be maintained with subregional institutions such as CARICOM, OECS, CDB and the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be government ministries or departments concerned with the development and conservation of natural resources, economic planning, and physical or town and country planning. Important secondary users will include relevant subregional institutions, public sector authorities,

non-governmental organizations and private sector institutions.

The material produced will serve as inputs for the formulation of national, sectoral or regional development plans, for the formulation of criteria for the evaluation of investment alternatives at the national, regional or sectoral levels, for the implementation of TCDC projects, and for governmental policy-making and strategy formulation and other interregional deliberations.

Users will be reached by mail distribution of technical and other reports to CDCC focal points and to identified primary and secondary users, and through participation in national, subregional and regional meetings.

Programme element 16.5.7: Information and documentation for economic and social development

Information and documentation

1. Output

a) A major activity of this programme element consists of monitoring, giving technical support to and reporting on the different sectoral networks established within the Caribbean Information System;

b) Organization of a meeting of information professionals to define priorities in the context of a Caribbean information policy;

c) CARISPLAN Network: Ongoing activities relating to the maintenance of the computerized bibliographic data base (extrabudgetary resources) and the provision of retrieval services in various forms such as computer printouts, microfiches and direct online access; government delivery service through microproduction of hard copy; specialized bibliographies and Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) services;

d) Publication of CARISPLAN Abstracts (twelve issues per year);

e) Publication of Current Awareness Bulletins (twelve issues per year);

f) Patent Information Network: Advisory assistance to national focal points in classifying and organizing their patent documents for easy access to areas of technological information (extrabudgetary resources);

g) Substantive servicing of a regional workshop on the use of patent documents as a source of technological information (extrabudgetary resources) (1988);

h) Collection, analysis and organization of Caribbean patent documents and non-patent literature and maintenance of the CARPAT data base (joint regular budget and extrabudgetary resources);

i) Provision of services to users in the form of printouts, photocopies, etc. (extrabudgetary resources);

j) Scientific and technological information:

- Updating of the CARSTIN data base (this activity was developed subsequent to submission of the Work Programme for 1986-1987; however present indications are that work on the data base will begin during the 1986-1987 biennium) (extrabudgetary resources);

- Publication of a directory of experts and of science and technology research in progress (extrabudgetary resources); and

- Development of an information network on new and renewable sources of energy (extrabudgetary resources).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The Patent Information Network is jointly executed with WIPO through

funding from UNDP and IDRC. The science and technology information network will be jointly executed with UNESCO. IDRC and the Commonwealth Science Council are expected to share in the financing of the Energy Information Network, with technical assistance from UNESCO. The Secretariat will monitor, evaluate and report on the development of the networks.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Intended primary users are national governmental institutions which work in the substantive areas of the specific networks, Caribbean research institutes, small and medium-sized business enterprises, industrial development and export promotion offices, library and information personnel and individuals.

The immediate use of the information system will be for decision-making, providing background information to prepare comparative analyses, and forecasting trends in technology prior to formulation of development plans.

Users will be reached directly through personal contacts or indirectly through distribution in accordance with updated mailing lists.

A computerized management information system will be introduced at the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC), by means of which statistical data relating to productivity, supply and demand will be maintained and analysed and user profiles will be updated and matched for selective dissemination of information. Project and programme profiles will be matched against activities and financial expenditures to evaluate and facilitate planning and forecasting. Evaluation questionnaires will continue to be included with the end-products.

Regional co-ordinating centres and national focal points of the various sectoral networks will be encouraged to maintain management data.
Caribbean Statistical Data Bank

1. Output

Report on major indicators of the economic performance of the Caribbean countries (December 1988). This report will incorporate some background elements on the economies under review.

Activities related to the preparation of the report will be: a) collection of published relevant statistics (January-June); b) requests to countries for supplementary data (July-August); c) updating the data files (October-November); and d) preparation of the report (November-December);

Intermediate output

Maintenance of all aspects of the data base: data acquisition, updating and servicing of requests for statistical data, both internally as well as external to the Office.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The outputs are produced with the co-operation of Caribbean national statistical offices and the subregional bodies that supply basic statistical data as inputs to the data bank.

Programme element 16.5.8: International trade and development finance

1. Output

a) Preparation of project proposals and follow-up activities to the programme of specific measures in support of the development efforts of small island developing countries;

b) Substantive servicing of a meeting of an Expert Group to analyse

"counter trade" policies and programmes in CDCC countries (1988). The meeting will consider and decide upon mechanisms to facilitate functional co-operation in counter trade and develop strategies for increasing bilateral and multilateral trade (1988);

a) Up-dating of the Trade Procedures Guide. Publication of supplements containing amendments (1988-1989);

d) Convening an ad hoc group meeting on the establishment of monetary clearing-house facilities at the CDCC level;

e) Report on investment opportunities in the OECS countries.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities with regard to item a) above will be carried out with the joint participation of UNCTAD and in close collaboration with ESCAP, CARICOM and OECS.

Activities relating to counter trade will be carried out in close collaboration with CARICOM, OECS, UNCTAD and SELA. Participation in the meeting will especially be expected from CARICOM and UNCTAD.

There will be collaboration with CDCC member governments and the CARICOM and OECS Secretariats on item c).

Activities on monetary clearing-house facilities will be carried out in close collaboration with CARICOM, OECS, CDB, the World Bank, CGCED, and Central Banks.

Work on investment opportunities will be carried out in close collaboration with the OECS Secretariat, UNIDO and UNCTAD. CAIC will be consulted.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Intended primary users will be the CDCC member governments (especially the Ministers responsible for development planning, trade and industry); industrial development corporations; export development corporations and chambers of commerce.

The anticipated uses will be as follows:

a) To assist national institutions in their economic and social development efforts in the particular context of their special geographic circumstances. Users will be reached through correspondence and dissemination of the meeting reports and other papers through mailing lists and other correspondence;

b) To assist Caribbean governments in formulating strategies for increasing counter trade;

c) To assist CDCC member governments and government ministries in keeping abreast of changes in trade procedures in order to facilitate development of trade in the region;

d) To assist CDCC governments in formulating payment mechanisms to stimulate and expand trade;

e) To assist the governments and private sector in identifying opportunities for investment. Users will be reached through correspondence.

Programme element 16.5.9: Transport and communications

1. Output

a) One report on the maritime sector to CDCC governments (1989);

b) Technical publication on multinational transport problems with specific reference to small island developing countries (1988);

c) Advisory assistance to CDCC governments in the area of multimodal transport: it is envisaged that work will be undertaken with governments and agencies in Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and the Netherlands Antilles (i.e., major shipping countries) in this area to make them aware of the advantages of acceding to the Multimodal Transport Convention.

d) Technical co-operation and advisory assistance will be provided to CDCC member governments to help find solutions for the increasingly apparent traffic problems which beset the major conurbations. The most seriously affected countries in this regard are Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

e) Technical co-operation is expected to be provided in the area of facilitation. The implementation of this output will be undertaken in conjunction with the trade sector and will cover all CDCC member States. The objective will be to reduce the number of loans and to promote their standardization according to the United Nations layout key.

The exercise will probably entail the scheduling of meetings with UNCTAD/FALPRO and the provision of technical assistance by that programme using extrabudgetary funding.

f) Advisory assistance to CDCC member governments in the investigation of alternative sources of fuel for road vehicles. This is part of the "Regional Energy Action Plan". Funding has been sought from the CGCED mechanism. While the Caribbean Development Bank is the lead agency, supported by CARICOM and ECLAC, ECLAC has been asked to prepare and submit to the Government of Japan a draft proposal for the project. This will be followed by a formal approach to Japan through the CGCED mechanism. It is envisaged that research and development work will be undertaken in the Caribbean, with support from the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and at least one member of the OECS.

g) Though the precise supportive role of ECLAC is yet to be determined, it is expected that technical co-operation will be provided in the development of a regional maritime transport plan. This activity will involve the formalization of the detailed draft terms of reference and liaison with the lead agency prior to submission of the proposal for funding. It will involve all ACP States in the Caribbean.

ECLAC has maintained close working relationships with regional organizations and major donors through CGCED, and it is envisaged that this role will be strengthened through more active participation in CGCED activities, especially where such participation facilitates greater contact with potential donors for regional projects.

h) Advisory assistance in respect of reimplementation of the recommendations of the proposed ITU/CDCC Caribbean satellite system study. This study, though not included in earlier work programmes, responds to the dynamic needs of the emerging Caribbean economies and if implemented in 1985-1986 will have implications for CDCC work activities for 1988 and beyond.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

These activities involve multidisciplinary inputs and will be carried out in collaboration and/or consultation as follows:

a) Within ECLAC: Division of Transport and Communications in Santiago; ECLAC Office in Washington (regarding CGCED activities); and

b) Within the United Nations system: UNDP, ICAO, IMO, UNCTAD, ITU, UPU and IBRD.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Caribbean subregional organizations (i.e., CDB, CARICOM and OECS).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the government ministries responsible for transport and communications in CDCC countries, port authorities, transport operators (e.g., WISCO) and subregional organizations. Secondary users will be public and private organizations engaged in transport and international trade. These will be reached through document distribution, meetings and/or direct contacts.

Attempts will be made to ascertain what follow-up action, if any, governments took as a result of advisory assistance offered. Meetings of subregional bodies and meetings at the CDCC level provide opportunities for evaluation.

Programme element 16.5.10: Population

1. Output

a) Publication of report to Guyana Government on retrospective demographic survey, including analysis of indirect estimates of fertility, mortality, and international and internal migration;

b) Technical publications: three studies on determinants and consequences of components of population change (fertility, mortality, internal and international migration), with emphasis on the implications for social and economic planning, will be published;

c) Technical publications: three country monographs (Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, British Virgin Islands) analysing data from the 1980 Census Programme will be published;

d) A technical bulletin will be published on urban/rural population and household projections by age/sex for the less developed CDCC countries;

e) Organization and execution of two training seminars on population and development planning and population policy implementation and evaluation (1988-1989);

f) Advisory assistance will be provided to governments, upon their request, on population policy implementation and population development planning; and

g) A Caribbean Population Information System will be developed in collaboration with DOCPAL (CELADE) and CARISPLAN (CDCC).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This activity is carried out with the co-operation of ECLAC/CELADE, UNFPA, CIDA, CARICOM, OECS, University of the West Indies and other donor agencies. More specifically, activities 1 c) and 1 d) above will be jointly executed with UNFPA and CARICOM. With respect to output 1 a), technical backstopping will be provided by CELADE and funding jointly by CIDA and CELADE; implementation will be done in collaboration with the Government of Guyana.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be national planning institutes and other bodies, ministries of health and education, statistical offices and other government bodies responsible for planning and policy formulation. Secondary users include universities and private family planning agencies, subregional, regional and international organizations and other bodies interested in

various aspects of the Caribbean population situation.

The final output will be used as background material for policy formulation and as an input into programmes for the integration of population into development planning.

Contacts will be made with users through dissemination of publications, training programmes, missions to countries, and participation at subregional, regional and international meetings.

PROGRAMME 17: NATURAL RESOURCES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Presentation

The Programme on Natural Resources in Latin America and the Caribbean is divided into three subprogrammes: mineral resources, water resources and ocean resources. The objectives of the first subprogramme are: a) to conduct studies designed to help public and private bodies to be more effective in promoting a better utilization of mineral resources through the formulation and implementation of development policies and through the promotion and execution of equitable agreements concerning investment, research and technology transfer in connection with the production and marketing of these resources; b) to promote the formulation and co-ordination of horizontal co-operation projects and programmes among enterprises and among other public and private agencies with a view to the complementarity and the regional and interregional integration of mining and metallurgical activities and those of related industries; c) to provide information on trends in the Latin American mining sector and its prospects, including analyses at the product level; d) to co-operate in the design and implementation of a system for the exchange of information on geological and technological research, marketing and investment opportunities so that the countries of the region may have adequate background material at their command in order to assess the sector's performance and to formulate development strategies, programmes and projects; e) to co-operate in the formulation and preparation of strategies, plans, programmes and projects to develop the mining sector of the region.

