

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL

E/CEPAL/G.1164/Rev.1
26 June 1981

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

CEPAL
Economic Commission for Latin America

DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1989

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR
THE PERIOD 1984-1989

The attached is a draft of the relevant section of the Medium-Term Plan for the period 1984-1989. Recommendations for changes adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL) will be taken into account in revising this draft to produce the Plan to be submitted to CPC, ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

The CPC, at its twentieth session, requested (A/35/38, paragraph 320) that the attention of sectoral, regional and functional intergovernmental bodies reviewing the draft plans should be drawn to the following provisions of General Assembly resolution 31/93, in which the Assembly:

"Requests the Secretary-General to take measures to involve more closely the sectoral, regional and functional programme-formulating organs in the planning and programming process;

Urges those organs to refrain from undertaking new activities not programmed in the medium-term plan and the subsequent programme budget unless a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature arises as determined by the General Assembly;

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure compliance with the planning and programme budgeting procedure referred to above".

The Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to operative paragraph 2(p) of resolution 34/224 in which the General Assembly, establishing guidelines for medium-term planning in the United Nations, states that "the planning process should make it possible to identify ... activities of marginal utility".

In compliance with these guidelines the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Economic Commission for Latin America the activities which may be considered as obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, and which might be terminated if the Commission so decides.

The Secretary-General also wishes to recall General Assembly resolution 32/206 which in its operative paragraph 3:

"Requests such bodies (functional, sectoral and regional) to propose, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, relative priorities to be accorded to the various subprogrammes within their respective fields of competence".

The proposals of the Economic Commission for Latin America on these priorities will be transmitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

As in the case with the programme budget, the approval of the Medium-Term Plan is a prerogative of the General Assembly.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM PLAN OF THE CEPAL SYSTEM
FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1989

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a body composed of representatives of 21 states which reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, is responsible for reviewing the Medium-Term Plans and Programme Budgets of the United Nations.

At present, the United Nations is involved in the preparation of the Medium-Term Plan for the period 1984-1989, and instructions from Headquarters were distributed to all heads of offices and departments in the economic and social sectors of the United Nations at the end of 1980, giving the substantive guidelines and technical instructions for its preparation.

These substantive guidelines, formulated by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation of the United Nations, are a major feature of the new procedures for the preparation of the Plan:

- (a) the Plan will cover a six-year period (1984-1989) in order to put the United Nations Medium-Term Plan in phase with the programmes of other agencies of the system (UNESCO, ILO, WHO), thus facilitating inter-agency programme co-ordination;
- (b) the Plan will be subject to adjustments in two and again in four years from now as the need arises; thus in its concept it should provide a framework for the three ensuing programme budgets (1984-1985; 1986-1987 and 1988-1989).

At its twentieth session (May 1980) the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination recommended that "the chapters of the proposed Medium-Term Plan for the period 1984-1989 should be reviewed by the relevant sectoral, functional and regional intergovernmental bodies prior to their review by the Committee, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly".

The status of the Medium-Term Plan is indicated in General Assembly resolution 31/93, paragraph 3(c), which states that "after approval by the General Assembly, the Medium-Term Plan will constitute the principal policy directive of the United Nations". This was reaffirmed by General Assembly resolution 34/224, paragraph 2(c).

For the reasons explained above, the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America is submitting the Draft Medium-Term Plan of the Commission for the period 1984-1989 for review at its nineteenth session in order to comply with the instructions of CPC and the timetable for the preparation of the Medium-Term Plan.

This timetable can be summarized as follows:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Preliminary text drafted by the Secretariat | December 1980-April 1981 |
| (b) Review by the Economic Commission for Latin America | 4-15 May 1981 |
| (c) Incorporation into the Plan of comments and suggestions raised at the nineteenth session of the Commission | June-July 1981 |
| (d) Submission of the Draft Plan to Headquarters for co-ordination and processing through CPC, Economic and Social Council and General Assembly | August-September 1981 |

Member Governments of the Commission are invited to analyse this draft plan in order to provide guidance on the priority activities the Commission should undertake in the medium-term future and assist the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in the review of the Medium-Term Plan corresponding to the Economic Commission for Latin America.

It is to be noted that the Plan submitted for review was drafted in accordance with the new Programme Classification of the United Nations, which differs somewhat from the previous one used for the preparation of the Draft Programme of Work of the CEPAL System (document E/CEPAL/G.1162).

PROGRAMME 10: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

In general terms, the orientation of the programme is related first to the goals and objectives laid down in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade as regards the need to accelerate the economic growth of the developing countries in the context of an integral strategy leading to an equitable distribution of income and increased well-being of the entire population. Secondly, the programme also envisages activities relating to the strategies process of review and evaluation, whose objectives are to ensure its affective application and to strengthen it as a policy instrument.

In the light of the foregoing, the programme envisages a first set of activities related to the need for up-to-date and comprehensive studies on recent or short-term developments in the countries of the region, which requires not only the collection and processing of statistical data but also the maintenance of, inter alia, more efficient national documentation and information systems.

A first supplementary activity to the activities described above is the appraisal of the development strategies and related economic policies; which can be accomplished by means of comparative studies. The systematic performance of this kind of activity makes it possible to identify with greater accuracy the various national economies and to evaluate the relative effectiveness of different alternative development strategies and related economic policies in order to solve the main, and often varied, economic and social problems they deal with.

In this same context, it is also of special importance to carry out a systematic examination of planning as a process and a basic tool for reaching the goals and objectives of the Strategy. In addition, as pointed out in the Strategy, when comprehensive sectoral and regional policies are analysed, the need arises to give rational expression to criteria for the use of human, material and financial resources through planning techniques.

Due attention will also be given to the evaluation and study of the medium- and long-term prospects of the economic and social development process in the region, taking into account, inter alia, the characteristics of the development of the different Latin American economies. These activities also include the formulation of both comprehensive and sectoral economic and social projections through the use of models.

All these activities will also produce up-to-date statistical and analytical data of great use in conducting technical assistance missions to countries of the region at their request and will make it possible for horizontal co-operation to be promoted in connexion with various topics related to economic and social development.

Finally, the training activities carried out by the CEPAL Secretariat will be enriched by these studies and technical assistance missions and, in general, by the experience acquired from the activities of the programme.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 10.1: ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TRENDS

- (a) Legislative authority
CEPAL resolutions 386 (XVIII), 434 (XIX) and 437 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objective

To accelerate socio-economic changes in order to achieve a more dynamic, equitable and autonomous development process along the lines indicated in the new International Development Strategy.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To provide a systematic annual analysis of global economic trends in the region and of economic developments and policies in all the Latin American economies, based on a common analytical and statistical framework.

(c) Problem addressed

Updated, timely and comprehensive information and analysis of current trends and policies in the region, based on a common statistical framework, facilitates the comparative study of the policies applied by the different Latin American governments to overcome external and internal obstacles to reach a more dynamic, equitable and autonomous development process. In particular, the geographical coverage of the existing annual economic survey is to be widened to include newly-independent countries of the Caribbean.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The 1982 Economic Survey of Latin America will have been published and the work of preparing the 1983 Survey will have started. Improvements in relation to the quality, geographical coverage and more timely publications of the Survey will have been achieved.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The work and objectives of this subprogramme are of a continuous nature. The principal changes to be introduced will relate to the scope of subjects, quality of the analysis, geographical coverage and more timely publication of the annual surveys.

(e) Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation would be to assess the extent to which governments, specialists, research institutes, etc., find the annual Economic Survey of Latin America to be acceptable and usable.

The evaluation would include basically the assessment of relevance, analytical quality and other characteristics of the Economic Survey.

Regarding performance indicators, these would be the number of copies distributed and the number of copies sold. Due to the nature of the Economic Survey, impact indicators are difficult to identify.

The findings of the evaluation would normally make possible the improvement of the scope of subjects and quality of analysis of the Economic Survey.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.2: ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 386 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objective

To accelerate socio-economic changes in order to achieve a more dynamic, equitable and autonomous development process along the lines indicated in the new International Development Strategy.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To carry out comparative analysis of the development strategies followed and economic policies implemented in different groups of countries in the region with the aim of evaluating their relative effectiveness in fostering a self-sustained and equitable development process. Special efforts will be made to

appraise the relative merits of these strategies and policies in the context of national settings characterized by wide differences in geographical size, socio-economic development levels and historical and political background.

(c) Problem addressed

Notwithstanding the relatively rapid rate of economic growth achieved by Latin America in the last fifteen years, most countries in the region are still characterized by low productivity and income levels, insufficient and very uneven rates of absorption of technical progress in different sectors and activities, acute social imbalances, and the critical poverty which affects considerable parts of the urban and especially the rural population. There are, however, significant differences among the countries of the region both from the point of view of the extent and intensity of these problems and of the strategies and policies with which the governments are trying to overcome them. There is, therefore, a need to identify those strategies and policies which have proved themselves to be relatively more efficient for reaching certain basic development goals and to understand as well the economic, social and political circumstances in which they can be applied more successfully.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Monographs on the policies of overall liberalization of the economic system and of commercial and financial opening of their economies implemented in several countries of the region, and on the inflationary processes and stabilization programmes applied in some others, will have been completed. Technical workshops and seminars to discuss these monographs and studies analysing these national experiences on a comparative basis will also have taken place.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

New monographs on significant economic problems which affect groups of Latin American countries in a similar way and on the strategies and policies they have applied to cope with them will be undertaken. Special care will be taken to examine these cases using a common analytical framework in order to facilitate their comparative analysis. These monographs will be subjected to a detailed discussion in technical workshops with the participation of high-level government and independent experts, with the double aim of improving them and of providing guidelines for their subsequent comparative analysis. Both in the technical workshops and in the comparative studies special attention will be given to the drawing of lessons about the relative effectiveness of the different policies and strategies applied and of the economic, social and political circumstances which may explain their different degrees of success.

(e) Evaluation

The purposes of the evaluation are to assess the extent to which governments: (i) find the outputs of the subprogramme to be acceptable and usable; (ii) adopt and apply them in the formulation of policies and plans aimed at accelerating socio-economic development.

The evaluation would include assessment of relevance, analytical quality and other characteristics of the studies and would be carried out basically in seminars and technical workshops with the participation of government officials and independent experts.

Performance indicators would concern, for example, government endorsement of the study(ies) and impact indicators would basically refer to the adoption of the main findings of the studies in the formulation of national policies and programmes.

Information will be collected through direct contact with the national bodies concerned.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.3: SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 386 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objective

Formulation of short-term economic policies.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To establish an information system, which can be kept continually up to date, on indicators of the short-term performance of certain key sectors of a country's economy. To publish information on the methodological procedures used in designing short-term indicators.

(c) Problem addressed

In view of the unstable short-term performance of certain national economies, particularly those most vulnerable to changes in the international economic situation, it was considered essential to design sufficient short-term indicators for the various key sectors of these economies.

It is also necessary to structure those indicators within a comprehensive framework in which the relationships between the various indicators are specified. Moreover, the compatibilization of the criteria used in the methodologies will lend more consistency to the short-term economic analyses and make it easier to describe the cyclical operation of the economies. Compatibilization also means that the structural and institutional conditions affecting short-term economic behaviour must likewise be taken into account.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) Situation at the end of 1983

Indicators of the performance of the Argentine economy and descriptive analyses of the economy of that country in its real and financial spheres will have been prepared.

A set of descriptive studies of the economic cycle will also be available.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Work will have begun on the continual updating of indicators of the behaviour of sectors of the Argentine economy, including the agricultural, industrial, construction and external sectors. In addition, indicators will be prepared on the main fiscal and monetary aspects. When this detailed and continually updated information is available, it will be easier to design policy measures based on economic theory and consistent with empirical data. Attention will be paid to the presentation of the methodological procedures used, showing their possibilities and limitations, in order to facilitate similar work in other countries of the region.

(e) Evaluation

Appraisal is basically aimed at measuring: (i) the degree to which short-term indicators are acceptable to the Argentine government; (ii) the degree to which the methodologies adopted are acceptable to and adaptable by other countries of the region.

The appraisal will be made primarily by exchanging information with competent national bodies and, when possible, by holding technical meetings with national experts.

With the objective of measuring the output and impact, consideration will be given to the extent to which the indicators proposed by the subprogramme are adopted by the Argentine government and the degree to which the methodologies suggested are used by national bodies of other countries of the region.

With regard to the findings of the appraisal, it is hoped that the subprogrammes will make it possible to design more accurate indicators of the short-term economic evolution of the countries of the region and to programme new activities in this field.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.4: MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM APPRAISAL AND PROSPECTS OF LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI), 3508 (XXX) and 33/193.

Economic and Social Council resolution 2125 (LVIII).

CEPAL resolutions 366 (XVII), 386 (XVIII), 388 (XVIII), 404 (XVIII), 422 (XIX) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To attain the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade by implementing a Regional Programme of Action.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

Appraisals and studies of the medium- and long-term perspectives of the economic and social development process in the region, bearing in mind the characteristics and priorities of the Regional Programme of Action and the national development programmes of the various countries.

(c) Problem addressed

Not all the economic and social development goals and objectives referred to in the strategies for both the first and the second Development Decades were attained by the region as a whole or by the majority of the countries in it owing to the comprehensiveness of these goals and objectives and to the general nature of most of the policy formulations.

In other words, in view of the diversity of these countries' situations and prospects, the Strategy did not provide adequate points of reference for use in the periodic review and appraisal of its implementation.

The implementation of a Programme of Action for the Latin American region is therefore expected to facilitate the attainment of the goals and objectives established in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

This Programme of Action will require, even more so than in the past, periodic appraisals to provide countries with the information they need to comply fully with the Programme and to amend their policies with a view to achieving the goals and objectives set.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

By the end of 1983, an appraisal will have been made of the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action and the progress made towards the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Third Strategy will have been reviewed.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Three basic tasks are envisaged: a review of national, subregional, regional and international studies and projects initiated in various bodies and forums (SELA, integration systems, United Nations specialized agencies and others) in order to maintain an up-to-date understanding of the region's prospects; provision of technical support to groups of Latin American representatives (in particular the New York group) in matters related to the Strategy; and continued representation of the Commission in the Committee on Development Planning and the Task Force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in connexion with long-term development objectives. All these

activities will make it possible to organize and co-ordinate the preparation of periodic evaluation reports and other studies for submission to the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) and to the Commission.

(e) Evaluation

The basic aim is to measure the degree to which the proposals based on the successive appraisals relating to the Strategy have been accepted and adopted. CEGAN will be responsible for the technical aspects of the appraisal, which will be carried out annually.

With regard to the indicators of output, an attempt was made to measure the degree of acceptance first of the periodic appraisals of the Strategy by the governments of the region and second of the reports and studies submitted to the Committee on Development Planning and the Task Force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning long-term development objectives. As for the impact, the progress made in the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action and, hence, of the Strategy, will be examined. Information will be collected primarily by exchanging data and analysing it with the organizations and bodies concerned. The results of the appraisal will, in particular, make it possible for the governments to amend their development plans as necessary and will provide them with elements of negotiation in the various world forums.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.5: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

(a) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolutions 3508 (XXX) and 34/57.

Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII).

CEPAL resolutions 366 (XVII), 404 (XVIII), 422 (XIX) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To attain the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade by implementing the Regional Programme of Action.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To prepare both global and sectoral economic and social projections based on models. To design methodologies in connexion with projections and disseminate them among the countries of the region and among subregional and regional bodies.

(c) Problem addressed

For the appraisal of the development strategies and the formulation of global and sectoral policies, it is necessary to prepare economic and social projections by using models based on the available data and the region's characteristics. In addition, it is desirable to disseminate information concerning the methodologies used in making the projections with the object of achieving greater compatibility and harmonization in plan formulation.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

By the end of 1983, economic and social projections prepared on the basis of an integrated model for the countries of the region are expected to be available. The broadening of the statistical base will make it possible to prepare projections which are more detailed and in greater harmony with the economic and social situation.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Existing models will continue to be improved by developing new methodological tools and reformulating the patterns of analysis on which these models are based. The projections prepared for countries of the region will

be examined with the appropriate national offices. At the same time support will be given to the exchange of experience among governments and among technical institutions working on prospective studies. Some activities will be performed in co-operation and co-ordination with central bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations. When countries so request, governmental bodies of a technical nature will be given advisory assistance in the preparation of national policies, plans, programmes and projections.

(e) Evaluation

The objective of the appraisal is to measure the usefulness of the projections for successive appraisals of the Regional Programme of Action for the implementation of the Strategy and the degree to which the models and methodologies are accepted by the countries and are of use to them. To obtain the first objective, the appraisal will be made internally; to obtain the second objective, technical meetings will be held with national experts. Because the projections will be used primarily for the successive appraisals of the Regional Programme of Action for the implementation of the Strategy, the indicators of output and impact referred to in subprogramme 10.4 will also be applied here.

The results of the appraisal will be used to improve the methodologies and modify the models so that countries can prepare their development policies and plans more effectively. They will also make it possible to obtain more accurate indicators for future appraisals of the Regional Programme of Action for the implementation of the Strategy.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.6: ADVISORY SERVICES (LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING)

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 397 (XVIII), 424 (XIX), 434 (XIX) and 435 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To establish or strengthen planning mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of national development plans with the objective of achieving more equitable and lasting economic and social development.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To work with governments of the region in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of long-, medium- and short-term strategies and plans. To work with governments in improving the organization of their national planning systems.

(c) Problem addressed

Development is an integral process involving economic and social objectives, which requires planning systems as a basic tool for co-ordinating development policies and programmes in an attempt to increase the well-being of the entire population.

Although planning has proved its usefulness in the majority of the countries of the region, there are still problems of a general nature (plan formulation and implementation, improvement of planning bodies, etc.) and problems more limited in scope, such as how to deal with relatively new topics (science and technology, environment), which must be tackled without delay. Thus, technical co-operation (i.e., the provision of direct advice to governments) is still important for the solution of these problems.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

Advisory services to planning bodies will have tackled the problems of global, sectoral, and regional planning in their long, medium, and short term temporal dimensions. Moreover, governments will have continued to be supported in their efforts to improve the organization of their national planning systems.

In particular, the inclusion in recent years of assistance to some countries in metropolitan and municipal planning will make it possible to transmit the experience acquired in this new field to other countries of the region.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

At the request of governments, planning bodies will continue to be supported in their attempts to improve their planning systems and processes. Special emphasis will be placed on the relatively less developed countries and on the less developed areas of countries with regional and spatial imbalances. Much reliance will be placed on horizontal co-operation mechanisms for deriving the maximum profit from the outputs which countries are obtaining in the operation of their planning systems. During the period, due attention will also be paid to the preparation and implementation of plans and to the process of formulating development projects and putting them into operation. Finally, it should be pointed out that all these activities will be performed in close co-operation with other ILPES subprogrammes.

(e) Evaluation

The purpose of appraisal is to measure the degree to which governments profit from the advisory services and from the proposals made by those services.

The amount of interest shown in the services provided can be appraised at the Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and at meetings of the Technical Committee of ILPES, the membership of which includes representatives of all the planning bodies of the countries of the region. The indicators of output will be based on the number of technical missions carried out and the number and type of countries assisted. As for the impact, the implementation of the proposals made by the advisory services provided will be examined primarily by analysing development plans and projects. Data will be obtained through exchanges of information with planning offices; when that is impossible, questionnaires will be used. The results of the appraisal will make it possible to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the advisory services provided to the countries of the region and to identify new activities.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.7: TRAINING (LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING)

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 397 (XVIII), 434 (XIX) and 435 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To establish or strengthen planning mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of national development plans with the objective of achieving more equitable and lasting economic and social development.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To expand and enhance the technical know-how of public sector officials by providing training programmes, seminars, and support for national training centres.

(c) Problem addressed

The governments of the region have made a big effort to train national staff to fill the growing number of permanent planning posts. There are, however, still some basic requirements to be met in almost all fields of planning and in particular in those relating to the implementation and evaluation of development plans, programmes and projects and to regional and local planning.

In addition, it will also be necessary to train national officials so that they can deal with relatively new planning problems, such as those relating to energy, science and technology and the environment.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) Situation at the end of 1983

International and regional courses will have been carried out on subjects such as regional planning, social planning and short-term planning. It is expected that by the end of 1983 the foundations will have been laid for holding the post-graduate course in development and planning.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Courses will continue to be held in general planning and economic policies, regional planning, social planning, planning and the environmental dimension and agricultural planning. Courses and seminars will also be held on priority subjects such as energy planning and planning related to science and technology. The post-graduate course in development and planning will be initiated during the period. Finally, activities will be carried out to strengthen the operation of the network of national training centres. All these activities enjoy the support of the other ILPES programmes.

(e) Evaluation

The basic aims of the appraisal are first to measure the degree of interest shown by the countries in the courses given and second to determine the extent to which the planning bodies of the region benefit from the graduates' knowledge in improving their planning systems.

The appraisal can be made on the occasion of the Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and meetings of the Technical Committee of ILPES, the membership of which includes representatives of all the planning bodies of the region.

Possible indicators of output include the number of students trained on each course and their distribution by nationality. The impact of the subprogramme will be appraised primarily on the basis of the percentage of persons trained who work in planning bodies. In this case, the information will be obtained from the planning bodies themselves or conveyed directly by course graduates.

The findings of the appraisal will make it possible to improve the training activities, for example, by adding new subjects or topics relating to planning.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.8: RESEARCH (LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING)

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 397 (XVIII), 434 (XIX) and 435 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objective

To establish or strengthen planning mechanisms for formulating and implementing national development plans with the objective of achieving more equitable and lasting economic and social development.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

Studies will be carried out on various topics relating to training in Latin America so as to detect obstacles and gaps and suggest action for remedying them.

(c) Problem addressed

The Latin American countries have made substantial progress in the definition and implementation of planning as a tool for rationalizing the use of resources (material, human and financial) in an attempt to achieve higher levels of development. Thus, progress has been made in connexion with general and sectoral planning techniques, the design of economic models, short-term planning techniques, social planning, the relationship between long-, medium- and short-term plans and the design of other tools for measuring national economic activities accurately.

