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INFORMATION PAPER ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED  
IN 1962 TO COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF THE ECLA  
REGION UNDER THE EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES

Prepared by the TAB Secretariat



CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1
II. EXAMPLES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1962	
A. Assisting Governments with the formulation and implementation of development plans, basic surveys of resources and the building up of administrative services and statistics .....	4
B. Development of public utilities - power, transport and communications .....	13
C. Industrial production .....	15
D. Agricultural production .....	18
E. Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture .....	19
F. Health services .....	22
G. Education .....	25
H. Peaceful uses of atomic energy .....	29
I. Community development .....	30
J. Population .....	33
K. Social services .....	33

ANNEXES

Table I - Cost of Field Programme in Latin America - 1960, 1961/1962 .....	36
Table II - Experts assigned to the Latin American Region - 1960, 1961/1962 .....	38
Table III - Fellowships awarded to Nationals of the Latin American Region - 1960, 1961/1962 .....	40
Table IV - Major Fields of Assistance of the Expanded Programme in countries of the Latin American Region .....	42

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NOTE: The following abbreviations are used in this paper:

ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
ESAPAC	Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDB	Interamerican Development Bank
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAS	Organization of American States
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTA	United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
US/AID	United States of America - Administration for International Development
WHO/PAHO	World Health Organization - Pan American Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. This information paper has been prepared for the Tenth Session of Economic Commission for Latin America. It describes some of the technical assistance provided in the ECLA region during 1962 by the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (EAEA) under both their regular programmes and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). Examples are also given of assistance provided under the OPEX scheme.
2. The projects are presented under a series of subject headings and are based on material provided by the Organizations participating in EPTA. No attempt has been made to provide a complete survey of all technical assistance activities in the ECLA region, and examples only have been selected, either because they have some interesting features or because they have reached a stage where a broad evaluation seemed possible.
3. Country-by-country statements of the estimated costs in 1961-62 of EPTA and the regular programmes, and of the estimated number of experts and fellows in 1961-62 is provided in Tables I, II and III. The figures given for 1961-62 reflect the EPTA programme as approved, including contingency allocations made up to November 1962; those for 1961 represent the EPTA programme as implemented, including all projects financed under contingency allocations. Under the regular programmes, the 1961 figures are as implemented, while those for 1961-62 are estimated. Table IV shows the division of the Expanded Programme in the region into the main fields of activity.
4. The share of the ECLA region in the world-wide 1961-62 programme, inclusive of contingency allocations up to November 1962, shows a reduction from 25.9 per cent in 1960 to 23.6 per cent in 1961-62. However, in absolute terms, the annual cost of the approved 1961-62 programme for the region will be somewhat greater than the cost in 1960 as the world-wide programme has enlarged. The share of the region in respect of contingency allocations in 1962 amounted to \$1,138,345 on 15 November 1962 or 22.2 per cent of the total authorizations, as against \$451,200 or 19.8 per cent for the corresponding period in 1961.

/5. Details

5. Details of the whole 1961-62 Expanded Programme may be found in document E/TAC/L.223 of the Technical Assistance Committee, and a statement of projects authorized during 1961 and up to November 1962 under the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman, are available in documents E/TAC/L.260 and E/TAC/L.286. The Programme planned for 1963-64 is set out in document E/TAC/L.285.

6. Voluntary contributions pledged by governments of the ECLA region to EPTA have shown a slight increase in 1963 as compared to 1962. The totals for these years are as follows:

1962	:	\$1,162,677
1963	:	\$1,344,913

These figures do not include the local cost contributions of recipient countries nor the counterpart expenditures related to technical assistance activities.

7. The participation of ECLA in the technical assistance activities of the Expanded programme has continued to increase in 1962, as shown in Part II of this paper, with a corresponding increase in contacts between the Secretariat of the Commission, on the one hand, and the participating organizations and the resident representatives on the other. It should be noted in this connexion that an important post of the UNTPA programme in the area has been transferred to ECLA in the course of the year, in accordance with the ECOSOC resolutions on decentralization.

8. A number of developments have taken place recently in the organization of United Nations technical co-operation. Some of these, which are of particular interest, are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

9. At the end of the current year, the Expanded Programme will have completed its first period under the system of two-year programming. It is too early to give a considered view of its merits and demerits, but the subject will be fully reviewed in the annual report for 1962 of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) to the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC).

10. The Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 854 (XXXII) approved a new system, known as "project programming", which has taken effect beginning with the 1963-64 programme. Under the new procedure, all projects are submitted for their entire duration and are approved by TAC for a period not exceeding four years. At the same time Agency planning shares and sub-totals have been eliminated, giving governments complete freedom to choose projects based entirely upon their own views about priorities.

11. On 19 December 1961, the General Assembly declared the current decade to be "the United Nations Development Decade", in which "member states and their peoples will intensify their efforts to mobilize and to sustain support for the measures required on the part of both developed and developing countries to accelerate progress toward self-sustained growth of the economy of the individual nations and their social advancement". The main objective is to achieve in each developing country a substantial increase in the rate of growth, reaching a minimum annual increase of aggregate national income of 5 per cent by the end of the Decade. In his report on the subject, the (then Acting) Secretary-General emphasized that the various channels of assistance of the United Nations group of organizations, including the Expanded Programme, must be strengthened if the Decade is to be a success.

12. The Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination have recognized with approval that governments are increasingly using the Resident Representatives as their channel of communication with the Participating Organizations with regard to questions concerning the Expanded Programme and, in accordance with a recommendation of TAC, meetings were arranged at the headquarters of each of the commissions in 1962 at which the officials of the secretariats might exchange views with resident representatives and with representatives of the United Nations Agencies on problems connected with EPTA. It is planned to hold such meetings again in 1963 and in subsequent years. They are attended by the Executive Chairman of TAB and the Managing Director of the Special Fund or his representative, as well as by the Executive Secretary of the Commission concerned.

13. It is confidently believed that this will lead to still closer co-operation between the secretariats of the regional commissions and the Technical Assistance Board, to the ultimate benefit of the countries in all regions, which are receiving technical assistance from the United Nations family.

/II. EXAMPLES

## II. EXAMPLES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1962

### A. Assisting Governments with the formulation and implementation of development plans, basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services and statistics

#### i. Formulation and implementation of development plans

Assistance under this heading has been particularly significant in 1962 in view of the new urgency given to the formulation of development plans in the Latin American countries.

In Bolivia the Ten-Year National Development Plan prepared with the assistance of the Advisory Group, in which the participation of ECLA was particularly active, reached the stage of implementation upon being approved by the Panel of Experts established under the Inter-American system. Consequently it has become necessary to redefine the work of the Advisory Group in order to direct it to the implementation of economic policy. It will be recalled that the Advisory Group represents an outstanding example of co-operation between the participating agencies, especially UNTA, and ECLA.

PASB/WHO participated by reviewing the health section of the Ten-Year National Development Plan at the request of the Committee of Nine of the Alliance for Progress. PASB/WHO officials in the field also assisted Advisory Groups in drawing up the health portion of development plans in Colombia, Uruguay, and Haiti and participated in Venezuela in the special course in planning for health officials at the CENDES center for development studies of the Central University in Caracas.

The Advisory Group in Colombia is also concentrating on the implementation of Economic Policy. In 1961-62 the Advisory Group Assisted the Government in the preparation of a Public Investment Plan and General Plan of Economic Development. Considerable work was also done in the field of budgetary policy; balance of payments, public finance and social development. This plan was also approved by the Panel of Experts under the Inter-American System, and provided the basis for determining the requirements of the country for outside financial assistance. As in the case of its counterpart in Bolivia, the Advisory Group in Colombia included experts from UNTA, ILO and FAO.