Owing to the increasing intensity of water use in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, there is an urgent need at the regional level, inter alia, for an increased flow of information and assistance regarding water resource development, improvements in training and the analysis of the social and economic aspects of water resource management. In consequence the objectives of this subprogramme are: a) to facilitate co-operation in water resource matters, to assist in the development and efficient use of the water resources of Latin America and the Caribbean and to ensure the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the region, b) to formulate and promote the integration, development and use of water resources in the countries of the region through the support of government efforts and through improved co-ordination of the relevant activities undertaken by international agencies. The priority areas in which the subprogramme is working are the development and dissemination of methodologies for integrated water management, the development of an information system on relevant water resource development activities in order to improve co-ordination at the regional level, and the implementation, in co-operation with governments, of a training programme on new techniques of water management.

As in the preceding biennium, by providing assistance in the formulation of national ocean policies, the third subprogramme will continue the task of supplying the countries with the material they need in order to design and implement an ocean policy which fits in with their overall development strategy. Diagnostic analyses of national capabilities will be prepared as a means of continuing to further horizontal co-operation activities aimed at strengthening intra-regional support in areas relating to the topics covered by the subprogramme. The activities designed to facilitate Latin American and Caribbean integration through the development of ocean resources will be continued, as will those aimed at strengthening the region's bargaining power in world forums concerned with the ocean and its resources. By the end of the biennium, it is expected that a considerable amount of information will have been stored in the data bank and that channels for the provision of assistance will have been structured. Small-scale national meetings will be convened

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
17.1 Mineral resources	66	-	66	25.0	66	-	66	25.0
17.2 Water resources	102	24	126	48.0	102	24	126	48.0
17.3 Ocean resources and Latin American development	24	48	72	27.0	24	48	72	27.0
Total programme 17, Natural Resources	192	72	264	100.0	192	72	264	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

throughout the biennium in order to disseminate the lines of thought developed within the context of regional activities at the national level and to facilitate the identification and analysis of new and specific needs in the various sectors involved in the design and implementation of national ocean policy.

SUBPROGRAMME 17.1: MINERAL RESOURCES

Programme element 17.1.1: Horizontal co-operation for the development of the mineral resources of Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Output

Co-operation in the organization of meetings to be held by the Latin American Mining Agency (OLAMI) for the purpose of considering proposals concerning: the implementation of integrated training and technological research programmes in the mining and metallurgical sector of Latin America and the Caribbean; projects designed to foster the complementarity and integration of the mining and industrial sectors in respect of coal, copper, bauxite and aluminium, tin, silver, lead and zinc (January 1988); and the implementation of projects aimed at furthering the complementarity and integration of the mining and industrial sectors with respect to iron, steel, and other products of the iron and steel industry (January 1989). A report on the outlook as regards non-metallic mineral markets (December 1988). A report on the prospects for the mining and metallurgical sector of Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1990s (December 1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The tasks to be undertaken will be carried out with the participation of the National Co-ordinating Units of the Latin American Mining Agency (OLAMI) and in consultation with the ECLAC/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division, DTCD, the other regional commissions of the United Nations, ALADI, JUNAC and INTAL.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The output discussed in section 1 will serve: as basic reference documents for intergovernmental and inter-entrepreneurial negotiations and for the formulation of mining and industrial development policies and plans; as information documents to be used by governments, OLAMI members and other mining and industrial enterprises of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as other regions; and as reference documents for the negotiation of projects and programmes to further the complementarity and integration of mining and industrial activities at the intra-regional and interregional levels. The meeting reports will serve as reference material for intergovernmental and inter-entrepreneurial negotiations on mining and industrial co-operation, complementarity and integration projects. The users will be reached by means of a directory which includes active and associate members of OLAMI, national UNDP offices, the regional commissions of the United Nations and other specialized international and regional agencies and bodies.

SUBPROGRAMME 17.2: WATER RESOURCES

Programme element 17.2.1: Follow-up to the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

1. Output

a) Report to the twenty-second session of the Commission on progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan (final version: first quarter of 1988).

b) Report to the twenty-second session of the Commission on the co-ordination of the relevant activities carried out in the field of water resources in Latin America and the Caribbean by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other world and regional organizations (final version: first quarter of 1988).

c) Report to the twenty-second session of the Commission on the progress made towards achieving the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (final version: first quarter of 1988).

d) Preparation of draft reports to the twenty-third session of the Commission (final quarter of 1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities included in this programme element will be carried out in consultation with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Working Group on Water of the ACC and with other international and regional organizations both inside and outside the United Nations system.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Through the Sessional Committee on Water, the primary users are government planning agencies and national water resource institutions. Secondary users are the other public and private institutions concerned with research, financing, technical co-operation and information exchange in respect of water resources in the region. The reports are widely circulated in Latin America and the Caribbean and serve as background material for intergovernmental and inter-agency deliberations on programming and policy and for planning purposes at national and water subsector levels. All reports are formally submitted to the Water Resource Committee at each session of the Commission. Reports are subsequently distributed to a mailing list of national, regional and international agencies and a mailing list of professionals inside and outside the region.

Programme element 17.2.2: Horizontal co-operation on water resources

1. Output

Promotion of horizontal co-operation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in water resource planning, policy implementation and management through regional networks. The main focus of the networks will be co-operation in the management of mountain watersheds and the management of integrated water resource systems.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Work will be designed and carried out in consultation with United Nations agencies operating at the regional level in the field of water resources, particularly UNEP, UNESCO, WHO/PAHO, FAO and WMO, and in consultation with regional agencies such as JUNAC, the Centre for Research and Training in Tropical Agronomy (CATIE) of the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences (IIAS), OAS and IDB.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be those national agencies engaged in water resource planning, policy, management and use which participate in the network. Secondary users will be government planning agencies and other national water resource institutions not directly connected with the network, and regional and international organizations concerned with technical co-operation, financing, research and information exchange in the field of water. To the extent that the programme is oriented towards case studies and comparative analysis, the output will be of direct relevance to on-going decisions in the cases selected. A broader use of the output through the exchange of experiences, will be as background material for planning, policy and management decisions by national water institutions. Many of the user institutions will be direct participants in the network and will thus be reached in the course of executing the work. In addition, users will be reached through two meetings of experts to review the results. All reports will be submitted to and discussed in the Water Resources Committee at the twenty-second session of the Commission and distributed to a mailing list of government agencies in the region and to regional and international agencies, as well as to professionals in the fields of water resource planning and management.

Programme element 17.2.3: Water resources in Central America

1. Output

a) A biennial report (scheduled for the second half of 1988) on the supply and utilization of water resources, broken down by major river basins at the national and subregional levels, which will identify those basins requiring more detailed study in view of existing problems or anticipated conflicts in connection with water rights. Various uses of this resource, including drinking water, crop irrigation, hydroelectricity and any other application of particular importance, will be discussed. This report is to be reviewed at a technical seminar scheduled for the second quarter of 1988.

b) Technical assistance in the field of water resources will be provided to countries upon request (1988-1989). The execution of this programme element is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The tasks included in this programme element are linked to the activities of the World Bank Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (the preparation of the regional programme on irrigation and drainage in Central America under the RUTA project for Central America), PAHO and FAO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be national bodies of the water sector and of its main subsectors: waterworks and sewerage, irrigation, hydroelectricity. The biennial report will be distributed on the basis of a pre-established list of users. The organization of technical meetings, if possible, and technical assistance missions will be the other means employed to reach users. The output of this programme element will provide support to the national plans covering this sector and the above-mentioned subsectors.

SUBPROGRAMME 17.3: OCEAN RESOURCES AND LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 17.3.1: Support for the formulation of national ocean policies

1. Output

a) Two technical reports relating to the tasks of the subprogramme which will serve as background papers for the meetings described in the following paragraph. In addition, these studies can respond to needs which have been voiced by the countries in the forums organized under this subprogramme during the preceding biennium.

b) Two regional consultative meetings whose purpose will be to strengthen the bargaining power of Latin American groups in forums concerned with the development of ocean resources (second half of 1988 and second half of 1989). These meetings will follow up on the topics dealt with at the meetings held during the biennium 1986-1987. One of the meetings will relate to the work of the present Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, as well as to the provision of the assistance to the Latin American Group which was structured during the 1986-1987 biennium. The preparations for these meetings will basically consist of consultations with the countries in order to decide upon the corresponding agendas, as well as the drafting of documents for the meetings and specific studies or the convening of groups of experts.

c) Four national diagnostic studies concerning ocean resource development which will be incorporated into the regional data bank. This activity corresponds to that portion of the subprogramme relating to the preparation of an inventory of the capabilities existing within the region as regards the utilization of the sea and forms part of the country projects being set up in the various countries concerned. These aims will be pursued by means of direct contacts with national institutions through missions or seminars and by other means involving the exchange of information through the above-mentioned data bank.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

These tasks will be carried out in consultation with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea, UNEP, the UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNESCO/ROSTLAC), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), and with the chairmen of the Latin American Groups in relevant meetings.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be the bodies responsible for national ocean policy planning, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, and universities and research institutes concerned with the scientific and technological aspects of ocean resources.

The users will be reached through national seminars and through the distribution of publications based on the corresponding mailing list.

The output of these activities is designed to provide governments with the material they need in order to analyse their situation with respect to the utilization of the sea, to compare their experiences with those of other developing countries, to make better use of the various forms of international assistance which are available and to lay down guidelines for regional co-operation with a view to a better application of their ocean policies.

PROGRAMME 18: POPULATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Presentation

The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) carries out its work from its headquarters in Santiago, Chile, and its subregional centre in San José, Costa Rica. In order to strengthen population-related activities in the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, a Joint ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit was established in January 1985 at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, a CELADE demographer has been assigned to the ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in order to facilitate the provision of assistance to the countries of the Plate Basin.

The population programme for 1988-1989 is a continuation of the 1986-1987 programme of work, but it also provides for the expansion and inclusion of new activities in response to the recommendations made at four meetings in the region of particular importance to the work of CELADE. These meetings were the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population, held within the seventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (Havana, Cuba, November 1983); the twentieth session of ECLAC (Lima, Peru, April, 1984); the Preparatory Meeting to the United Nations Conference on Population (St. Lucia, May 1984); and the International Conference on Population (Mexico City, August 1984).

The recommendations formulated at the International Conference on Population, in particular, have specific implications for the work of CELADE in the region. This programme of work reflects these recommendations through its inclusion of new activities and through an integrated approach which is more clearly oriented towards the subject of population and development. For the same reason the four spheres of work, or subprogrammes, of CELADE are more closely interrelated than they were in the past. These subprogrammes are: demographic statistics and estimates of population trends; population and development; training; and population information storage, retrieval, processing and dissemination.

In addition to proceeding with its ongoing tasks, during the 1988-1989 biennium CELADE will therefore place special emphasis on the following activities within the corresponding subprogrammes:

a) The analysis of demographic statistics on a disaggregated basis with reference to geographic and sectoral aspects; studies of differential fertility and mortality, by country; estimates of internal and international migration; cause-specific mortality analysis; demographic studies of the aged; the assessment of family planning programmes; and seminars on some of these subjects.

b) Studies on the incorporation of women into development and its effect on family structure and on demographic variables; the aging of the population; estimates of population needs; and the adaptation of suitable procedures for formulating small-area population policies.

c) The participation of national demographers in CELADE training and applied research activities; the training needs of the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean; the development of a method for providing officials from the various countries with the opportunity to work under CELADE supervision at their own institutions on specific projects of interest to them; the teaching of demographics in universities and national centres as part of the overall policy of CELADE of transferring this responsibility to the countries.

d) Advisory assistance in the processing of censuses and surveys and in the application of new technologies appropriate for use in the 1990 censuses; technical assistance in creating census data bases as part of the project

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being carried out to establish the Retrieval of Small-Area Census Data by Microcomputer (REDATAM) System; the provision of information services to the region through the DOCPAL computer data base and of advisory assistance to the countries in organizing their own information systems as well as in the use of microcomputer technology; and the publication of some texts in English which have been adapted to the specific needs of the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
18.1 Demographic statistics and estimates of population trends	24	192	216	32.0	24	192	216	32.0
18.2 Population and development	44	104	148	22.0	44	104	148	22.0
18.3 Training	40	162	202	30.0	40	162	202	30.0
18.4 Population information storage, retrieval, processing and dissemination	36	70	106	16.0	36	70	106	16.0
Total Programme 18, Population	144	528	672	100.0	144	528	672	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.1: DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES OF POPULATION TRENDS

Programme element 18.1.1: Technical assistance in the compilation, analysis and use of population information

1. Output

Two technical assistance missions per year in connection with activities relating to population censuses, demographic surveys and statistics obtained from records.