The governments have, however, established that there is a need for greater emphasis on aspects such as the integration of social and economic variables, short-term planning and regional planning. They have also stressed the approach to relatively new topics, including energy planning and environmental planning, local planning, participation in the planning process, etc.

All this means that the research involved must be conducted with the objective of detecting obstacles and proposing action for overcoming them.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

Research of various kinds will be conducted on the state of planning, planning and social policies, short- and medium-term planning, and planning and public enterprises. Studies will also have been initiated on planning and public participation, planning and the environment, and planning and science and technology.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The studies on the state of planning in Latin America will be continued with the objective of detecting the obstacles and gaps and suggesting action for remedying them. The following basic topics will also be tackled: the relationship between global planning and social planning; planning and research projects; the co-ordination of short-term conjunctural policies and overall development policies; regional, local and metropolitan planning; the inclusion of scientific and technological policy in development planning, and the environment and the conservation of natural resources and energy in development planning. All these activities will also be carried out in the light of the activities of the other ILPES subprogrammes.

(e) Evaluation

The basic purpose of the appraisal is to examine the degree of progress made in the countries and in the region as regards planning as an instrument for rationalizing the use of resources with a view to achieving higher levels of socio-economic development. In view of this subprogramme's contributions to activities of other subprogrammes, the appraisal made under them will provide a basis for the indirect evaluation of the reception and use of the studies carried out.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.9: CO-OPERATION AMONG PLANNING BODIES (LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING)

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 397 (XVIII), 434 (XIX) and 435 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To establish or strengthen planning mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of national development plans with the objective of achieving more equitable and lasting economic and social development.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To establish machinery for the exchange of information and experience in this field of planning by creating a planning information system, designing arrangements for horizontal co-operation and organizing technical conferences and meetings on aspects of planning. Also, to continue publishing the Planning Bulletin and the Temas de planificación series, as fixed-term objectives.

(c) Problem addressed

The countries of the region have accumulated valuable experience in various matters relating to planning. Nearly all the countries have official planning bodies and development plans and programmes. In recent years, efforts have been made to co-operate in the exchange of experience, which has enabled some countries to benefit from the progress made in others in improving their planning systems.

Nevertheless, in view of the substantial progress achieved and the need to carry out joint action to strengthen economic and social co-operation in the field of planning, the governments have felt that priority should be given to the institutionalization of these co-operation arrangements.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

The system for co-operation and co-ordination among planning bodies of the region will have been strengthened. The planning information system (INFOPLAN) will be largely decentralized and, to a considerable extent, the countries will have assumed the functions assigned to them under the system. In addition, various arrangements for horizontal co-operation in planning will have been designed and joint action for strengthening regional co-operation through planning will have been defined. The fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean will have been held.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The activities carried out will be directed primarily towards strengthening the system of co-operation and co-ordination among planning bodies of the region. Co-operation in planning with other developing countries and regions, particularly Africa and Asia, will also be promoted. During the period, the fifth, sixth and seventh Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean will be held.

(e) Evaluation

The basic purpose of the appraisal exercise is to determine the degree of progress achieved in the exchange of experience and in the identification and definition of joint action by planning bodies. The appraisal will be made primarily on the occasion of the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and meetings of the Technical Committee of ILPES, whose membership includes all the planning bodies of the countries of the region.

The extent to which information is exchanged and the number of co-operation projects implemented can be used as indicators of output. As for impact, the degree to which the planning bodies of the region are actually working in close collaboration should be examined. The information will be obtained directly from these bodies. The findings of the appraisal will make it possible to improve the work of ILPES in the field of co-operation and co-ordination among planning bodies of the region.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.10: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE)

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 303 (XIV), 434 (XIX) and 437 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To further more rapid and appropriate decision-taking for the benefit of economic and social development.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To work with countries in the establishment and implementation of information systems and networks in Latin America. To promote the exchange of information among the countries of the region.

(c) Problem addressed

For a number of years now the impact of information on development problems has been a source of anxiety and concern. In this context, the need for information essential for decision-taking in a number of economic and social fields means that information must be properly organized by establishing and implementing systems and networks for monitoring and managing a body of knowledge and data which is increasing in volume and variety. Moreover, all this information must also be processed in such a way that it can be conveyed to the countries in good time. Finally, the exchange of information and experience among two or more countries should lead to the elimination of or, at least, to a reduction in, duplication of research efforts on related activities within the field of information and documentation and should also promote greater co-operation among the countries of the region.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

The Planning Information System (INFOPLAN) will have been largely decentralized; the countries will to a large extent have assumed the functions assigned to them under the system and CLADES will be concerned mainly with providing technical assistance for the smooth operation of the system; it will also begin to systematize information in other fields.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

CLADES will support the countries of Latin America in designing information systems and networks and putting them into operation, and in so doing, will conduct research in the field of information and documentation, technical assistance and manpower training. In addition, it will provide services by making it possible to use the various data bases it has compiled by collecting and processing data relating to economic and social development.

Finally, it will begin to concentrate on the development and use of tools for data processing and dissemination adapted to the needs and realities of the region, which will make it possible to exchange information and experience, and, hence, to establish horizontal co-operation.

(e) Evaluation

The basic purpose of the appraisal exercise is to measure the degree to which the information systems and networks which have been put into operation are adopted and used by the countries of the region. The appraisal will be made primarily in seminars where specialized officials from the countries concerned will participate and by studying the usefulness and use made of some outputs of the subprogramme (CEPALINDEX, for example).

As for indicators of output, consideration will be given to the number of information systems and networks put into operation during the period concerned, the rate of use of the systems and networks and the number of exchanges of experience effected among countries of the region.

With regard to indicators of impact, consideration will be given to the difference between the real and potential rates of utilization of the systems and networks and - on the basis of the identification of potential horizontal co-operation activities - to the ratio between implemented and unimplemented activities. Data will be collected in interviews and in questionnaires sent to the participating organizations. The findings obtained in the appraisal will be used to enhance the activities of the CEPAL Secretariat in the field of information and documentation for development and to identify new activities in this field.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the CEPAL Secretariat in this programme is reviewed and approved by the Commission every two years at its regular sessions. In the case of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the governments of the region take cognizance of the activities performed at the Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The most recent meetings of the forums referred to were the nineteenth session of the CEPAL held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 4 to 15 May 1981 and the Third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, from 26 to 29 November 1980.

This draft was examined during the CEPAL session referred to.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat Units responsible for this programme include the Economic Development Division (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3), the Economic Projections Centre (subprogrammes 4 and 5), the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (subprogrammes 6, 7, 8 and 9) and the Latin American Economic and Social Documentation Centre (subprogramme 10).

On 1 January 1981, the programme had 64 professional posts distributed as follows:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary resources</u>	
Economic Development Division	25 <u>a/</u>	6	31
Economic Projections Centre	5	2	7
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)	6	14	20
Latin American Economic and Social Documentation Centre (CLADES)	2	4	6
<u>Total</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>64</u>

a/ Includes 15 posts assigned to different CEPAL subregional offices.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

D. Co-ordination

1. Intergovernmental co-ordination

At present intergovernmental co-ordination is adequate.

2. Official co-ordination within the secretariat

Normally effected through the regular channels of the Programme Planning and Co-ordination Office.

3. Official co-ordination within the United Nations system

The Projections Centre represents the Commission in the Committee on Development Planning and the Task Force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning long-term development objectives. In these forums studies and projects prepared in the various United Nations bodies are reviewed and co-ordinated. ILPES maintains official co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme.

4. Units with which joint activities are expected to be developed during the period 1984-1989

The Projections Centre will also maintain official contact with various bodies such as UNCTAD, FAO and UNIDO, in connexion with economic projections. ILPES will carry out joint activities with UNDP.

PROGRAMME 11: ENERGY

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

The International Development Strategy calls for the intensified development and expansion of all energy resources in order to find a long-term solution to the energy problem. To that effect substantial and rapid progress is to be achieved in the transition from the present international economy based primarily on the use of hydrocarbons towards an economy which would increasingly rely on new and renewable sources of energy.

The design of the energy programme at CEPAL is based on mandates of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, and the General Assembly. This design is consistent with the broad directives in the energy area specified in the new International Development Strategy.

The central purpose of the energy programme at CEPAL is to provide help to governments in the treatment of the economic variable in their energy policy formulations. Within the context of the resources available to pursue this objective, two areas of strategic emphasis have been identified for guiding CEPAL's efforts in the energy area during 1984-1989: energy demand analysis and management, and the economics of new and renewable energy sources.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 11.1: ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

(a) Legislative authority

General assembly resolutions: 34/190; 33/148; 3362 (S-VII); 3201 (S-VI); 3202 (S-VI) and 2626 (XXV).

Economic and Social Council resolutions: 1979/66; 1978/61; 2119 (LXIII); 1954 (LIX); 1956 (LIX); 1572 (L) and 1535 (XLIX).

CEPAL resolutions 302 (XIV), 337 (XV), 379 (XVII), 413 (XVIII), 408 (XVIII), 426 (XIX) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To promote energy policy formulation and the supply of new and renewable energy sources in the region.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

Development of analyses and related activities to promote an economically rational approach to energy demand management and the promotion of new and renewable energy sources in the region.

This objective will be met by:

- the publication of a series of studies and the holding of meetings, seminars, and the like, all focused on the general area of energy demand and analysis and management;

- the publication of reports and the holding of seminars on the economic and financial viability of various new and renewable energy sources.

(c) Problem addressed

The formulation of national energy-sector objectives and policy by countries in the region requires a flow of statistical data, market information and socio-economic analyses that individual countries often do not generate due to 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.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

By the end of 1983 the following studies, undertaken during the biennium 1982-1983, will have been completed: The Latin American Energy Sector: Trends and Prospects; Solar Energy Resources in Latin America; Selected Problems in Energy Planning in Latin America; Energy Demand in Latin America: General Considerations and Specific Market Features. CEPAL's work in support of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy will have been completed and the follow-on work requirements stemming from that Conference will have been specified. In 1982, a regional meeting on the responses displayed to date by the oil-deficit countries of Latin America to increase world oil prices will also have been held and a book-length document on this general subject will also have been completed. Finally, an agreement, now under discussion, will have been reached and put into practice between CEPAL and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) on the establishment of a joint energy programme involving research, seminars and information services for the benefit of Latin American governments.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The strategy for the energy subprogramme during the period 1984-1989 will be addressed to the objectives stated in (b). It will be built around the following activities: energy-related studies, seminars, meetings, provision of technical services, and the generation, dissemination and maintenance of energy-related statistics and other information. The studies and seminars undertaken during 1984-1989 will be concentrated around the subjects of: (i) energy demand management (in keeping with appropriate governing resolutions and the CEPAL-OLADE joint energy programme); and (ii) new and renewable energy sources, in accordance with the mandates to CEPAL on this subject of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Additional studies in areas other than energy demand management and non-conventional fuels will be conducted in support of other broad CEPAL studies in line with appropriate resolutions, using internal funds. Finally, it is possible that additional studies in the energy area will be conducted during 1984-1989, but these will require the availability of financing from extra-budgetary sources.

(e) Evolution

The resolutions of the biennial sessions of CEPAL during 1984-1989, together with energy-related resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, will provide the basis for the continuing appraisal of energy subprogramme objectives and strategy during this period. Evaluation of work accomplished during this period will rely heavily on the sessions of CEPAL and on internal management reviews focussed precisely on this task by the Secretariat.

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

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution 24 (VIII) of the Central American Group on Electrical Interconnexion, as well as other resolutions adopted in different forums. CEPAL resolutions 426 (XIX) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

The development - on an integrated basis - of the electrical sector in the Central American Isthmus.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To assist the National Electricity Institutes and the Central American Electricity Council in the integration of the electrical sector of the subregion.

This objective will be met by preparing an annual statistical report on electricity consumption and costs; carrying out a prefeasibility study on atomic energy generation in the subregion; undertaking technical assistance field missions; and updating and expanding existing studies in regard to electrical interconnexion.

(c) Problem addressed

A study was concluded recently which describes the benefits the countries might derive from the integration of their electrical development plans and systems. In addition, the countries have decided to establish a subregional institution for the implementation of such objectives. However, they do not have all the expertise required for the purpose and have requested assistance from CEPAL to this end.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

It is expected that by 1983 the countries of the subregion will have completed the construction of electrical interconnexion lines, and the Secretariat of the Central American Electrical Council will be fully functional. Electricity demand will have risen notably and new hydroelectric projects will have been identified. There will be a need for updating existing interconnexion studies and for undertaking new studies on alternative schemes.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

A preliminary study on the technical and economic feasibility of establishing nuclear power plants within an integrated electricity system is to be carried out. Further interconnexion studies - using updated information - are to be undertaken in order to define and implement subsequent stages of electrical integration. Technical assistance to the Central American Electricity Council is to be continued, in regard of a number of subjects. Yearly statistical bulletins on sectoral electricity consumption and production costs are to be produced on a continuous basis.

(e) Evaluation

Advantage is to be taken of the yearly meetings of the Central American Electricity Council in order to assess the success of this subprogramme, which should be measured in terms of the use which the governments are making of the assistance provided by CEPAL.

The indicators to be employed in the evaluations should be the degree of utilization of the statistics and documents prepared by the Secretariat, and the adoption by the governments of the recommendations made by CEPAL.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (specialized intergovernmental body) which meets every two years. The last meeting was in 4-15 May 1981, when this plan was reviewed.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Natural Resources Division (in collaboration with the Mexico Office), in which there were 13 professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division had the following units as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Water resources <u>a/</u>	5	-	5
Energy	4	2	6
Minerals <u>a/</u>	2	-	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>

a/ Staff assigned to this subprogramme are also shown under programme 17: Natural resources.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

If a new major programme on energy is created, the Executive Secretary will decide on the new administrative structure.

D. Co-ordination

1. Required intergovernmental co-ordination

Required intergovernmental co-ordination is achieved through the regular sessions of the Commission and through other international organizations such as the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE); with which a formal agreement on co-ordination of activities in the energy area is under discussion.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

Within the Secretariat formal co-ordination is achieved through the Programming Office of the Executive Secretariat of CEPAL.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

Co-ordination on this front is secured by attendance at sessions of the Committee on Natural Resources.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during 1984-1989

During this period significant joint activities are expected with OLADE.

PROGRAMME 12: ENVIRONMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

The general orientation of this programme aims to preserve the quality and enhance the potentialities of the environment in order to improve the conditions of living and establish sound environmental bases for sustainable long-term development.

Another important objective is the strengthening of environmental capabilities within the Secretariat and the promotion of horizontal co-operation aimed at the effective incorporation of the environmental dimension in development planning, projects and policies.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 12.1: ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 323 (XV), para. 3, 379 (XVII), paras. (b) and (d) and 434 (XIX), and Economic and Social Council resolution 2043 (LXI) provide the legislative authority.

(b) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To advise on alternative patterns of development and lifestyles which are environmentally sound and promote the rational and non-wasteful use of natural resources.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

(1) To strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat in environmental matters and (2) to assist governments in identifying environmental problems and designing strategies to incorporate this aspect in their development policies.

(c) Problem addressed

In most countries of the region, better consideration of society/environment relationships can be a substantive support for development strategies, plans and projects at the national, subregional and regional level. The growing awareness of this potential contribution towards coping with many of the principal development problems requires better elucidation of the nature of that relationship, permanent evaluation of policies and practices, as well as the development and dissemination of better methodologies, information, statistics and other policy and planning instruments.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The activities of the Development and Environment Unit are organized in three main fields:

- Strengthening the environmental capabilities of CEPAL, both conceptual and practical, for consideration of society/environment relationships in order to promote economic and social development.

The main themes to be examined up to 1983 by the Unit, in co-operation with other CEPAL, ILPES and CELADE units, are: the environment/development relationship in the New International Economic Order; the environment/development interaction in long-term planning; environment and natural resources as a factor in Latin American integration.

- Horizontal co-operation for the integration of the environment into selected development policies.

A first series of studies, about metropolitan expansion, the agricultural frontier in the humid tropics, poverty in semiarid highlands and project management is expected to be completed in June 1982. A new series on other relevant development issues, such as research policies on main ecosystems, industrialization of natural resources and regional planning, should be completed at the end of 1983.

- The environment in alternative strategies for selected development issues in Latin America. The Unit should give substantive support to the preparations for a proposed Regional Seminar on Environmentally Sound Low Energy Alternative Development Patterns that could take place in the third quarter of 1983.

This study should be submitted for the consideration of CEPAL, CEGAN, CDCC, Planning Ministers and other appropriate intergovernmental committees. This would imply the organization of a regional expert meeting in late 1982 and the presentation of its results to the intergovernmental bodies during 1983.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The main trends of the strategy for 1984-1989 are the same as those for 1979-1983. The activities will continue to be organized basically in the same threefold scheme, but the specific issues should vary depending on: (i) the results of the activities of the previous period and (ii) the updating of interests and priorities on development issues established by CEPAL bodies and governments and other relevant organizations.

New issues that could be tentatively explored are:

- in the in-house research: environmental factors in short-term economic policies and in different institutional contexts; environment and development in urban-rural relationships; environment and social mobilization.

- in horizontal co-operation: nutritional policies and resources in critical subregions; regional development policies in river basins, in ocean/coastal areas and island/ocean areas; integrated development of renewable and non-renewable resources in selected areas.

- in strategic issues: inequality, poverty and population/environment relationships; environmental changes as a component of cultural change; operationalization of environmentally sound alternative development strategies in specific sectors and areas.

(e) Evaluation

In line with their objectives, the expected impact of the activities of the Unit will be as follows: (i) a better understanding will have been gained, both in the countries of the region and in the CEPAL Secretariat, of the interrelationship between the environment, development and energy, and (ii) the planning offices in several countries will have incorporated energy and environmental considerations into their work in a systematic manner.

The evaluation of these impacts will be made biennially in terms of: improvement and reorientation of present development policies; broadening of alternative policies for future action; and strengthening of horizontal co-operation in Latin America for the incorporation of the environmental dimension into development plans and projects.

The estimation of these changes will be made mainly through the degree of user satisfaction, as evaluated through requests for assistance, participation in meetings, comparative analysis of plans, policies and projects and demand for publications, courses and related activities of the Unit.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by CEPAL, which meets every two years. The last meeting was in 4-15 May 1981 when this plan was reviewed.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Development and Environment Unit, in which there were four professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981.

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Development and Environment	1	3	4

3. Divergences between the current administrative structure and the proposed programme structure

The Natural Resources and Environment Division was restructured in April 1980, and became the Natural Resources Division. The Environment Co-ordination Unit was then transferred out of that Division, creating the separate Development and Environment Unit, reporting directly to the Executive Secretary.

The name of the subprogramme, as well as the reformulation of programme elements adopted in 1980, reflect the central focus of CEPAL on development, and the Unit's concern with development/environment relationships.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

CEPAL will ensure appropriate intergovernmental co-ordination through its existing bodies.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

This is effected through the normal channels of the Programme Planning and Co-ordination Office.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

In February 1977, UNEP and CEPAL signed a memorandum of understanding on joint programming and co-operation. Co-ordination is maintained with both UNEP headquarters and with the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America, through UNEP's Governing Council, Group of Designated Officials on Environmental Matters, Thematic Joint Programming and Interagency consultative meetings, and ad-hoc meetings of directors.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

The main general activities will continue to be carried out jointly with UNEP and UNEP Regional Office for Latin America. Specific activities involve almost all other substantive units, divisions and projects of CEPAL.

PROGRAMME 13: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

Agricultural development and the elimination of hunger and malnutrition, particularly in rural areas, are among the fundamental objectives of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s. To that end, the developing countries must adopt the necessary measures to step up their agricultural and food output so as to achieve national and collective self-reliance as rapidly as possible. These measures must be aimed at the short, medium and long term if the aim is to achieve complete food security.

Furthermore, co-operation among countries must also be a necessary factor for achieving the above objectives. Such co-operation may take the form of the exchange of experience in production, distribution, processing and consumption of agricultural products, as well as greater trade (specialization in production, signing of conventions or agreements and so forth) among countries of the region.

In this overall context, the CEPAL secretariat will centre its activities on two subprogrammes. The first will aim firstly to support governments in the formulation and evaluation of rural and agricultural development policies, plans and programmes, and undertake a comparative analysis of the strategies adopted by the different countries of the region to solve their food problems. The second subprogramme will focus on rural and agricultural development problems in the medium and long run through alternative projections of the growth of food production in various scenarios, and on the analysis of the consequences of rural and agricultural development for employment, income distribution, the eradication of extreme poverty, investment, the environment, energy and so forth.

Finally, the activities undertaken within each of these subprogrammes will constitute an excellent basis for training activities and technical assistance missions to countries which request them.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 13.1: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution of the CEPAL/FAO Latin American Food Conference: 3/76.

Resolution of the Sixteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America: 2/80.

CEPAL resolutions 362 (XVII), 386 (XVIII), 402 (XVIII) and 427 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

Elimination of hunger and nutritional deficiencies and eradication of extreme poverty, particularly in rural areas. Encouragement of regional food co-operation through various types of conventions or agreements aimed at achieving greater security in food supplies, and support for the relevant machinery of the various integration and co-operation processes in the region. Suitable financial resources, both external and internal, will have to be channelled in order to achieve these objectives.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

Study and interpretation of regional agricultural and food trends from the standpoint of production, processing, distribution and consumption. Support for countries in the formulation and evaluation of different strategies, policies and plans to solve their food problems in the context of their respective development styles.

(c) Problem addressed

Many aspects of the nutritional situation of large sectors of the population and of its causes remain to be precisely established, as well as their links with poverty and institutional factors.

However, it is generally agreed that in order to improve the nutritional situation of the population it will be necessary to secure a better supply of food products and a better distribution of such products. To this end, inter alia, national development policies, plans and programmes must be drawn up which attach greater importance to agriculture.