Still another pattern for organizing technical assistance in development planning can be found in the Economic Advisory Group sent to Uruguay in 1962 with  
/the co-operation

the co-operation of UNTA and ECLA in the one hand, and OAS and IDB in the other. The aim of the group is to assist the Government in the preparation of a ten-year Economic Development Programme, in close co-operation with the committee on Investments and Economic Development established by the Government. In pursuit of this objective, the Advisory Group is expected to consider the following stages: 1) the establishment of some basic requisites for planning (personnel training, public administration reform, improvement of statistics, and an inventory of natural resources, etc.); 2) the determination of projects of the highest priority and the formulation of a short-term development programme; 3) the formulation of global and sector long-term programmes. Beginning in 1964, the emphasis of the project will change from "advisory in the preparation of a general programme" to "advisory in the formulation and supervision of operational projects".

The same organizations participating in the project in Uruguay also joined efforts in Haiti, were the Advisory Group in Economic Development, organized in 1961, completed its report in 1962.

Another Advisory Group began operations in Paraguay in 1962, following an intensive training course in Economic Development. The same can be said in respect of Peru where a group of experts have been working in various fields including Industrial Development, Public Investment, Fiscal and Budgetary Programme, Regional Programming and National Accounts. A short-term planning mission assisted the Government of British Guiana in defining its needs for outside assistance in the formulation of economic development programmes. This mission was followed by the appointment of experts in the field of Planning and Programming. A Statistical Adviser was also provided in order to help with the improvement of statistical material needed in connexion with the planning activities of the Government.

An economic planning expert went on a one-year assignment to Venezuela to assist the Central Office of Co-ordination and his staff in the preparation of the National Development Plan. The plan covers the four-year period 1963-1966, with special emphasis on the operational plan for the year 1963; moreover, a long-term plan, until 1975, is being elaborated. The Plan was submitted in provisional form to the Panel of Experts under the Alliance for Progress in November 1962.

Technical Assistance in Economic and Social Development is not restricted to Advisory functions. Important as these are, it is realized that the aim of the Governments in requesting this assistance will only come to full fruition through

/the work

the work and efforts of the national civil services. Training of government officials in Economic and Social Development, therefore, continued to attract the attention of the participating organizations and the Governments alike. Intensive training courses were held in several countries, but the major development in this connexion was the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in June 1962, in Santiago. The Institute, which operates under ECLA with the participation of the United Nations Special Fund, OAS and IDB, can be regarded in a sense as the culmination of the training activities in Economic Development which have been carried out under EPTA in practically every Latin American country in the course of the past decade.

Educational Planning has been the object of considerable activity during the year under the UNESCO programme, which has also aimed at strengthening the administration of educational systems and at stimulating continuity of educational policies and the most efficient use of available resources.

It will be recalled that a Conference of Education and Economic Development was convened in Santiago from 5 to 19 March joint by UNESCO, ECLA, OAS, ILO and FAO, in collaboration with other international governmental and non-governmental organizations. Twenty-four countries were represented at the Conference, fourteen of these by ministers of education.

The main themes of the conference were social and economic problems affecting educational development, extension and improvement of education in relation to economic and social development, integration of economic planning with education and social planning and international co-operation for the promotion of educational plans in relation to economic and social development.

The highlight of the conference was the "Declaration of Santiago" which sets educational goals for the region and calls for a minimum expenditure in education of four per cent of the gross national product of each Latin American country by 1970, proposes an allocation for education no less than fifteen per cent of the public funds made available under the Alliance for Progress, and recommends that UNESCO explore the possibility of establishing an international fund for education in Latin America.

The conference also recommended the establishment of an educational planning section in the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, for the training of national officials responsible of educational planning and the

/training of

training of staff in their respective countries. A forerunner of these activities was a three-month course, organized by UNESCO in co-operation with ILO and the United States Agency for International Development (AID), in educational planning. Officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela took part.

UNESCO has also sent individual experts to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala and Haiti, to assist in the field of Educational Planning, with special reference to the establishment of schools and the improvement of the national educational systems. Educational planning experts also participated in several countries in the drafting of the education sections of the national plans for economic development.

Agricultural planning continues to be a most important aspect of the FAO programme in the area. Considerable progress has been achieved in this field over the past few years and seventeen Latin American countries now have development planning organizations, and five national programmes are being carried out.

A project in Venezuela provides an interesting example in this connexion. FAO has assisted the Government for a number of years, mainly in the field of area development, and many regional studies were produced during this stage. More recently, however, as the emphasis has shifted to over-all planning and the co-ordinated programming of sectors, FAO has assisted in the preparation of the agricultural sector of the 1960-64 and 1962-65 plans. The second plan was reviewed under the Alliance for Progress mechanism. As a result, a well integrated agricultural programme, within the frame-work of an over-all economic plan, is being carried out in 1962 with sufficient financial resources.

WMO has continued assisting the Latin American Governments with the formulation and implementation of development plans of their meteorological services. Thus, the Geophysical Service of Argentina required an expert to advise in the interpretation, editing, publishing and practical application of atmospheric electricity data accumulated over a period of years. The expert also advised on the installation of electronic equipment at Pilar, where atmospheric electric parameter and spheric numbers will be recorded.

The interest of the Government of Haiti in the work being done in the field of agrometeorology was demonstrated by the granting, by the Government, of a  
/large tract

large tract of valuable land for the use of the Meteorological Department. The WMO expert is establishing an experimental agrometeorological station on this tract from which necessary data will be obtained. Information thus received will then be applied to the various agricultural endeavours of Haiti.

The Government of Bolivia decided to make a thorough evaluation of its requirements in the field of meteorology, including certain specialized fields, the application of which would be particularly beneficial to the economic development of the country. An evaluation of the requirements of the country in the fields of agricultural meteorology, hydrological meteorology, climatology and aeronautical meteorology was started by the WMO expert in the middle of 1962.

ii. Basic surveys of resources

Assistance in the survey of basic resources in Latin America expanded considerably during the period under review, mainly as a result of requests received from the emerging countries in the area. A feature of these activities was the extensive use of short-term experts, whose assistance was sought in formulating policies relating to the exploration and utilization of such resources.

In British Guiana, two petroleum geologists and one petroleum geophysicist were appointed by UNTA. In one report, it was stressed that geological conditions offshore might be favourable, and suggestions were made for a programme of exploration. In the same country, an engineer and an economist assessed hydro-electric power resources. Still another expert was appointed to survey iron ore resources of the country and formulate recommendations as to the need for their further investigation.

Following a request from British Honduras for an evaluation of the needs and resources for the economic development of the country, UNTA appointed a team of experts which, besides the Chief of Mission, included a fiscal expert, a civil engineer and an industrial engineer. The group was joined in British Honduras by an agricultural expert appointed by FAO. The report of the mission includes assessments of population and manpower trends, agricultural and industrial potential, foreign trade and financial questions, and also includes recommendations for the development of transport communications, housing, water supply and education.

/In Bolivia,

In Bolivia, two UNTA experts in mining and geology participated in the advisory Group and also co-operated with local experts in the assessment of mining resources and in training Bolivian geologists through the Geological Institute.

Three geological advisers were provided for Chile. Two of them will undertake a preliminary assessment of the mineral resources in two provinces in preparation for the adoption of a long-term policy about them. The third expert is undertaking a preliminary survey of the geothermal potential in the north eastern part of the country. Similar short-term missions were undertaken in Nicaragua and Panama.