An annual report on field experiments (experimental censuses, surveys, registering) whose aim is to upgrade the quality of demographic data.

One study per year on the measurement of the demographic characteristics of the aged.

An annual evaluation report on maternal and child care programmes in some countries of the region.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

In carrying out these activities CELADE will continue to work in co-ordination with ECLAC, ILPES and other United Nations bodies (UNICEF, PAHO).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be national statistical offices, planning offices, Ministries of Health, social security systems and some specialized agencies of the United Nations.

The output will consist of: an improvement in data quality, which will be particularly helpful to economic and social planning bodies; the programming of changes in social security systems in order to meet the needs of the aged and the formulation of health programmes designed specifically for this segment of the population; and the measurement of programme effectiveness, using the decrease in infant mortality as a yardstick, which will provide information of particular importance to the countries.

Users will be reached through the publication and dissemination of studies and reports and the organization of a seminar to be attended by national health authorities, as well as direct technical assistance missions.

Programme element 18.1.2: Population projections

1. Output

Two technical reports per year as part of the "Fascículos de Población" series; these reports will contain revised population estimates and projections for those countries whose population censuses were conducted after 1985.

Four issues of the biannual "Boletín Demográfico" ("Demographic Bulletin", a bilingual publication) concerning the demographic situation in the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Two booklets on an annual basis containing small-area population projections.

An annual report containing basic needs projections (housing, schools, professional medical personnel and paramedics); in the course of the biennium two countries will be covered by such reports, which will form part of the "Fascículos de Población" series.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

These activities will be carried out in co-ordination with ECLAC, ILPES and the United Nations Population Division; some of the activities, especially those relating to basic needs projections, will also be co-ordinated with PAHO and UNESCO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The major users will be the countries, which will make use of the output through their public agencies for statistics and planning, both global and sectoral, and their Ministries of Health, Education and Housing.

Users, will be reached through the publication of "Fascículos de Población", which are widely distributed within each country, as well as through the publication and dissemination of the various issues of the "Boletín Demográfico", which provides an overview of the countries of the region.

Programme element 18.1.3: Comparative studies of mortality, fertility and migration

1. Output

Two studies per year as part of the series concerning research on infant mortality in Latin America (IMIAL) containing information from censuses or surveys conducted after 1985.

Two studies per year as part of the series concerning research on fertility in Latin America using the own-children method (IFHIPAL). As in the case of the IMIAL series, the IFHIPAL series will draw upon all available data sources; its objectives will also be broadened in order to cover the entire process of change as regards fertility within the countries in question.

One study per year on international migration which will include the use of indirect procedures for measuring the extent of migration as well as some of its basic characteristics.

Work will continue on the project for the exchange of census information concerning persons enumerated in countries other than their countries of origin as part of the Latin American International Migration (IMILA) Project. Information on all the countries of the region is to have been obtained by the end of the 1988-1989 biennium.

One study per year on causes of death, to be used in preparing a "Health Atlas", whose purpose will be to identify the sites of specific problems in each country, such as zones where major causes of death are infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory, ailments, degenerative diseases, etc.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

In carrying out these activities, work will be co-ordinated with ECLAC and ILPES; contacts will be established with PAHO and, in connection with the studies on international migration, with the United Nations Statistical Office, which serves as a clearing house for this project worldwide.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users of the studies on mortality will be Ministries of Health, particularly their interdisciplinary teams in charge of mother and child care programmes. The principal users of the studies on fertility will be the national offices responsible for social planning, especially those engaged in the formulation of population policies. With respect to the activities on international migration, the countries use the information produced by the IMILA project in measuring migratory flows and in order to attain a better understanding of the demographic, social and economic characteristics of migrant groups.

Programme element 18.1.4: Evaluation of the demographic effects of family planning programmes

1. Output

The annual or biennial publication is planned of a periodic report which will include a summary of the activities carried out under the family planning programmes of the region, as well as a methodological annex providing new tools of analysis for national evaluators engaged in studying the impact of their countries' family planning programmes.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The work will be co-ordinated with ECLAC and ILPES, and contacts will be established with PAHO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The periodic reports will be sent to all the Ministries of Health and to private institutions providing family planning services, to planning bodies and to researchers studying the future effects of family planning on the population.

The periodic report will be a vehicle for the immediate dissemination of information. Technical assistance will also be provided to requesting national bodies.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.2: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 18.2.1: Analysis of the social and economic determinants and implications of demographic trends in specific countries

1. Output

Twenty missions will be sent to eight countries in order to assist them in conducting socio-demographic analyses. A methodological report on the social and economic determinants of demographic variables will be prepared, as well as two special studies. Two case studies will be conducted on the role of women, the structure of the family and fertility. An annual report will be prepared on the monitoring of trends in the spatial distribution of the population and urbanization in the countries of Latin America. Two case studies will be carried out to assess the aging of the population and its implications with respect to social demands. A report will also be prepared on the interrelationship between population and development in the countries of Latin America.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

These activities will continue to be conducted in co-ordination with ECLAC, ILPES, the United Nations Population Division and specialized agencies such as UNESCO, ILO (PREALC), and FAO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be national population councils, Ministries of Planning and of Social Services and family planning institutions.

This programme element will provide inputs for the preparation of socioeconomic diagnostic analyses and for the design of sectoral policies.

Users will be reached through technical co-operation missions, publications, seminars and training activities; CELADE documentation systems and its data bank will be used to meet specific needs of the countries.

Programme element 18.2.2: Analysis of socio-demographic impacts

1. Output

Six missions will be carried out in order to provide technical assistance to three countries with a view to determining the social and economic effects of alternative demographic trends and to projecting the impact of different socio-political scenarios on population patterns. Two methodological reports will be prepared as well as special papers setting forth national case studies.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

These activities will continue to be conducted in co-ordination with ECLAC, ILPES, the United Nations Population Division and specialized agencies such as UNESCO, ILO (PREALC) and FAO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be national, regional and local planning bodies; Ministries of Health, Education, Housing and Labour; social security offices; family planning units; and national councils on population.

The output will be microcomputer-compatible tools and techniques for preparing projections, and the design of socioeconomic projections.

The users will be reached through technical assistance missions, publications, seminars and training activities.

Programme element 18.2.3: Population policies and programmes

1. Output

Ten technical assistance missions will be sent to seven countries in order to work with the national governments on the formulation, monitoring and assessment of population policies and programmes and in order to establish and strengthen the population units of planning bodies. Two methodological reports will be prepared on policy assessment criteria, and a seminar will be held with a view to promoting the incorporation of demographic inputs into development planning.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

These activities will continue to be conducted in co-ordination with ECLAC, ILPES, the United Nations Population Division and specialized agencies such as UNESCO, ILO (PREALC) and FAO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be the planners and technical experts of the population units of national planning bodies and of Ministries of Economic Affairs and housing, as well as public health services.

The output will provide support to institutions directly involved in the formulation and implementation of population policies.

The users will be reached through direct technical assistance, seminars and working meetings, publications, the distribution of a bibliography and technical documentation, and training activities.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.3: TRAINING

Programme element 18.3.1: Master's degree courses in demography and in social studies of population

1. Output

Approximately 20 to 25 students will graduate from the 1987-1988 Master's Programme upon completion, in 1988, of the second year of the programme in demography or in social studies of population, depending upon the specialization selected.

An estimated 25 students of the class of 1989-1990 will complete the first year of the Master's Programme in 1989.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The training courses will draw upon the research findings of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, of ECLAC divisions such as the Economic Development Division, the Social Development Division and the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, and of ILPES.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be university graduates in economics, statistics, mathematics, geography, public health, social sciences and actuarial sciences who are connected with national economic and social planning bodies, national institutions involved in the production of statistical data, universities or research centres and who are engaged in activities in the field of demographics or in population-related endeavours.

Under this programme element, information will be disseminated by means of the pamphlets and booklets issued by the Master's Programme, and action will be taken through UNDP offices and ECLAC. There will be direct communications with the network of counterpart bodies which CELADE maintains in each of the countries. Individual assessments will be conducted on the basis of the fellowship applications submitted by the governments.

The number of applications received from the government of each country will also serve as a measurement of the potential demand for this programme.

Programme element 18.3.2: Subregional intensive course in demography

1. Output

Two four-month courses, with approximately 25 students each, whose purpose will be to meet the demand for demographic training in the countries of Central America, Panama and the Caribbean. The courses are also designed to meet the demographic training needs of national officials of the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa.

These courses are offered each year (one will be given in 1988 and the other in 1989) and, like the Master's Programme, they form part of the regular teaching programme of CELADE.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The training activities will draw upon the research findings of ECLAC divisions such as the Economic Development Division, the Social Development Division and the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, of the

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Statistical Office of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and of ILPES.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be professionals from the countries of Central America, the Caribbean and Portuguese-speaking Africa who are connected with institutions providing university-level training, research centres or planning bodies (in the fields of economic and social affairs, public health, housing, labour, education) or who are engaged in the production of population statistics and in population-related activities. This course will provide such professionals with training in methods and basic techniques of demographic analysis aimed at meeting the most pressing needs in relation to economic and social planning.

The number of applications received from the governments will provide a measurement of the potential demand for these courses.

Programme element 18.3.3: National intensive courses in demography

1. Output

Two national intensive courses lasting three to four months each will be offered annually (two courses in 1988 and two in 1989) at the request of the countries concerned. An average of 22 national officials per course will receive training.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The training activities will draw upon the research findings of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, of ECLAC divisions such as the Economic Development Division, the Social Development Division and the Statistic and Quantitative Analysis Division, and of ILPES.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

These courses, which are held in the countries requesting them, provide training in the application of basic techniques of demographic analysis for officials and professionals of the country in question who, because of the responsibilities inherent in their duties, usually cannot participate in longer courses held outside the country.

Basic studies concerning the demographic situation in each country will be prepared. The output will help to bring about an immediate improvement in population censuses and demographic surveys. It will also result in a more intensive utilization of demographic data in the individual countries involved.

Users will be reached through the circulation of letters to national bodies, universities and private centres engaged in the study of population. Announcements will be issued through national bodies serving as counterpart organizations (planning offices, statistical bureaus and universities). Pamphlets will be distributed and personal interviews of the candidates will be conducted.

Programme element 18.3.4: National courses on the use of demographic inputs in economic and social planning

1. Output

It is expected that around 20 national professionals will participate in each course (one in 1988 and one in 1989). These courses will focus on the study of specific cases and are mainly directed towards depressed geographical areas.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The training activities will draw upon the research findings of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, ECLAC divisions such as the Economic Development Division, the Social Development Division and the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, and of ILPES.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be planners from central and provincial bodies and university professors on subjects related to economic and social development planning who will receive training in the interpretation and prediction of population dynamics and their appropriate incorporation into development programmes.

The output will consist of an increase and improvement in the preparation of demographic inputs for global and sectoral development plans, with emphasis on socially and economically disadvantaged segments of the population.

Users will be reached through special missions to the countries whose purpose will be to gauge the number of potential trainees. Individual interviews will be conducted of local staff in global, sectoral or subregional planning offices.

Programme element 18.3.5: Special training activities

1. Output

These activities consist of one-month courses which will provide training for an expected average of 20 to 25 national officials per course. The courses to be given (approximately one of each type per year, provided --in the case of some of the courses-- that extrabudgetary resources can be obtained) are:

a) Specialization seminars at which an in-depth examination of methodological aspects will be undertaken with a view to permitting the incorporation of demographic variables into the economic and social planning process;

b) A national or subregional course, as the circumstances warrant, on recently-developed demographic techniques as applied to census or survey data;

c) A subregional refresher course for demographers;

d) One national course and one regional course on the use of microcomputers in demographic analysis.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The training activities will draw upon the research findings of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, of ECLAC divisions such as the Economic Development Division, the Social Development Division and the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, and of ILPES.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be professionals connected with national planning institutions (in the economic and social fields, public health, housing and education), with the production of statistical population data and with university or research centres, who will receive training which will provide

them with a better methodological background and a greater knowledge of demographic techniques for the performance of their duties at such national bodies.

The output will take the form of updated technical knowledge of developments in the field of demography the incorporation of new computer and data retrieval techniques, the dissemination of methodological and theoretical advances in the study of population, and the discussion and dissemination of research project findings.

