

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL  
E/CN.12/LC.26/3  
30 March 1955

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Fourth Committee of the Whole Meeting  
9 - 10 May 1955  
Santiago, Chile

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance to the Countries and Territories  
of the Latin American Region during 1954

This report has been prepared by the Secretariat of the  
Technical Assistance Board and is submitted for the  
information of the Committee as a background document  
to item 5 a) of the Provisional Agenda.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	2
Tables	18
II. Country Programmes:	
Argentina	21
Bolivia	21
Brazil	23
British Guiana	27
Chile	27
Colombia	30
Costa Rica	33
Cuba	34
Dominican Republic	35
Ecuador	36
El Salvador	39
Guatemala	41
Haiti	43
Honduras	45
Jamaica	47
Mexico	47
Nicaragua	49
Panama	51
Paraguay	52
Peru	54
Trinidad	56
Uruguay	56
Venezuela	57
III. Regional Programmes	60
IV. Inter-Regional	69

## I. Introduction to Report on Programme in Latin America - 1954

The Sixth Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council (E/2566) which has already been submitted to governments, gave a general review of the significant developments in the Programme as a whole during 1953 and a summary country by country of the assistance provided under the Programme during 1953 and approved for 1954. A detailed review of the projects completed in the different ECLA countries and territories during 1953 and of the projects approved for 1954 may be found in pages 175-218 of the Sixth Report.

In this information paper, especially prepared for the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the general trends in the Programme during 1954, with particular reference to the countries in the ECLA region, are first reviewed. This is followed by a series of individual country and regional project reviews, summarizing the progress made up to 31 December 1954 in the actual implementation of the programmes approved for each of the ECLA countries and territories for the year. Inasmuch as UNCTAD is including individual and regional project reviews in its special report for the Committee of the Whole (document E/CN.12/AC.26/4) the itemized data has been omitted from this report. However, references to its participation in the overall Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance are included in the general review.

## II. General Review of Developments during 1954 with Special Reference to ECLA Countries and Territories

There have been two major developments in the operation of the Expanded Programme during the period since the last information paper was prepared for ECLA. In the first place, important steps have been taken to build up the cash reserves of the Programme so that in the future, programme operations would proceed smoothly without the need for cutting back programmes already approved earlier when there are delays by governments in the payment of their contributions pledged for the Programme. Secondly, there has been a marked increase in the emphasis on programming at the country level in close consultation with the assisted governments so as to ensure to the maximum extent practicable that the limited resources available are concentrated on fields to which the governments

receiving assistance attach the highest priority. Both of these developments are expected to considerably strengthen the Programme in the future and to enhance its usefulness to the governments of the under-developed countries.

The Expanded Programme has, since its inception in mid-1950, passed through three major phases - an initial phase of preparation during 1950 and 1951, a period of rapid expansion during 1952, and a period of consolidation dating from around the end of 1952. The Programme is still passing through the last of these phases. By early 1953, requests for technical assistance from governments of different under-developed countries had far outrun the available and anticipated resources for the year. During the second half of 1953, it became clear that because of the continued delays in the payments by governments of the voluntary contributions they had pledged for the year, substantial cutbacks in the country programmes already approved for the year would have to be made if all operations were not to grind down to a halt early in 1954 because of shortage of cash resources. The approved 1953 programme therefore had to be cut by around \$1.8 million in August 1953, and the Participating Organizations made a major effort to conserve resources. These cutbacks naturally affected the programmes in the ECLA countries also. As a result, the total assistance provided to the ECLA countries and territories during 1953 fell somewhat short of the \$5.18 million originally earmarked and reported to the Commission in the information paper prepared by the Secretariat of TAB on 30 December 1953. During 1954, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance provided, under the Expanded Programme, to the ECLA countries a total of 379 experts and 364 fellowships and study grants. The amount obligated on programmes in ECLA countries in 1954 totalled \$3,874,071, or 25.6% of the total amount obligated during the year on field operations and regional projects.