With the co-operation of UNTA, a seminar was held on the subject of electric power rates and multipurpose water utilization in the area. The ECLA/FAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group continued its evaluation of forestry resources and the prospects of developing the pulp and paper industry in the region.

### iii. Administrative services

As far as the various fields of public administration are concerned, the programme in Colombia continued to be the largest in scope and the most comprehensive in the area. With the assistance of United Nations experts, the Government Organization and Methods Office, concluded a series of large scale organizational studies on the structure of the central government, certain departments (provinces), public enterprises, and on budget procedures. The budget project was pursued in close collaboration with the ECLA/UNTA/FAO Advisory Group. There was collaboration with the missions of several of the specialized agencies in regard to projects in their respective field of competence. The Civil Service Department also received United Nations assistance with regard to such topics as job classification, recruitment, examinations, and records and control of personnel.

Outstanding progress has been made by the Advanced School of Public Administration in Colombia in which three UNTA experts are now teaching and advising. The school has already organized several courses and seminars for

/civil servants

civil servants and has started a regular academic course in public administration leading to a degree in this subject.

An expert in municipal administration assisted in the drafting of legislation for a municipal development bank in Honduras and, upon enactment of the statute, in the establishment of the bank, which is now functioning.

For several years FAO has been assisting the Government of Chile in the main aspects of forestry development. While forestry has lately attained a considerable degree of development, the proper basis for its consolidation and further expansion lies in the reform and strengthening of the existing legislation and administrative organizations. An adviser in forest regulations and administration has been appointed to Chile and a short-term mission was undertaken by a FAO official in 1962.

Specific proposals were made to strengthen the field services and delimitate forest areas, to establish clear lines of responsibility and to promote closer co-ordination among the several agencies concerned with forestry development. Special attention has been given to the establishment of a Directorate of Forests in the Ministry of Agriculture. Moreover, the Institute for the Development of Forest Resources and Industries, recently set up with the collaboration of the Special Fund, is to be expanded to take up the normal technical activities of a forest service. Establishment of a Forest Fund to finance public investment in this sector was also recommended.

The Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC) continued, in 1962, its new policy of short courses and seminars for high-level officials, oriented towards the administrative aspects of the programme of economic integration of the Central American countries. In 1962, two seminars took place, one on Personnel Administration and another on Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Development. The School is entering a new period of development in which collaboration with the specialized agencies on training in fields of common interest will be promoted. Another trend is in the direction of extending the training and research services of the school to its six member states.

PASB/WHO provided assistance in public health administration in Latin America through consultants in country projects and advice from staff of its six zone offices, as well as by fellowships in public health administration and in-service training in administration provided in public health services projects and demonstration areas, and in missing administration and malaria eradication projects

iv. Statistics

There has been a marked development in technical co-operation aimed at assisting governments in developing and improving national statistics. In 1962 provision was made for the appointment of three regional statistical advisers to be attached to the ECLA Secretariat. The services of these advisers will be used, at the request of Governments, for operational activities in relation to economic statistics, sampling and field surveys, and demographic and social statistics. Advisers on sampling and civil registration were in post by the third quarter of 1962, and the adviser on economic statistics is expected to be in post before the end of the year. In connexion with the promotion of statistical sampling techniques in Latin America as a means for countries to equip themselves with the statistics needed for economic and social development, a concerted effort is being made to establish a national sample survey department within the statistical office of one of the countries in Latin America. This will be accomplished with assistance provided by the regional statistical adviser in sampling and the full-time services of statisticians provided under the OPEX programme. The services of the regional adviser on civil registration are being made available to countries in Latin America as part of an integrated hemispheric programme aimed at promoting the improvement and extension of civil registration and vital statistics. An added impetus will be given to this programme if, as is hoped, technical assistance funds are made available to hold a Latin American Seminar on Civil Registration in 1963 or 1964.

In addition to meeting the needs of countries requiring direct assistance in building up and improving their statistical services, through provision of advisory services and fellowships, technical assistance funds have been most effectively utilized for regional group activities, which not only promote the exchange of technical information between countries but provide unexcelled opportunities for promoting development of statistics in special fields. As one of a series of seminars organized by United Nations to deal with the formulation of housing programmes, with special reference to the statistical data

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required, a Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes was held at Rolighed (near Copenhagen) from 2 to 25 September 1962. The participants reviewed the housing situation in the world as a whole, United Nations activities in the field of housing, the housing situation in Latin America, principal aspects in the formulation of housing programmes, the statistics required for formulating and implementing housing programmes and methods of collecting the statistics. The Seminar was financed from the Danish contribution to the UN technical assistance programme, and was sponsored by the United Nations Statistical Office, the Housing, Building and Planning Branch, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Government of Denmark. Also collaborating were the Department of Social Affairs of the Pan American Union, the Inter American Statistical Institute, the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center and the Latin American Demographic Centre.

/B. Development

B. Development of public utilities - power, transport and communications

In Brazil, the Development Authority for the North East (SUDENE) continued to be advised by a transport expert on railway transport problems. During the second half of the year the expert co-operated with a planning group in the Ministry of Transport in the preparation of short and medium-term plans for transport development.

The Ports Modernization team in Chile reached its full strength of four experts during 1962. They are dealing with the general problem of improving the ports and establishing modern cost accounting techniques, and they have been advising on cargo handling and equipment maintenance. The Government has ordered a substantial amount of equipment and the expert in this field will establish a maintenance programme and train local personnel.

In Costa Rica, the expert in port modernization completed his assignment at the end of 1962. He assisted the Government in improving docking and storage facilities in Puerto Limon and Puntarenas as well as in the implementation of uniform systems of marine buoying, and he was called upon to advise on the re-organization of the Ministry of Public Works. In addition, the expert evaluated the need for additional port facilities to meet probable demands arising from an expected increase in the volume of maritime traffic during the year until 1980.

Within the framework of the Central American Integration Programme, a number of experts studied the interconnexion of power facilities between several countries of the area.

During 1962 two meetings were held in Santiago of expert working groups in the field of electric power. The meetings were organized with the co-operation of UNTA and dealt respectively with problems of statistics and of tariffs.

/The civil

The civil aviation school at Collique, Peru, which was started in 1959 with the assistance of ICAO experts, graduated its first class of commercial pilots (13) and its second class of aircraft maintenance mechanics (11) in July. The majority of the pilots found employment with the leading national airline as co-pilots, and all aircraft maintenance mechanics were absorbed by the aviation industry.

Aeronautical communications experts in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras have continued work connected with the transfer of the operation of existing aeronautical communications services in these countries, as well as those of El Salvador and Nicaragua, to a Central American Air Navigation Services Corporation established for this purpose by the Governments of these countries some three years ago. A very high frequency (VHF) communications system, to ensure better co-ordination of air traffic services between the capitals of these countries, was completed during the year and has been operated on a trial basis.

### C. Industrial production

The Government of British Guiana received assistance through UNTA from a short-term consultant who evaluated the industrial potential of the country and the needs for further technical assistance in this field. Following the recommendations of this expert, the Government has introduced legislation to establish an Industrial Development Corporation. A second UNTA adviser is being appointed to evaluate a number of industrial projects.

In the course of the year, a UNTA industrial economist in Brazil completed an assignment related to the planning of a steel mill in Bahia.

The UNTA assistance provided in previous years to Haiti, concerning the modernization of the leather tanning industry, was followed in 1962 by the establishment of a new experimental tanning school. The adviser who assisted the Government in this field was appointed co-director of the new school under the OPEX programme. Also in Haiti, a UNTA expert attached to the joint economic development mission assisted in the evaluation of industrial prospects. He co-operated closely with the officials of the new Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank in the formulation of policies and priorities for industrial development.