Users will be reached through individual invitations to national researchers who have made outstanding contributions to research on the teaching of demography, as well as through letters and invitations to planning bodies, statistical offices and Ministries. Announcements and invitations will also be channelled through UNDP offices, ECLAC and UNFPA representatives.

Programme element 18.3.6: Research fellows

1. Output

Six to eight government officials will receive training each year. The average length of such training per fellow will be between two and three months. This activity is part of the regular teaching programme of CELADE and provides for training in recently-developed demographic techniques and guidance in carrying out a research project. This exercise, which requires the officials' presence at CELADE, will be intensified by offering research fellows the option of receiving training and advisory assistance in their own countries.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

None.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be the staff members of government bodies in Latin America who will receive training in specific techniques of analysis and guidance in the execution of research projects of interest to their countries. On-the-job-training activities will be expanded during this biennium in order to make more intensive use of national human resources and to extend training opportunities to technicians and professionals who, because of their work obligations in the country in question, cannot absent themselves for long periods of time.

The training provided under this programme element will allow greater use to be made of national talent and capabilities in research projects to be jointly carried out by CELADE and the governments of various countries.

Users will be reached through co-operation agreements with national bodies for the preparation of joint studies, individual invitations to organizations and researchers, and the establishment of communication through the network of counterpart bodies which CELADE maintains in the countries as well as through UNDP offices.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.4: POPULATION INFORMATION STORAGE, RETRIEVAL, PROCESSING AND DISSEMINATION

Programme element 18.4.1: Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL)

1. Output

a) Technical assistance and in-service training:

i) **Technical assistance.** Technical assistance will be provided to requesting national offices in order to help create or strengthen units for the acquisition, retrieval and dissemination of bibliographic information on population. The CELADE/DOCPAL methodology will be used for this purpose, with emphasis on the use of low-cost, easy-to-use microcomputer technology, as appropriate;

ii) **In-service training at CELADE.** Individual training will be provided on request to documentalists and other specialists in charge of the organization or administration of national population documentation units.

b) Technical publications:

i) **Periodical: DOCPAL Latin America Population Abstracts (DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina):** two issues per year (850 to 1 000 copies per issue).

c) Technical services:

i) **Bibliographic searches and country bibliographies on population and related subjects:** computer-search printouts from the CELADE/DOCPAL data base at the request of national, regional and international users (approximately 800-1 000 searches per year in addition to the searches carried out for CELADE students and for personnel of the ECLAC system);

ii) **Direct user services.** Electronic mail services and, if possible, on-line searches for external users (subject to the availability of funds and the existence of the necessary communications facilities within the ECLAC system);

iii) **Document copying service (clearing house).** Photocopies of documents in the CELADE/DOCPAL collection will be provided to external users on request (approximately 1 200-1 500 documents per year) as well as in-house services for CELADE students and personnel of the ECLAC system. Microfiche copies of some documents may be provided to external users on request;

iv) **Access to the CELADE/DOCPAL data base.** Portions of the data base will be made available on request to specific national projects which have a microcomputer system and suitable programmes for conducting data searches;

v) **Technical manuals.** Manuals will be provided, as needed, to small-scale national population documentation centres concerning the use of the appropriate computer and technical documentation, such as the demographic applications of the common ECLAC documentation system procedures and the updating of substantive tools (e.g., the Population Information Network (POPIN) Thesaurus) in line with conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Under this programme element consultations will continue to be held with other CELADE units involved in the study and utilization of demographic information and with population projects financed by the United Nations (e.g., UNFPA), with regional commissions such as ESCAP and ECA, and with international bodies associated with the United Nations, such as the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (CIM).

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Co-operation in the form of both consultations and participation will continue with ECLAC documentation units in other substantive areas in order to improve the regional bibliographic services extended to the countries and in order to simplify and reorient, if necessary, the common ECLAC documentation system procedures so that they may be used in conjunction with low-cost microcomputers and other new technologies. Consultations with the co-ordinating office for the Population Information Network (POPIN) at United Nations Headquarters and with POPIN members will also be continued as well as participation, resources permitting, in specific areas.

While funds from the regular budget will cover the entire cost of supervising the activities included in this programme element, all the above-mentioned activities will draw on UNFPA funds and some will require grants from other bodies as well.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

CELADE/DOCPAL regional support services are used by analysts working for government agencies and by many public and private research institutions, universities and international bodies, as well as by CELADE students and by visiting researchers and staff members of the ECLAC system.

The bibliographic information stored in the CELADE/DOCPAL data base is used as a means of learning about work which has already been carried out in a given area of research or analysis in order to avoid a duplication of effort and to allow government analysts and other persons working on population-related subjects to keep up to date. This makes both a direct and an indirect contribution to the improvement of social and economic planning and to the formulation of more consistent policies.

Publications and information on CELADE/DOCPAL services will continue to be sent to the libraries of institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean which are on the CELADE mailing list. Personal contacts will be maintained with population information centres in the DOCPAL network through correspondence and, when necessary, through missions.

Programme element 18.4.2: Population data processing and data bank

1. Output

a) Technical assistance and in-service training:

i) Technical advisory services. Between 20 and 30 technical assistance missions will be carried out each year in order to advise the countries on computer techniques and on the processing of censuses, surveys and other data, as well as to train personnel in the country. Requests by national offices in connection with the planning of the processing of 1990 censuses will receive special attention. Inasmuch as the technology to be employed may be quite different from that used for the 1980 censuses, the missions will help adapt new technology to the needs and conditions of the country in question. Assistance will also be provided in the creation of census data bases for REDATAM, a microcomputer-based system for the retrieval of census data broken down by area, in order to obtain tabulations on small geographic areas, as well as in the utilization of integrated microcomputer-based survey processing systems;

ii) Technical co-operation support through the provision of information via electronic mail. Assistance will be furnished in connection with technical data-processing queries to national offices equipped with telecommunications facilities through the services which are to be made available within the ECLAC system.

b) Software systems:

1) Software for the 1990 censuses. In order to facilitate the processing of 1990 censuses, software will be adapted and will be made available on diskettes for use in microcomputers in accordance with the needs and conditions of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean;

ii) Microcomputer software applicable to population-related subjects. The Retrieval of Small-Area Census Data by Microcomputer (REDATAM) System will be modified and expanded, as will the population projection and needs estimation systems developed during the preceding biennium. These programmes will be made available on diskettes.

c) Technical publications:

1) Manuals. New manuals will be prepared or existing ones will be modified, in Spanish and English, on demographic data processing and the analysis of software developed or recommended by CELADE for use in microcomputers or large computers, as needed;

ii) "Bulletin of the Data Bank". A description of the census and survey information stored in the CELADE data bank and of the assistance provided with respect to data processing and the services offered by CELADE (a non-periodical publication which is updated as necessary);

iii) Micro-data on population. Micro-data tapes from population and housing censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean and from the main demographic surveys;

iv) Computer printouts. Tabulations and other statistics produced on request.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Efforts will be continued to maintain close contact with the related activities of other regional economic commissions and of population and statistics divisions.

The entire cost of supervising the activities included in this programme element will be covered by funds from the regular budget, but all the above-mentioned activities will involve the use of UNFPA funds and some will require grants from other agencies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The systems and services included in this programme element will be used by national statistical offices, Ministries, research centres, universities and other national institutions.

This programme element will provide training for national programmers who will work on the 1990 censuses.

Visiting researchers from the countries and international bodies will use the information stored in the data bank.

The software systems and related technical assistance provided by CELADE will be used to process population data under national projects. It is hoped that by 1988-1989 these systems will permit a more frequent and systematic use of demographic data in estimating the needs of the population and in planning project execution.

National statistical offices will use the assistance provided by CELADE in order to organize and begin preparations for the 1990 population censuses.

The data bank stores the countries' micro-data and expedites the research efforts of national analysts working for their own institutions at CELADE, as well as comparative research conducted by international agencies and universities.

CELADE will continue to maintain the broad communications network which links the main users (including national statistical offices and Ministries of Planning). In addition, it will attempt to reach other users of demographic information in other Ministries and institutions through missions, discussions with participants in the CELADE courses, demonstration and training seminars and the publication of the "Bulletin of the Data Bank", as well as through special announcements which will be sent to the institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean on the CELADE mailing list.

Programme element 18.4.3: Publications

1. Output

a) Periodicals:

i) Demographic Bulletin ("Boletín Demográfico"), a bilingual publication issued two times a year which provides updated statistical information concerning population estimates and projections of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; the Bulletin also includes demographic indicators (two issues per year).

ii) "Notas de Población", a specialized journal (with abstracts in English) containing technical and scientific articles and research findings (three issues per year).

iii) "DOCPAL Abstracts", a journal providing bibliographic information and abstracts of documents on population relating to Latin America and the Caribbean (two issues per year).

iv) "Bulletin of the Data Bank" ("Boletín del Banco de Datos"), whose purpose is to disseminate the information and services available in the CELADE data bank. This publication does not appear at regular intervals, but is instead published when major changes in the data so warrant (a minimum of one supplement during the biennium).

b) Books and monographs:

i) Two books per year on subjects in the field of population, including collections of articles and translations into Spanish of important works published in other languages.

ii) Monographs (approximately 8 per year) whose aim will be to disseminate CELADE research findings, teaching materials, translations of articles on methodology and outside contributions, mainly from students of CELADE courses.

iii) Booklets on population, published on a joint basis with the corresponding national institutions, which will present the official population projections for each country by sex and age. This series will cover all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Two booklets per year will be published during the biennium.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities will be carried out in co-ordination with the Documents and Publications Service of ECLAC.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be national statistical and planning offices, some Ministries (especially Ministries of Health and Education), universities and research and teaching centres in Latin America and the Caribbean. The publication of some monographs in English on subjects of special interest to the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean will be initiated during the

biennium.

The publications will be widely disseminated, either by their distribution free of charge or by their sale, as appropriate, to national statistical and planning offices, universities, research and teaching centres, United Nations organizations and other international bodies.

PROGRAMME 20: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Presentation

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Vienna, August 1979), stressed the need not only to mobilize and strengthen the science and technology capacities of the developing countries but also to reorient their potential in order to help them solve the problems of development.

For this reason, this Programme for 1988-1989 is designed, within the limitations of the available resources, to provide governments and other agencies of the region with information, background material and recommendations which will enable and encourage them to pursue activities in the area of science and technology that will contribute towards strengthening their technological development capabilities.

It concentrates available resources on the subprogramme for strengthening the scientific and technological capacity of the region. This is one of the main responsibilities that the above-mentioned Vienna Conference assigned to the United Nations system, along with the responsibility of restructuring the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations --a matter which is mainly the concern of other agencies in the region.

This subprogramme comprises three elements which, taken together, provide for the achievement of a measure of balance between research-oriented activities and those which are more action-oriented; when carried out in an interrelated manner, they support each other in providing governments with necessary elements for the design of their scientific and technological development policies.

The technological challenge which Latin American countries face is manifold: to establish self-sustaining technological development on the basis of permanent and dynamic capabilities; to enter into high technology areas and consolidate some comparative advantages in specific activities; to foster innovative processes aimed at adapting or creating technological solutions adequate for the full employment of local resources and for the satisfaction of social needs; to achieve a continuing and growing interaction between the scientific and technological infrastructure and the productive system; to incorporate technological development needs into their social and industrial policies.

The first programme element comprises identification and monitoring of recent technological trends and advances and appraisal of their implications for the economies of the region, besides including activities aimed at creating an awareness of these issues at the appropriate government and decision-making levels. Studies on high technology areas will be pursued with a view to assessing the impact of such new technologies on the economic and social systems and to identifying possibilities for developing resources and capabilities in the areas in question and for competing internationally on the basis of such resources.

The second programme element is also designed to strengthen the technological capacity of the region, by linking technological development strategies and policies more closely with development strategies and industrial policies. Special emphasis will be placed on identifying, promoting and supporting scientific and technological co-operation among Latin American countries.