Co-operation among countries of the region is also fundamental in that it may facilitate, for example, the necessary changes in the agricultural production structure. In turn, the growth of mutual trade should play an increasing part in covering the shortfalls in national supply, encouraging economic complementarity and specialization on the basis of the natural resources and capacities of each country. In this sense, technical co-operation should lead to higher production and a better distribution of food.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

At the end of 1983, the study of peasant agriculture and its operation in articulation with the modern subsector, as well as the study of the composition and dynamics of agricultural investment, will have been completed. An up-to-date study of the food situation and its causes will also be available. The final review will have been undertaken of the progress and achievements of the strategies adopted by some countries to solve their food problems, particularly the Mexican experience. It is also expected that a number of seminars will have been held for the purpose of exchanging national experience in the formulation and implementation of food policies, plans and systems.

(ii) Strategy for 1984-1989

Studies will be continued with a view to finding new systems for eliminating hunger and extreme poverty. These research activities will lead to action proposals at the national, subregional and regional levels, and technical assistance missions to ministries of agriculture, sectoral planning offices and other entities.

Training activities will also be undertaken (courses and training programmes for officials of national economic, agricultural and rural development planning institutions) which will be organized jointly with FAO and possibly with the participation of other agencies of the system. These activities will seek to strengthen national and subregional institutions.

To supplement these activities, efforts to step up co-operation among countries of the region in the agricultural field will be continued.

(e) Evaluation

This will take the form of an internal review of the observations received from users with regard to the technical content, methodology and proposals of the studies. An attempt will also be made to evaluate the results of the subprogramme by holding seminars and meetings of experts.

With regard to result indicators, a comparison will be made between the number of studies undertaken and the number of studies published, and the acceptance received from governments will be measured. The number of technical assistance missions and the number of persons trained will also be used.

As concerns the impact of the subprogramme, it will be necessary to examine to what extent the countries have included in their development strategies, plans, policies and programmes the proposals contained in the studies, and to evaluate their impact on the improvement of the above-mentioned problems.

SUBPROGRAMME 13.2: LONG-TERM PROSPECTS OF EXPANDING FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution of the CEPAL/FAO Latin American Food Conference: 5/76.

Resolutions of the Sixteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America: 4/80 and 6/80.

CEPAL resolutions 366 (XVII), 404 (XVIII), 427 (XIX) and 428 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To improve self-reliance and availability of food and other agricultural products through the execution of plans, policies, programmes and projects for the agricultural sector aimed at increasing food and agricultural production. To protect the environment and ensure a proper conservation of natural resources, particularly soil.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To analyse alternative projections of the growth and structure of output of agriculture in general and of food in the medium and long term, and their consequences for the solution of problems such as employment, income distribution, the elimination of poverty, investment, energy and the environment. To evaluate natural resource endowment and utilization in relation to the potential for achieving specific economic growth and social development targets.

(c) Problem addressed

Latin American agriculture presents a combination of potential capacities, of which advantage is gradually been taken, and of problems which have not yet been resolved and which may be growing worse.

The persistence of uneven production in agriculture has unfavourable effects on rural and agricultural development, in particular because it hinders the eradication of poverty and the adequate supply of food. This tendency worsens the employment and income distribution situation, and makes it more complicated and difficult to articulate and integrate agriculture with the development of the other economic sectors.

Furthermore, there has been a widespread and rapid deterioration of productive resources in Latin America (affecting some 80% of the soil), as a result of complex socio-economic and ecological factors, such as ignorance concerning suitable measures of protection and conservation, or failure to apply them.

The study of these problems in the medium and long term involves carrying out prospective studies and drawing up alternative scenarios aimed at finding viable solutions in order to overcome these negative aspects of past trends in rural and agricultural development.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

On the basis of the projections prepared by the Economic Projections Centre of the CEPAL Secretariat and the FAO study "Agriculture in the year 2000", an overall document will have been completed showing the needs, obstacles and opportunities of Latin American food production by the end of the century.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The study will continue of the most important problems facing the steady growth of agricultural output: this will involve a study of the size, composition and sequence of investments needed in order to use the region's agricultural production potential, and of the consequences of the growth of food production for the real elimination of hunger, employment and income and environmental conservation.

Another issue which will be studied is the necessary balance between the higher supply of food products and the growing demand for biomass-based liquid fuels to replace petroleum.

Finally, work will be pursued on bringing the prospective sectoral studies into line with the world-level global projections made by the CEPAL Secretariat and FAO.

(e) Evaluation

Evaluation will be carried out through the periodic review of long-term agricultural development trends. The studies may be examined at meetings and seminars with the participation of national experts.

With regard to result-impact indicators, an analysis will be made of the extent to which the countries of the region have taken account of the projections and studies in drawing up their development plans, and to what degree this knowledge has led to the formulation of new action proposals.

The information will be gathered primarily by means of exchanges of information and studies with national and sectoral planning offices.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The CEPAL Secretariat's work under this programme is reviewed by the Commission every two years at its regular session. In addition, at the biennial FAO regional conferences for Latin America, the governments of the region are informally informed of the activities underway.

The latest meetings of these forums include the nineteenth session of CEPAL (Montevideo, Uruguay, 4-16 May 1981) and the Sixteenth FAO Regional Conference (Havana, Cuba, 1-6 September 1980).

This draft was considered by the Commission at its nineteenth session (4-15 May 1981).

2. Secretariat

The CEPAL unit responsible for this programme is the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division which has 12 professional posts and consists of the following units:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary resources</u>	
Headquarters: FAO/CEPAL Joint Agriculture Division, Santiago, Chile	3	5	8
CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Unit, Mexico Office	2	2	4
<u>Total</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7 a/</u>	<u>12</u>

a/ FAO contributes five of the programme's professional posts.

3. Divergence between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

D. Co-ordination

1. Intergovernmental co-ordination

In some areas, suitable intergovernmental co-ordination is lacking, and would be very helpful for achieving the programme objectives. These areas include agricultural technology, treatment of foreign private investment in agriculture, the organization of markets for agricultural and food products, and quality and sanitation standards.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

This takes place through the regular channels of the Office for Programme Planning and Co-ordination.

In addition, some activities of the first subprogramme are clearly subregional and are directly implemented by the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Unit of the Mexico Office.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

The joint agriculture activities implemented are the formal expression of the longstanding excellent co-operation between two organizations of the system, CEPAL and FAO, and are inherently the means for undertaking concerted action. The Joint Agriculture Division channels the co-operation received by the programme from the FAO Regional Office for Latin America, based in Santiago, Chile, as well as that of Headquarters' technical divisions and FAO in Rome.

In the training activities for agricultural development, FAO, ILPES and UNDP are the main collaborators.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

The same as indicated in points 2 and 3 above.

PROGRAMME 14: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

The CEPAL Human Settlements Programme is subdivided into three main subprogrammes - research, training, and information - as indicated in the member countries' mandate adopted in 1977 through resolution 378 (XVII). The programme is aimed at the development of the countries' capacity to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976). These recommendations imply important changes in the prevailing design and implementation of national policy objectives, which it may be difficult for each government to carry out independently. Research on planning methodologies and appropriate building and servicing technologies, the training of professionals and self-constructors in such a fashion as to provide them with quantitative and qualitative requirements, and the dissemination of information have been the specific objectives of the programme since it was launched in 1977 and will continue to be for the period 1984-1989.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 14.1: RESEARCH ON PLANNING METHODOLOGY AND APPROPRIATE BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 378 (XVII) and 444 (XIX) and resolution 2 of the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements (Mexico City, 1979).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

The development of appropriate methods and techniques for planning and implementation of human settlement policies.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To improve substantive knowledge in order to assist member governments in the achievement of national human settlements objectives; and to produce additional knowledge for the preparation of educational and informative material to be used in subprogrammes 14.2 and 14.3.

(c) Problem addressed

Changes in the orientation of the current human settlements policies - often shaped in a piecemeal approach to the problems of the habitat - require new planning methodologies, while the specific nature of the settlement process, the characteristics of social and economic development, and the dominance of tropical ecosystems require appropriate technologies to be developed for the production and distribution of basic urban and rural environmental goods and services.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

It is expected that by the end of 1983 previous research activities - in regard to the methodological framework for human settlements planning and appropriate building technologies for squatters and rural settlements - should have been completed and two manuals will have been produced.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

This subprogramme will focus on the following new areas of research during this period: human settlement in the humid tropics and human settlements management and financing. Further research in appropriate technologies will be carried out as well. The continuous preparation of alternative technological profiles will provide links between planning and the development of appropriate technologies.

(e) Evaluation

Continuous evaluation of the activities of the Secretariat are included within the terms of reference of the Human Settlements Committee convened concurrently with the regular sessions of CEPAL every two years. Each particular research project is designed in such a way as to allow evaluation exercises to be completed before the initiation of the following development stage.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.2: TRAINING

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 378 (XVII) and 444 (XIX) and resolution 2 of the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements (1979).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objectives

Improvement of quality and quantity of human resources needed for policy design and implementation and for supporting local government and self-constructors in the attainment of their public and private habitat objectives.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To assist member countries in their training programmes and to promote implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. To collaborate in the dissemination of findings and knowledge resulting out of research activities.

(c) Problems addressed

University training in Architecture, Engineering and Urban and Rural Planning is still too much influenced by elitistic traditional patterns. No training opportunities are available for intermediate technical levels (cadres) in sharp contrast with the increasing importance of decentralizing local administration and the integration of the sectors of population still not fully incorporated to modern economies.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Six appropriate technology extension workshops and three more workshops on human settlement on the tropics plus two university professor training courses and a demonstration project on intermediary technical cadres are expected to be completed by the end of 1983.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

New extension workshops, training courses and national demonstration projects will be carried out in association with national centres which will gradually substitute CEPAL-generated activities. In the future, the role of CEPAL is envisaged as one of co-ordination and support of national training centres.

(e) Evaluation

Each training activity is designed in such a way as to include an evaluation at the end of the workshops, courses and demonstration projects. A regional evaluation meeting covering the three areas of these subprogrammes is envisaged for 1981.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.3: REGIONAL EXCHANGE NETWORK ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS TECHNOLOGY

(a) Legislative authority

Co-operation agreement between UNEP and CEPAL (February 1976).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To reduce production and distribution costs of building and servicing; to incorporate public participation in the production of sound habitat components as housing and public services and to upgrade empirical human settlement technologies.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To develop regional channels for the exchange of knowledge and experience within qualified national centres as a way to support national research and development activities; to improve the capacity for dissemination of information.

(c) Problem addressed

Resources being applied to research and development in the field of human settlements are largely inadequate in comparison with national needs, especially in regard to appropriate technologies. In many cases such scarce resources are wasted because of duplication while other research areas are neglected.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Regional exchange networks are expected to be fully established in areas such as appropriate technologies, training, and earthquake building security. Regional information networks should also be maintained through the yearly review of the Directory of Producers and Users of Human Settlements Technology.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Other technological areas - such as settlements technologies for the tropics, timber construction and squatters and rural settlements technologies - will be regionally linked by the establishment of new specialized networks. Production of human settlement technology information and the continuous review of the Directory will be a permanent activity of CEPAL.

(e) Evaluation

The number of centres to be incorporated in the networks and the number and quality of information items to be disseminated through the networks provide handy elements for evaluation. The CEPAL's Human Settlements Committee provides a permanent evaluation mechanism.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.4: DISSEMINATION AND PARTICIPATION

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 444 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To disseminate knowledge and information among the population at large with a view to promoting and increasing the effectiveness of collective participation.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To have at its disposal means of transferring general information material, including audiovisual material, and knowledge generated by research activities conducted under subprogramme 14.1 and, at the same time, to assist in implementing subprogramme 14.2 through the preparation of didactic material.

(c) Problem addressed

The conceptual and technical studies produced by the Secretariat in the field of human settlements have not been adequately disseminated, since they have largely been circulated only to governmental bodies. Moreover, the population at large,

particularly users of government programmes do not have available to them information that would enable them to participate effectively in such programmes.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

It is expected that by the end of 1983 a set of didactic material and material for dissemination will have been produced and distributed directly and through subprogramme 14.2, which will provide the necessary experience for proposing a permanent organization for such activities.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

It is expected that during this period it will be possible to consolidate this initial Programme and to establish it on a lasting basis for the foreseeable future.

(e) Evaluation

At each session of the Commission the Committee on Human Settlements will be able to evaluate progress made under the subprogramme basically in terms of the material it has been possible to produce and distribute.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this Programme is reviewed by the CEPAL Human Settlements Committee, which meets every two years during the regular sessions of the Commission.

The first meeting of this Committee - which was set up under CEPAL resolution 407 (XVIII) in 1979 - was held on 4-15 May 1981. On that occasion it reviewed this plan.

2. Secretariat

The CEPAL Human Settlements Unit, currently located at the CEPAL Mexico Office, had three professional posts authorized as of January 1, 1981.

	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Professional posts Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
CEPAL Human Settlements Unit	1	2	3

3. Divergence between current administrative structure
and proposed programme structure

The final organization of the Unit responsible for the Programme has not yet been decided; nevertheless, a new professional post has been requested in CEPAL's draft budget for 1982-1983.

D. Co-ordination

1. Intergovernmental co-ordination

Intergovernmental co-ordination will be carried out by the Human Settlements Committee.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

The Director of the CEPAL Mexico Office and the Director of the Programme Planning and Co-ordination Office of the Executive Secretariat are the formal channels for co-ordination within the Commission.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

The Executive Secretary is the formal channel for co-ordination within the United Nations system, including as regards the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT).

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

PROGRAMME 15: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

The Regional Plan of Action for the 1980s reiterates that as far as the course of development policy is concerned the industrial sector will continue to constitute one of the axes of development and will uphold the possibilities of increasing the degree of national autonomy.

A series of activities should be begun and consolidated with a view to achieving substantial progress in the capacity of innovation in production and the development of more complex branches of industry, such as the capital goods industry, which is considered an indispensable requisite for improving the competitiveness of the sector. In order to achieve these aims it will be necessary to mobilize a wide range of economic policy instruments and define national policies for Latin American co-operation, co-operation with other developing areas and links with developed countries.

The legislative authority comes from CEPAL resolution 357 (XVI) which establishes the institutional machinery and the activities which must be performed as regards Latin America in order to implement the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation.

CEPAL resolution 386 (XVIII) gives the general framework and defines the activities to be performed in order to implement the strategy for the third United Nations Decade as regards the Latin American countries.

In addition to these resolutions, it should be mentioned that activities in the field of industry are being carried out in collaboration with UNIDO through the CEPAL/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division, by means of a programme of work prepared in common and reflecting the order of priority of the activities of both organizations.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 15.1: FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 357 (XVI), 386 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To boost the industrialization process so that it will acquire speedier and deeper-rooted dynamism than in the past and thus become one of the instruments which will make it possible for the objectives of economic and social development which the countries have set themselves to materialize. To adopt special measures integrated at the national, subregional, regional and international levels to achieve the goal of Lima and its related objectives, and more immediately, the goals and objectives of the Regional Plan of Action for the 1980s and constantly watch over the progress achieved, defining suitable means to this end.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To supply the governments of the region with studies and background material which will facilitate the identification of the priorities and orientations of their respective industrialization processes, and the formulation of their

industrial strategies and policies in accordance with their global development goals and objectives and those expressed in the New International Economic Order, the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, which were completed at New Delhi, and more specifically the Latin American Plan of Action for the 1980s. To co-operate with the governments of the region and with regional and subregional bodies in the search for and formulation of common positions vis-à-vis international forums connected with industrial development.

(c) Problem addressed

The goals and objectives of economic and social development to which Latin America aspires in the 1980s, as proposed in its Regional Plan of Action, are very directly related to the evolution of the industrial sector. Although industrialization in the region is registering important progress and its outstanding role in Latin America's present general level of development is recognized, this decade will demand new responsibilities from and make new requirements of the manufacturing sector, both as regards the rate of evolution and the achievement of technologically more advanced and complex stages as an indispensable requisite for improving its competitiveness, supplying an appreciable proportion of domestic demand and achieving greater symmetry in its trade with the exterior.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The studies programmed to clarify and investigate more thoroughly some specific aspects of regional industrial policy will have been completed and their conclusions submitted to the countries for consideration. The first review and appraisal of the New International Development Strategy as regards its application to Latin America will be at an advanced stage.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The analysis of the problems facing Latin American industrialization will continue to be studied in ever greater depth so that the governments of the region will have greater and more complete background knowledge for decision-making, both as regards the formulation of their plans and strategies, and the identification of policy measures and the adoption of common positions in the international forums. In this regard, mention may be made of the preparations which must be carried out in the region vis-à-vis the world meetings to be convened by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

During this period appraisals of the course of industrialization will be made periodically and the results compared with the region's goals and objectives it is proposed to achieve in the 1980s. These appraisals will be submitted to the governments for their consideration at meetings which will be specially convened so as to identify, inter alia, the measures and action which should be taken in order to strengthen the process and bring it into line with the goals established. Particular attention will be given at all times to the situation of the small and less developed countries of the region.

(e) Evaluation

Every two years, or as often as is considered necessary, an appraisal will be made, using indicators and other information which will make it possible to follow the course of the industrialization process and diagnose its main advances and difficulties. This evaluation will be reviewed with representatives of the member Governments in the forums set up.

It is difficult to associate the effects of the subprogramme with the course of regional industrialization, although a first indication of this could be the degree of acceptance by the countries of the opinions and recommendations formulated. This degree of acceptance could also be linked with the positions adopted by the countries in the international forums.

The results of these evaluations will make it possible for the countries to alter directions and establish positions within the region, and also vis-à-vis their international counterparts. These results will also be very useful to the Secretariat in identifying new activities and actions and in bringing its programme of activities into line with the region's needs.

SUBPROGRAMME 15.2: REGIONAL CO-OPERATION AT GLOBAL AND SECTORAL LEVELS

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 357 (XVI), 386 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To intensify industrial co-operation between the countries of the region and other developing areas and with developed countries. To identify and boost co-operation activities in branches of industry the development and consolidation of which in the region depends largely on taking joint and concerted action.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To supply the governments of the region and the regional and subregional bodies with studies and information which will enable them to identify and encourage industrial co-operation activities. To co-operate with the governments of the region and with regional and subregional bodies in the formulation and implementation of intra-regional and interregional co-operation programmes. To co-operate with the governments of the region and with regional bodies in the search for and formulation of common positions at international levels mainly linked with the system of consultations, and the redeployment and restructuring of world industry. This latter objective may be achieved through the study and promotion of a series of regional co-operation and development activities in the area of capital goods and preparation of and participation in the regional tasks anticipated in the system of industrial consultation and redeployment.

(c) Problem addressed

The role assigned to manufacturing in order to be able to fulfil the economic and social aspirations which the Latin American countries have set themselves to achieve in the 1980s and up to the end of the century, definitively requires the adoption of a series of measures which will permit a clear evolution of the sector towards higher levels of production and at the same time a more integrated and efficient development than in the past. The industrial lag must be overcome, persistent trends which have been materializing from some decades corrected, more complex groups of items tackled, inter-industrial relations improved, manufactures exported, including those with the most dynamic international markets, and progress made in technological development. All these activities naturally have their origin and expression at the level of branches or groups of specific industrial products, and their implementation in the majority of cases cannot be divorced from the preparation and implementation of regional co-operation programmes with other developing regions and with the developed countries. The countries of the region have long experience of regional co-operation; however, renewed efforts must be made to explore new forms and modes of co-operation so as to boost and extend the process of regional industrialization.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The studies and research carried out on certain branches of the capital goods industry will be available, as will be the summary of the discussions and conclusions of the regional meetings which have reviewed and assessed these

studies and established guidelines for future action. Some research on Latin America's potential opportunities in industrial redeployment will also have been completed.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The activities which will be carried out in this period should be characterized by a marked stress on the mobilization of regional capacities and the facilitation of the conditions which will make it possible to progress in notoriously backward branches of industry in the structure of the manufacturing sector, the development of which is considered to be of fundamental importance, both as regards the supply of domestic needs and the improvement of industrial trade with the exterior and the achievement of a greater degree of integration and efficiency in the industrial sector. Specifically, this would be a matter of concerted efforts in the capital goods industry, either by completing the studies for branches not dealt with in the previous period or by making a start on studies which concentrate on specific aspects directly linked to development of this industry, such as financing, technology, technical norms and others. Particular attention should be given, together with regional and subregional bodies, to the formulation and implementation of co-operation programmes to which a fundamental role is allocated in achieving this objective. Similarly, owing to their close association with the capital goods industry, a series of efforts should be made to develop and strengthen in the region consultation and engineering enterprises, the assistance of which will be indispensable in penetrating the market to benefit regional supply.

Towards the end of the decade the studies aimed at identifying the potential and comparative advantages of the region for industrial redeployment should be fairly advanced, as well as those aimed at reviewing the most suitable machinery and means for carrying out this process. Some sectoral agreements reached through the UNIDO consultation system should also have materialized in this regard.

(e) Evaluation

Since the majority of the activities of this subprogramme will take place in close collaboration with national, regional or subregional bodies and since their conclusions will be reviewed or will emerge in working groups convened for the purpose, the actual implementation of the studies and research may be considered as a continuous process of appraisal and observation of the repercussions of the work.

In view of the above, the best indicator of the efficiency of the subprogramme will be the degree of acceptance and interest on the part of the countries and regional and subregional bodies in participating and collaborating in its implementation, and the number of co-operation initiatives which may emerge.

The results will serve to adjust the programmes and activities of the Secretariat, and in order to find out how best the Secretariat can take part in the process.

SUBPROGRAMME 15.3: THE FUTURE ROLE OF MEXICO IN INDUSTRIAL REDEPLOYMENT

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To derive useful lessons from a typical developing country with a certain ability to develop its industry on its patterns of industrial development, the contribution that industrial redeployment played in this pattern, and the role of industrialization in the overall development strategy.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To gain additional insight into the process of industrialization in newly-industrialized countries, its contribution to development and the relative importance of industrial redeployment at the world level for the success of this process.