A textile expert was provided by UNTA to the Government of Mexico in order to co-operate with the "Nacional Financiera" in evaluating the programme being prepared for the modernization and expansion of the wool textile industry.

In Guatemala and Paraguay work continued towards the development of small scale and cottage industries.

With the assistance of a UNTA experts appointed in 1960, production of cotton textiles in Venezuela doubled in the last three years, production of woollen goods increased by about forty to fifty per cent, and the employment capacity of the textile industry increased from 6,500 to 12,800. The UNTA textile expert played an important role in these developments; he helped to set the standards for classifying raw cotton and advised the manufacturers on the rational use of other raw materials. The setting of standards for cotton, resulted, as an important side effect, in the setting of different prices for different qualities of cotton, thus improving local production and permitting better trade relations between consumers

/and producers

and producers. By advising on several methods of labelling and standardization of product the expert helped in the marketing of textiles. Lastly, the expert assisted in developing policies with regard to loans to the textile industry.

A number of countries in Latin America have requested assistance in studying the establishment of industrial research and related programmes. In particular, advice was supplied to Chile with regard to the development of textile research facilities. Bolivia and Colombia also received short-term assistance from the UN in this general field.

At the regional level, a textile adviser participated in surveys of the operating conditions of the textile industry in each of the member countries of the Latin America Free Trade Area, and gave advice to development institutions and enterprises of those countries towards efficiency in operations. Advice was also provided with regard to the survey of the needs and resources and the development of the pulp and paper industries in the countries of the area. A UNTA expert is attached to the joint ECLA/FAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group, which collaborates with the staff of ECLA and with national institutions in this survey.

In Central America, one textile expert is actively engaged in assisting in the improvement of the operations of textile enterprises and is also co-operating with national organizations in studying the establishment of a confederation of textile producers in the area. A second expert is undertaking preparatory work on the development of various industrial projects of interest to the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

Preparatory work has been started jointly, by the staff of ECLA and of the Industrial Development Centre at UN Headquarters, relating to a forthcoming seminar on industrial development policies. This meeting is planned to take place early in 1963.

At the request of the Government of Colombia, FAO provided an expert to assess the possibility of oil palm cultivation in different regions of the country. The findings were very promising and stimulated the interest of the Government and private concerns in palm oil production. Two Colombian technicians were awarded

/fellowships to

fellowships to France and Africa to be trained in the most advanced techniques in order to implement the programme recommended by the FAO expert. Seeds of oil palm of the "Tenera" type with a high capacity of oil production, were imported from Africa, and various plantings were started on a commercial scale by private concerns with the assistance of the Government. The most efficient cultivation and management practices are being adopted in these schemes.

/D. Agricultural

D. Agricultural production

During the last 2-1/2 years Uruguay has undertaken a large programme to expand animal production. This programme - the Plan Agropecuario - is financed by a loan from the World Bank. A central feature of the programme is the improvement of natural pastures and the establishment of cultivated pastures, particularly for winter production. In the process of developing the programme, a great many problems were encountered related to soil fertility conditions, inoculation of legume seeds, seeding methods, etcetera. With the help of the FAO experts in pasture improvement, it has been possible to solve many of these problems, with the result that the programme has been highly effective.

In 1962 a request was received from Uruguay for a soil microbiologist with special training in legume inoculation. His objectives are to carry out basic research on the Rhizobium trifolii population of Uruguayan soils, to examine the effectiveness of the commercial strains of rhizobium, to determine the presence of rhizobium-inhibiting factors in Uruguayan soils, and to set up a rhizobium culture and inoculation service. This request is the result of a concentrated effort to improve pastures for livestock feeding in Uruguay. One of the improvements is the introduction of legumes, which in turn increases the protein content of the pasture plants.

This is the first request of this nature from the Latin American area, and indicates a new trend and awareness of the necessity and benefits of improving cattle fodders.

In Nicaragua, the Government's response and support to assistance given by the Irrigation Adviser during the past five years has produced outstanding results. A project for the irrigation of 1,000 hectares for bananas, by groundwater pumping, has been completed and a second 1,000 hectares is being developed. The preparatory stage for the 9,000 hectares Rivas project has been completed and the World Bank has approved a loan for construction. Several other potential irrigation developments are under study and the Government is actively promoting developments of this type. The Irrigation Adviser also played an important role in planning the Atlantic Coast Project which is now getting under way as a Special Fund project.

/E. Auxiliary

E. Auxiliary services to Industry and Agriculture

During a meeting of the Directors of Fisheries of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay in September 1959, it was agreed that the three countries would seek the assistance of FAO and cooperate among themselves to carry out a joint fisheries development programme as they have many problems in common, and several fish species migrate seasonally from one country to the other. The aim is to establish a sound biological maritime service in each country in order to evaluate the fish and shrimp resources and to improve fishing methods through experimental work with fishing gear not used at present in the Latin American South Atlantic. Four experts have been attached to this project in 1962.

The ILO has been giving assistance to the National Institute of Educational Cooperation of Venezuela (INCE) which was established by the Government in August 1959 to develop the vocational training of workers and supervisors, to contribute to the elimination of illiteracy, and to promote rural development. The ILO mission, composed of a Chief of Mission under EPTA and seven experts financed from funds in trust, had first to determine the manpower requirements of Venezuela. It had also to advise INCE on raising worker productivity through the education of both employers and employees. The mission has assisted in the establishment of a number of centres for the training of vocational training instructors in various industries, including mechanical, electrical and building trades, and has helped organize programmes for training and up-grading skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Within the framework of the Central American Integration Programme, an ILO team was sent to the region. It consisted, at first, of two and later three experts whose objectives were to assist ECLA in promoting the Central American Integration Programme, to convince top managers by means of seminars and conferences of the need to train all levels of management in managerial techniques, to cooperate with existing productivity centres in each of the Central American countries, and to assist in training members of their staffs, and to work out a policy for management development which will take into account the particular needs of the region. A thirteen-

/week course

week course in productivity management techniques was prepared, and given once during the biennium in Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador. At the request of ECLA, the experts prepared industry studies on refining, tyre manufacture and chemicals. It is proposed to use these studies to help to determine the geographical location of the industries in accordance with the Central American Integration Programme. An expert also made a study during 1962 of the Ginsa Tyre factory in Guatemala at the request of ECLA, during which staff members of the various national productivity centres worked in cooperation with the ILO experts.

An ILO manpower specialist was assigned, under the Agency's regular programme, to a regional technical assistance project, with terms of reference which included participating in closer coordination between ILO projects and ECLA activities in relation to the manpower aspects of economic development. This expert worked for short periods with the advisory groups in Bolivia and Colombia and gave lectures and seminars on manpower questions at the intensive ECLA training courses in Bolivia and Peru.

The fifth Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America was held at ECLA Headquarters in March 1962. The ILO was represented by the Director of its South American Field Office and the regional manpower specialist referred to above. The Working Party adopted the general lines of a common inter-agency approach to manpower assessment problems.

Proposals for the inclusion of a specialized course on human resources in the annual course at the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Development Planning were discussed between ILO and ECLA representatives in March 1962. It was decided to postpone the commencement of this programme until 1963, but meanwhile an ILO expert was appointed under EPTA to work with the Institute; he took up duty in Santiago in July 1962. This expert, besides preparing material for the specialized course planned for 1963, has a continuing responsibility to provide training and carry out research in the field of development and utilization of human resources. It is possible that he will be called upon to advise governments in this field, participating in one or more of the advisory groups planned for 1963, but his main function will be to help to establish a solid base for cooperation between ECLA and the ILO in the programme of the Institute.