The third programme element provides for a follow-up of the events and trends observed in the region as regards the application of science and technology to development, in the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action and the Regional Programme of Action.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
20.1 Strengthening of the region's technological capacity	48	84	132	100.0	48	84	132	100.0
Total programme 20, Science and Technology	48	84	132	100.0	48	84	132	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 20.1: STRENGTHENING OF THE REGION'S TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY

Programme element 20.1.1: Evaluation and implication of recent technological advances

1. Output

a) Special attention will be given to a study of recent technological trends and advances and to the assessment of their implications for economic and social development, and efforts will be made to create an awareness of these matters among the appropriate government and decision-making circles;

b) New studies will be undertaken in other fields in which rapid technological advances are being made, for example, new materials, new sources of energy, petrochemicals, robotics, information sciences and telecommunications. It is planned to prepare three documents and convene two regional meetings (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

In general, this work is related to the activities carried out in the framework of Working Group 1 of the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (see document ACC/1983/3, paragraph 20, annex III and appendix).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Principal users will be government departments (especially planning agencies and agencies responsible for formulating and implementing policy on science and technology), regional agencies, research institutes and business circles.

Users will be reached through mailing lists as well as through users' participation in meetings.

Output will be used to improve policy formulation on development of science and technology.

Programme element: 20.1.2: Co-operation in science and technology

1. Output

a) Advisory missions to governments for strengthening national and sectoral programmes of technological development and for linking them to economic development programmes; for technological policy design, for articulating national technological infrastructure with production structures; and for the formulation of sectoral programmes on technological development (1988-1989);

b) Participation in technical co-operation projects on technological development (1988-1989);

c) Design of a regional system of technical co-operation among the Latin American countries in respect of technological development, with special emphasis on new advanced technologies. It is planned to convene two regional meetings (1988-1989);

d) Training courses comprising design of technological policies and instruments, formulation of technological development projects, and incorporation of the technological dimension into project evaluation and technological management (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The work is related to the work being carried out by UNCSTD, UNIDO, UNCTAD and, outside the United Nations system, by the Latin American Technological Information Network (RITLA) and by the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Principal users will be governments, intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations concerned with research and development, and academic institutions.

Users will be reached through advisory missions, through lectures and through users' participation in meetings.

Output will be used to strengthen national and sectoral programmes on development of science and technology.

Programme element 20.1.3: Evaluation of the process of application of science and technology to development

1. Output

a) Two technical documents aimed at evaluating progress and achievements in the process of applying science and technology to economic development, both in relation to the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s and the Vienna Programme of Action for Science and Technology for Development and its Operational Plan (1988-1989);

b) A technical seminar for the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) 1989.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This work is related to the general work being carried out by UNCSTD in connection with the follow-up and review of the aforementioned Vienna Programme of Action and its Operational Plan.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Principal users will be governments of the region, intergovernmental agencies, the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), and other

agencies such as UNCSTD.

Users will be reached through mailing lists as well as through users' participation in meetings.

Output will be used to evaluate the process of application of science and technology to development.

PROGRAMME 21: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Presentation

The overall methodology of the programme of work in the area of social development stresses national studies, in the light of the diversity of the countries of the region, and co-operation with ECLAC subregional and national offices in order to ensure that the study and formulation of policy bases can be carried out with the help of government specialists and local researchers so that the proposals made will correspond to actual social conditions and will thus be relevant to the design of national policies. The programme of work must be very flexible in order to respond to the requests of governments relating to the formulation of new policies made necessary by highly dynamic social situations.

The programme is divided into two subprogrammes: "Styles of development and social change in Latin America and the Caribbean", and "Integration of women into Latin American and Caribbean development". The first subprogramme serves as a pivotal element for research and social planning proposals by virtue of its comprehensive nature. The second subprogramme complements the first, inasmuch as it is seen as one specific dimension of the changes in social structures; it also falls within the context of recommendations made at the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, which was held at Havana, Cuba, from 19 to 23 November 1984.

Under subprogramme 21.1, "Styles of development and social change in Latin America and the Caribbean", the approach taken to this subject will continue to be linked to analyses of economic development being carried out by the relevant divisions of ECLAC. This subprogramme includes three elements. Programme element 21.1.1, "Changes in the social structure and the identification of agents of development" will, firstly, continue the ongoing task of analysing changes in social structures and in living conditions and the quality of life. Census programmes and standard statistical data will be used as well as official documents and academic research findings; the information thus gathered will make it possible to provide analyses on a regular basis of the directions taken by changes in social structures. Secondly, case studies will be conducted on characteristics and directions of change in strategic social groups. In some cases, the studies of such groups --in conjunction with other ECLAC divisions-- will focus on their role as components of highly dynamic and innovative socioeconomic subsystems. Thirdly, the studies already begun on co-operativism and various ones of association in the region including those of women and young people, will be continued and expanded. The second programme element, "Styles of development", will carry forward the work being done on a joint basis with other ECLAC divisions concerning the orientation of Latin American development. Papers will be prepared concerning the outcome and mechanics of social pacts reached within the framework of State action with a view to a socially-shared form of development supported by the major groups in society. Under the third programme element, "Social policies at a time of crisis", innovative social policies will be surveyed and the effects of social policies on disadvantaged groups will be measured; social policy recommendations appropriate to a period of crisis will also be formulated.

The fourth programme element, "Participation of youth in the development process of Latin America and the Caribbean", projects the work done by the Social Development Division within the framework of the International Youth Year over the span of a decade. Pursuant to the Regional Plan of Action for

Latin America and the Caribbean for the International Youth Year and to policies complementing the Plan which were adopted at the Second Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the International Youth Year, specific studies focusing on different categories of young people and on social groups in relation to their incorporation into society will be continued, experimental associations and co-operatives of young people will be analysed, and studies will be conducted on the connection between young people and scientific and technological policies, with particular reference to the modernization of universities. It should be noted that a close relationship exists among the analysis of social groups capable of playing an innovative role in alternative development projects, planning and social policy proposals (central topics of the subprogramme) and the activities comprising this programme element. Two programme elements are included in this subprogramme which provide for activities in connection with the social situations in the Central American countries and Mexico. Under the first, the impact of the reduction in State expenditure in rural areas of Central America will be analysed; the second, will involve an examination of changes in the behaviour of specific segments of the population (in this case, youth) in Central America and Mexico.

The activities included in the second subprogramme, "Integration of women into Latin America and Caribbean development", which are designed to complement the analysis of changes in social structures, will be oriented towards the study of the status of women in the low-income urban stratum and peasant women, as well as specific problems relating to the social participation of young women. In this respect, special attention will be devoted to two dimensions: a) the formulation of social policies that will effectively benefit the above-mentioned categories as regards their coverage by human and family development policies; b) the analysis of experimental associations and co-operatives in the areas of production, consumption and social participation which are primarily oriented towards women with a view to the proposal of policy bases for their extension and consolidation.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
21.1 Styles of development and social change in Latin America and the Caribbean	192	30	222	67.0	214	-	214	74.0
21.2 Integration of women into Latin America and Caribbean development	96	13	109	33.0	74	-	74	26.0
Total programme 21, Social development and humanitarian affairs in Latin America and the Caribbean	288	43	331	100.0	288	-	288	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.1: STYLES OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Programme element 21.1.1: Changes in the social structure and the identification of agents of development

1. Output

a) Reports concerning major changes in social structures at the regional and national levels (one in the second half of 1988 and one in the second half of 1989).

b) Reports on the characteristics and directions of change in strategic social groups and on highly dynamic socioeconomic subsystems (one in the second half of 1988 and one in the second half of 1989).

c) Reports on various associative forms of self-management and popular participation (one in the first half of 1988 and one in the first half of 1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities will tie in with other programmes and organizational

units of ECLAC, with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and with the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The Division hopes to work in close co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), UNESCO, PREALC and FAO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be analysts and planners of the governments of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Research institutes and academic centres devoted to the analysis of social change are expected to use the output as well.

The output will primarily be used as input for the analysis of social problems and the formulation of social policies.

Users will be reached through the distribution of reports and publications.

Programme element 21.1.2: Styles of development

1. Output

Reports on changes in the orientation of Latin American social and economic development, on social pacts among important groups, and on State action in relation to development styles (one during the second half of 1988 and one during the second half of 1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities will tie in with other programmes and organizational units of ECLAC, with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The Division also plans to work in close co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), UNESCO, PREALC and FAO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be analysts and planners of the governments of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Research institutes and academic centres devoted to the analysis of social change are also expected to make use of the output.

The results of these activities will primarily be used as input for the analysis of social problems and the formulation of social policies.

Users will be reached through the distribution of reports and publications.

Programme element 21.1.3: Social policies at a time of crisis

1. Output

a) Technical reports:

i) Surveys and comparative analyses of the evolution of social policies during a period of crisis (at least four national case studies during 1988 and one study at the regional level during the first half of 1989);

ii) Reports on the formulation of social policies to respond to new circumstances: one report containing an analysis and a theoretical discussion of integrated social policies (second half of 1988) and one report setting forth recommendations of options with respect to integrated social policies for the various types of national situations in the region (first half of 1989).

b) A seminar to be attended by government experts, representatives of non-governmental organizations and researchers for the purpose of analysing the situation with respect to social policies and alternative ways of responding to new proposals concerning the future of the region (second half of 1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The activities will be conducted in co-operation with the subregional and national offices of ECLAC. There will also be a close link with the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The Division hopes to work in collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, PREALC, FAO and WHO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the governments of Latin American and Caribbean countries and specifically Ministers, policy-makers and Ministry officials concerned with social matters, economic affairs and planning. Users will be reached through the publications included in this programme element and through the reports which will be reviewed at the seminar discussed in section 1 b). An effort will also be made to reach non-governmental organizations concerned with social well-being and centres for research in the social sciences.

It is hoped that the activities included in this programme element will contribute to the formulation and implementation of integrated social policies and programmes designed to benefit, within the context of a prolonged crisis, those sectors of the population occupying a disadvantaged position within society in terms of well-being, equity and participation.

In line with the above it is hoped that, through the publications and reports described above, the activities included in this programme element will result in the progress of such social sectors by identifying those operational areas which will lend themselves to the development and implementation of specific social strategies to increase participation and reduce social inequalities.

Thus, within the framework of the programme as a whole, the activities of this programme element are aimed at laying the foundations for the promotion of new alternative development styles based on equity, social participation and democratic stability.

Programme element 21.1.4: Participation of youth in the development process of Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Output

a) Technical reports:

i) A report on different categories and social groups of young people in relation to their incorporation into society from the standpoint of the possibility of their playing a strategic role in social innovation (second half of 1988);

ii) A report on the links between young people and scientific and technological policies, particularly those designed to bring about the modernization of universities (first half of 1989).

b) A seminar for the purpose of discussing the aforementioned reports with a view to formulating specific, action-oriented recommendations (second half of 1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Close relations will be maintained with other programmes and organizational units of ECLAC, with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The Division plans to work with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, PREALC, FAO and WHO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be governments of Latin American and Caribbean member countries of ECLAC and particularly Ministers and officials concerned with social matters, economic affairs and planning. It is also expected that the output will be used by non-governmental youth organizations or those devoted to dealing with youth issues, as well as research centres, universities and institutions or units which promote regional co-operation.

The documents distributed to governments and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will help to lay the foundations for compliance with the Regional Plan of Action for Latin America and the Caribbean for the International Youth Year and for the implementation of the policies complementing this Plan which were adopted at the Second Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the International Youth Year (Montevideo, August 1985).

Users will be reached through the distribution of publications derived from the technical reports to be prepared and from the seminar described in section 1b).

Programme element 21.1.5: Impact of the reduction of State expenditure in rural areas of Central America

1. Output

a) Four national studies (two per year) covering the period 1980-1987 which will examine the following areas:

- i) Modifications of the public-sector budget for social sectors;
- ii) Ways of rationalizing expenditure (i.e., changes in the way the production of services, etc., is organized);
- iii) Assistance from humanitarian institutions drawing upon extrabudgetary resources and their co-ordination with social programmes.

An in-depth study will be undertaken of the differences and contradictions between social policy statements and concepts, on the one hand, and government actions, on the other; in this respect, emphasis will be placed on the new responsibilities of the State and how they have affected the reformulation of development plans.

b) A global study containing a comparative analysis of the four national cases mentioned above (third quarter of 1989).

c) A technical seminar at which these studies will be examined (third quarter of 1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element will be conducted in co-operation with such bodies as ILO, WHO, FAO, UNESCO and UNICEF, as well as CSDHA.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be Ministries of social affairs, economic affairs and planning. An effort will also be made to reach social science research centres, universities and academic centres of the region.

These activities are intended to provide users with inputs for the design of social-sector policies and programmes within the framework of the corresponding national development plans.

Users will be reached through the technical seminar and through the distribution of studies according to a pre-established mailing list.