(c) Problem addressed

There are still many unanswered questions on possible trade-offs between import-substitution and export-oriented industrialization, as well as the potential of fostering industrial growth at the world level based on certain competitive advantages of different countries. An in-depth study on the experience of Mexico could shed light on these fundamental development issues.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Several countries in the world - including Mexico - will have accumulated valuable experience in connexion with industrial development based on different competitive advantages and aimed at supplying world industrial demand.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

An in-depth study of the Mexican experience in industrial development is to be conducted during the period, and an analysis made of the possibilities of applying this experience to other Latin American countries, especially the Central American Common Market.

A regional seminar will be convened (possibly by 1987) in order to present the results of the research and adopt a detailed work plan for the promotion and implementation of recommendations.

(e) Evaluation

During the above-mentioned seminar, the country delegates and the Secretariat should assess whether the study undertaken has provided information useful for planning their development. Near the end of this period, another joint evaluation should be undertaken in order to determine whether the recommendations of the Secretariat have been effectively accepted and adopted by the governments.

C. Organization1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is viewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America which meets every two years. This project was reviewed by the Commission at its last session from 4-15 May 1981.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat Unit responsible for this programme is the CEPAL/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division, in which there were thirteen professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division also receives collaboration from the Mexico Office.

	<u>Professional Posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary Sources</u>	
Joint CEPAL/UNIDO Industrial Development Division	8 a/	54	13

a/ An official of this Division is assigned to programme 20, Science and Technology.

D. Co-ordination

1. Intergovernmental co-ordination

Present intergovernmental co-ordination is considered adequate.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

Since 1976 there has been a formal co-ordination agreement with UNIDO to carry out a programme of work in the industrial sector through the establishment of a CEPAL/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

None.

4. Units with which significant joint efforts are expected during the period 1984-1989

UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNDP and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

PROGRAMME 16: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

Various goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade concern this programme.

Acceleration of the growth rate in the developing countries will call for rapid expansion and diversification of their international trade. In general, in those countries the volume of goods and services exported and imported should rise to annual rates of no less than 7.5% and 8%, respectively. If the developing countries are to attain such growth rates and improve their terms of trade, they must have a fairer share of international trade; this can be achieved, inter alia, if the developed countries grant the developing countries' products greater access to their markets by according the latter special preferential treatment and agreeing to measures to reduce the current high level of protectionism.

Moreover, the increase in investment and in imports required for an acceleration of growth consistent with attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy will also call for a considerably greater flow of financial resources, in real terms, to the developing countries. An important objective of the Decade must be precisely to make it possible, in the context of continuous introduction of changes and improvements in the international financial system, to increase the flow of financial resources on terms, and under conditions, that are more in keeping with the development goals and economic circumstance of the developing countries.

In fields such as manufacturing, the aim should be not only to meet domestic demand and growing employment needs, but also, as a component of independent domestic economies, to increase the developing countries' share in world-wide exportation of manufactured goods.

With regard to raw materials, a determined effort must be made to achieve the goals agreed upon for the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries is also a dynamic, vital component of any effective restructuring of international economic relations.

In view of the foregoing, in keeping with the policy measures relating to international trade set forth in the International Development Strategy for the 1980s, the programme's activities - chiefly research and advisory assistance - will cover five principal areas:

(a) Analysis and interpretation of criteria and basic concepts, and participation in activities, initiatives, proposals and negotiations relating to progressive implementation of decisions concerning the establishment of the new International Economic Order;

(b) Consideration of the conditions in which economic relations between Latin American countries and countries or groups of countries in other areas develop in bilateral and multilateral plans, particularly with regard to analysis of problems arising from the trade policies adopted by the developed countries with which the Latin American countries carry on trade;

(c) Ongoing consideration and appraisal of the functioning of the international monetary and financial system and of specific problems faced by the developing countries in general, and by the Latin American countries in particular, in this field;

(d) Study of questions relating to regional and subregional economic integration and to economic co-operation among Latin American countries, and between those countries and other developing countries in various geographic areas for the purpose of identifying machinery and projects for action in those fields;

(e) Studies and technical support for governments with regard to the integration of, and co-operation among, the Caribbean countries.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 16.1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

(a) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 35/56.

CEPAL resolutions 368 (XVII), 369 (XVII), 370 (XVII), 385 (XVIII), 386 (XVIII), 422 (XIX), 430 (XIX) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To contribute to achievement of the goals and objectives established with respect to the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To consider the evolution of the world economy and its impact on Latin America, particularly with regard to the external sector. To analyse the principal problems and obstacles that Latin America faces in expanding its trade. To evaluate the progress made in international economic negotiations. To consider the external sector's strategies and policies in the region.

(c) Problem addressed

In an interdependent world economy various problems (lack of dynamism in the growth rate, inflation, monetary instability, etc.) affecting that economy cannot be solved, unless the particular problems faced by the developing countries are solved. For example, the recession and the high rates of unemployment that have been affecting the developed countries for a number of years have given rise to an upsurge in protectionist tendencies in those countries; this phenomenon has an impact on the developing countries' opportunities to expand their exports, particularly manufactures. It is therefore necessary to consider the measures that the developing countries should take in order to deal with the resurgence of protectionism by the developed countries.

The generalized system of preferences, which were intended to accord favourable tariff treatment for the export of manufactures, have only benefited a small number of developing countries because they are surrounded by safeguards and restrictions.

With regard to the Integrated Programme for Commodities, steps must be taken to increase the processing of commodities in the developing countries and to step up the export of processed products, as well as to increase participation on the part of those countries in the marketing, distribution and transport of their primary products.

Consideration should also be given to adoption of measures to raise and stabilize the developing countries' revenue from exporting commodities.

The agreements concluded in that multilateral trade negotiations should also be implemented rapidly and fully by the parties concerned.

All these problems must receive adequate consideration, if the aim is to establish an open and expanding trade system, to foster liberalization of trade, and to promote structural adjustments in order to facilitate achievement of the dynamics of comparative advantage. Furthermore, these activities should serve as a background for the North-South negotiating process and as a basis for evaluating the corresponding progress made in establishing the New International Economic Order.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

By the end of 1983 a number of studies will have been completed, including, *inter alia*, a global analysis of the economic problems and policies of the Latin American external sector; a study on Latin America and international economic negotiations (the North-South negotiations and the generalized systems of preferences); and a review of domestic policy relating to the export of manufactures (the exportable supply and access to the developed countries' markets).

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Research activities on various topics relating to international trade will continue to be carried out during this period. For example, systematic evaluation of the North-South negotiating process and of programmes conducted in connexion with the establishment of a new International Economic Order will be pursued. Particular attention will be devoted to implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, the generalized systems of preferences, and domestic policies to promote the export of manufactures. In that connexion, the role of various methods of external financing as a complement to domestic saving in the context of certain development styles will be analysed.

(e) Evaluation

The basic purpose of the evaluation exercise is to assess the extent to which the various studies prepared in the context of the subprogramme will be acceptable and useful to the countries of the region. The evaluation exercise will be conducted chiefly at meetings and seminars attended by representatives of the governments of the region, and it will include an appraisal of the studies relevance, analytical quality and other characteristics.

Official endorsement by the governments of the region of the studies carried out will be a performance indicator. With regard to the studies' impact, an endeavour will be made to determine how useful these studies will be as background material for adoption of domestic policies relating to foreign trade and in the negotiations taking place at the international level.

Relevant information will be collected through direct contacts or the exchange of information with ministries of economic affairs and other national bodies.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.2: LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER AREAS

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 370 (XVII), 403 (XVIII), 430 (XIX) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To expand and diversify Latin American trade and financial relations with developed countries or areas and with countries or areas with centrally-planned economies.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To consider Latin American trade and financial relations with developed market-economy countries (United States, Canada, etc.) and groups of developed market-economy countries (the European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)); and with countries (such as China) and the group of countries belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) with centrally-planned economies.

(c) Problem addressed

For the Latin American countries as a whole the United States and the European Economic Community are the two most important markets for the region's exports.

There are problems relating to trade relations between Latin America and the United States that must be solved as soon as possible. Questions that should be given priority are the reduction and elimination of the tariff and non-tariff barriers obstructing access for exportable Latin American products to the American market, as well as essential action to extend the number of products covered by the United States System of Generalized Preferences and to make that System more flexible, while avoiding introduction of the "graduation" principle.

With regard to Latin American trade relations with the European Economic Community, their most characteristic feature is the lack of buoyancy of the Community's market where Latin American exports are concerned. The chief adverse factors in that connexion have been, on the one hand, the protectionist trade measures of the Community's common agricultural policy and, on the other hand, the granting of systems of preferences to a high number of developing countries and to a number of developed countries. This situation is prejudicial to the export of Latin American commodities and manufactures.

However, systematic consideration of economic relations must not be restricted to countries or groups of countries with which Latin America has traditionally carried on the greater part of its international trade, but must also cover other countries that have a potential for expansion, even though they are still of little significance. Among such countries are, for example, the countries members of CMEA. Although trade between Latin America and CMEA has a high growth rate, the potential of economic relations between Latin America and that body is still far from having been fully exploited.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

A number of studies on Latin American relations with developed market-economy countries or groups of countries will have been completed or updated. A number of studies on specific questions relating to Latin American relations with the countries members of CMEA will probably be prepared.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Analysis of Latin American trade relations with countries or groups of countries with which Latin America traditionally carries on the greater part of its international trade will continue. Emphasis will also be placed on studies relating to Latin American relations with Eastern Europe; and, it is hoped that a study on trade relations between Latin America and the People's Republic of China will be carried out.

(e) Evaluation

The basic purpose of the evaluation exercise will be to consider the extent to which the studies carried out are acceptable to the countries of the region, and to examine to what extent the proposals made are contributing to expansion of Latin American trade. The evaluation exercise will be carried out chiefly by holding seminars or meetings of experts at which the relevant studies will be considered.

Official endorsement by the governments of the region of the studies carried out will serve as a performance indicator. With regard to impact, it will have to be determined, for example, to what extent the studies in question have led to adoption of domestic policies to expand and diversify Latin American trade with other countries or regions of the world.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.3: THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM AND EXTERNAL FINANCING

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 398 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To bring about effective participation on the part of the developing countries in the process of evaluating and reforming the international monetary system. To adopt domestic economic policies that minimize the negative effects and maximize the positive effects of the international monetary system. To exploit international financial flows in the most effective manner at the lowest possible cost, including appropriate debt settlement in terms of currencies and a pattern of periods of time that is in keeping with balance-of-payments requirements. To negotiate better terms for access to foreign financial and capital markets and for direct foreign investment in keeping with development goals. To establish machinery to facilitate negotiation and solution of problems relating to the external debt.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

Periodically to evaluate the functioning of the international monetary system and its foreseeable impact on domestic economies. To make suggestions or proposals to governments concerning suitable economic policies for solving problems connected with the functioning of the international monetary system. To analyse the official and private external financing sources of the countries of the region. To consider the terms governing access to financial and capital markets. To analyse direct foreign investment. Periodically to evaluate the external debt of individual countries in order to forecast its implications for domestic economies. To suggest to governments possible machinery for carrying out negotiations on, and solving, problems relating to the external debt.

(c) Problem addressed

The international financial and monetary situation is highly complex, owing both to its dimensions and to its implications and inflexibility. For example, the International Development Strategy for the 1980s recommends that "in order to create conditions more favourable to the development of the developing countries and the growth of the world economy in general, efforts to increase the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries should be intensified through further reform of this system ...". However, there are still serious obstacles to reform of the international monetary system.

In these circumstances the monetary system continues to have an adverse effect on the developing countries as a result of such phenomena as sudden fluctuations in exchange rates; strong fluctuations in interest rates; instability with regard to the availability of international liquidity; considerable balance-of-payments disequilibria; and the lack of a symmetrical adjustment process.

At the same time, in recent years the growth rate of international markets has continued to be very high. The large disequilibria in the current account balances of a great number of countries has been a major source of such growth, both on the supply and the demand side. Moreover, the growth of international financial markets has prompted the transnational banks to assess the liquidity of their portfolios and both the general and specific security of their operations with increasing care. The preference of these banks for relatively short-term deposits has grown, whereas deficit countries are pressing for medium and long-term financing. This problem is of particular importance in view of the fact that in

recent years the proportion of official financing channelled through international credit agencies and through the lending countries themselves has steadily declined. In practice the constraints caused by this situation have resulted in increasing indebtedness.

Lastly, a solution to the problem of petroleum surpluses that would be of major importance to the developing countries would consist in establishing new systems to set up a direct link between the petroleum countries' credit and the execution of development programmes.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

Studies on the following questions will have been completed: the impact of world inflation on the balance of payments; the relationship between tradeable and non-tradeable goods and financial assets; the functioning of the international monetary and financial system; the dynamics of balance-of-payments adjustments; and the impact of external-sector policies on domestic economic structures and policies. Studies on the evolution of, and new prospects for, external financing and on macroeconomic policies in open economies will have been completed. Lastly, a study on external financing and regional and interregional financial co-operation will have been finished.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Research will be carried out on the following questions: the international monetary system and effective participation on the part of the developing countries in the process of reaching decisions leading to reform that system, with analysis of the positions adopted by the developing countries - particularly the Latin American countries - with regard to reform of that system; international financial flows; official and private resources in the Latin American countries' external financing; terms governing access to private capital markets and foreign private investment; external debt problems; and international financial co-operation for the benefit of countries classified as being in special situations. Participation in various forums, such as meetings of governors of Latin American central banks and meetings of the governors of the International Monetary Fund will continue.

(e) Evaluation

The basic purpose of the evaluation exercise is to assess the extent to which the various studies prepared within the framework of the subprogramme will be acceptable and useful to the countries of the region.

The evaluation exercise will be carried out chiefly at technical meetings and seminars attended by representatives of Latin American governments. It will include an appraisal of the studies relevance, analytical quality and other characteristics.

Official endorsement by governments of the studies carried out will be used as a performance indicator. With regard to impact, an endeavour will be made to determine how useful the studies in question are as background material for adoption by countries of relevant domestic economic policies that are in keeping with the process of reforming the international monetary system.

The information in question will be collected through direct conversations or the exchange of information with central banks, IMF and other national, subregional, regional and international agencies or bodies.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.4: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 356 (XVI), 365 (XVI), 375 (XVII), 402 (XVIII), 430 (XIX), 434 (XIX), 439 (XIX) and 440 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To accelerate the economic and social development of the countries of the region by expanding and diversifying trade and multilateral and bilateral co-operation in various fields of economic and social activities and in the context of the various integration schemes. To undertake activities relating to technical and economic co-operation among Latin American countries and between those countries and other developing countries or regions.

In implementation of these objectives, particular attention will also be devoted to countries in special situations, such as relatively less developed countries and landlocked and island countries.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To analyse the evolution of the region's various integration schemes and co-operation machinery with a view to proposing technical solutions, on the one hand, for strengthening the integration processes and, on the other hand, for promoting economic co-operation in priority areas relating to natural resources, the production sectors, technology and services, especially in the relatively less developed countries and countries in special circumstances. To promote economic and technical co-operation between Latin American countries and developing countries in other areas.

(c) Problem addressed

Integration and co-operation may be regarded as ways of intensifying and diversifying links between the countries of the region and transforming and improving use of their productive and social structure with a view to integrating them into world trade and the world economy in a more balanced manner.

In recent years integration schemes in Latin America have met with various obstacles of an official nature. At the same time, new ways of promoting trade and regional co-operation have been developing in the region. Among these new forms of action are the large-scale infrastructural works undertaken recently, technical co-operation among countries of the region, the establishment of joint enterprises, integration of frontiers, recent agreements between countries to safeguard petroleum supplies, and the reappearance of bilateral trade agreements.

In this general context it is not clear whether the initiatives in question will eventually make up a balanced whole in which individual forms of action reinforce each other, or whether a situation will arise in which such action will render multilateral schemes progressively less viable without replacing those schemes. Consequently, it is essential to strengthen the integration schemes in existence and to promote co-operation activities that fit into a more permanent and general framework in order to give such activities stability, continuity and, in particular, a greater bias towards countries in special circumstances.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Owing to the number of different integration schemes and the breadth of problems that each of those schemes has to face, it is difficult to state briefly what the situation will be at the end of 1983. Probably ALADI and CACM will be in the process of being restructured and the Andean Group will have reached a consolidation stage. In any event, inter alia, studies on the evolution of the individual integration schemes and various co-operation activities in the region will be available.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The strategy will consist in continuing to provide the individual integration schemes with the necessary support through research activities and technical assistance. Moreover, an endeavour will be made to implement fully a plan of action in the field of co-operation, to the extent possible, through the machinery of the agreements on integration and co-operation. These co-operation activities will be linked with certain priority questions, such as energy, food and agriculture, science and technology, promotion of export trade, and assistance to countries of the region that are in special circumstances.

(e) Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation exercise is, on the one hand, to assess the interest shown by governments and secretariats of the integration and co-operation agencies in the results (studies, projects, etc.) of the subprogramme and, on the other hand, to ascertain the actual level of implementation of the proposals put forward, all of which are aimed at strengthening the integration schemes and promoting co-operation activities.

The evaluation exercise will call for consideration of the evolution of the integration schemes and of co-operation activities; such consideration should, to the extent possible, be carried out in co-ordination with the secretariats of the integration and co-operation agencies.

Basically, performance indicators will be constituted by the number of studies and draft projects prepared and the number of technical assistance missions conducted in the field of integration and co-operation. The extent to which the results have been embodied in national development plans, integration policies, etc., will also reflect the subprogramme's success. It will, moreover, be necessary to consider to what extent the results achieved in the framework of the subprogramme have contributed to further strengthening of the integration schemes and to further promotion of co-operation among countries of the region. The conclusions drawn from the evaluation will permit the Secretariat to improve its activities in the field of integration and co-operation and to propose new courses of action in that connexion.

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

(a) Legislative authority

The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from resolution 358 (XVI) of the Economic Commission for Latin America approving the establishment of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC). Besides, CDCC established a Work Programme at its first session in November 1975, which is modified and supplemented at each of CDCC's annual sessions, in accordance with development priorities.

(b) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To formulate policies and promote activities aimed at advancing Caribbean economic integration and furthering development through mutual co-operation.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To carry out basic studies in the areas mandated by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee at its annual meetings.

To formulate appropriate institutional machinery and work out its modalities jointly with governments, and intergovernmental and international bodies.

To implement and service subregional co-ordinating machinery.

(c) Problem addressed

The Caribbean countries share special historical, geographic and cultural conditions and similar inherited economic structures and problems. The importance of economic co-operation and integration as one means of achieving economic and social progress in the area has been officially recognized. In some areas of economic and social development, a wealth of experience and capabilities has been accumulated by countries of the subregion that should be more widely and systematically exchanged. In other areas needs exceed the resources of any individual country and can be met only through collective action and the pooling of resources. Also, a great deal of experience in measures of economic co-operation and integration has been accumulated within the subregion by the Caribbean Economic Community (CARICOM), which should be utilized for the benefit of the subregion as a whole. Mutual benefits would also be derived from fostering co-operation between the member countries of CDCC and other integration schemes (the Andean Group, the Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free Trade Association) existing in Latin America.

Progress in economic integration requires a continuing and in-depth exploration of complementarities between, and common interests of, the countries concerned. Experience gained so far in the Caribbean area shows that real advances in this direction can be achieved only if full account is taken also of the interests of the countries concerned as perceived by them.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

It is expected that the following will be completed:

Basic studies in several areas: information and documentation, technical co-operation, agriculture, industry, social affairs, education, women in development, maritime, air and inland transport, telecommunications, energy, natural resources, trade; these studies will serve as inputs for governments, subregional bodies, international organizations and the CEPAL Secretariat in the formulation of policies.

A number of institutional mechanisms promoting action on a subregional basis, e.g., documentation, statistics, trade, science and technology, production of printed and audiovisual material.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Research will be carried out in the subject areas of the Work Programme mandated by CDCC at its first session convened in November 1975, and supplemented by subsequent annual sessions of the CDCC. Detailed studies and analyses will be undertaken first at the national level, which will then be followed by consideration of the promotion of subregional co-operation and activities. The latter includes drafting statutes and regulations for institutional machinery and then extensive consultation with governments, subregional and international bodies, and universities.

The following are expected to be the main areas of activity:

- Operation of the Caribbean Information System in social and economic planning, agriculture and science and technology; providing technical assistance to countries in organizing the national centres and inputs; providing secretariat services for a Caribbean Congress of Librarians and Documentalists; preparation of projects on information for extrabudgetary financing, assistance with negotiations on financing, and execution of approved projects; operation of a subregional trade information centre and organization of the national units.

- Institution of measures for overcoming language barriers: organization of training courses, assistance in developing suitable projects for financing from extrabudgetary sources, assistance with negotiations on financing, and execution of projects; development of planning machinery on a subregional basis in agriculture, energy, physical and regional planning, transportation, manpower planning and training; operation of a subregional computerized statistical data bank for Caribbean countries.

- Bi-annual publication of agricultural statistics of Caribbean countries; establishment of associations of producers/exporters of rice, legumes, ground provisions, fresh vegetables and citrus fruits; studies on land tenure, land reform, control and zoning of agricultural land, and preservation of land resources.

- Studies regarding the social, cultural and economic structure of Caribbean countries and development of alternative models suited to Caribbean countries: social structure and pattern of development of individual countries; establishment of network of centres for cultural retrieval and animation; annual publication of Economic Survey of Caribbean countries.

- Development of social welfare planning, employment and population policy on a subregional basis: development of local institutions with respect to community property systems; formulation of specific objectives on employment related to Caribbean needs and industrial relations; studies on labour migration; brain-drain.

- Increasing participation on the part of women in development: studies to eliminate legal and other forms of discrimination; assistance in developing specific projects; assistance with negotiations for financing from extrabudgetary sources and execution of projects.

- Fostering the development of multinational production and trade enterprises: studies on the feasibility of such projects; assistance with negotiations for financing and subsequent execution of the identified projects.

- Directing the work of, and providing secretariat services for, the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST); identification of priority scientific and technological activities suitable for regional co-operation; devising measures and appropriate programmes for improved utilization of the domestic scientific and technological potential of Caribbean countries; encouragement of the designing and adaptation of technology to suit local circumstances; fostering the education and training of specialized scientific personnel.