/An-ILO

An ILO expert in the field of Wages Policy was appointed to the Advisory Group in Colombia in March 1962. In Peru, an ILO EPTA expert, who was already working with the Employment Service there, similarly assisted the economic development advisers who arrived in the country early in 1962.

/F. Health

#### F. Health services

The increasing co-ordination of health projects with general programmes for social and economic development deserves special emphasis. In 1961, an Office of Planning was created within the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PASB) for the specific purpose of training health officials of member governments in planning techniques and aiding these governments to prepare national health plans within the framework of the Alliance for Progress. The first training course for health planners was given in Santiago, Chile, in the last quarter of 1962, in co-operation with ECLA, using the facilities of the Latin American Planning Institute. PASB has also collaborated actively with the tripartite missions of ECLA, the Interamerican Development Bank and the Organization of American States in Latin America both at the headquarters level and through its staff assigned to Zone and field projects.

In 1950 the Government of Haiti signed an agreement with WHO and UNICEF for a programme of mass treatment aimed at eradicating yaws. It was begun by mobile teams giving treatment at local centres. When the 1951 census showed that this method had covered only twenty to twenty-five per cent of the population, it was abandoned in favour of a house-to-house campaign, based on carefully geographical reconnaissance, which treated 3,506,882 persons (ninety-seven per cent of the population) between July 1950 and the end of 1954. On the basis of the house-to-house campaign it was estimated that the prevalence of yaws had been 35.7 per cent. From 1955 to August 1956, the emphasis shifted from mass treatment to epidemiological investigation with treatment of the cases and contacts encountered and the prevalence of yaws during this period was estimated at 14.6 per cent. The "review phase" of the campaign continued until 1958, when it was found that prevalence had been reduced to ten cases per 10,000 population and the surveillance phase began. Intensive surveillance was based on notification of cases by a reporting network in rural areas and random sampling in the absence of notifications. The number of persons examined rose from 625,513 in 1959 to 1,920,701 in 1960 and 2,308,706 in 1961. In the first half of 1962, only six infectious cases were found in 881,185 examinations, corresponding to a prevalence of roughly 0.6 per 100,000. With serological evidence showing that

yaws was rapidly disappearing, attention turned to the eventual transition of responsibility for vigilance from the special staff of the eradication campaign to the regular health authorities. As a first step, a team of yaws inspectors was transferred to the "poté Colé" Health Division in the north of the country for a trial period of one year beginning in November 1961. In addition to responsibility for yaws surveillance, the team was trained in other public health techniques as part of the integration process.

The successful eradication of this disease, which has been a chronic source of discomfort and debilitation to the Haitian peasant, has thus been virtually assured on the basis of a twelve-year campaign in which WHO provided technical guidance and training, UNICEF furnished supplies and equipment, and the Government of Haiti provided the technical and administrative operating and office personnel.

The Latin American Centre for Classification of Diseases was established in 1955 as a regional project in collaboration with the Government of Venezuela. Its objectives are to study and improve the certification and coding of causes of death in Latin America, to provide instruction in classification to ensure the use of comparable procedures by American countries, and to serve as a clearing-house for problems arising in the application of the Spanish-language version of the Manual of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death. To date, the Centre has provided training to 356 persons in sixteen courses given at the Centre itself, and in other American countries. In 1961, instruction in coding of hospital diagnoses was begun and a Spanish edition was issued of the International Classification of Diseases, adapted for hospital diagnoses and the classification of operations. Work is centred at present on preparation for the 1965 revision of the International Classification, in close collaboration with the Regional Advisory Committee on the International Classification of Diseases. Experiments to determine the applicability of proposed changes in classification were carried out in Argentina, Colombia, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. WHO provides an instructor for the Centre, costs of attendance at an annual course in classification, and short-term consultants to visit countries to study medical terminology. The growing use and understanding

/of the

of the International Classification in the Region of the Americas has been greatly stimulated by the continuing contribution of the Centre, whose full-time Director, clerical staff, and offices have been provided by the Government of Venezuela.

The Public Health Service project in Colombia, begun in 1951, has the aim of strengthening health services at all levels, extending integrated health services throughout the country, and training professional and auxiliary personnel. It is an example of the current trend towards the integration of health services, and has successively broadened in scope to the point where it now includes a programme for improvement of statistical collection and has absorbed the former separate tuberculosis control project. Since 1957, forty-eight physicians, five dentists, one veterinarian, seventy-seven nurses, fifty-five sanitation supervisors, 148 sanitary inspectors, and 164 nursing auxiliaries have received training. Five rural water supply systems and one treatment plant have been constructed. Nine workshops produced 4,600 latrines in 1960, and 850 wells and thirty-five water supply systems were planned for 1962-63. A ten-year plan to establish 200 integrated health centres in the decade of the 1960's was formulated, and by the end of 1961, thirty-two centres were already in operation. In a review of the ten-year national development plans of Colombia in the summer of 1962, the ad hoc committee of the Committee of Nine of the Alliance for Progress expressed its satisfaction with the planning for both health centres and environmental sanitation.

WHO provides a chief country adviser, three medical officers, a veterinarian, two sanitary engineers, two public health nurses, and a statistician, together with fellowships for study abroad by national personnel. It is anticipated that the staff of this project will assume responsibility for co-ordinating all technical assistance work in the field of public health in the country.

/G. Education

G. Education

i. Development of Primary and Secondary Education

UNESCO has continued to provide assistance in this field to most Latin American countries. Experts in the development of primary education were provided to eleven Latin American countries in such fields as teacher training, rural education, teaching methods, curricula, teaching and reading materials, tests and measurements, educational research and educational psychology. Secondary school development was also the object of technical assistance activities by UNESCO.

In addition, under the UNESCO regular programme, assistance was provided in organizing and conducting several in-service training courses for primary school teachers, directors and supervisors. For example, courses for teachers were held in Honduras and Nicaragua from January to April in co-operation with the Associated Normal Schools of those countries. A summer course on educational problems was held at the Universidad del Sud, in Argentina, and seminar on school supervision was held in March and April in Panama. Similar activities took place in Costa Rica.

ii. Technical Education

A UNESCO expert was assigned to Cuba to analyse the present status of technical education at all levels and to advise the Government on measures for its improvement and expansion.

A similar programme is being developed in Peru, where an expert in this field has been stationed for the past two years. His recommendations have contributed to a closer cooperation between industry and technical schools, as well as to creating a new outlook on secondary technical education. Similar work has taken place in Chile and Ecuador.

iii. Higher Education and Research

UNESCO has been assisting the Central American Higher University Council at the regional level in planning the development of higher education in Central America. Three experts are preparing a long-term mission for 1963, when the integration of university education is planned in five Central American countries at the post-graduate level. The plan provides for the teaching of basic sciences in centralized departments, the establishment of regional institutes for research, the institution of regional courses in general studies

#### vi. Teaching and Research in the Natural Sciences

The work on hydrology in the arid zone of Mexico, started in 1959, was completed in 1962 in cooperation with the Institute of Applied Sciences at the National University. The expert in hydrology was in charge of the technical direction of the Institute for the last two years. In the field of scientific research, he undertook a geochemical classification of the surfact and underground waters of the country, defined the arid zones and the hydrogeological areas and published the first hydrogeological standard chart in Latin America. On the practical side, several studies have been undertaken of the course of water supplies in the centres and towns, and of groundwater carriers in the arid zones. Over a hundred wells and drillholes have been sunk and studied. All these applied studies have been made in collaboration with the technical ministries concerned. As to the training of personnel, several courses have been held in the field utilizing laboratory facilities at several universities in the arid zones of Mexico. The project has culminated in what is now the Department of Applied Geophysics of the Institute of Applied Sciences at the National University of Mexico. The contribution of UNESCO from 1954 to 1962 consisted in sending five experts and providing a number of fellowships for training outside Mexico, and giving some specialized equipment.