The extremely difficult financial situation which developed during the latter half of 1953 affected not only the 1953 programme, but also the programme approved for 1954. With a view to ensuring that the various country programmes of technical assistance approved for the different countries met, to the greatest extent practicable, the urgent needs of the assisted governments, consultations had already been initiated with them by the TAB and each of the Participating Organizations during June, July and August 1953 on the projects they would need

in 1954. All these consultations had taken place on the assumption that a minimum of at least the equivalent of \$25 million would be available for the Programme during 1954. However, when the programme for 1954 came up for final approval in December 1953, it had become clear that the resources available for 1954 would fall considerably short of this planning figure. Therefore, while approving the programme for 1954, the Board also took steps simultaneously to request all the Participating Organizations to plan their operations for 1954 on the basis that no more than \$19.3 million would actually be available for expenditures during 1954. As a result, the programme actually implemented in 1954 is likely to be smaller than the total programme formally approved for the year. In the case of the ECIA countries and territories, the total approved Category I programme for 1954 provided for project expenditures totalling the equivalent of \$19.3 million, and for the provision by the Participating Organizations of 511 experts, fellowships and a modest amount of equipment and supplies needed for demonstration and training purposes in connection with the various approved projects. The actual programme implemented during the year would necessarily be smaller. The details of the assistance actually provided to the different ECLA countries and territories up to 1 October 1954 are summarized in the various country reviews as indicated in the table of contents.

The serious financial difficulties and uncertainties which the Programme had to face during 1953 have naturally been a matter of major concern to the Technical Assistance Board and the Technical Assistance Committee, and important steps were taken during 1954 to increase the financial stability of the Programme and to ensure that by building up an adequate reserve, in the future, withdrawals of programme authorizations shall not become necessary when the anticipated government contributions are not received on time. During 1954, \$3 million from the contributions received from governments was added to the Programme's reserve fund. In accordance with the recommendation of the Technical Assistance Committee, subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, similar amounts are to be held back from the contributions received in 1955 and 1956 and added to the reserve fund so that by the end of 1956, the Programme would have a Working Capital and Reserve Fund amounting to \$12 million to serve as a continuing operating reserve for its operations.

At the same time, procedures initiated in 1953 to ensure the fullest participation of the assisted governments in the advance planning of the assistance to be provided to them during the subsequent year have been further perfected during 1954. Tentative estimates of the amounts likely to be available to each of them in the 1955 Programme were communicated to all governments receiving substantial assistance from the Programme, including those in the ECLA region, through the field representatives of the Board in April 1954. Between May and August 1954, detailed consultations were carried out with them by the representatives of the Participating Organizations and the Resident Representatives of the Board, with a view to ascertaining the projects they would need within these tentative programme levels. The country programmes actually approved for 1955 by the Board are based, therefore, on the preferences and priorities of the assisted governments themselves. Resolution 542(XVIII)B adopted by the Economic and Social Council in July 1954, setting up a new system for the allocation of funds during 1956 and subsequent years, gives governments receiving technical assistance from the Programme a major voice in drawing up its programme report on the basis of target figures approved by the Board. In drawing up this overall country programme, the governments are requested to utilize fully the technical experience and knowledge of the Participating Organizations and the Resident Representatives of the Board.

Experience during the last two years has already revealed clearly two major benefits of such advance programming at the country level. In the first place, it gives governments which have already drawn up and begun implementing overall development plans an effective opportunity to use technical assistance from the Expanded Programme in crucial spots where progress is being held up because of the lack of expert knowledge or of suitably trained personnel or both. Secondly, it enables governments which receive assistance from different external aid programmes to avoid overlapping and waste, and also to use assistance from one of the programmes to complement and strengthen an activity initiated with help from another source. An example of such coordination which has already been achieved in ECLA countries is the Central American Integration Programme which is being carried out in intimate cooperation with ECLA. It has brought about the establishment of the Advanced School of Public Administration, whose work is tied to the study of two smaller municipalities in Costa Rica, being utilized as

"laboratories". Working together with ECLA's Committee on Economic Cooperation in Central America, the Central American Economic Integration Programme has covered the following fields: transport, unified customs nomenclature and regulations, power production and distribution, and industrial development. It also has made recommendations for the establishment of a Central American Technological Research Institute. In addition, a proposal for the possible creation of a Central American Merchant Fleet is under study. Actively participating in the different aspects of this Programme are, in addition to ECLA, UNTAA, ILO, FAO and UNESCO. The programmes of FOA on livestock and customs were also integrated.