Programme element 21.1.6: Changes in the behaviour of specific segments of the population in Central America and Mexico

1. Output

a) An analysis of the behaviour (social behaviour, political participation, etc.) of young people during the 1980s (first quarter of 1989).

b) A technical seminar for the purpose of examining the above study (second quarter of 1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element will be conducted in co-operation with CELADE, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, PREALC, FAO, WHO and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be governments of the Central American subregion, especially Ministers and officials concerned with social matters, economic affairs and planning. Non-governmental youth organizations or those devoted to serving young people are also expected to make use of the output.

The study will contribute to an increased understanding of specific aspects or dimensions of youth problems and will promote the formulation of appropriate policies.

The study will be distributed to the participants in the technical seminar and to other users based on a pre-established mailing list.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.2: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 21.2.1: Integration of women into Latin American and Caribbean development

1. Output

a) Substantive conference services:

i) Substantive services will be provided for a meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean during the second half of 1988.

ii) Substantive services will be provided for the Fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean during the first half of 1989.

iii) A meeting of government and non-governmental experts will be organized for the presentation of studies on the status of women in the lowest-income strata of the region in accordance with the recommendations of the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United

Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Havana, Cuba, November 1984). This meeting will be held during the final quarter of 1989.

b) Technical publications:

i) An overall assessment of the status of women in the region to be submitted to the Presiding Officers and the Fifth Conference (first half of 1988).

ii) Studies on emerging issues in connection with the status of women in the region, particularly as regards the impact of development policies and the implications for women of international decisions, especially those relating to trade, agriculture and technology transfer (one publication during the final quarter of 1988 and another during the final quarter of 1989).

iii) Two technical publications for planners and government and non-governmental administrators concerning experiments in forms of association and in social and economic participation by women in various countries of the region (one in 1988 and one in 1989).

c) Technical assistance:

Two technical assistance projects will be designed for a number of countries in the region which will provide for innovative activities concerning the integration of women into non-traditional sectors. Their purpose will be to provide training to government officials and private-sector professionals which will make them aware of the necessity of taking the needs and aspirations of women into account in technical co-operation policies and programmes. Both projects will be completed in 1989 and will include the organization of subregional workshops.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is closely linked to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), which serves as a focal point for activities relating to women within the United Nations system. Joint activities will continue to be conducted with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), inasmuch as both bodies co-finance the activities of this programme element.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be governments of Latin American and Caribbean member countries of ECLAC, and particularly government officials in the areas of planning, employment, rural development, education and support services, as well as national machinery for the integration of women into development, social organizations, women's organizations and, finally, women themselves, who are the group towards whom this programme element is directed. The activities will provide inputs for the formulation of integral social policies, as well as for specific programmes and practical approaches for accomplishing the full incorporation of women into development. The output will also provide a means of assessing how women are affected by present policies and programmes with a view to the application of strategies for the future.

Users will be reached through the documents to be produced, which will be distributed on the basis of mailing lists, through permanent missions to governments and through meetings held by the ECLAC system.

The task of evaluating the output of this programme element is conducted in consultation with appropriate government machinery (offices responsible for women's issues) and is an ongoing activity involving the review of plans,

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programmes, policies, activities, and, in general, the progress made in the promotion of women at the national, subregional and regional levels. Consultations with offices responsible for women's issues are carried out through correspondence and questionnaires, as well as through meetings and official missions.

PROGRAMME 22: STATISTICS

Presentation

The main objectives of this programme for the biennium are to broaden and improve the quality of the information contained in the data banks and to take advantage of progress in computing in order to give users a more timely and wider access to such banks.

The Latin American and Caribbean Data Bank of Economic and Social Statistics will be enlarged to incorporate the data bases maintained at ECLAC on national accounts, production and prices, external trade, external debt, balance of payments, household surveys, employment, census samples, social indicators and the public sector, and at the same time an on-line access to the part most frequently used will be installed, while users will be provided with increased facilities for gaining on-line access to the bank and to machine-readable information by means of tapes, floppy discs, etc.

As a means of fostering methods of estimation and analysis appropriate for the problems of the region and the prevalent statistical conditions, as well as of assessing the reliability of available statistics and developing guidelines for their improvement, studies on methods and quantitative analysis will be carried out, especially in the areas of income distribution, living conditions and poverty, revision of the national accounts system within the framework of international efforts in this field, the public sector, external trade, external debt, and statistics relating to the prevailing economic situation, including problems relating to employment and unemployment. In the sphere of computer statistics, the study and adaptation to the region of software in editing, management and table generation will merit special consideration.

The programme also aims at providing the technical assistance required by the countries to develop their statistics, on the basis of the experience accumulated by the United Nations system, or that of other countries which are more advanced in some fields. To accomplish this, regional technical assistance will continue to be provided to member countries in the framework of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), to help them develop and consolidate permanent household survey capabilities that will enable them to attain self-reliance in obtaining multipurpose statistical information on the living conditions of their populations; this assistance will be provided by technical co-operation advisers at all key stages of household survey design, execution and data use.

Technical assistance will also be provided on basic economic statistics and national accounts, with the aim of referring the information to other more recent bases which adequately take into account the important technological changes and the variation in pricing systems produced during the eighties. With these objectives, technical co-operation among the countries will be especially encouraged, and it is hoped to increase exchange of experts through statistical projects having ECLAC either as executing agency or as associated executing agency.

Furthermore, the programme will include collaboration with other organizations in training national officials in economic statistics, national accounts and external trade statistics. In order to foster methodological development and to promote exchange of experience among national experts, working groups and regional workshops will be organized, some of them dealing with the use of technically advanced packages in the fields of data editing, management and table generation. Packages already tested at ECLAC will be transferred to regional technicians. Other workshops dealing with measurement and procedures in other areas of statistics, where improvement of the existing situation, together with development of appropriate methods, is a priority aim

for most countries of the region, will also be considered.

The programme has been devised on lines conducive to the integration of ECLAC's experience --in utilizing available national statistics and applying appropriate methods of estimation and quantitative analysis to the study of the region's economic and social problems-- with methodological development and technical co-operation in the development of statistics in member countries. The goal is to articulate these three aspects in such a way as to form a focal point both for the statistical experience accumulated in the region and for the statistical information most relevant to comparative studies.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
22.1 Regional framework of quantitative information	133	-	133	55.0	119	-	119	50.0
22.2 Studies on methods and quantitative analysis	57	12	69	29.0	67	6	73	30.0
22.3 Statistical development and regional statistical co-operation	26	12	38	16.0	30	18	48	20.0
Total programme 22, Statistics	216	24	240	100.0	216	24	240	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 22.1: REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Programme element 22.1.1: Latin American and Caribbean Data Bank of Economic and Social Statistics

1. Output

Standardized statistical tables and data bases: organization and management of an integrated bank of computerized data bases of statistics on special fields, with adequate storage and retrieval systems. Main-frame data bases and statistical tables as well as computer programmes will also be available to allow micro-computers to gain stand-alone processing power, mainly for quantitative analysis and modelling devised in developing stages of

specialized projects (1988-1989).

Efforts will be made to provide electronic access to our on-line data banks, and other machine-readable forms for data transmission are being devised.

This programme element constitutes a final output in itself. Mention should be made, however, of its intermediate character as regards its incorporation into final outputs of elements 22.1.2 and 22.1.3 of this subprogramme, as well as of subprogramme 22.2 and of many ECLAC Secretariat studies.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO), United Nations regional economic commissions, ECLAC regional offices, and regional integration organizations, as well as other ECLAC programmes such as Programme 10: Development Issues and Policies; Programme 16: International Trade and Development Finance; Programme 21: Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; and other sectoral programmes.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are international organizations and governments requiring regional statistics. Other users are research institutes and specialists and ECLAC staff needing this output for official reports.

Programme element 22.1.2: Regional statistics and indicators

1. Output

a) Using national statistics prepared on a regionally comparable basis, series will be estimated at the country level for: GNP by components, production, national income, natural resources, foreign trade and balance of payments, price comparisons --consumer, wholesale and international-- income distribution, employment, the public sector, health, education, housing and a set of social and economic indicators which constitute a solid framework of quantitative data necessary for close and accurate monitoring of the economic and social development of the region.

b) Publications:

- Statistical Yearbook for Latin America (one issue per year)
- ECLAC statistical Papers on specific subjects (one issue per year)
- Synthesis (one issue per year).

Output items other than those specified in b) have an intermediate character and will be incorporated into final output of programme element 22.1.3, of subprogramme 22.2 and of other studies prepared by the ECLAC Secretariat.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked with those carried out by UNSO, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, OAS, the Andean Pact, SIECA, EEC, IMF, regional commissions, ECLAC regional offices and other divisions of ECLAC.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are governments and international and regional organizations requiring comparable statistics on the region. Other uses are libraries, research institutes and specialists in economic analysis, ECLAC staff needing

this output for official reports, and other United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.1.3: Statistical support for ECLAC studies and projects

1. Output

Tables for the Economic Survey of Latin America, ECLAC projections and data for other reports prepared by the ECLAC Secretariat (1988-1989).

This is an intermediate output.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked mainly with those of ECLAC Programme 10: Development Issues and Policies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
ECLAC staff members.

SUBPROGRAMME 22.2: STUDIES IN METHODS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Programme element 22.2.1: Income distribution, living conditions and poverty

1. Output

a) Estimates of poverty in Latin American countries for the 1980s, on the basis of recent and forthcoming household surveys (report 1989);

b) Profiles of income distribution and its relation with education, type of occupation, and other characteristics of the recipients and of households (report 1988);

c) Comparisons of overall concentration in the distribution of income (report 1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked with those of UNDP regional programmes and ECLAC Programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies and 21: Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are government officials responsible for economic and social policies, research institutes, teachers, specialists and United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.2.2: Household survey methods

1. Output

Development and dissemination of methods for investigating the different dimensions of living conditions and employment by means of household surveys of different types in the context of multipurpose household survey programmes. This work, associated with technical co-operation with countries in pilot surveys and methodological matters, will constitute ECLAC's support for the regional-level methodological development subprogramme of the Regional Programme for the Development of Household Surveys (PRDEH), jointly sponsored --in the framework of the NHSCP-- by ECLAC, IDB, OAS and the Conference of Governmental Statisticians of the Americas (CEGA) (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked with those carried out by UNSO (NHSCP), ILO, CEGA, OAS, PREALC and UNDP.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are government officials in relevant fields, research institutes, teachers and specialists, as well as United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.2.3: Social indicators, employment and the labour force

1. Output

a) The existing social statistics on health, education and housing stored in the Latin American and Caribbean Data Bank of Economic and Social Statistics (see programme element 22.1.1) —particularly those from the 1980 population and housing censuses and household surveys— will be analysed from the standpoint of their relevance, reliability and comparability for monitoring social development in the countries of the region. A document with the corresponding methodological analyses and selection of indicators in each area will be produced (1988 and 1989).

b) Estimates of total economically active population and sectoral employment will be used to obtain updated regional series on employment and to analyse trends on the basis of results from the 1980 population censuses and household surveys incorporated into the Latin American and Caribbean Data Bank of Economic and Social Statistics. On the same basis unemployment will be analysed by socioeconomic categories and the relevant indicators will be obtained on the basis of household surveys (1989).

c) Analysis of the information on social stratification in the countries of the region will be carried out, using comparable data obtained from 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 censuses (1988).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked to those carried out by PREALC, ILO, and, in particular, under ECLAC Programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies, and 21: Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are government officials in the relevant fields, research institutes, teachers and specialists, libraries and United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.2.4: National accounts and economic development indicators

1. Output

a) In the framework of the review of the System of National Accounts (SNA) currently under way, studies will be carried out on national practices, on means of improving them, and on the required basic statistics, as well as on detailed proposals for harmonizing national accounts as regards methods of estimation, coverage and classifications (report 1989).

b) Analysis of national practices in industrial statistics, with a view to drawing up proposals for improving —in consonance with existing international recommendations— the availability of timely industrial statistics in the region (1988).

c) Methodological analysis of price indexes, both for internal use in countries and for international comparisons between countries (1989).