- Studies, development and execution of projects on a subregional basis on maritime transport, civil aviation, inland transport, postal services and telecommunications.

- Development/conservation of energy and natural resources: studies and analyses on present energy sources, demand, pricing, possibilities with respect to new and renewable sources with an emphasis on subregional co-operation; studies on the nature and quantum of mineral resources, location, possibilities for further processing, and marketing on a subregional basis.

- Studies on the development of monetary clearing unions on a subregional basis and technical assistance in establishing such unions.

- Studies on the development of seabed resources on a subregional basis.

- Assistance in executing a Caribbean Environment Project.

- Development of institutional links between the Caribbean and Latin America: studies on machinery for facilitating closer trade links and the identification of areas of complementarity; studies on various integration movements.

- Technical assistance in operating decentralized institutional machinery in specific subject areas, especially information and documentation, science and technology, and energy.

(e) Evaluation

The purposes of the evaluation are to assess the extent to which governments: (i) find the outputs of the subprogramme acceptable and usable; (ii) adopt and apply such outputs in formulating policies and programmes aimed principally at promoting economic integration and co-operation in the Caribbean.

The evaluation will include assessment of the relevance, analytical quality and other characteristics of documents and proposals by experts and intergovernmental bodies. To the extent possible, this will be done in co-operation with users in member countries.

Basically, performance indicators will include endorsement of technical reports by an intergovernmental body and subsequently by national bodies. Regarding impact, it could be reflected by means of an assessment of the extent to which the subprogramme has led to promotion of economic integration and co-operation in the Caribbean.

Findings will be used, on the one hand, to modify ongoing subprogramme activities in the interests of greater effectiveness and efficiency, where necessary, and, on the other hand, to plan new activities.

C. Organization1. Intergovernmental review

The Secretariat's work on this programme is reviewed and approved by the Commission every two years at its regular sessions. The activities carried out in the Caribbean ^{1/} are also reviewed by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), which meets annually.

The present project was reviewed by the Commission at its nineteenth session, held from 4 to 15 May 1981. The fifth session of CDCC was held at Kingston, Jamaica, from 4 to 10 June 1980.

2. Secretariat

The International Trade and Development Division (subprogrammes 1 to 4) and the CEPAL Caribbean Office (subprogramme 5) are the Secretariat units responsible for this programme. As of 1 January 1981 there were 47 professional posts distributed as follows:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary resources</u>	
International Trade and Development Division	21 ^{a/}	7	28
CEPAL Caribbean Office	13	6	19
<u>Total</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>47</u>

^{a/} Nine of these posts have been allocated to various subregional offices.

^{1/} Subprogramme 16.5: Economic integration and co-operation among Caribbean countries.

3. Discrepancies between the current administrative structure and the proposed programme structure

The current administrative structure is geared to meet the needs and carry out the functions approved at the first session of CDCC in November 1975 only in the case of the CEPAL Caribbean Office. Since that date several additional functions have been added, for example, documentation, science and technology, and women in development.

Additional professionals and support staff are needed in order to cope with the extension of services under existing mandates and to assume responsibilities in new areas. The requirements with regard to additional professionals are as follows:

(a) The transfer of four (4) extrabudgetary posts to the regular budget (1 P-4; 1 P-3; 2 P-2).^{2/ 3/}

(b) Six new posts, namely, Monetary Economist (P-4); Legal Officer (P-3/4); Economic Affairs Officer, Development Planning (P-3/4); Economic Affairs Officer, Economic Development Studies (P-3/4); two (2) Energy Specialist Engineers (P-3/4).

D. Co-ordination

1. Intergovernmental co-ordination

In the specific case of the Central American Common Market it will be necessary to strengthen the functioning of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

Carried out chiefly through the normal channels of the Programme Planning and Co-ordination Office. Furthermore, the activities of the fifth subprogramme are of a highly subregional character and are carried out directly by the CEPAL Caribbean Office.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

There is formal co-ordination between the Secretariat and UNCTAD, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

4. Units with which it is expected that activities will be conducted jointly during the period 1984-1989

It is expected that activities will be conducted jointly with UNCTAD, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the secretariats of the region's various integration schemes. Activities will also be conducted jointly with the Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

^{2/} 1 P-4 (Economic Affairs Officer, Energy)
 1 P-3 (Co-ordinator, Women in Development)
 1 P-2 (Manager, Documentation Centre; Training Officer, Information and Documentation).

^{3/} The post of Economic Affairs Officer, Energy, should be re-classified to P-5.

PROGRAMME 17: NATURAL RESOURCES

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

The subprogrammes in which all the operations of the Natural Resources programme are undertaken are aimed towards the IDS objectives for the rational development, management and use of natural resources in general and the specific objectives for mineral development and the provision of water supply and sanitation.

There is no overall strategy for the Natural Resources programme within the work programme of the Secretariat. The strategy is developed by subprogrammes, as is the intergovernmental approach. Refer to the subprogramme narratives for details.

Within the Natural Resources programme priority has been given recently to the water programme, particularly water supply and sanitation, and relatively less to minerals.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 17.1: WATER RESOURCES

(a) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolutions 32/158, 33/87, 33/158, 33/176, 33/194, 35/18, 2115, 2120 and 2121 (LXIII), 1979/70.
CEPAL resolutions 379 (XVII), 409 and 411 (XVIII), 441 (XIX), 442 (XIX) and 443 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

The development and sound use of the water resources of Latin America, to facilitate co-operation in water resource matters and generally to ensure the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the region.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

Formulation and promotion of the integrated development and use of water resources through the support of the efforts of the governments and through the improved co-ordination of the relevant work being carried out in the region in the field of water resources by the United Nations specialized agencies and other world or regional agencies.

This objective will be met by:

- The development and dissemination of methodologies for the improvement of integrated water resource management in Latin America; the publication of a related set of studies and manuals by 1986 (the first should be published in 1983).
- The development and operation of an information system on the activities of governments and of the United Nations specialized agencies and other world or regional institutions in water resources development to permit the better co-ordination of the relevant aspects of these activities (the methodology to be applied is presently under development).

- The identification, in co-operation with governments, of suitable areas for the application of improved integrated management systems for multi-purpose development and use of water resources.

- The carrying out, in co-operation with governments, of a training programme to impart new techniques of water management, particularly in response to the economic and social analysis of water related development projects.

(c) Problem addressed

Due to the increasing intensity in the use of water in recent years in almost all the countries of Latin America, the formulation of rational objectives and policies in the water resources field requires an increased flow of information on the regional situation regarding water resource development, improvements in training, increased analysis of the social and economic aspects of water resource management which individual countries often cannot themselves undertake due to severe human and financial resource constraints. In order to maximize the benefits from the effects directed to improve water management greater efforts are required to co-ordinate the relevant aspects of the work carried out by the United Nations system and other international organizations, to promote and organize programmes of horizontal co-operation in research, training and technical and financial assistance for water resource development and in the provision of assistance, at the request of interested governments, in the establishment of subsidiary bodies to consider common water resource problems.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

By the end of 1983, the CEPAL Water Resources Unit will have been consolidated; systematic support and follow-up for the Mar del Plata Plan of Action will have commenced, and the first report will have been published on this topic. The bases will have been laid for the institutionalization of horizontal co-operation, with special emphasis on the management of programmes relating to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. A publication will have been issued on the methodological bases for the management of water resource projects incorporating the environmental dimension. The co-ordination of activities carried out in the water resource field by international specialized agencies in the region will have been improved and systematized.

(ii) Period 1984-1989

In this period, the activities to support and follow-up the implementation of the Mar del Plata Plan of Action will continue, primarily through the formulation of policies, plans and programmes for the development and conservation of water resources. In particular, it will be necessary to support the formulation of integral plans for water use and the activities of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

Particular emphasis will be placed on improving management systems for multiple-use water resource projects in the different utilization and management stages, with a tendency to systematize action at the level of hydrographic areas such as basins or basin systems.

Consideration will be given to the establishment of an integral, dynamic water resource information system to assist governments in management tasks for the multiple use of water for development purposes and especially the formulation and implementation of horizontal co-operation projects.

The economic and social aspects of the large-scale development of water resources will be studied, on the basis of which documents and manuals will be prepared and training courses given on environmental management systems based on the use and management of water resources.

(e) Evaluation

The discussions and resolutions of the biannual period of sessions of CEPAL during the period 1984-1989 together with the water-related resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council will provide the basis for the continuing appraisal of water subprogramme activities and strategy. Evaluation of the work accomplished during the period will be undertaken by the Sessional Committee on Water Resources and its ad hoc working groups and on related internal management reviews undertaken by the Secretariat.

Among the indicators to be used in these evaluations are: (i) the actual use of the annual statistics; (ii) the usefulness of the assistance provided to the specific programmes of sectorial water utilization, and (iii) the prompt formulation and initiation of the master plans.

SUBPROGRAMME 17.2: MINERAL RESOURCES

(a) Legislative authority

(i) General Assembly resolutions:

- resolution 32/176, December 1977;
- resolution 33/194, March 1979, concerning the operation of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration and multilateral development assistance for the exploration of such resources.

(ii) Economic and Social Council resolutions:

- resolution 1979/61, August 1979, on the prospects for the exploitation of minerals and raw materials used for the manufacture of fertilizers;
- resolution 1979/72, August 1979, on the standardization of mineral resources definitions and terminology.

(iii) Resolutions of the Economic Commission for Latin America:

- resolution 302 (XIV), May 1971, on activities connected with natural resources in the framework of national planning and the International Development Strategy;
- resolution 337 (XV), March 1973, on natural resources;
- resolution 379 (XVII), April 1977, on the development of natural resources in the development process of Latin America, which deals with such topics as information systems, vocational training, prospective studies and promotion of mutual co-operation among the countries of the region;
- resolution 388 (XVIII), April 1979, (La Paz Appraisal), the relevant section of which refers to the improvement of information and consultation systems, industrialization potential, bargaining power and access to international markets for natural resources.
- May 1981, resolution 434 (XIX), 1984-1989 CEPAL medium-term plan.

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objective

To formulate and implement soundly-based policies for the better use of mineral resources in the region, so as to increase their share in the formation of the gross domestic product, foreign exchange earnings, public sector income, the generation of more productive employment and the acceleration of the industrialization process of the countries of the region.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To assist governments in the formulation and implementation of policies for the development of the mineral resources of the region through the preparation of research studies, the presentation of proposals for joint action programmes, the

encouragement of co-operation among countries and the promotion of equitable agreements in the field of investment, transfer of technology, marketing and integration, and industrial and market complementarity for activities relating to mining, metallurgy and metal manufactures and machinery.

These objectives will be attained through the following activities:

- The undertaking of research studies during the period 1980-1986;
- The formulation, for consideration by countries, of joint action programmes and systems of information, technological research and institutional organizations (1981-1987).
- Training and co-ordination connected with the implementation of the above programmes and systems (1982-1988).
- Promotion of agreements covering investment, transfer of technology, marketing and complementarity, and industrial and market integration (1984-1989).

(c) Problem addressed

On the basis of known reserves, the mining sector could rapidly increase both its contribution to the development of the countries of the region and its share in the international trade of such products. However, in some countries of the region mineral resources are not being used adequately to accelerate their development, because of an inadequate knowledge of the possibilities and also of the technology and financing available. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the developed countries' tendency towards greater self-reliance in minerals and the rapid growth of imports of metal-based processed goods by the developing countries, which may in the long-term worsen the foreign trade position of several countries of the region.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

The development of mineral resources will be achieved through the joint effort of countries to increase their knowledge of such resources in the region, suitably plan their use, and increase the efficiency of their management, with a relative lowering of production and marketing costs and through a greater exchange of technical and economic information. It is also necessary to strengthen the region's bargaining power and increase its relative share in international trade, as well as to achieve industrial and market complementarity and integration, thus allowing import substitution of metal-based manufactures at the regional level.

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

Almost all global research studies, and at least seven product studies, will have been completed. The formulation of the horizontal co-operation programme and the information system will have been completed, and their implementation underway. Some four meetings with national experts will have been held to adopt the programme of horizontal co-operation, and discussions will have been held on the product documents, the design of the information system and the possibilities of making better use of low-grade ores.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

During this period the global and product studies will be completed, the former dealing with the transfer of technology and the latter with energy, ferrous and non-ferrous minerals. The horizontal co-operation programme will be evaluated and expanded to cover the medium-term (1985-1990), with periodic evaluations and revisions. It is hoped to conclude the setting up of the information system (INFOMIN), linking it up with the information centres of the main consumption and production centres outside the region. The integrated technology research programme will also be drawn up and commenced. Equitable agreements on investment, transfer of technology, marketing and industrial and

market complementarity and integration will be promoted. Meetings will be held with national experts to consider the documents relating to products, for the periodic appraisal of the horizontal co-operation programme, and to adopt the integrated technology research programme. The implementation of the strategy will basically depend on the support received from countries of the region and the availability of resources to finance the studies and meetings which must take place.

(e) Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation is to determine the degree of implementation and effectiveness of the subprogramme by measuring (a) the degree of acceptance by countries of the strategy, as measured by their greater technical and economic participation in mutual co-operation activities; (b) reception of more information by countries as measured by changes in mineral resources policies and planning; and (c) changes in the evolution and participation of the sector in the development of the countries of the region.

This evaluation calls for the drawing up of annual reports by national sectoral authorities, which will serve as the basis for the preparation of a consolidated report for the region.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America which meets every two years. The last meeting was in 4-15 May 1981 when this plan was reviewed.

The work of the subprogramme on Water Resources is reviewed by the CEPAL Sessional Committee on Water.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat Unit responsible for this programme is the Natural Resources Division (in collaboration with the Mexico Office) in which there were 13 professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division had the following units as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Water resources	5	-	5
Energy <u>a/</u>	4	2	6
Minerals	2	-	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>

a/ Staff assigned to this programme are also shown under programme 11, Energy.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

The necessary intergovernmental co-ordination is provided through the Commission and its special committees.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

This is effected through the normal channel of the Programming Office of the Executive Secretary.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

This includes attendance at sessions of the Committee of Natural Resources, and participation in the Secretariat co-ordinating committees such as the ACC Intersecretariat Group for Water. It also includes the Intersecretariat Working Group on Water Resources in Latin America. Since 1977 UNEP and CEPAL have had a memorandum of understanding on joint programming and co-operation in a number of fields, including natural resources.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

Significant joint activities are expected with OLADE in energy and with the regional offices of FAO, UNEP and UNESCO and with PAHO in water. Joint work is expected in carrying out studies requested from the Secretary-General by the Economic and Social Council with the corresponding units of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

PROGRAMME 18: POPULATION

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

A. General orientation of the programme

Population factors are central to the organization of national and international efforts to achieve the global objective of the IDS, which is "the accelerated development of the developing countries". Consequently, the Economic Commission for Latin America, in resolution 376 (XVII) recommended that the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) define the CEPAL Population Programme within the framework of the IDS and in accordance with the postulates of the New International Economic Order.

Since the distribution and characteristics of the population within and between countries with respect to natural and man-made resources, and the change in this distribution over time play major roles in determining the rate and conditions of economic growth and social change, population factors must be taken into account in development planning. The Population Programme of CEPAL, through technical assistance, training and the development of suitable technology, assists the countries of the region to collect the necessary population data, measure levels and trends of demographic parameters, examine and understand their population situation and dynamics and organize and utilize the population information required for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of development policies and plans. Furthermore, the information and knowledge concerning population factors and their relationship with social and economic development must be explicitly treated in actions relating to most of the sectoral and intersectoral areas considered to require special emphasis such as industrialization, science and technology, co-operation among developing countries, energy, and the least developed countries.

The following are the resolutions providing the legislative authority for the subprogrammes:

CEPAL resolution 346 (AC.68) incorporates CELADE, an autonomous organization under the auspices of CEPAL, in the latter's system as a permanent institution with its own identity.

CEPAL resolution 357 (XVI) adopts a Regional Population Programme entrusting CELADE with its execution and the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) - a specialized body established by the Commission's resolution 310 (XIV) - with specific orientation and consultation functions regarding CELADE's activities in this field.

CEPAL resolution 376 (XVII) decides to incorporate the basic infrastructure of CELADE into the Secretariat of CEPAL in order to ensure the continuous conduct of its activities in population matters and recommends that the Committee of High-Level Government Experts consider matters relating to population in the region within the framework of the International Development Strategy as it applies to Latin America.

CEPAL resolution 400 (XVIII) approves the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts at its First Meeting on Population (March 1979), especially the general objectives of the CEPAL Population Programme from which the subprogrammes are derived.

The Committee of High-Level Government Experts at its First Meeting on Population (March 1979) did not assign differing priorities to subprogrammes but recommended that the CEPAL Population Programme, in effect each subprogramme, should intensify technical assistance and training to interested governments with a view to the creation or strengthening of national institutions and machinery which will contribute to the integration of population policies into the countries' global, sectoral and regional planning.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 18.1: DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES OF POPULATION TRENDS

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution 400 (XVIII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America; particular reference to CEGAN resolution 1, paragraph 1 (b), (c) and (d). CEPAL resolutions 434 (XIX) and 436 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To develop and improve the continuing capability of the countries to collect population data; to improve the quality of population statistics; and to maintain up-to-date information on the demographic evolution of the countries.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To develop and apply demographic techniques in order to improve the knowledge of the demographic situation of the Latin American countries and to evaluate the demographic effects of governmental and other programmes. To encourage and assist countries to carry out population censuses and demographic surveys.

This objective will be met by conducting the following activities: to assist National Statistics Offices in the preparation and analysis of population censuses and demographic surveys and in the preparation of population projections; to develop indirect demographic techniques and to apply the, where necessary, conducting pilot censuses or surveys; to disseminate demographic techniques through international seminars or workshops; to evaluate the demographic effects of family planning programmes.

(c) Problem addressed

The main features of the demographic situation and present population trends and their future prospects are not known with sufficient accuracy and detail in the majority of the countries of the region. Therefore, there is a lack of basic inputs for the preparation of realistic demographic diagnoses which are needed in the formulation of population policies and programmes and in the planning process. This is a consequence of the poor quality of the basic data, late publication, inappropriate tabulations, poor demographic contents of population census questionnaires, etc. Moreover, in many countries the national capacity to analyse the available demographic information and to prepare population estimates and projections is still limited.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Estimates of fertility, mortality and migration levels and trends will have been made of the census data collected around the year 1980, using, where relevant, new methods of demographic analysis. These estimates and others based on demographic surveys will be used for revising the national projections. In the process of carrying out these studies, national agencies will have received technical assistance and training. The comparative and country studies of fertility and infant mortality based on the World Fertility Survey and other data will be completed and annual reports on family planning programmes of the region published.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Three strategies will be followed: agreements between CELADE and national organizations jointly to undertake demographic analyses and population studies; seminars to disseminate new demographic and evaluation procedures as well as findings and results of some specific studies such as IFHIPAL (Investigation of fertility in Latin American countries using the Own-children Method) and IMIAL

(Investigation of infant mortality in Latin American countries), which will be continued with the information from the 1980 round of population censuses; technical assistance in demographic analysis. Moreover, additions will continue to be made to the information on aliens who have been the subject of censuses in countries other than their country of origin, under the IMILA programme started by CELADE in 1970, which it has been recommended should be made world-wide, while research is intensified at the same time with a view to estimating international emigration through indirect methods.

(e) Evaluation

The tasks developed by this Subprogramme can be evaluated in terms of: the implementation of agreements between CELADE and Latin American organizations in charge of socio-economic planning and demographic analysis; the improvement of population studies, estimates of demographic parameters and evaluation of population programmes made by national analysts; the dissemination of new demographic techniques.

The number of requests for assistance in the carrying out of demographic analyses and population studies for socio-economic planning is the most relevant indicator of the need for this activity. The ability of country agencies to produce their own studies after evaluation measures the impact.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.2: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution 400 (XVIII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America; particular reference to CEGAN resolution 1, paragraph 1 (a), (e), (f) and (g). CEPAL resolutions 434 (XIX) and 436 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To foster understanding of the nature and importance of the mutual relations between the demographic, socio-economic and environmental factors of development; promote and develop research projects aimed at clarifying the interrelation between population dynamics and development; adapt or create analytical tools for population policy-making and the incorporation of demographic variables into the planning process.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To aid the governments of the region to develop the conceptual, methodological, empirical and institutional bases required for taking population dynamics and characteristics into account in economic and social planning and in the formulation of policies to be incorporated into development strategies and plans, under the specific conditions of the different countries of the region.

Over a more limited time, the objective is to aid the governments of the region in designing and executing basic theoretical, methodological and empirical studies required for formulating, implementing and evaluating population policies to be incorporated into development strategies and plans with particular emphasis on critical problem areas identified by the governments; in organizing or strengthening the institutions responsible for formulating and co-ordinating these policies; and in investigating and applying methodologies suited to the specific characteristics of each country in order to incorporate population variables in the analysis and planning of global and sectoral development at the national and subnational level.

(c) Problem addressed

In most countries of the region population growth, geographic distribution and their demographic characteristics are not in harmony with development goals and constitute an obstacle in some situations, giving rise to critical problem areas in which demographic variables play a key role.

In this connexion, special mention should be made of problem areas such as employment and income distribution, regional development, habitat and quality of urban and rural environment, basic social services (health, education, social security), food, natural resources, population dispersion and concentration, and metropolitanization.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

By the end of 1983, studies will have been completed in key areas of concern to the countries: labour markets and migration to large cities, population spatial distribution, and rural development and population dynamics.

In each of these key areas, as well as in others defined by individual governments, technical assistance and training will be provided to the countries in the carrying out of base studies for population policies, integrated within development plans; in various countries the work will be done within national projects financed by the UNFPA.

An evaluation will also be ready of the progress made towards achieving the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action.

To further the ability of the governments to integrate population factors into their development planning, studies will have been undertaken to quantify relationships between demographic and socio-economic variables and the models using this information will be adapted and made available to various countries.