At the regional level, a seminar on scientific documentation took place in Lima under the auspices of UNESCO's Latin America Science Cooperation Office forty-four delegates from fourteen countries attended. A number of recommendations were made to promote scientific documentation. One of these was that UNESCO collect and publish lists of scientific texts used in Spanish-speaking universities. Several countries made known their intention to establish scientific documentation centres.

#### v. Latin American Centre for Mathematics.

To meet the needs of teaching mathematics at the secondary and university levels in Latin America, UNESCO and the Government of Argentina have established the Latin American Centre for Mathematics in Buenos Aires University, which provides training to mathematics students and professors from the Latin American countries. In 1961 and 1962 UNESCO contributed the services of two mathematicians of high international reputation, who lectured in highly specialized fields of advanced mathematics and advised on research work.

/In Paraguay,

In Paraguay, a programme for improving the standards of science teaching has been in progress for the last four years. As part of this programme, the National Institute of Physics and Chemistry has been established and provided with up-to-date laboratories. The Institute offers a three-year course, at the end of which students are recognized as qualified teachers of physics and chemistry. The Institute has also developed activities on a higher level by organizing practical work for university students and refresher courses for teachers. In 1962 the Institute became part of Asunción University under the name of the Institute of Sciences, which is designed to train graduates in the basic sciences in addition to its previous activities. UNESCO has been contributing experts and laboratory equipment.

vi. Teaching and Research in the Social Sciences

The School of Sociology of the Latin-American Faculty of Social Sciences in Santiago continued its activities in 1961-62. In December 1961, nineteen students from several Latin American countries graduated from the school after two years of studies. A new group of students was admitted for the period 1962-63. They come from ten different countries, and twelve of them hold UNESCO fellowships. It will be recalled that UNESCO also contributed part of the faculty, including the director of the school. In September 1961, it organized, in Buenos Aires, the first meeting of Latin American Schools of Sociology. In August 1962, a seminar was held in Mexico on social structure and social change in Latin America, with the participation of delegations from several countries.

Also at the regional level, three UNESCO experts were attached to the Latin American Centre for Research in the Social Sciences, in Rio. One of the experts was associated with several projects of the centre, notably those on agrarian structures, while the other experts were more directly concerned with the comparative analysis of research on social stratification and mobility in several countries and with the study on agrarian structures in Central America. The main fields of research carried out by the centre during 1962 are as follows:

/(a) Social

- (a) Social stratification and mobility;
- (b) Agrarian structures in Central America;
- (c) Education and economic and social development;
- (d) The social situation in Latin America;
- (e) Changes in orientation in professional carriers;
- (f) Industrialization and urbanization;
- (g) Social sciences in Latin America;
- (f) Industrialization and urbanization.
- (g) Social sciences in Latin America;
- (h) Studies of attitudes of university students;
- (i) Racial and cultural relations;
- (j) Agrarian structures;
- (k) Social stratification and illness.

UNESCO participated in most of these activities. The documentation of the centre was also significantly expanded in consultation with the Social Sciences Department of the University. The Centre will probably develop into the chief depository of social science documentation for Latin America.

A seminar on Social Research and Problems of Rural Life in Mexico and the Caribbean Region was held by UNESCO in Mexico in 1962 in close collaboration with ECLA and other agencies. The seminar was concerned with social problems of rural life in relation to economic development and the improvement of living standards. About ten individual country studies were prepared in this connection. The proceedings and conclusions of the seminar will shortly be issued in English, French and Spanish as a report to member states.

/H. Peaceful

## H. Peaceful uses of atomic energy

Prospecting for radioactive minerals and subsequent production of nuclear mineral concentrates and metals are the outstanding fields of assistance provided by IAEA to a number of countries in the region, particularly to Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. The fabrication of fuel elements from indigenous raw materials is the common objective and, if realized, will have important implications in nuclear power production in the area. Four experts in the various fields of nuclear metallurgy, such as vacuum casting, electronic beam welding, and high temperature ceramics, have all contributed towards this goal in Argentina. Two experts in the ore processing and nuclear metallurgy, and in the geology of raw materials, have served in Brazil. Four experts in the fields of prospecting for uranium, treatment of uraniumiferous ores, and production of uranium concentrates and metal, provided assistance to Mexico.

The medical application of radioisotopes and the related fields of radio-biochemistry and radiochemistry form another common field of assistance rendered by the Agency to Brazil, Guatemala, Paraguay and Mexico. In Brazil, the services of a physician experienced in clinical uses of radioisotopes, and of a radiochemist, have been coordinated to provide assistance in introducing the use of radioisotopes in cancer research at the National Cancer Institute in Rio de Janeiro. While the experts in Guatemala and Paraguay were mainly for the purpose of introducing isotope techniques, the expert in Mexico dealt with the genetic aspects of radiation.

A short-term expert was provided to El Salvador in electric power development and, in particular in the possible contribution which nuclear energy could make to power requirements.

/I. Community

## I. Community Development

One of the most significant projects under this heading is the Andean Indian Programme, which is a coordinated effort to raise the standard of living of the Andean Indian population and to integrate them into the national life of their respective countries. This project operates under the joint responsibility of ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, with ILO having administrative responsibility for the project as a whole. Since the beginning of the project in 1953, a number of "bases" have been established in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, although the main activities of the project have concentrated in Bolivia and Ecuador. These bases carry out practical work in the fields of agriculture, health and sanitation, social welfare, education and vocational training, so that, in due course, they will themselves be able to establish and operate similar centres.

The main premise of the programme is that activities must have the full support of, and indeed be based on, the needs and efforts of the Indians themselves. Therefore, the core of the programme is the training of indigenous promoters to serve as intermediaries in modern practices of social and economic organization in their own communities, as well as the mobilization of material and human resources of these communities for the improvement of living and working conditions. In Bolivia, four action bases were established since 1954, three of them in the Bolivian highlands, covering about 200 communities with over 100,000 population. The fourth base consists of a land settlement project whose main work is pioneering in the transfer of farmers from the overpopulated highlands to the uninhabited but fertile regions of eastern Bolivia. Since the first of January of the present year, the four Bolivian bases have been integrated into a national rural development plan. Each base now has a national chief and national technical staff, such as agronomists, teachers, vocational training instructors, doctors, nurses, social workers, and administrative and accounting personnel.

In Ecuador there is one action base in Chimborazo and a vocational training centre in Guano, and a centre for training of professional and technical personnel at Guaslán. Since 1959 the activities of the programme expanded to form the basis of a national campaign for integration of the rural population into the national life. Since 1960 operations have been extended to five new regions in the highlands of Ecuador. At present, the activities of the

/programme in

programme in Ecuador cover 161 communities involving approximately 300,000 people. To illustrate the work of one of the agencies involved, it should be mentioned that UNESCO experts in rural and community education assigned to the programme have undertaken, during 1961-62, the organization of several in-service training courses for school teachers and directors and prepared or collaborated in the preparation of teaching materials, including guides on the establishment of literacy centres and improvement of handicraft teaching for children and young adults.

The Regional Centre for Fundamental Education and Community Development in Latin America (CREFAL), which was established in 1951 in Mexico under the joint auspices of UNESCO, the OAS, UNCTA, FAO, WHO, and ILO, has continued to carry out its activities in 1961-62, in the course of which the ninth and tenth regional courses were held.