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2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked to those carried out by the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC), OECD, JUNAC, and, especially, by ECLAC under Programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies, and 15: Industrial Development.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are government officials in the relevant fields, regional integration bodies, research institutes, specialists and United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.2.5: External sector statistics

1. Output

a) Quantitative analysis of the evolution of the volume of exports and imports by groups of goods as categorized in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) (Rev. 2). Estimates and analysis of supply and demand in respect of these groups of goods, by countries (1989).

b) On the basis of information from BADECEL, preparation of nominal and real intra-regional and extra-regional trade flows, by principal basic products, groups of products, countries and economic zones. Analysis of terms of trade (1988-1989).

c) Analysis of methods of homogenizing information relating to the external debt. Approximation to the total external debt, and preparation of a group of indicators for analysis and follow-up of the evolution of external financing (1988).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked to those carried out by UNCTAD, ALADI, CARICOM and JUNAC, and to those pursued under Programme 16: International Trade and Development Finance.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are government officials, regional integration bodies, research institutes and specialists.

SUBPROGRAMME 22.3: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL STATISTICAL CO-OPERATION

Programme element 22.3.1: Technical co-operation

1. Output

Regional advisory services to countries of the region.

a) In the area of household surveys: design, sampling and data processing, as well as analyses in the field of population and social statistics. It is expected that 10 missions to Latin American and Caribbean countries will be undertaken (1988-1989).

b) In the area of statistics organization, economic statistics and national accounts, it is planned to undertake six missions to the countries of the region (1988-1989).

c) In the field of information edition, management and table generation, recent computer packages and techniques will be introduced in the area with

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the co-operation of UNSO and the Economic Commission for Europe. Two missions and eight trainees are envisaged, depending on extrabudgetary resources (1988-1989).

d) Promotion of interregional co-operation: 12 trainees, 3 advisory missions and --where ECLAC acts as associated executing agency of projects at the national level-- technical evaluation of candidates and the administrative process involved in the letter of appointment issued to consultants (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked to those carried out by UNSO (NHSCP), UNDTG (country projects) and the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as to those conducted under ECLAC Programme 10: Development Issues and Policies, and 18: Population.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Regional and subregional agencies, for improving their analyses, and national government agencies, for developing and strengthening their statistical capabilities and improving the methods in use.

Programme element 22.3.2: Regional seminars and training courses

1. Output

a) Regional seminars (two per year) for national experts to discuss means of improving methods and uses of national statistics will be held on the following subjects: harmonization of national accounts in the framework of international efforts under way in this field (1988); analysis of experience in organization and production of short-term statistics and indicators (1989); design and use of household surveys for measuring living conditions (1988); preparation of statistical surveys and censuses for 1990 which will serve as a basis for national accounts series in the 1990s (1989). Depending on extrabudgetary resources, one or two seminars will be held on methodologies aimed at developing statistics for special social groups (for example, women).

b) Co-operation with regional institutions --especially ILPES, CIENES, CEMLA-- giving, at their request, lectures on statistics or jointly organizing workshops or training in specialized statistical techniques, depending on the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked to those carried out by CEMLA, ILPES, CELADE, CIENES, and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), as well as to those pursued under ECLAC Programme 10: Development Issues and Policies.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Government officials in the relevant fields.

Programme element 22.3.3: Regional statistical bodies

1. Output
 - a) Conference of Government Statisticians of the Americas (CEGA):
 - Sessions of the Co-ordinating Board, of which ECLAC is a member (1988-1989);
 - Sessions of CEGA (1988).
 - b) One report to CEGA on social and economic statistics (1988).
2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked to those carried out by OAS and UNSO.
3. Users, how reach them and anticipated uses

Users (of report, etc.) will be those attending the Conference of Government Statisticians of the Americas (CEGA).

Programme element 22.3.4: Co-ordination of statistical activities and dissemination of information

1. Output
 - a) For purposes of co-ordination of statistical activities with regional and international organizations, and particularly within the United Nations system, the following activities will be carried out: co-ordination meetings; analysis of work programmes; participation in sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission and ACC Subcommittee meetings; discussions and design of joint or collaborative projects; preparation of regional inputs for UNSO documents.
 - b) Dissemination of relevant methodological material originating in national statistical programmes among national experts of the region, in the areas of population censuses, household surveys, national accounts, external trade, employment and social statistics, the public sector, and computer packages and techniques for information editing, management and table generation.
 - c) Dissemination of harmonized regional information by affording governments direct access to on-line data banks set up by ECLAC.
2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

Activities will be linked to those carried out by UNSO and EEC. They are also related to activities under ECLAC Programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies, 16: International Trade and Development Finance, and 18: Population.
3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users are government officials and national specialists.

PROGRAMME 23: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Presentation

As is customary, the tasks to be undertaken by the Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations under the draft programme of work for the 1988-1989 biennium have dual focus. On the one hand, some projects will deal with macroeconomic, social and political aspects. On the other hand, the preparation of case studies on countries, sectors, products or subject areas will permit a more concrete and specific analysis of the role played by transnational corporations. Thus, research of a general nature will provide a frame of reference for the case studies and, in their turn, these studies will enrich the more general treatment of the issues to be examined.

The first subprogramme concerns the formulation, application and monitoring of an effective code of conduct and other international agreements and arrangements relating to transnational corporations.

Given the fact that the activities and implications of transnational corporations transcend national boundaries and jurisdiction, the international community has recognized the importance of the need to secure an effective code of conduct aimed at maximizing the contribution of transnational corporations to development and minimizing or eliminating the negative effects of their activities, and thereby strengthening the capability of host and, in particular, of developing countries in dealing with matters related to them.

In this connection, the Unit will assist the UNCTC in overseeing compliance with the code of conduct by monitoring the agreements and contracts concluded between the countries of the region and transnational corporations.

The second subprogramme concerns the enhancement of the contribution to development made by transnational corporations and the minimization of their negative effects. Since the interests and objectives of transnational corporations do not necessarily or automatically coincide with those of host countries, governments have recognized the need to adopt a combination of measures and means aimed at meeting these goals.

The Unit's research activities are centered on this second subprogramme. The severity of the crisis being experienced by the region makes it necessary for transnational corporations to occupy a new and different position within Latin America. Indeed, sweeping changes in the economic structure based on a different development strategy will have to be made in order to cope with the crisis and resolve it. Clearly, the direction taken by such key variables as technology, employment and foreign trade is decisively affected by the policies that governments apply in their dealings with transnational corporations to ensure that their actions do not run counter to the new development strategy.

The third subprogramme basically concerns technical co-operation efforts designed to strengthen the countries' bargaining power in relation to transnational corporations.

The governments have recognized the need to regulate and control the part played by these corporations in national development. To this end, a growing number of developing countries are enacting national policies and regulations on the whole range of issues related to transnational corporations, formulating more clearly-defined objectives, evolving screening and monitoring procedures and guidelines, developing information systems, establishing institutional arrangements for dealing with matters related to transnational corporations and endeavouring to strengthen their negotiations with them.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS
AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RB _a /	XB _b /	Total	%	RB _a /	XB _b /	Total	%
23.1 Formulation of an effective code of conduct and other international arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations	10	-	10	10.0	10	-	10	8.0
23.2 Minimization of the negative effects of transnational corporations and strengthening of their contribution to development	66	-	66	69.0	80	-	80	67.0
22.3 Strengthening the capability of host developing countries in dealing with matters related to transnational corporations	20	-	20	21.0	30	-	30	25.0
Total programme 23, Transnational Corporations	96	-	96	100.0	120	-	120	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

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The UNCTC and its Joint Units are mandated to support these national efforts by providing advisory assistance, training and information services. Moreover, the major changes that will inevitably be brought about by the crisis and its resolution will give rise to a context which differs from the present situation. As is usually the case, transnational corporations, with their adaptability and their influence, may have too powerful an impact if they set into motion courses of action which run counter to the objectives pursued by the region. It is therefore necessary to persevere in the efforts being made to disseminate information and provide training that will support the governments in arranging for negotiations and in designing their policies on foreign capital.

The substance of such technical assistance and training should, of course, be based on up-to-date information obtained in the course of execution of the research projects referred to in connection with the preceding subprogramme.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.1: FORMULATION OF AN EFFECTIVE CODE OF CONDUCT AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Programme element 23.1.1: Implementation of the code of conduct

1. Output

Once the code of conduct is adopted, it will be the responsibility of the Joint Unit to disseminate information and to monitor the countries' and transnational corporations' observance of the code. Seminars, round tables, conferences, etc., will be held in order to fulfil the objectives relating to information activities.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element is the regional component of subprogramme 1 of the medium-term plan of the Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be governments, through offices superintending foreign capital, central banks and ministries of economic affairs. National private and public corporations will also be users of the results, in association with transnational corporations and affiliates of transnational corporations established in the region. Secondary users will be technical centres, study centres and business organizations.

It is believed that the activities to be carried out under this programme element can help to provide the countries with greater knowledge about transnational corporations and their possibilities of concluding satisfactory contracts, agreements and arrangements with this type of economic unit.

Copies of each information document will be distributed to the centres capable of ensuring the widest possible dissemination in the countries. Seminars, round tables, workshops, conferences and informational meetings will also be held.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.2: ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT AND MINIMIZING THEIR NEGATIVE EFFECTS

Programme element 23.2.1: Financial transfers and the transnational banks

1. Output

An integral study of the relations between the countries and private transnational banks, based on six case studies which will have been carried out by that time (intermediate output).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

The issue of indebtedness with private banks will continue to be a fundamental problem for the region and warrants the particular attention of other divisions of the ECLAC Secretariat as well as of UNCTC itself. An interregional project concerning this issue is planned in which the Joint Units formed by UNCTC and the regional commissions will take part.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main recipients of the document to be prepared will be the governments, through their central banks, offices for the monitoring of foreign capital and economic authorities in general.

Users will be reached through the dissemination of studies, advisory services and seminars. Effective contacts with the governments will be established.

Output should be of use in assisting the governments to improve their ability to negotiate with transnational banks.

Programme element 23.2.2: Transnational corporations in selected sectors

1. Output

Three studies concerning the presence and activities of transnational corporations in production and distribution of foodstuffs, some non-traditional energy sources and selected services (intermediate outputs).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

These activities will have to be carefully co-ordinated with the work being done by other divisions of the ECLAC Secretariat and by UNCTC, as well as by other United Nations organizations such as UNCTAD, FAO and UNIDO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be government economic authorities, study centres and universities.

They will be reached through the publication and dissemination of studies, as well as through seminars, advisory services and conferences.

It is expected that these studies will help the governments of the region to define their policies in the pertinent fields or subject areas more clearly, and thus to strengthen their bargaining power vis-à-vis transnational corporations in these areas.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.3: STRENGTHENING THE CAPABILITY OF HOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO DEAL WITH MATTERS RELATED TO TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Programme element 23.3.1: Technical co-operation and training

1. Output

This programme element includes a series of ongoing activities connected

with training (for example, the courses conducted by ILPES and the Institute for Ibero-American Co-operation), the holding of round tables and seminars, and the provision of advisory assistance by the Joint Units (intermediate outputs).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

These tasks are co-ordinated with similar work being carried out by UNCTC.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The programme is basically designed to assist government officials in the various economic bodies. Other users will be transnational corporations and national corporations associated with foreign capital. In addition, the programme will reach universities and study centres.

The dissemination of information is an inherent component of these types of activities.

The tasks to be undertaken will help to shed light on the issue of transnational corporations in the countries of the region, besides contributing to the formulation of policies on foreign capital.

PROGRAMME 24: TRANSPORT

Presentation

The role of ECLAC in the field of transport is to support the efforts of the Latin American and Caribbean countries to establish efficient systems for moving passengers and merchandise, both nationally and internationally. To achieve this aim, it is considered to be essential to make ample use of regional co-operation as a tool for benefiting from the experience already gained in some countries and to generate joint research and analysis of those aspects which are still under discussion and call for new approaches and solutions.

The programme of work in general is divided into two interconnected areas. The first area relates to transport policies including the formulation of strategies, information systems, planning in various fields such as services and technologies, and the legal framework. The second area relates to concrete projects which may contribute to the development of bases for the establishment of the necessary transport services.

At the national level, the purpose of the programme is to co-operate with the countries to increase the efficiency of the processes of formulating and applying policies adapted to the conditions of individual countries and localities in order to ensure that optimum use is made of the national resources allocated to transport, from the point of view of the economy of each country as a whole. In the past, attention was given primarily to investment in infrastructure, and the majority of countries have succeeded in meeting their most urgent needs in this connection. To make better use of this infrastructure in the future, however, it is essential to pay greater attention to its conservation and utilization, which will mean enhancing the State's role in the administration of the transport sector. Thus a clearer concept must be gained of the role of the State as a regulator and also an operator of the transport system, working through State enterprises active in this sector.