The majority of the countries will have organized or consolidated governmental units responsible for incorporating population factors into development planning and for co-ordinating public policies with demographic effects.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

On the basis of the accumulated knowledge, and the increasing level of self-reliance in the field of population of many governmental and national academic institutions, during the 1984-1989 period, efforts of the subprogramme will be focused on effectively linking population activities with the goals and objectives of long-term national and regional development strategies. Technical assistance will be directed to the design of policies for dealing with critical situations at the regional and subregional levels that affect various countries, as well as, at the other extreme, to the execution of subnational development programmes oriented toward specific population groups.

(e) Evaluation

The evaluation which will be undertaken will consider each of the different levels of the objectives and the various organizations involved should participate at each level: governments, the Secretariat and the persons in charge of CELADE and the subprogramme.

The evaluation ought to take into consideration, on the one hand, the substantive production of the subprogramme and the scope of the technical assistance provided, and, on the other hand, the degree to which this production is utilized and the extent to which the recommendations made during technical assistance missions are incorporated in governmental actions and policies.

The information required for this evaluation is basically to be found in the progress reports and final documents of the activities undertaken, as well as in the development plans and explicit policies of the governments.

On the basis of the findings, subprogramme activities which are not achieving their purposes will be re-oriented so as better to serve the needs of the governments.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.3: TRAINING

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution 400 (XVIII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America; particular reference to CEGAN resolution 1, paragraph 1 (h) and paragraph 2 (g). CEPAL resolutions 434 (XIX) and 436 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To continue and expand the training of national analysts, planners and others working in the field of population and to intensify the training of national officials in matters concerning population and development planning.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To improve the capability of national analysts, planners and others to use demographic analysis methods and apply them in the identification of factors affecting demographic behaviour and its consequences in the countries, and to permit them to analyse the interrelationships between population and development.

Within the time limits, the objectives of the subprogramme will be:

(a) Master's Degree in Demography and in Social Studies of Population, a two-year postgraduate course to train national officials;

(b) Subregional Course on the Integration of Demographic Variables into Planning, an annual two-month course to train national planners from planning and statistical offices and universities;

(c) Subregional Intensive Course in Demography, an annual four-month course held in San José, Costa Rica, to train per year 15-25 Central American and Caribbean national officials working in statistical and planning offices on basic techniques of demographic analysis;

(d) National Intensive Courses, an annual three-month course to be held in selected countries to train national officials working in statistical and planning offices in basic techniques of demographic analysis.

(e) Ad hoc training activities, such as in population census and survey data processing; one-month courses to train national officials in specific fields related to population;

(f) Research fellows: a limited number of selected government officials will be invited each year to work under the guidance of CELADE staff to carry out analyses and learn techniques of interest to the sponsoring organizations.

(c) Problem addressed

In most countries of the region, economic and social planning and the formulation of population policies and programmes are hindered by the scarcity of trained personnel for the programming and implementation of activities in the field of population, who are well-trained in statistics and the analysis of demographic data, diagnostic studies, economic-demographic models for planning, and the design of population policies and programmes.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The first generation of graduates from the Master's Degrees in Demography and Social Studies in Population will be working in government institutions and national universities. Government officials and university professors having participated in the different short duration courses will have improved their professional level and will be able to carry out their official duties more efficiently.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The different courses will continue to be given, incorporating the new demographic analysis techniques developed in CELADE, theoretical advances and findings, in particular those related to the integration of demographic variables

in development planning. In continuation of this activity, which was started in 1981, specific courses aimed at training personnel in handling population variables in such a way that they may be integrated properly into development plans and strategies will be offered. The timing of short courses will be adapted to the countries' immediate requirements. During the first part of the period, priority will be assigned to demographic analysis courses based on the decade's population census data and its electronic data processing. Towards the end of the period courses will be given on subjects to be investigated in the censuses to be taken during the next decade. Training will also be extended, for the first time, to English-speaking countries of the region. Progress will also be made within the United Nations system in connexion with horizontal co-operation with African countries, in particular with Portuguese-speaking countries.

Efforts will be intensified to transfer the basic teaching of demographic analysis and population studies to national training centres, in particular to the universities.

(e) Evaluation

At least one survey per type of course will be made in the national institutions sponsoring students.

An important indicator will be the relationship between the number of students who have participated in the courses and the proportion of these working in official institutions, or training and research centres. Other indicators will be used to ascertain (a) the inclusion of demographic variables in development planning and the participation of former fellows in the process; (b) training of demographers in the countries and participation of former fellows; (c) establishment of training and research centres and degree of direct or indirect participation of former fellows; (d) degree of direct and indirect participation of former fellows in the formulation and/or implementation of population policies.

Information will be obtained through interviews with former fellows and their supervisors and other relevant sources.

The results of the evaluation will be used to modify, where necessary, the nature and contents of the courses.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.4: POPULATION INFORMATION STORAGE, RETRIEVAL AND PROCESSING

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution 400 (XVIII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America; particular reference to CEGAN resolution 1, paragraph 1 (a), (c), (d), and (j). CEPAL resolutions 434 (XIX) and 436 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

Improve the flow of population information required for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national development policies, plans and projects.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

Strengthen the capacities of national agencies to obtain and make accessible population data and documentation from their own and other countries.

The time-limited objectives of the Secretariat will be:

(a) To aid national agencies to collect, store and retrieve the population and related literature of the country (including tabular data) and to obtain such documentation from other countries;

(b) To aid statistical offices, ministries and other national agencies to store and to process population census and survey data efficiently and rapidly by computer to meet development planning and programming needs with particular emphasis on the initial and subsequent processing of the 1980 round of censuses.

(c) Problem addressed

The formulation, implementation and evaluation of development policy, plans and projects require the utilization of literature on population analysis methodology, existing information on population variables and their relationships with other factors, and often involve the collection of new data. In the majority of the Latin American countries the infrastructure for collecting, storing, retrieving and computer processing such information is inadequate because of limited resources, the rapid turnover of specialized staff in government offices, and the lack of suitable technology adapted to local conditions and relevant to their specific needs.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

In four to six countries population documentation units will be operating in co-ordination with the Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL) and will utilize the common documentation system procedures developed in the CEPAL system; in some cases these units will be integrated within national planning information centres. The DOCPAL regional-level population documentation services for the exchange of information among the Latin American countries will be functioning on a regular basis and relationships will have been established with other regions via the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN).

The majority of the Latin American countries will have carried out their population census field work, but various countries will still be in some stage of the initial data processing; those which have completed the publication of their census tabulations will be reprocessing the data for specialized purposes. Almost all these countries will be receiving technical assistance, training and computer programmes from CELADE for their census as well as survey processing and most will have made a sample of their census data available to the CELADE Population Data Bank to permit processing by CELADE and to facilitate the utilization of the data by a variety of other users. A number of countries will have installed the CELADE computer programme system for facilitating the production of census or survey tabulations and at reduced costs.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

CELADE/DOCPAL, working within the integrated framework of the CEPAL system information activities, will provide technical assistance and training to enable planning ministries and other national agencies with population documentation to utilize the common CEPAL documentation system procedures and technology (computerized or non-computerized) and the multilingual population vocabulary (thesaurus) adopted by POPIN and employed and maintained in Spanish by DOCPAL in co-ordination with the socio-economic development vocabulary (the OECD Macrothesaurus) maintained by CLADES. By the end of 1989, the network of DOCPAL-related centres in the countries should be completed. Participation of the Latin American countries in the world-wide POPIN network will be encouraged.

The regional-level DOCPAL services facilitating low-cost interchange of information among the countries of the region will continue based upon the maintenance and updating of the data base of population documents from which two issues of the abstract journal will be produced each year, computerized bibliographic searches conducted and document copies provided.

By the end of 1989, all the countries of the region will have completed the initial processing of their 1980 round of census data, most having received technical assistance, and training and computer programme systems from CELADE. The tabulations produced by each country for publication will enter their documentation systems and be made accessible elsewhere through the DOCPAL

regional-level services. In addition, samples of censuses of most countries will be available in cleaned and standardized form in the CELADE Population Data Bank, which will also have made its experience available to the countries.

To ensure that the 1980 round of census data as well as previous censuses and survey data, can be processed when necessary for specific planning and policy requirements, CELADE will continue to adapt programmes written in the developed countries or to create new systems if none are available elsewhere; these systems will be transferred to the countries to lower costs and permit more rapid computer production of special tabulations and analysis by the users themselves.

(e) Evaluation

It will be necessary to conduct a survey of national agencies working with population information to obtain their evaluations of the region-level services and the assistance and technology provided by CELADE, and their changing requirements and conditions.

Statistics will be kept on the use of the regional-level services.

Performance indicators will include the number of technical assistance missions completed and the number of requests made for each regional service of the Subprogramme.

Impact indicators will include estimates of the ability of the national data processing and documentation units to meet their own needs and to use new systems after receiving technical assistance.

Information will be obtained from the relevant national agencies by questionnaire and, when possible, by personal interview.

The findings will be used to refine the orientations of the Subprogramme and to develop new systems to meet the expected future needs and conditions of the countries.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.5: PUBLICATIONS

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution 400 (XVIII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America; particular reference to CEGAN resolution 1, paragraph 1 (i). CEPAL resolutions 434 (XIX) and 436 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

Contribute to meet the regional needs in scientific and technical literature on population and to filling the existing gaps in knowledge in the discipline through the publication of technical literature in the Spanish language.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

Publish the following journals and types of technical materials:

- Journals to assure the continuous flow of information to the countries: Demographic Bulletin, Bilingual, semi-annual, with up-to-date population estimates, projections and demographic indicators for each country; Notas de Población, Spanish language with English abstracts, trimestral, with scientific and technical articles contributed by Latin American researchers; DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, semi-annual, with Spanish language abstracts on the recent documents written in or about the region to keep specialists up-to-date and facilitate the location of specific information.

- Books to make available to Spanish speakers fundamental works in the field of population.

- Monographs in Spanish to make available teaching materials, translations and the most important findings of CELADE's research work.

(c) Problem addressed

The inclusion of population factors in the planning and policy formation carried out by the governments is made more difficult by the lack of suitable literature in Spanish on the theoretical and methodological advances made in demographic analysis, on studies of the interrelations between population and development, and on the insertion of demographic variables into development planning.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The items indicated in b(ii) will have been published and distributed to the relevant persons and institutions in the region and beyond.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

CELADE will continue to publish the journals and technical materials outlined in b(ii). The changing needs, orientations and conditions in the countries, will be taken into account to maintain the usefulness of the publications with particular emphasis placed upon ensuring the continuing utility of the three journals published by CELADE (see b(ii)), altering their orientations and content as required.

(e) Evaluation

An evaluation will be made at least every two years based on the opinions of institutions directly working in the field of population, including statistical offices, various ministries as health and education, and teaching and research centres.

Indicators will be devised to measure the scope and diffusion of the CELADE publications among national population workers and the value of the content to these persons.

Surveys will be carried out of potential and actual users of the publications taking into account the types of institutions to which they belong.

The findings will be utilized to make the necessary modifications in the subprogramme, paying special attention to the identification and satisfaction of new needs.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America, which meets every two years. The last meeting was 4-15 May 1981, when this plan was reviewed.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), with the collaboration of the Office of San José (Costa Rica), there were 23 professionals as of 1 January 1981. The Centre had the following units as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
1. Demographic Statistics	2	5	7
2. Population and Development	2	7	9
3. Training	1	3	4
4. Population Information	1	4	5
5. Publications	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>25</u>

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The training programme also draws on professional staff from various units of CELADE depending on the substantive topic being taught.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

Present intergovernmental co-ordination is considered adequate.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

- (a) Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- (b) CEPAL Computer Centre
- (c) Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES)
- (d) Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division
- (e) Economic Projections Centre
- (f) Social Development Division

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

- (a) Population Division
- (b) Population Subcommittee of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
- (c) Inter-Agency Administrative Co-ordinating Committee of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

CEPAL system:

- (a) Social Development Division
- (b) Economic Development Division
- (c) ILPES
- (d) Statistics Division
- (e) Computer Centre
- (f) CLADES

- (e) Centre of Economic Projections
 - (f) Division of Social Development
- United Nations system:
- (a) Population Division, United Nations Headquarters.

PROGRAMME 20: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

The International Development Strategy, following the same lines as the Vienna Programme of Action, establishes as its general objectives the increase of the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries, and stresses the importance of restructuring present forms of scientific and technological relations which affect the transfer and development of technology.

The IDS also expresses the need of giving special attention to the sectors of critical importance for the developing countries and of arriving at a reasonable balance between labour-intensive and capital-intensive technologies so as to achieve the main objective of maximizing growth and employment in the developing nations.

The Action Programme for the Use of Science and Technology in the Development Process at the regional level, and the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development at the global level, are the two instruments which the governments have used to show, inter alia, the responsibilities of the United Nations system in the sphere of science and technology. For this reason, the programme components respond to the predominant concerns in both action programmes. Depending on the objective, specific aspects directly linked with the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacity of the countries of the region are stressed, and an endeavour is made to add information and elements which will contribute to possible formulations of technological development strategies in this field. The aim is also to elucidate the role of the incorporation and adaptation of technologies in the industrialization process, in an effort to clarify the links of economic policy measures - global and sectoral - with the technological profiles which the branches of production are acquiring, so as to contribute elements for the design of a technological policy in line with the development policy.

The science and technology programme has the following legislative authority:

CEPAL resolution 386 (XVII), which requests the Secretariat to intensify the studies designed to provide support to governments in the formulation of basic development objectives of the countries of the region, and to prepare a regional action programme for the implementation of the strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, both activities in which science and technology are basic components;

CEPAL resolution 389 (XVIII), which requests the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to continue to collaborate with the member Governments of CEPAL in the follow-up activities to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Vienna, 20-31 August 1979);

General Assembly resolution A/Res/34/218, which endorses the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and requests the bodies of the United Nations system to implement the recommendations formulated in that programme.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 20.1: STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY AND SPEEDING UP OF ITS TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 386 (XVIII), 389 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX) and General Assembly resolution A/Res/34/218.

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To strengthen the scientific and technological capacity of the countries of the region and bring about the restructuring of the present system of international, scientific and technological relations.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To contribute background material, information and elements which will permit the preparation of policies and strategies aimed at strengthening the scientific and technological capacity of the countries of the region and bringing about the restructuring of the present system of international scientific and technological relations.

In order to achieve these objectives it is proposed:

- To hold a follow-up of the studies on technological progress in critical sectors and their repercussions on the economic and social structure of the countries of the region and on possible technological development strategies. To achieve the incorporation of new sectors, such as data-processing, non-conventional energy, telecommunications, etc.

- To make studies on the possible adoption of national policies which will enhance the identification, appraisal and possible use of adequate technologies and the development of general local technological capacity.

- To support efforts aimed at the creation and reinforcing of co-operative machinery for technological information in the region.

- To identify and analyse the opportunities for technological co-operation in the region and between Latin America and other regions of the developing world.

- To support national efforts aimed at designing scientific and technological development policies and plans.

- To support efforts aimed at developing human resources for science and technology, giving special importance to possibilities for the regional exchange of specialized personnel and measures to minimize the damage caused by the brain-drain to developed countries.

(c) Problem addressed

Despite the efforts made in recent years, the inadequacies and weaknesses of the national scientific and technological infrastructure as regards the needs of self-reliant and sustained economic and social development for the countries of the region still remain. The operation of the present system of international scientific and technological relations seems unsatisfactory as far as the interests of the developing countries are concerned. More specifically, as regards the first set of problems, the lack of impact of the scientific and technological development plans implemented in the region, the relative lack of links between the structure of production and scientific and technological infrastructure and the absence of strategies to face up to the repercussions of technological progress in sectors of critical importance, and in general to encourage the use of more adequate technologies, depending on the country's provision of resources and development objectives, are alarming.

As regards the shortcomings of the present system of international scientific and technological relations, the problems which it is endeavoured to tackle concern the unfavourable conditions which characterize access to imported technology such as the lack of adequate technological information and the absence of systematic and permanent efforts at international co-operation.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) Situation at the end of 1983

It is estimated that by the end of 1983 the governments of the region will have been sent information and elements which will enable them to assess the repercussions of recent technological progress in certain sectors, and tackle

technological development strategies in specific areas of industry. It is also considered that it will have been possible to obtain contributions from the countries in terms of background material and elements for use in the formulation of industrial property policies.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The activities for this period include basically studies with a view to achieving specific results which may give rise to suggestions, orientations and general proposals of use to the governments of the countries of the region and bodies interested in the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacity of their respective countries, and in a favourable change in the present situation of international scientific and technological relations.

Once the initial section of the studies and research has been completed, meetings or technical seminars of experts are anticipated in various cases. In the long-term, this sequence could culminate in a meeting of country representatives, particularly if it is deemed necessary to adopt common positions vis-à-vis other areas.

It is considered that the sequence referred to will be applicable to the consideration of the dominant topics which contribute to achieving this objective, such as the repercussions of technological progress and the design of suitable strategies for the respective sectors, the identification and analysis of opportunities for regional and interregional co-operation and support to national efforts to develop human resources for science and technology.

If, for example, it is considered a good moment for the Commission to support efforts for the creation and strengthening of machinery for national co-operation, technological information and activities aimed at the search for, selection and adaptation of imported technology, technical assistance activities, subsequent to the study and research stage are anticipated. It is expected that, in connexion with this and other topics that will be considered during this period, a large part of the efforts undertaken will be focused on activities of an operational nature, such efforts being co-ordinated with other international organizations and bodies in order to avoid possible duplication of work.

(e) Evaluation

The evaluation will necessarily be an approximate one and could be effected from an estimate of the dissemination, acceptance and use of the studies by their recipients, governments, intergovernmental organizations and other public bodies.

The indicators of the activity achieved and its impact on the countries will be the support, acceptance or adoption of the studies and reports of the seminars or expert meetings or meetings of government representatives, and the use of these studies by intergovernmental public bodies.

As regards technical assistance missions, a first indicator will be the acceptance and implementation of the support offered. The information will be obtained through personal contacts with the officials acting as counterparts, and possibly by recourse to questionnaires by post. The partial results which may emerge from the evaluation process could be used in advance to make readjustments in the orientation of the subprogramme, and improve its efficiency. At the same time they will serve to identify new activities for the future.

C. Organizations

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America which meets every two years. This project was reviewed by the Commission at its last session from 4-15 May 1981.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat Unit responsible for this programme is the Science and Technology Unit, within the CEPAL/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division, in which there were two professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981.

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
<u>Science and Technology</u>	2 <u>a/</u>		2 <u>a/</u>

a/ One post from programme 15, Industrial Development.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

D. Co-ordination1. Intergovernmental co-ordination

No lack of co-ordination between governments has been observed.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

In forming part of the CEPAL/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division, the Science and Technology Unit is also part of the formal co-ordination arrangements under which activities of the region take place.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

None.

4. Units with which significant joint efforts are expected during the period 1984-1989

United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (CIME), International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

PROGRAMME 21: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

In the International Development Strategy the area of social development is considered within the context of global development as an integral process embodying both economic and social objectives which ultimately aim to achieve "the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom". In this formulation "national development plans and targets of the developing countries should be formulated on the basis of a unified approach to economic and social development, which is essential for balanced development of all sectors of the economy, should provide for both accelerated growth and increased effectiveness of production and should fully take into account not only immediate but also long-term social and economic objectives of development of the developing countries". Analysis based on this view of development as an integral process has led to the recognition that although far-reaching social changes have accompanied the prevailing process of economic growth in the region, the trends indicate the stubborn persistence or even accentuation of "societies which are unjust and highly polarized with increasing social differentiation and extremely unequal distribution of the benefits of growth" (CEPAL resolution 386 (XVIII)).

From an intergovernmental perspective within Latin America the Quito (1973), Chaguaramas (1975), Guatemala (1977) and La Paz (1979) appraisals have clearly shown the divergence between trends in economic growth and in social progress and have concluded that the problem is not so much one of the productive capacity and its rate of growth as of the character and composition of production and its distribution. Within this context CEPAL has defined two subprogrammes to tackle the issue of the divergence between real trends and social objectives as expressed in the International Development Strategy.

One of the subprogrammes in this area concerned with styles of development and social change in Latin America seeks to deepen, through multidisciplinary analysis, the understanding of styles of development, social structural changes, trends in levels and distribution of human well-being and the interrelations between these questions and economic and political change. The range of national development styles in the region and the social, political and economic factors that bear on their evolution will be subjected to diagnoses which have as their reference points the goals and objectives established in the International Development Strategy and the measures for its implementation expressed in the Regional Action Programme.

The second subprogramme concerns the integration of women into development according to the precepts of the International Development Strategy, which are in line with the Plan of Action of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. It stems from the IDS view of integrated development, which holds that the conditions of life of women in the region do not constitute a problem pertaining exclusively to women but reflect the problems of the entire society. Accordingly, these conditions must be analysed in the framework of the overall process of development and social change in the region. This subprogramme seeks to put into practice in the region the mandates of the World Plan of Action and the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development through technical co-operation, policy-oriented research and dissemination of information. Studies, appraisals and technical assistance activities will reflect the priorities of these instruments for action and will place emphasis on women from poor rural and urban groups.

B. Subprogramme narrative

SUBPROGRAMME 21.1: STYLES OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Latin America resolutions 328 (XV), 355 (XVI), 381 (XVII), 386 (XVIII), 388 (XVIII), 401 (XVIII) and 422 (XIX); the International Development Strategy for the United Nations Development Decade; General Assembly resolution 34/151 (Designation of 1985 as International Youth Year); and the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development and the Copenhagen Plan of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women. During 1981, the Latin American Plan of Action for the Implementation of the International Development Strategy will also provide basic legislative authority.

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objective

To promote, from the perspective of a unified approach to development, a continuing increase in the well-being of all people with particular reference to less-advantaged and marginal groups, on the basis of their full and effective participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

The objective of this subprogramme is to provide governments and intergovernmental bodies with a wider understanding, through multidisciplinary analysis, of styles of development, social structural changes, trends in levels and distribution of human well-being and the interrelations between these questions and economic and political changes, and furthermore to promote and co-ordinate related policy-oriented research and provide advisory services to governments on social policy questions and on the integration of social policy and planning with the ultimate purpose of helping governments, on the basis of a unified approach, to formulate and implement objectives and policies designed to achieve the full and effective participation of all people, particularly less-advantaged and marginal groups, in the process of development.