The contribution made by CREFAL to adult education and community development in the region has received growing recognition in the last years. In an ever-increasing number of cases the Latin American countries are adequately employing the services of CREFAL graduates; this can be particularly observed in the cases of national and local literacy campaigns and in the implementation of the Andean Indian Programme.

The Special Committee for CREFAL - established by the Executive Board of UNESCO met in Pátzcuaro in December 1961 and examined the present organization and programme of activities of the centre, the future of the centre and the possibilities and means of financing it after 1964. In February 1962, an extraordinary session of the Inter-agency Committee was held and an ordinary session met in Pátzcuaro in August 1962. A further extraordinary session will be held in December 1962.

The three rural centres established in Haiti under an ILO project continued to receive assistance in 1961 and 1962 from four ILO experts. In May 1960, the first centre at Léon was inaugurated. In July 1961, the second at Fort Jacques was completed, and a third will soon be in operation at Fond-des-Nègres. During 1961 and 1962, it was possible to intensify the work begun at Léon; not only were there training programmes in building construction and wood work, but a school capable of containing 500 students was completed, with co-operative labour, in time for the present scholastic year. At the

/beginning of

beginning of 1962, the work at Fort-Jacques was also undertaken under excellent conditions with the complete co-operation of the local population. Courses in wood and iron work have already shown excellent results as products made at the centre have been sold in large quantities in Port-au-Prince. A social welfare clinic has been installed with the co-operation of l'Institut de Bien Etre Social de Haiti and the American Friends Service Committee. At Fond-des Nègres, despite a number of difficulties, in particular the difficulties of transportation, work has been in progress since April 1962 and, although the Centre is not yet completed, courses in building construction have already been held. The Government of Haiti, convinced that this type of programme responds to the needs and the social conditions of the country, has made a special effort to undertake the accelerated construction of five new centres. Two have already been begun, and it is planned that the three others will be started upon early in 1963. The Government has, in addition, requested that the ILO send four experts under its Regular Rural Development Programme during the next two years, in addition to the four experts who have been actively involved since January 1961. UNICEF has undertaken the provision of some of the equipment and transport.

/J. Population

#### J. Population

In Colombia, for example, a UN expert in demography provided effective assistance in the establishment of an office of specialized demographic studies and also collaborated closely with the work of the Advisory Group in that country. This project has developed through the co-operative efforts of the Colombian Government, CELADE (Latin American Demographic Centre in Santiago, Chile), ECLA and UNTA, as a part of an overall programme for the development of demographic studies in Latin America.

On the basis of the work done under technical assistance, it became feasible, early in 1962, to create a Division of Demographic Studies within the Statistics Department and, simultaneously, through the granting of a fellowship for studies at CELADE to a career official of the Department, to help to develop qualified national direction of the division from 1963 onward. Meanwhile, the services of the demographic expert in Colombia have already brought about a number of noteworthy results. On the basis of a study of certain inadequacies of the national vital statistics system, a committee has been working on draft legislation for its improvement, also, as a result of the analytic studies of the census taken in 1951, detailed suggestions have been drawn up for more efficient procedures to be used in the next population census. Advice has been rendered to the administration of the Special District of Bogotá, and to the planning authorities of geographic departments, concerning population estimates and projects, manpower trends and needs for schools and housing. The staff of the service is also engaged in lectures and seminars on demography held at the National University.

#### K. Social Services

In the course of 1962, UNTA advisers in the social welfare field were at work in Bolivia, Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Paraguay. The social services programmes in Haiti have developed very rapidly since the arrival of the United Nations general social welfare adviser in March 1961. Although the Institute for Social Welfare and Research was created in August 1958, no specific legislation to define the function and organization of the Institute had been adopted until October 1961, when a law was passed giving the Institute the responsibility of co-ordinating all social services, both public and private, of ameliorating social conditions, of protecting mothers

/and children,

and children, of assisting the poor, the ill and the aged, and of studying and recommending measures for the improvement of the economic, moral and social conditions of the people. Six divisions, including the School of Social Work were established. Since the passing of the act, social services have been extended to the provinces, and it has been planned that each province should have a Chief of Social Services, two social workers and three auxiliary social workers. As personnel to carry forward this programme was limited, the Government requested the general social welfare adviser to become Acting Director of the School of Social Work and to assist in the reorganization of the School and reinforce its programme. In 1962, forty-five students have graduated, all of whom were immediately employed. The Government's request to UNICEF for assistance to the school was presented to the UNICEF Executive Board at its meeting in December 1962. To provide further assistance, the Government has requested a director for the school under the OPEX Programme, starting in 1963. It is anticipated that this assistance will continue until such time as the Haitian co-director can receive the necessary training to assume directorship of the institute.

The Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes was organized in accordance with the United Nations long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities. It was held from 2 - 25 September 1962 in Denmark. It was one of a series on housing statistics and programmes organized for the benefit of participants from housing agencies in developing countries of various regions. Latin America was selected at this time because rapid industrialization coupled with growing population and urbanization throughout the region were creating serious problems in respect of the housing situation. Thirty-one participants from sixteen Latin American countries attended. Since one of its purposes was to provide an opportunity for an exchange of views between persons engaged in the collection and analysis of housing statistics, and persons engaged in the formulation and implementation of housing programmes, thirteen of the participants were from central statistical offices and the remaining eighteen were from housing agencies and other agencies concerned with the planning or financing of housing programmes.

/It was

It was also attended by observers from the Netherlands and from the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The Bureau of Social Affairs, the Statistical Office, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Latin America, were represented as well as the Department of Social Affairs of the Pan American Union, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Inter-American Housing and Planning Centre and the Latin American Demographic Centre. The general conclusions drawn from the seminar were that long-term housing programmes should be formulated and carried out within the context of economic development plans and by an official national housing agency, that a suitable methodology should be developed for the formulation of housing programmes, especially in connexion with the maintaining of minimum housing standards and needs, and that governments give special priority to the collection and improvement of basic statistics needed for housing programming, in particular to population and housing censuses. In this connexion, the establishment of a section for housing statistics within national statistical offices was considered to be particularly effective. Other means would be sample surveys, the holding of national seminars on housing statistics and programmes, the exchange of experience and information on a regional level, and the training of personnel in this field.

It was generally felt that the Seminar would result in an intensification of planning activities in the field of housing in the Latin American region.