With regard to international transport, the programme's basic objective is to support regional integration efforts, and it seeks to minimize the non-tariff barriers which affect intra-regional trade with regard to the international movement of goods. In this connection, it is considered desirable to make use of the experience acquired by other regions, particularly Europe, where similar problems have been encountered and solutions have been reached which in many cases have been reflected in conventions signed under the auspices of the United Nations. The application of this kind of convention could be of the utmost usefulness in the region, not only in the solution of intra-regional problems but also in securing more uniformity of international trade procedures with those countries which participate extensively in the international trade of nearly all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The close relationship between international trade and economic growth has become increasingly obvious as a result of the economic crisis besetting the region, and this is an indication of the tremendous importance of international transport in the economic development of all the countries. In spite of the efforts of these countries to establish closer co-operation at the regional level, with a view to facilitating intra-regional transport operations, there are still many barriers which call for joint priority attention on the part of all the countries involved. With regard to land transport, the integration bodies have made enormous efforts; however, the practical results are far from satisfactory, and the weakest point in the tasks undertaken in this connection is the lack of political will on the part of the States to move ahead in those areas which, by their very nature, give

rise to differences of opinion between the various national interests.

With regard to shipping, the programme will give priority to the analysis of structural changes in world transport and their implications for the countries of the region. In this respect, an effort will be made to study present and future changes in demand, shipping services, technologies, ports and legal systems with a view to supporting the decisions it will be necessary to adopt to change the operational and organizational structure of Latin American merchant fleets. The purpose of all this is to facilitate the movement of goods along the whole chain of transport, so as to make the systems as a whole, and not just each individual means of transport, as effective as possible.

The facilitation of transport also calls for a substantial effort to improve the procedures and documentation of the customs systems associated with the movement of goods. To achieve this, the programme provides for close co-operation with integration bodies such as the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and also with the customs directors of Latin America.

The growing degree of urbanization of Latin America means that special attention must be paid to urban transport as an integral part of the work being done in connection with urbanism and the environment in the largest cities. In order to tackle this important question, the programme of work provides for support of the regional co-operation measures already undertaken with considerable success on the initiative of ECLAC and other organizations working in this field. Various cities in the region have come up with solutions to their urban transport problems, and consideration of those solutions has proved to be a very efficient way for other cities to improve their transport systems in a more appropriate manner than by having recourse to technical co-operation provided by developed countries.

In the light of the issues referred to above, the programme of work in the field of transport has been structured in three elements: 1) policy and planning, including the strengthening of national policy-making activities, management information systems and the planning of transport in general; 2) land transport, covering the institutional aspects of road and rail transport, the facilitation of road and rail movements across borders and also transport in urban areas; and 3) water transport, in which consideration is given both to institutional problems and the facilitation of international movements and to matters relating to the application of technological innovations and their consequences.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1986-1987				1988-1989			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
24.1 Planning and policy	56	5	61	36.0	48	6	54	32.0
24.2 Land transport	51	5	56	33.0	59	12	71	42.0
24.3 River, maritime and multimodal transport	37	14	51	31.0	37	6	43	26.0
Total programme 24, Transport	144	24	168	100.0	144	24	168	100.0

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.1: PLANNING AND POLICY

Programme element 24.1.1: Strengthening of national transport planning and policy formulation with respect to institutional infrastructure, methodologies and information requirements

1. Output

a) A report will be prepared that analyses and compares monographs written by selected national transport planning agencies concerning aspects of planning in which they have particular expertise (1989).

b) Using the report and monographs as inputs, a seminar for national transport planning directors will be held to examine policies and techniques related to the formulation of national transport plans (1989).

c) A report will be prepared evaluating possible shipping policy strategies in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in response to certain extra-regional national legislations (1988).

d) Provided extrabudgetary resources are obtained, a seminar will be held to evaluate the role that the Uniform System of Maritime Transport Statistics should play in the formulation of national shipping policy (1989).

e) Work will continue on the implementation of the Uniform System, in accordance with the interest expressed by the countries (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

There will be consultation with the United Nations Statistical Office and the World Bank.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

With respect to national transport planning, the principal users will be the ministries of public works and transport of the countries. With respect to shipping policy and the Uniform System, the main users will be the national agencies responsible for formulating maritime policy.

Users will be reached through competent subregional organizations such as the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the CDCC, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), and subregional meetings of public works and transport ministers.

Output will be used to improve national transport planning and policy formulation procedures.

Programme element 24.1.2: Dissemination of information on the development of transport services, strengthening of institutional infrastructure and facilitation of trade and transport

1. Output

a) Publication of the bimonthly bulletin on the facilitation of trade and transport in Latin America (Boletín FAL) (six issues per year) will continue.

b) There will be ongoing dissemination of other transport documentation of interest to governments, organizations and experts (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

None.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the Boletín FAL are public and private organizations and persons concerned with international trade and transport. The principal users of other documentation are ministries of public works and transport, transport planning agencies, public enterprises, and the like.

Users of the Boletín FAL are reached by direct mail on the basis of a distribution list. Users of other documentation are contacted directly.

The Boletín FAL permits users to keep abreast of the latest national and international developments in the field of transport facilitation and institutional strengthening. Other documentation permits users to have better access to the basic information they need in connection with the formulation of their programmes and policies.

Programme element 24.1.3: Planning of transport in the Central American subregion

1. Output

a) By mutual agreement with governmental institutions, a biennial document will be prepared (envisaged for the first quarter of 1989) on research on land transport and shipping for the purpose of setting policy lines for these subsectors.

b) An annual document will be prepared (envisaged for the third quarter of 1988 and 1989) on transport statistics in the subregion.

c) At the request of the countries concerned, technical assistance will be provided in the field of transport (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

This programme element will be carried out in co-operation with SIECA, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE), the Central American Port Authorities Commission (COCAAP) and the Central American Shipowners' Association (ACAMAR).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be ministries and other organizational units directly related with land transport and shipping in the countries of the subregion.

The documents will be disseminated in accordance with a distribution list. The possible organization of technical meetings and the carrying out of technical assistance missions may constitute other means of access to users.

The output will provide support for national plans in the transport sector and its main subsectors (road transport, rail transport, shipping and ports).

SUBPROGRAMME 24.2: LAND TRANSPORT

Programme element 24.2.1: Strengthening of institutional infrastructure with respect to international road and rail transport

1. Output

a) A report will be prepared for the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone countries, analysing their legal régimes with respect to problems and restrictions arising in connection with authorizations for trucking companies from one nation to operation in others, with a view to proposing options for improving the efficiency of international road transport (1988).

b) Work will continue on the promotion of the application of the TIR Convention and the International Convention on Harmonization of Frontier Control of Goods by the countries of the region (1988-1989).

c) A report will be prepared concerning means of integrating interior cargo terminals into national commodity distribution systems using road and rail transport (1989).

d) ECLAC's traditional co-operation with the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF) will continue with a view to improving the operating and management information systems of the latter's member companies, particularly the medium-size and smaller ones (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

None.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

With respect to the improvement of conditions and practices relating to international road transport, the principal users will be the transport companies. With respect to railway information systems, the principal users will be the national railways of the region.

With respect to the improvement of conditions and practices relating to international road transport, users will be reached through transport ministries, national road transport industry associations and similar regional groupings. With respect to railway information systems, users will be reached through ALAF.

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With respect both to the improvement of conditions and practices relating to international road transport and to railway information systems, output will be used to improve services and thereby contribute to the economic development of the countries.

Programme element 24.2.2: Strengthening of institutional infrastructure with respect to urban passenger transport

1. Output

a) A report will be prepared comparing management problems of urban bus lines under public and private administration and in régimes of regulation and deregulation (1988).

b) Using that report as an input, a seminar on urban transport will be held in collaboration with the Government of Cuba (1988).

c) Efforts will continue for the promotion of TCDC programmes aimed at finding alleviating urban transport problems with solutions that are both effective and minimize capital investments.

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

There will be consultation with the World Bank.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be municipal authorities and national officials in charge of urban passenger transport.

Users will be reached through regional urban transport associations or, if this is not possible, through ministries of public works and transport.

Output will be used to improve public passenger transport services in the region.

Programme element 24.2.3: Facilitation of international land transport through simplification and harmonization of trade and transport procedures and documentation

1. Output

Support will continue to be given to the efforts of regional and subregional organizations such as the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), JUNAC and SIECA in their efforts to reduce or eliminate non-tariff barriers that hinder the overland transport of their foreign trade (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

There will be consultation with the UNCTAD Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (FALPRO).

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the transport ministries of the countries.

Users will be reached through competent subregional organizations such as ALADI, JUNAC, SIECA, and subregional meetings of public works and transport ministers.

The output will be used to facilitate the transport of the countries' foreign trade, and thus contribute to their economic development.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.3: RIVER, MARITIME AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

Programme element 24.3.1: Strengthening of institutional infrastructure with respect to river, maritime and multimodal transport

1. Output

a) A report will be prepared evaluating the experiences of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with national cargo reserve laws, with a view to making recommendations for revising them to reflect new, world-wide conditions of multimodal transport (1988).

b) A report will be prepared evaluating port policies and administrative structures with a view to improving their efficiency in the light of regional needs (1989).

c) Support will continue to be given to the countries, on request, in connection with the adaptation of their institutional infrastructure for the application of the Convention on International Multimodal Transport, as well as in connection with the establishment of interior cargo terminals to promote the use of multimodal transport in Latin America and the Caribbean (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

There will be consultation with the CDCC.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the governments of the region and shipping companies.

Governments will be reached through competent subregional organizations, while shipping companies will be reached through the Caribbean Shipping Association, the Central American Shipowners' Association (ACAMAR) and the Latin American Shipowners' Association (ALAMAR).

Output will be used to improve international transport services and increase the share of the region's shipping companies in international transport services, thus helping to expand the foreign trade of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Programme element 24.3.2: Facilitation of maritime transport through simplification and harmonization of trade and transport procedures and documentation

1. Output

Support will continue to be given to the efforts of regional and subregional organizations such as the ALADI, CARICOM, JUNAC and SIECA in their efforts to reduce or eliminate non-tariff barriers that hinder the overland transport of their foreign trade (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

There will be consultation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and UNCTAD/FALPRO.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the transport ministries of the countries, as well as national shippers' councils.

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Users will be reached through competent subregional organizations such as ALADI, CARICOM, CDCC, JUNAC, SIECA, and subregional meetings of public works and transport ministers.

The output will be used to facilitate the transport of the countries' foreign trade, and thus contribute to their economic development.

Programme element 24.3.3: Strengthening of the countries' participation in the construction, maintenance and operation of equipment incorporating new river, maritime and multimodal transport technologies appropriate to the region.

1. Output

a) A report will be prepared suggesting areas in which the use of microcomputers could appreciably strengthen and improve maritime transport and port services (1988).

b) A report will be prepared analysing the relationship between national legal régimes and maritime transport technology (1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional bodies

There will be consultation with the CDCC.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be public and private organizations and persons interested in taking advantage of the possibilities offered by the new technologies.

Users in the Caribbean will be reached through the CDCC. Users in the rest of the region will be reached through the ministries of public works and transport in their respective countries.

By improving their technologies, users will be able to offer their services at lower cost, which will foster the economic growth of their countries.

Programme element 24.3.4: Trans-Isthmian transport in Panama

1. Output

Preliminary global technical support will be provided to the Government of Panama with regard to the diverse problems related to the interocean transit of merchandise with regard to the Panama Canal. This support will be aimed at ensuring that maximum benefit is derived from the geographical location of Panama in respect of its natural resources and the human and physical infrastructure available. The work will also include comparative studies on interocean transport economics (1988-1989).

2. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system and with other international and regional

The programme element will be carried out in co-operation with UNDP, IDB, the World Bank and UNCTAD.

3. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MIPPE) of Panama, the Panama Canal Commission, the National Port Authority and the national railways.

The technical documents involved will be distributed directly to users. Technical assistance missions will also be carried out.

The output will provide support for Panamanian country projects

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concerning land in the Canal Zone returned to Panamanian control under the recent treaty with the United States (restored areas), port centres and options regarding trans-Isthmian transport.