(c) Problem addressed

The Quito (1973), Chaguaramas (1975), Guatemala (1977) and La Paz (1979) appraisals stated clearly the conditions and needs for "integrated development" in terms that raise the question of the divergence between trends in economic growth and social progress. These appraisals reflect a high degree of concern among governments over the gap between social objectives and real trends within prevailing styles of development and indicate the needs and demands for an in-depth examination of these concrete, historically specific and diversified styles in relation to past and future trends of social change in contrast to universalist, utopian precepts or solutions.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

By the end of 1983 a series of studies covering selected countries (among others Mexico, Nicaragua, etc.), which together will form a diagnosis on social change and styles of development, will have been completed. This output, in the context of the International Development Strategy and the Latin American Plan of Action for the Implementation of the IDS, will constitute an important contribution to CEGAN, the twentieth session of the Commission and the position document of the Secretariat. Documents will also be completed on the conditions and

consequences of the integration of specific population groups such as youth, the disabled and the aged. Preparatory work for the implementation of the objectives and programme of International Youth Year in 1985 will be underway.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The strategy for this subprogramme during the period 1984-1989 will be focussed on the objective stated in (b) above. It will be implemented through the following activities: interdisciplinary research, diagnoses and appraisals of styles of development and social change in the region, seminars, meetings, provision of technical services and the generation and dissemination of information and advisory services which promote a unified approach to development. On the one hand, this programme will be designed to appraise the degree of convergence between ongoing trends and social development objectives and to assist governments in the formulation and implementation of policy alternatives and planning methodologies that will be viable within foreseeable styles of development and will help to improve the quality of social change, levels of employment, the distribution of income and the effectiveness of social services, will contribute to promote the elimination of extreme poverty and the broadening of participation on terms of equality in the different dimensions of development and social life. On the other hand, it will be geared to tackle the problems of integration of specific population groups such as youth into the mainstream of participation in development activities.

(e) Evaluation

The results of the subprogramme will be evaluated basically in terms of the acceptance of the proposals by governments, the degree of interest demonstrated and the satisfaction which may be shown vis-à-vis the measures designed. A continuing appraisal of the objectives and strategy for this period will be forthcoming from the resolutions of the biennial sessions of CEPAL during 1984-1989, together with the social development resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and such relevant intergovernmental bodies as may be established. A social subprogramme is, generally speaking, extremely difficult to quantify through empirical indicators in the short-term. Neither the concepts nor the data on social development issues such as participation, income distribution, employment and access to services in the region are adequate for providing precise quantitative dimensions for an evaluation exercise on the output of the subprogramme within the period under consideration.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.2: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO DEVELOPMENT

(a) Legislative authority

The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Latin America resolutions 321 (XV), 328 (XV), 355 (XVI), 381 (XVII), 380 (XVIII), 388 (XVIII), 401 (XVIII) and 422 (XIX); the International Development Strategy; the World Plan of Action of the International Women's Year; the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development; the Copenhagen Plan of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women; and General Assembly resolutions 3519 (XXX), 3520 (XXX), 3521 (XXX), 3523 (XXX) and 3524 (XXX) (all of 15 December 1975) and resolutions 31/133 and 31/136 (both of 16 December 1976).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To achieve the equal participation of women both as agents and as beneficiaries in all sectors and at all levels of the development process.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

The objective of this subprogramme is to assist governments, the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, through technical advisory services, action-oriented research and dissemination of information, in promoting and assessing progress made in increasing the participation of women in development according to the mandates of the World Plan of Action, the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development and the Copenhagen Plan of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women.

(c) Problem addressed

The Quito (1973), Chaguaramas (1975), Guatemala (1977) and La Paz (1979) appraisals stated clearly the need for research and activities regarding the situation of women - especially those belonging to poor rural and urban population groups - and their participation in development efforts and benefits. These appraisals, which reflect the findings of social development studies by CEPAL up to now as well as world-wide trends, confirm a high degree of concern among governments over the situation of women within prevailing styles of development and indicate the need for a searching examination of the problem in relation to the past and future trends of social change.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

By the end of 1983 a series of technical assistance activities focussed on women of poor rural and urban groups will have been carried out. These will be built around the incorporation of the theme of the integration of the problem area of women into social planning courses and national planning methodologies and an increase in the training of women in income-generating activities, non-traditional areas and overall labour aspects. Action-oriented studies and research projects will be completed. These will serve: (1) to identify problems in the countries; (2) to determine action priorities; and (3) to contribute to the appraisal of changes in the situation of women, the fulfillment of the recommendations of the plans of action, the preparation of proposals for putting these recommendations into practice, and the formulation, execution and appraisal of projects. Finally, an important effort of information dissemination will have been undertaken to raise the level of awareness not only of the public in general and especially of women, but also of the groups concerned with the formulation and execution of policies.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The strategy for the subprogramme on the integration of women into development will be addressed to the objectives as stated in (b) above. It will be built around three geographical focal points into which the regional activities are divided (Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean and South America) and four major areas of operation (development planning, training, information and policy-oriented research). The geographical decentralization will continue to provide more immediate, direct and efficient contact with governments, intergovernmental offices and non-governmental agencies as well as with the diverse socio-economic target groups of women. The area of development planning will be geared to increasing the presence of the situation of women in planning courses, particularly at the national level, and the expansion, development or complementation of existing or forthcoming development plans to adequately incorporate the female component. In the area of training, technical assistance projects will be employed to increase the ability of poor women in the region to generate income, attain skills in non-traditional areas and secure equal participation with men in the labour force in general. Informational activities will be designed to improve the quality of information and the infrastructure for its diffusion. Research will seek to support the

formulation of policies at the country level moving towards diversified solutions for the distinct national situations and specific socio-economic target groups.

(e) Evaluation

The evaluation of the final output of this programme is the responsibility of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Latin American Development, which considers with particular emphasis the progress achieved in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action. Since the results of this programme are mainly of a social nature with some action-oriented elements, it cannot be evaluated using a standard or quantitative criterion. The results may be expressed in the interest, support and demands of the member Governments, and the satisfaction which they may express vis-à-vis specific projects, or it may be manifested in greater well-being in communities or specific milieux affected by any one project.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America which meets every two years. The last meeting was 4-15 May 1981. Work under the subprogramme for the integration of women into development is reviewed by the United Nations Standing Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Latin American Development, whose last meeting was in November 1979. This plan has been reviewed by the Commission during its last session.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat Unit responsible for this programme is the Social Development Division, with the collaboration of the Mexico Office, in which there were fifteen professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division executes the following subprogrammes (as of January 1981):

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
1. Styles of Development and Social Change in Latin America	9	2	11
2. Integration of Women into Development	3	1	4

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

No divergences exist.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

No intergovernmental co-ordination is lacking.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

Within CEPAL the social development programme is co-ordinated through the Programming Office and is carried out in collaboration with other units of the Secretariat, as well as with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE).

3. Official co-ordination within the United Nations system

Co-ordination with other units of the United Nations system is mainly with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies (CDPPP) at Headquarters in New York.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

Joint activities are expected with the same units mentioned in paragraph 3 above. In addition, co-operation is expected with UNESCO, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), the Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC/ILO), UNICEF and UNDP.

PROGRAMME 22: STATISTICS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade has broad implications for statistical development and application at the national, regional, global and sectoral levels.

The Strategy calls for the setting of goals, objectives and targets for growth and change at the national, regional, global and sectoral levels - all aimed at the accelerated development of the developing countries. The realistic setting of goals and objectives within the context of the Strategy requires an information base that includes statistics on resources, economic activities, social and economic development and the international relationships of national economies.

The process of reviewing and appraising its implementation forms an integral part of the International Development Strategy, and a suitable statistical base will be an indispensable element of review and appraisal at the national and regional levels. Indeed, the Strategy specifically requires that the statistical capability of the countries concerned should be strengthened, as an element of their evaluation capacity. The present programme contributes to the development, expansion, improvement and maintenance of the stock of statistical data required for the setting of goals and objectives and review and appraisal activities at the national and regional levels.

The structure of the programme aims at integrating the experience acquired by the Secretariat and by member countries in the utilization of available statistics and the application of methods of quantitative analysis to the study of the social and economic problems in the region, as well as international guidelines and recommendations on the subject, with the technical co-operation provided to the countries in order to foster their statistical development. In doing so, it aims at constituting a focal point both of the statistical know-how accumulated in the region and of the relevant statistical information for comparative studies.

The basic framework and orientation of the statistics programme of CEPAL was defined in resolution 393 (XVIII) of the Commission. It also incorporates orientations set out in resolutions 3409 (XXX) and 35/56 of the General Assembly and resolutions 1566 (L), 1947 (L), 1979/5, 2055 (LXII), 1564 (L) and 2061 (LXII) of the Economic and Social Council.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 22.1: REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

- (a) Legislative authority
General Assembly resolution 35/56; CEPAL resolutions 386 (XVIII) and 393 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX).
- (b) Objectives
 - (i) Intergovernmental objectives

To provide a comprehensive regional framework of statistical information on the economic and social situation of Latin American countries, in order to support periodical examination of the relevant aspects of the development processes in the CEPAL region and to assist in devising concerted action, assessing and monitoring economic and social development, and meeting the growing data requirements for policy-making.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To compile, evaluate, make available and disseminate, in order to serve the needs arising from this objective, more comprehensive, timely, reliable and useful statistics that are as comparable as possible on national accounts, income distribution, external trade and financing, prices, industry, natural resources, energy, the environment, living conditions, and social and demographic aspects.

(c) Problem addressed

An increasing volume of reliable, timely, more comprehensive and comparable statistics is required as part of the international exchange of economic and social information for co-operation between the Latin American governments, including action taken in the context of the new International Development Strategy, as well as for the studies undertaken by CEPAL and for general information provided to research institutions in the region.

In particular, appropriate indexes and comparable trade statistics are needed in order to assess and monitor efforts and policies to improve the foreign trade position of the Latin American countries. For its work, CEPAL needs an adequate statistical base; in order to currently assess and monitor economic and social development processes in the region, up-to-date economic and social indicators and series are needed which are conceptually comparable and of known quality and scope. In order to analyse the diverse economic and social problems of Latin American countries and to design concerted action, a centralized data base of up-to-date statistics covering the entire region is required.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The recurrent publications Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and Indicators of Economic and Social Development in Latin America will have been issued. The regular publication of statistical papers with comparable regional statistics on specific subjects will have been established. The data base for these publications and for current studies will have been automated for flexible utilization. The data banks on external trade statistics and household survey statistics will be fully operational.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Indicators of Economic and Social Development in Latin America will continue to be issued, and the automation of their data base will be further developed. The regular publication of statistical papers on different subjects will be pursued. Efforts will concentrate on enhancing the comparability of statistics entering into the regional framework of statistical information, attaining consistency between national statistics covering different areas, and assessing the reliability of national statistics being used. Work will be directed towards establishing a Latin American Data Bank of Economic and Social Statistics, incorporating these different and carefully processed data bases on a fully operational basis and under integrated administration rules.

(e) Evaluation

Continuing evaluation of the general effectiveness of the work on improving and extending the regional framework of statistical information will involve assessments by the Secretariat of the adequacy of that framework to its work, complemented by the general response of users, as reflected in inquiries, comments and user surveys and by the interest shown by the countries in co-operating with this work.

SUBPROGRAMME 22.2: STUDIES IN METHODS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

(a) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolutions 3409 (XXX) and 35/56; ECOSOC resolutions 1566 (L), 1947 (LVIII), 1979/5 and 2061 (LXII); CEPAL resolutions 386 (XVIII), 393 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To support the periodical examination of the relevant aspects of the development processes in the CEPAL region, to develop and promote the application of measurement procedures and quantitative analysis methods appropriate for the investigation of the economic and social problems of the countries of the region, to disseminate widely the methods and the results obtained among the national institutions and researchers in the region and to contribute to the formulation of technical guidelines and statistical recommendations to promote the further development and improvement of social and economic statistics in the region.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

Activities will be focused in particular on the measurement and analysis of living conditions, income distribution, the social situation, economic development and employment, including work on household survey methods and on population censuses, as well as on the comparison of economic and social development among the countries of the region. Activities in these areas are to be co-ordinated with those undertaken by regional and subregional organizations.

(c) Problem addressed

For statistics to be useful and effective as a tool in decision-making and monitoring development, they should be adequate for the different analytical purposes they are intended to serve and meet the evolving needs and circumstances of each country and region. In the Latin American region, inadequacies often arise because: (i) concepts, definitions and methods of data collection or processing do not correspond to the analytical purposes; (ii) there is insufficient awareness of methods used in other countries or regions to meet similar problems; (iii) procedures acquired from developed countries do not correspond to the socio-economic environment in which they are applied; (iv) there is defective communication between users and producers of statistics; (v) there is insufficient specification of analytical needs; (vi) there is insufficient awareness of how actual biases of current statistics limit their reliability for some analytical purposes; (vii) there is lack of awareness of appropriate methods of analysis, or the problems being investigated have a different configuration from those encountered in developed areas.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Work on the measurement and analysis of income distribution will have covered the assessment of reliability of available data for most Latin American countries, the analysis of income distribution profiles and the analysis of quantitative relations with growth processes. Methods for the measurement of living conditions will have been analysed and disseminated.

Household survey methods and practices will have been analysed and evaluated against the principal analytical requirements. Further documents on the technical characteristics of available surveys and on methods for measuring employment, income and expenditures will have been prepared.

The adequacy of available statistics for preparing relevant social indicators will have been analysed and the implications for their use in social development assessed. It is expected that progress will have been made in analysing the quantitative relations underlying the sectoral transformation of the labour force in Latin America, and on the adequate measurement of employment and of situations of underemployment.

Work will have been completed on comparisons of the real product in a common currency for Latin American countries. A series of studies on national practices in national accounts estimation in Latin America and on underlying basic economic statistics will have been prepared. Methodological work will have been done on external trade indicators for the countries of the region and on the quantitative analysis of import data.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The activities covered by this subprogramme will concentrate on the development of internationally comparable data needed to facilitate decision-making by governments on the major policy issues with which they are confronted. Special attention will be given to statistics needed as a basis for forecasting; to the harmonization of national accounts estimates and economic classifications applied by the member countries; to quantitative methods for analysing development processes; to the analysis of trade trends and structure; to methods for the comprehensive measurement of living conditions; to relating income distribution estimates to production statistics; to the measurement and analysis of employment and underemployment; and to the development and use of social indicators. The methodological input to the meetings of the regional statistical body will be intensified.

(e) Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation will be to assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme by examining the extent to which governments find the methodological and analytical tools provided by this subprogramme acceptable and are adopting and applying them, as well as by assessing the extent to which quantitative analyses have enhanced the output of other programmes carried out by the CEPAL secretariat. This assessment will be carried out on the basis of comments from the regional statistical body, and through analysis of the experience of regional advisors. Performance indicators will reflect relevance to identified problems, operational utility, and policy-making orientation.

SUBPROGRAMME 22.3: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL STATISTICAL CO-OPERATION

(a) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolution 35/56, ECOSOC resolutions 1566 (L), 1947 (LVIII) 1979/5 and 2061 (LXII), CEPAL resolutions 393 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To develop the statistics and statistical capability needed by the countries in the CEPAL region for planning, monitoring and directing their economic and social development; to promote the further development and improvement of economic and social statistics at the national level, in terms of their timeliness, quality, scope, coverage, usefulness and comparability.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

Provision of regional advisory services, development and dissemination of standards, methods of measurement and analysis, meetings of groups of national experts and of the regional statistical body, resulting in guidelines and international recommendations addressed to the government statisticians in the countries of the CEPAL region. Special attention will be given to economic statistics underlying national accounts estimates, to population and housing censuses, to the building of permanent capabilities for household surveys, to the interrelated statistics on living conditions and employment and to trade statistics.

(c) Problem addressed

The limitations and weakness of the statistical system in many countries of the region often impair the provision of adequate and reliable statistics required for decision-making at the national level and intergovernmental co-operation. Furthermore, there are weaknesses in the timeliness, dissemination and analytical utilization of existing statistics, that limit their usefulness for policy purposes.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

It is expected that there will have been some improvement in the capacity and capability of many statistical services in the region. Most of the countries will have taken their population and housing censuses, and some of them will be engaged in preparing or taking economic censuses.

Dissemination by CEPAL of information on national statistical programmes will proceed through the Bulletin on census activities and methods in the Latin American region, and through the dissemination of relevant methodological material. Household survey-taking capabilities will be in the process of being significantly enhanced and consolidated in at least 5 countries, as a result of NHSCP integrated projects, and the household survey activities and capabilities in 10 other countries are expected to be improving and to be in the process of articulation into integrated survey programmes as a result of NHSCP regional advisory services.

Some improvement is expected in the timeliness with which countries produce their trade statistics. Promotion of technical co-operation in statistics among countries of the region will have been intensified, depending on extra-budgetary financing. Regional statistical co-operation will have been further promoted, supporting the activities and meetings of the regional statistical body (COINS). Co-ordination of statistical activities with regional and international organizations will have been further strengthened, particularly in response to the implications of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The stage of statistical development through which most of the countries of the CEPAL region are passing poses particular problems centered on appropriate methods, on specific weaknesses of existing capabilities and on the processing and analysis of data, for which regional assistance on a recurrent basis has obvious comparative advantages. It is expected that regional advisory services will be enhanced - depending on extrabudgetary financing - covering both social and economic statistics and assisting the countries regularly in support of their programmes of statistical development and of improving the relevance, quality and timeliness of their statistics. The realization of regional seminars or expert meetings and the preparation and dissemination of relevant methodological material and regional advisory activities are viewed as components of an integrated strategy directed towards strengthening and supporting national statistical programmes in those areas in which weaknesses are being identified in many countries or which constitute the main obstacles for further development of their statistical output. In connexion with NHSCP, activities will be focused on capability building, assisting the countries to articulate their household surveys into integrated programmes based on permanent and self-sustaining infrastructure, and skills that will enable them to generate a regular flow of data relevant for their planning and policy requirements. Technical co-operation in statistics among the countries of the region is viewed as a potentially important element of this strategy, and it is expected that mechanisms will be developed for that purpose.

Regional statistical co-operation through the meetings and activities of the regional statistical body will be further enhanced and strengthened as an important element of the strategy to promote statistical development in keeping with the countries' needs and priorities.

(e) Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the effectiveness of regional advisory services, of the technical meetings, of the dissemination of methodological material and of the horizontal co-operation among countries in helping to improve national statistics and statistical capabilities in those fields in which these activities are being focused, as well as to ascertain the effectiveness of the support provided to the regional statistical body in enhancing its own impact on the improvement of national statistics and on regional statistical co-operation. Impact indicators would include assessments of improvements in coverage, quality, timeliness and utilization of statistics, as well as of capabilities established or strengthened, as determined by questionnaires, reviews by regional experts, and the verdicts and opinions of specialized users.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), which meets every two years. The last meeting was in 4-15 May 1981 when this plan was reviewed.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat Unit responsible for this programme is the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, in which there were eleven professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division had the following staff as of 1 January 1981.

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division (Santiago)	7	4	11

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The proposed programme structure for the 1984-1989 Medium-Term Plan is different from that used in the 1980-1983 plan. However, the administrative structure of the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division is kept flexible, consisting of three basic subject-matter sections in which the recurrent work is organized (national accounts and general economic statistics; external trade and finance; and social and demographic statistics), the Data Bank, the team of regional advisers on household surveys, and the specific projects or activities which may cut across this structure, reflecting the interdependence of activities in data collection and storage, in concepts and methods, in quantitative analysis, in technical assistance and in regional co-operation.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

For the time being, there are no special needs for additional intergovernmental co-ordination. Under present arrangements, CEPAL is an ex-officio member of the Co-ordinating Board of the Committee for the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), which is the regional statistical body constituted by government statisticians, in the form of an internal committee of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI), a non-governmental professional association which provides the Secretariat for COINS under an agreement with the Organization of American States (OAS).

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

The Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division of CEPAL works closely with the Statistical Office of the United Nations on all important aspects of their respective programmes which are of mutual concern, and they are in frequent communication on substantive and operational matters. In developing global standards and classifications, CEPAL contributes the experience of the countries of the region and its own experience in providing them with technical co-operation and in using existing statistics for the analysis of development processes in the region, to ensure that regional considerations and needs are fully taken into account. In its activities CEPAL promotes the implementation of standards and classifications. CEPAL assists the Statistical Office, whenever possible, in the collection of certain statistics and is provided with copies of the questionnaires answered by countries or - upon request - of the computer tapes of some of the data stored by that Office. At the same time, the data collected or the estimates made by CEPAL for its own purposes and studies are made available to the Statistical Office.

CEPAL also regularly provides up-dated series on national accounts estimates, in machine readable form, to the Office of Development Research and Policy Analysis.

There is close co-ordination with the Central Co-ordinating Unit of NHSCP for carrying out the regional activities of that programme and for undertaking joint missions to countries in the region.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

CEPAL participates regularly in the meetings of the Statistical Commission and will be participating regularly also in the meetings of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities. The Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division maintains close working relations with the chief statisticians of specialized agencies, with ILO's regional project in Latin America (PREALC), with the World Bank, with the Inter-American Development Bank, and with the Organization of American States (OAS). A special steering committee has been established for co-ordination between the Statistical Office of the United Nations, CEPAL, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI), regarding inter-American statistical activities. CEPAL has become an ex-officio member of the Co-ordinating Board of the Committee for Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), the regional statistical body which functions within IASI's organizational structure with the support of OAS and CEPAL.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

UN Statistical Office; UNDP; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNCTAD; FAO; ILO; PREALC (ILO); World Bank; Inter-American Development Bank; OAS; IASI (Inter-American Statistical Institute); ECIEL Programme (Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration); SIECA; ALADI; Andean Pact; OLADE.