TABLE I

## Cost of Field Programme in Latin America - 1960, 1961/1962

Country	1960 (Delivered)			1961 (Delivered)			1961-1962		
	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA	Regular	Total	(Approved) EPTA	(Estimated) Regular	Total
Argentina	450,169	119,607	569,776	397,449	125,979	523,428	884,119	419,004	1,303,123
Bahamas	-	1,951	1,951	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	20,701	-	20,701	85,700	-	85,700
Bolivia	451,818	123,484	575,302	492,117	255,494	747,611	1,051,998	475,642	1,527,640
Brazil	485,405	136,199	621,604	476,551	53,874	530,425	1,177,118	506,880	1,683,998
British Guiana	2,280	17,542	19,822	30,932	19,797	50,729	164,764	39,989	204,753
British Honduras	2,220	5,884	8,104	7,762	685	8,447	49,220	62,655	111,875
Chile	694,964	100,081	795,045	1,077,249	108,733	1,185,982	1,920,397	273,156	2,193,553
Colombia	515,295	66,414	581,709	497,291	82,780	580,071	991,067	435,806	1,426,873
Costa Rica	86,871	24,901	111,772	105,343	6,099	111,442	254,600	116,793	371,393
Cuba	146,542	41,508	188,050	145,881	109,087	254,968	465,063	203,125	668,188
Dominican Republic	31,342	8,949	40,291	18,798	10,922	29,720	40,068	271,177	311,245
Ecuador	408,003	79,980	487,983	399,820	59,634	459,454	846,949	355,309	1,202,258
El Salvador	111,716	465	112,181	118,943	22,151	141,094	289,000	189,193	478,193
French Antilles	9,328	1,228	10,556	7,294	1,357	8,651	52,870	1,357	54,227
Guatemala	212,669	72,682	285,351	194,088	86,026	280,114	464,707	289,497	754,204
Haiti	204,443	44,776	249,219	239,566	49,225	288,791	514,822	290,369	805,191
Honduras	200,389	30,568	230,957	226,109	33,652	259,761	391,408	220,920	612,328
Jamaica	51,032	8,320	59,352	60,535	22,656	83,191	161,650	86,366	248,016
Mexico	412,278	119,986	532,264	320,205	139,770	459,975	957,247	730,509	1,687,756

 1960-1962  
 36

TABLE I (continued)

Country	1960 (Delivered)			1961 (Delivered)			1961-1962		
	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA	Regular	Total	(Approved) EPTA	(Estimated) Regular	Total
Neth. Antilles	-	-	-	5,610	1,468	7,078	20,862	1,468	22,330
Nicaragua	152,194	48,450	200,644	136,050	32,583	168,633	321,360	235,545	556,905
Panama	91,309	17,601	108,910	148,042	15,074	163,116	308,884	141,375	450,259
Paraguay	340,865	41,804	382,669	310,536	63,622	374,158	677,927	218,962	896,889
Peru	397,613	64,891	462,504	457,516	55,593	513,109	895,823	244,181	1,140,004
Puerto Rico	12,373	4,430	16,803	9,008	-	9,008	9,200	-	9,200
Surinan	7,313	1,911	9,224	12,024	399	12,423	23,340	86,793	110,133
The West Indies	79,965	558	80,523	39,655	-	39,655	160,144	66,530	226,674
Trinidad and Tobago	17,168	2,593	19,761	25,295	-	25,295	114,700	-	114,700
Uruguay	206,414	16,963	223,377	175,144	8,596	183,740	394,304	43,789	438,093
Venezuela	380,501	89,925	470,426	298,717	50,189	348,906	695,077	188,462	883,539
Virgin Islands (Br.)	-	-	-	10,184	-	10,184	-	-	-
Virgin Islands (US)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
Regional	1,060,493	1,029,981	2,090,474	1,100,443	1,240,393	2,340,836	2,387,291	6,513,773	8,901,064
TOTAL	7,222,972	2,323,632	9,546,604	7,564,858	2,655,838	10,220,696	16,774,179	12,708,625	29,482,804

TABLE II

Experts Assigned to the Latin American Region - 1960, 1961/1962

Country	1960 (Delivered)			1961 (Delivered)			1962		
	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA (Approved)	Regular (Estimated)	Total
Argentina	41	11	52	43	16	59	32	17	49
Barbados	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Bolivia	44	13	57	40	14	54	33	13	46
Brazil	48	22	70	37	18	55	44	22	66
British Guiana	-	1	1	5	3	8	1	2	3
British Honduras	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	3	8
Chile	50	10	60	63	9	72	50	13	63
Colombia	44	9	53	37	7	44	37	21	58
Costa Rica	5	2	7	8	-	8	9	6	15
Cuba	16	5	21	13	1	14	17	6	23
Dominican Republic	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	17	19
Ecuador	33	4	37	32	7	39	30	13	43
El Salvador	10	1	11	12	1	13	8	10	18
French Antilles	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3
Guatemala	16	7	23	16	7	23	18	11	29
Haiti	15	3	18	20	5	25	23	17	40
Honduras	19	4	23	19	3	22	13	12	25
Jamaica	6	2	8	4	1	5	5	3	8

TABLE II (continued)

Country	1960 (Delivered)			1961 (Delivered)			1962		
	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA (Approved)	Regular (Estimated)	Total
Mexico	21	19	40	25	15	40	36	21	57
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Nicaragua	11	5	16	14	4	18	12	11	23
Panama	8	3	11	17	1	18	8	9	17
Paraguay	31	4	35	21	4	25	23	8	31
Peru	34	5	39	34	4	38	29	7	36
Puerto Rico	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Surinam	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	6	8
The West Indies	3	-	3	6	2	8	7	3	10
Trinidad and Tobago	7	-	7	3	-	3	4	-	4
Uruguay	20	3	23	14	4	18	20	3	23
Venezuela	29	10	39	22	3	25	18	4	22
Regional	81	63	144	90	86	176	95	220	315
TOTAL	597	207	804	605	217	822	587	478	1,065

TABLE III

Fellowships Awarded to Nationals of the Latin American Region - 1960, 1961/1962

Page 40  
D/UN-12/022

Country	1960 (Delivered)			1961 (Delivered)			1961-1962		
	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA	Regular	Total	(Approved) EPTA	(Estimated) Regular	Total
Argentina	45	42	87	29	65	94	62	95	157
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Barbados	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	18	19
Bolivia	12	28	40	25	45	70	17	45	62
Brazil	18	18	36	14	24	38	28	64	92
British Guiana	2	2	4	-	2	2	-	13	13
British Honduras	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	5
Chile	11	24	35	19	42	61	20	43	63
Colombia	20	29	49	30	51	81	26	80	106
Costa Rica	8	16	24	13	34	47	22	39	61
Cuba	6	10	16	8	4	12	-	9	9
Dominican Republic	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	24	25
Ecuador	7	18	25	22	36	58	38	62	100
El Salvador	7	13	20	14	47	61	19	36	55
French Antilles	1	1	2	2	2	4	-	-	-
Guatemala	7	19	26	11	49	60	31	43	74
Haiti	6	10	16	6	26	32	6	19	25
Honduras	8	20	28	17	47	64	22	35	57

TABLE III (continued)

Country	1960 (Delivered)			1961 (Delivered)			1961-1962		
	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA	Regular	Total	(Approved) EPTA	(Estimated) Regular	Total
Jamaica	2	1	3	3	2	5	7	29	36
Mexico	60	30	90	18	48	66	68	100	168
Neth. Antilles	-	2	2	2	1	3	5	6	11
Nicaragua	4	26	30	5	36	41	8	24	32
Panama	3	16	19	7	32	39	5	23	28
Paraguay	9	23	32	12	32	44	25	42	67
Peru	18	33	51	12	37	49	16	54	70
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	1	-1	-	-	-
Surinam	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	9	10
The West Indies	4	20	24	6	5	11	-	51	51
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1	1	4	-	4	6	24	30
Uruguay	6	11	17	9	23	32	9	21	30
Venezuela	6	7	13	16	39	55	29	64	93
Virgin Islands (Br.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Virgin Islands (USA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	407	783
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>2,335</b>

TABLE IV

Major Fields of Assistance of the Expanded Programme  
in countries of the Latin American Region

	<u>1961</u> <u>(in thousands</u> <u>of US Dollars)</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
I Basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services	1,348	17.82
II Power, transport and communications	492	6.50
III Industrial production and mining	606	8.01
IV Agricultural production	2,006	26.52
V Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture	628	8.30
VI Health services	949	12.55
VII Education	712	9.41
VIII Community development	551	7.28
IX Other social services	188	2.49
X Atomic energy	85	1.12
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TOTAL	7,565	100.00
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