PROGRAMME 23: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

In its resolution 1961 (LIX) the Economic and Social Council established joint units between the Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC) and the regional economic commissions, specifying that the main responsibility of these units would be to conduct studies, especially case studies, on the economic, social and institutional impact of transnational corporations in the respective regions. The programme of work of each joint unit fits within the frame of reference of the programme of work of CTC which, in essence, is aimed at strengthening the bargaining power of countries with the transnational corporations.

CEPAL, at its biennial sessions, and the Committee on Transnational Corporations, at its annual sessions, constitute the main forums for debate and decision-taking and give government representatives an opportunity to make changes in the general thrust of the programme so as to ensure full implementation of the strategy. Resolutions 1913 (LVII) and 1961 (LIX) of the Economic and Social Council, which established the Commission and the Centre on Transnational Corporations as well as the units, provided for the terms of reference of those units, indicating that they would serve as a focal point for CTC activities in each region and would seek the fulfilment of its objective by carrying out functions in the realm of policy analysis, data facilities and technical co-operation.

CEPAL resolution 349, the Guatemala Appraisal of 1977, as well as the Economic and Social Council resolutions relating to transnational corporations, establish the priorities on the basis of which the subprogrammes described below are organized.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 23.1: POLICY ANALYSIS

(a) Legislative authority

Economic and Social Council resolution 1961 (LIX).

CEPAL resolutions 349 (XVI) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To further understanding of the political, economic, social and legal effects of TNC activity, especially in developing countries. To secure international arrangements that promote the positive contributions of transnational corporations to national development goals and world economic growth while controlling and eliminating their negative effects.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

Through this subprogramme the secretariat intends to work with the governments of the region to ensure that they obtain a better knowledge of the positive and adverse effects of transnational corporations so as to strengthen their bargaining power with economic entities of that type.

(c) Problem addressed

In general, no government in the region has access to broad knowledge concerning the operation of transnational corporations in so far as their geographical coverage and long-term prospects are concerned, and this makes it difficult for them to profit from the experiences of other countries. This explains the weakness frequently observed in government negotiations with foreign capital.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) Situation at the end of 1983

Towards the end of 1983 a selective, although partial, view will be available of some important aspects of the activities of transnational corporations, particularly in the analysis of their economic, social and political impact, with special reference to the industrial sector, export commodities and transnational banking.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The strategy for this period consists in the analysis of matters identified by the International Development Strategy as being of high priority. In this connexion, research will be conducted into such topics as transnational corporations and non-conventional courses of energy; transnational corporations and maritime resources; transnational corporations and food production and distribution; alternatives to technology generated by transnational corporations, and development financing and transnational banking. In addition, a continuing evaluation will be made of the influence of transnational corporations on the development approaches of the countries of the region.

(e) Evaluation

In the first place, participants at CEPAL conferences and the member countries of the Commission on Transnational Corporations examine the studies and are given an opportunity to criticize them or make suggestions. Thus, the tasks provided for in this subprogramme are systematically evaluated by government officials.

A second tool for evaluating the effectiveness of this subprogramme will be the holding of more effective and consistent negotiations between governments and transnational corporations. In addition, the interest of governments in the work of the unit can be measured on the bases of the type and number of requests for advisory services, seminars, documents, etc.

Finally, a method of evaluation which is unsystematic but worthy of consideration is to take into account the reactions and comments of governmental organizations and academic centres on the documents in which the studies conducted are disseminated.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.2: CODE OF CONDUCT

(a) Legislative authority

Economic and Social Council resolution 1961 (LIX).
CEPAL resolutions 349 (XVI) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives(i) Intergovernmental objective

In the absence of international rules on foreign investment and transnational corporations, an appropriate intergovernmental objective is the conclusion of a general agreement on transnational corporations having the force of an international treaty and containing provision for machinery and sanctions.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

The objective of this Subprogramme is to avoid and finally to eliminate the adverse effects of the activities of transnational corporations and to promote their positive contribution to the development efforts of the countries in the region in a manner consistent with their national development plans and priorities.

(c) Problem addressed

In view of the problems confronting developing countries, their governments frequently find it difficult to ensure that transnational corporations are behaving appropriately and in a manner consistent with the needs of the country. The imperative need to obtain technology, financing, access to markets, etc., and the existence of internal groups related to transnational corporations have meant that governments of developing countries have serious difficulties in regulating the behaviour of this kind of enterprise.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

It is expected that the United Nations Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations will have been approved by the member countries and that the machinery for its implementation will have been developed.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

This will be a period of co-operation with governments in the dissemination and interpretation of the Code and in the discussion and examination of the machinery governing its enforcement.

(e) Evaluation

The application of the Code of Conduct will bring changes in the domestic laws and regulations of the countries, and this will provide the evaluation method par excellence.

Requests made by governments for advisory services in this field will provide another approach to evaluation.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.3: COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM

(a) Legislative authority

Economic and Social Council resolution 1961 (LIX).
CEPAL resolutions 349 (XVI) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To secure fuller understanding of the various activities of transnational corporations, to promote effective international arrangements for operation of these corporations and to strengthen the negotiating capacity of host developing countries.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

The objectives of this subprogramme are as follows: the maintenance of a full and permanently up-to-date inventory of transnational corporations in the region so that profiles can be made on the basis of sector, branch of activity and enterprise and the links developed by Transnational Corporations within countries can be identified; compilation of the main agreements between governments and transnational corporations.

(c) Problem addressed

Although countries may make their own inventories of transnational corporations, it is extremely difficult for them to have access to an inventory of corporations covering the entire region for comparing and identifying relationships and interrelationships of different economic entities. Moreover,

with regard to agreements and regulations relating to transnational corporations, the exchange of experience is very positive in that it allows countries to have access to information pertaining to the entire region, which is exceedingly difficult for a country acting on its own to acquire.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

Inventories will have been completed for four countries, providing information on over half of the transnational corporations located in Latin America.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

In the period covered by the plan, efforts must be made to complete the regional inventory and, in so far as possible, to keep the national inventories up to date.

(e) Evaluation

The benefits derived from this subprogramme should be reflected in each country's statistical data system, particularly with regard to the external sector accounts, which, thanks to this programme, should be very much improved, with broader coverage.

Requests from countries and their support in the preparation of the inventories will be another means of evaluating the programme.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.4: TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

(a) Legislative authority

Economic and Social Council resolution 1961 (LIX).
CEPAL resolutions 349 (XVI) and 434 (XIX).

(b) Objectives

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To strengthen the capacity of host countries, particularly developing countries, in their dealings with transnational corporations.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

The Secretariat's objective is to help countries to strengthen their capacity to negotiate with transnational corporations by providing courses, seminars and advisory services to ensure that government officials are better trained.

(c) Problem addressed

To a large extent, the provision of training and advisory services calls for the transfer of experience not within easy reach of a country. Weakness in the negotiating capacity of many developing countries is attributable to limitations of this kind and calls for co-operation by specialized agencies.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

By the end of 1983, courses and seminars will have been held which will have benefited government representatives from virtually all the countries in the region. In addition, at the request of governments, some advisory missions will have been conducted on special negotiations with transnational corporations.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

As this is a task which will continue throughout the period covered by the Plan, the holding of new series of seminars and courses is planned so that in the long run each country can have its own training mechanisms. In addition, advisory services provided at the request of governments will continue.

(e) Evaluation

Requests for courses, seminars and advisory services by governments constitute the best criterion for evaluating the subprogramme. At the same time, from another point of view, the number and capacity of the participants in these exercises will demonstrate the interest and usefulness of the work performed.

C. Organization1. Intergovernmental review

The Secretariat's work under this Subprogramme is reviewed by CEPAL every two years and by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its annual meetings. CEPAL reviewed this plan during its nineteenth session, held from 4 to 15 May 1981.

2. Secretariat

Within the Secretariat, the CEPAL/CTC Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations is responsible for conducting this programme and, as of 1 January 1981, had five professional posts available to it.

	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations	5	-	5

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

Full implementation of the medium-term plan proposed for the Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations will require a minimum of six professional posts and one post of research assistant.

D. Co-ordination1. Intergovernmental co-ordination

The meetings of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, CEPAL and CEGAN provide obvious opportunities for appropriate intergovernmental co-ordination.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

The biennial work programmes of the Joint Unit are agreed upon between the Centre on Transnational Corporations and the CEPAL Secretariat. Meetings on co-ordination are held annually. These activities are also co-ordinated with the other regional commissions and with UNCTAD.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

Meetings on co-ordination among the United Nations bodies are attended by representatives from the Centre on Transnational Corporations and the CEPAL Secretariat. It might, however, become necessary to hold some meetings specifically related to co-ordination in the implementation of each subprogramme.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

During the period 1984-1989, it is planned that the Unit will engage in joint activities with the International Trade and Development Division, the Economic Projections Centre, the Natural Resources Division, the CEPAL/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division, the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and UNCTAD.

PROGRAMME 24: TRANSPORT

ORGANIZATION UNIT: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. General orientation of the programme

Basic aims are:

To support national economic growth and the expansion of foreign trade through improvements to existing transport services, implementation of new services as required, and elimination of capacity constraints in equipment and infrastructure; to promote regional economic integration through the co-ordination and compatibilization of transport systems, both physically and institutionally, so as to minimize restrictions to the free flow of trade; to contribute to the alleviation of the special problems that beset the landlocked and island countries of the region as a result of their geographical isolations.

The intergovernmental approach will be:

To strengthen the institutional infrastructure of the transport sector, especially as related to planning, policy formulation, regulation and international co-ordination; to facilitate trade and transport through the systematic rationalization of practices, procedures and documentation; to increase the utilization of appropriate new transport technology, adapting it where necessary to local conditions and retaining ownership, operation, construction and repair of the associated equipment within the region wherever practical; to improve existing transport infrastructure and construct new infrastructure as it becomes economically feasible to do so, with special attention to links on integration routes.

B. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 24.1: POLICY AND PLANNING

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 356 (XVI), 391 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX) provide general authorization for work in transport planning, facilitation, urban mass transport and technology as well as special attention to landlocked countries.

(b) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To improve the effectiveness of national transport policy formulation and planning.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To improve the organization and techniques of transport policy formulation and planning and the quality, quantity and timeliness of supporting data.

This objective will be met by: aid to governments of the Central American and Southern Cone countries in setting up an information network to provide data on international transport, to be completed by 1989; formulation and testing of criteria for adapting general transport planning models to the specific conditions of Latin America, to be completed by 1989.

(c) Problem addressed

Transport policy formulation and planning are often handicapped by being treated as sporadic exercises rather than as constant, institutionalized processes. Among factors contributing to this lack of systematic treatment are difficulties in the acquisition and handling of information for decision-making and in the selection of planning techniques appropriate for application in the region.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation of the end of 1983

The Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone will have approved the creation of an international transport information network. A regional seminar, called for the purpose of reviewing an evaluation of the integrated transport plans of the Southern Cone countries, will have made suggestions as to how the results of this evaluation can best be taken into account in transport models. Contacts will have been made with SIECA and CDCC in order to start possible implementation of the international transport information network in Central America and the Caribbean region.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The Secretariat will assist the governments of the Southern Cone countries in setting up programmes of TCDC to organize the international transport information network. Initial implementation will be carried out in two countries, with others subsequently added one by one until full operation is achieved. On the basis of experience gained with the first two countries, a proposal will be made through the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) to the Central American Ministries of Public Works and Transport for a similar network, to be implemented through TCDC with the expectation of reaching full operation by 1989. As soon as it is feasible to do so, networks should be set up in the Andean and Caribbean countries as well, with a view to integrating them with the networks in Central America and the Southern Cone to form a single network serving all of Latin America.

Existing general transport models will be analysed in the light of recommendations made by the regional seminar to develop criteria for adapting them to conditions prevalent in the region. In collaboration with a transport planning agency in one of the member countries, these criteria will be applied to the model considered most appropriate for the purpose, and the modified model will be tested with real data to determine the validity of the criteria. Once this model has been refined to the point where it gives consistently workable results, it will be placed at the disposition of any Latin American planning agency wishing to use it.

(e) Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation will be to assess the extent to which transport planning agencies find the outputs of this subprogramme to be useful tools for improving their own work programmes. The evaluation of the information network will require a survey of transport planning agencies in the Southern Cone countries, which will be carried out in co-ordination with the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport.

Performance indicators for the implementation of the information network will determine the degree of satisfaction expressed by planning agencies with aid in the form of TCDC, and the difference between the cost of TCDC and the estimated cost of regular consulting services had they been used for the same purpose. Impact indicators will include the amount of information actually exchanged among participating agencies, and its usefulness to each agency.

Information will be obtained by personal interview with the planning agencies whenever feasible, or else by mailed questionnaire.

Findings will be analysed to help improve the Secretariat's activities in the area of transport policy and planning, and to identify new activities for the future.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.3: LAND TRANSPORT

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 356 (XVI), 390 (XVIII), 391 (XVIII) and 434 (XIX) provide general authorization for work on transport planning, facilitation, urban mass transport and on convention regulating civil liability of carriers; special attention will be given to landlocked countries in carrying out these activities.

(b) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To improve national and international land transport systems in support of sustained internal development and regional economic integration, with special emphasis on measures that tend to alleviate the geographical handicaps of landlocked countries.

This objective will be met by:

In the Central American and Southern Cone countries, adopting a convention regulating transport contracts and civil liability of carriers operating international road transport services; establishing a regional system to facilitate the international customs transit of goods.

(ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To strengthen the institutional infrastructure of organizations that provide or regulate land transport services or facilities; to promote the reduction or elimination of non-tariff barriers to international trade and transport; to identify and seek implementation of improvements to physical infrastructure and equipment leading to better transcontinental land communications, especially those that would provide better access to foreign markets by landlocked countries or that would contribute to regional integration; to promote the establishment in all countries of the region, before 1989, of facilitation committees capable of co-ordinated action.

(c) Problem addressed

Efficient, well-articulated transport systems are vital both to national development and to the economic integration of Latin America. In many cases, however, essential physical links are missing or poorly co-ordinated with others. In other cases, institutional deficiencies such as outdated or inadequate managerial, administrative or legal procedures, excessive paperwork, lack of knowledge of regulations or conflicting regulations and standards constitute barriers to trade and transport that are even more serious than physical deficiencies.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of the TIR Carnet (TIR Convention of 1975) will have been ratified by a number of Latin American countries. Several case studies of good highway maintenance practices in the region, as well as of innovations in the organization of urban mass passenger transport services, will have been prepared as bases for seminars on these topics. Facilitation committees that co-ordinate their activities among themselves will be operating in the Central American countries.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The Secretariat will encourage the Central American and Southern Cone countries to ratify a convention regulating transport contracts and civil liability of carriers operating international road transport services, and seek ratification of the TIR Convention by those countries that have not already done so, in the interests of achieving a uniform region-wide customs transit system for the carriage of goods by road. It will also continue its support of efforts by the Zonal Groups of the Latin American Railways Association representing the proposed Central American regional network and the interconnected lines of the Southern Cone countries to facilitate the interchange of equipment and the customs transit of goods shipped by rail.

A joint project will be undertaken with UNCTAD's Facilitation Programme, in collaboration with subregional organizations such as the Board of the Cartagena Agreement and the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone, to promote the establishment by the South American countries of facilitation committees similar to those in Central America. Their purpose will be to study and where appropriate seek modification of procedures and documents associated with the conduct of international trade and transport, doing so in such a manner as to achieve the greatest possible co-ordination between groups.

As part of a joint project with the World Bank to improve highway maintenance practices, a regional seminar will be held to identify specific programmes and donors of TCDC in this area. Seminars on urban mass passenger transport will be held for the same purpose. The Secretariat will then serve as a focal point for contact between donors and recipients of TCDC, and will review the progress and outcome of each resulting programme.

A study will be made of the role that transport should play in the future development of the South American hinterland, an area which includes the region's two landlocked countries. In view of the potential contributions this area could make to the world food supply, particular attention will be paid to requirements for feeder networks and main-line transport facilities in relation to crop production, marketing and export. This study will be co-ordinated with activities carried out in relation to transport by inland waterways.

(e) Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation will be to assess the extent to which outputs of this subprogramme are useful to the process of providing or regulating land transport services or facilities.

Evaluation will require direct contact with groups or agencies affected, which will be carried out in co-ordination with the appropriate subregional intergovernmental organizations.

Performance indicators will include: in the case of facilitation committees, the number of groups actually reaching operative status within the time period proposed; in the case of TCDC, the degree of satisfaction expressed by transport agencies with this form of co-operation and the difference between the cost of TCDC and the estimated cost of regular consulting services had they been used for the same purpose. Impact indicators will include: in the case of conventions, the number of countries ratifying them; in the case of facilitation committees, the number and relative importance of procedures and documents identified as requiring changes that are actually modified.

Information will be obtained by personal interview with the groups or agencies whenever feasible, or else by mailed questionnaire.

The findings will be analysed to help improve the Secretariat's activities in the area of land transport, and to identify possible new activities for the future.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.4: WATER-BORNE AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 356 (XVI), 390 (XVIII), 391 (XVIII), 423 (XIX) and 434 (XIX), provide general authorization for work on transport planning, facilitation, urban mass transport and on convention regulating civil liability of carriers; special attention will be given to landlocked countries in carrying out these activities.

(b) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

To improve national and international water-borne and multimodal transport systems in support of sustained internal development and regional economic integration, with special emphasis on measures that tend to alleviate the geographical handicaps of landlocked and the least-developed island countries; increase regional participation in the ownership, operation, construction and maintenance of new water-borne and multimodal transport technology; establish a regional system to facilitate the customs transit of goods moved by water-borne or multimodal transport, as an adjunct to the system for land transport.

(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To strengthen the institutional infrastructure of organizations that provide or regulate water-borne or multimodal transport services or facilities; to promote the reduction or elimination of non-tariff barriers to international trade and transport; to identify and seek implementation of improvements to physical infrastructure and equipment that incorporate technological innovations in water-borne and multimodal transport appropriate for the region, especially those that would provide better access to foreign markets by landlocked and island countries or that would contribute to regional integration; to promote the establishment in all countries of the region, before 1989, of facilitation committees capable of co-ordinated action.

(c) Problem addressed

Efficient maritime transport is vital to the foreign trade of all countries in Latin America. In many cases, however, essential port facilities and handling equipment are lacking or have insufficient capacity to meet growing demand. The region also possesses a number of inland waterways whose potential contributions to development of the continental hinterland have not been exploited to the fullest. Institutional deficiencies such as outdated or inadequate managerial, administrative or legal procedures, excessive paper work, lack of knowledge of regulations or conflicting regulations and standards frequently constitute additional barriers to trade and transport, particularly in relation to multimodal shipments. Another difficulty for countries with limited financial resources and short supplies of skilled labour is that the rising cost and technological complexity of transport equipment increasingly limits their ability to participate in the ownership, operation, construction and maintenance of the means by which their imports and exports are handled, thereby reducing their control over their own foreign trade.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

A joint project with UNCTAD's Facilitation Programme and the United Kingdom Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board (SITPRO), in collaboration with the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) and the Caribbean Community secretariat, will be in the process of setting up national facilitation committees in the Caribbean subregion similar to those that will then be operating in the Central American countries. A multinational group to

facilitate water-borne transport in the River Plate Basin will be in full operation. A project will be under way in the same area to promote technical co-operation on the use of containers in river transport.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The Secretariat will continue to participate in the joint project to set up facilitation committees in the Caribbean countries. In recognition of the institutional limitations of the smaller island countries, an effort will be made to establish a permanent mechanism for co-ordinating these groups to ensure that common objectives and procedures are maintained by all committees.

Close support will be offered to the activities of the River Plate Basin facilitation group. On the basis of experience with this group, a study will be conducted to determine the feasibility of setting up a similar group for the Amazon River Basin.

Increased use of multimodal transport will be emphasized for trade both within Latin America and with other areas of the world. In this respect, opportunities will be sought for the application of TCDC to enhance the region's entrepreneurial capacity to offer multimodal transport services, and for both TCDC and ECDC to adapt the physical and institutional infrastructure so as to permit the more rapid introduction and development of such services.

A study will be carried out to identify possible requirements for new ocean liner routes to connect Latin American ports with markets for manufactured products in Africa and Asia that are gradually opening up as a result of the region's growing industrialization and its expected role as a major world food supplier. Other studies will investigate the prospects for construction by Latin American countries of specialized ships such as fully-cellular container vessels, roll-on/roll-off vessels and the like that are needed to take full advantage of international multimodal transport.

(e) Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation will be to assess the extent to which outputs of this subprogramme are useful to the process of providing or regulating water-borne and multimodal transport services and facilities.

Evaluation will require direct contact with groups or agencies affected, which will be carried out in co-ordination with the appropriate subregional intergovernmental organizations.

Performance indicators will include: in the case of facilitation committees, the number of groups actually reaching operative status within the time period proposed; in the case of TCDC, the degree of satisfaction expressed by transport agencies with this form of aid, and the difference between the cost of TCDC and the estimated cost of regular consulting services had they been used for the same purpose. Impact indicators for facilitation committees will include the number and relative importance of procedures and documents identified as requiring changes that are actually modified.

Information will be obtained by personal interview with the groups or agencies whenever feasible, or else by mailed questionnaire.

The findings will be analysed to help improve the Secretariat's activities in the area of water-borne and multimodal transport, and to identify possible new activities for the future.

C. Organization1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America, which meets every two years. The last meeting was in 4-15 May 1981 when this plan was reviewed.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Transport and Communications Division of CEPAL, with the collaboration of the Mexico Office, in which there were nine professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Transport and Communications Division, CEPAL	7	2	9

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

D. Co-ordination1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

Present intergovernmental co-ordination is considered adequate.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

This is effected through the normal channels of the Programme Planning and Co-ordination Office.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

As regards the conduct of the joint project for improving highway maintenance practices in Latin America, the obligations of each party will be stated through an exchange of letters between the World Bank and the Executive Secretary of CEPAL.

4. Units with which significant joint efforts are expected during the period 1984-1989

The joint effort with UNCTAD's Facilitation Programme to set up national facilitation committees in all countries of Latin America will be continued.