Turning now to the substance of the assistance being provided under the Expanded Programme, it should be recognized that in the ECLA countries as elsewhere, in purely quantitative terms this assistance is quite small, particularly when set against the total effort the assisted governments themselves have to put into formulating and carrying out their overall development programmes. As will be seen from the various country reviews in the following section of this paper, the typical technical assistance project initiated under the Expanded Programme provides for one or two experts to advise the government concerned in a specific technical field and help in training local personnel. However, the practical value of these projects depends not upon their absolute size, but upon the effectiveness with which they are worked into the governments' own broader overall development programmes, and upon the contribution they make to the discovery and application of improved techniques, adapted to the local conditions, for making the best use of all available resources, both human and material. They are intended mainly to serve as catalysts to evolve and demonstrate to the governments assisted the use of modern and improved techniques which in turn would set off a chain reaction. Speaking broadly, the Programme is assisting the governments in the ECLA area, as those elsewhere, in five main ways:

- (i) in improving governmental machinery for formulating and implementing development;
- (ii) in surveying the economic potentialities of available natural resources hitherto untapped;
- (iii) in increasing the productivity of the natural resources already being exploited;
- (iv) in making more effective use of their limited capital equipment, and
- (v) in developing the potentialities of their major resource, namely, manpower.

Good examples of the kind of assistance being provided under the Programme to enable governments to improve their machinery for first formulating comprehensive development programmes and then implementing them are: the economists and financial technical consultants and experts being provided by UNTAA to Bolivia to help the Government formulate plans and establish priorities; the general economic programming carried out in Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru. Also under this heading should be included the various statistics projects initiated by UNTAA, ILO and FAO in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. Particular mention should be made of the Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics, a joint operation of UNTAA, WHO and the Government of Chile. The various projects enumerated above aim at improving the basic statistical data available to the governments for the preparation of development plans, and at building up local statistical services which will continue to provide to the government concerned such data in the future on a continuous basis.

Of particular importance is the joint ECLA-UNTAA Economic Development Training Programme which has been in operation since 1952 with a view to overcoming the serious lack of economists trained in development problems. The trainees are government officials who are expected to return to the service of their government. The programme followed by them consists of preparation of individual studies and projects, round-table discussions and extensive reading.

Another example of cooperation in the international field is the Inter-American Training Centre for Economic and Financial Statistics in Chile. This project created by the Organization of American States receives the cooperation of ECLA, the United Nations Statistical Office, the ILO, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

To help improve the governmental machinery, public administration projects were initiated by UNTAA in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay. Regional assistance in this special field continued to be made available through the Getulio Vargas Foundation under the joint sponsorship of the Government of Brazil and UNTAA.



Another aspect of developing the economic potential was the effort undertaken by UNTAA to help create basic industries in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico and Venezuela in the fields of power production and exploitation of oil and mineral resources. Aid in developing other industries was also furnished to Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru.

Projects designed to evolve and demonstrate better production techniques and to help the assisted countries find ways of putting their material resources - land, water, forests, fisheries and manufacturing industries - to more productive use than hitherto, figure prominently in most country programmes.

Development of new sources of food in the fisheries field has been undertaken by the FAO in Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay. In addition, the second Fisheries Training School course was held in Mexico to provide the necessary instruction in fisheries inspection, statistical services and related biological research.

Special mention should be made of the Fisheries Development project of FAO in Chile, which has helped the Government to increase the nutritional status of the poorer sections of the population by expanding the source of food available, encouraging increased consumption of fish, and improving the distribution and marketing of fish.

Another example of putting resources to more productive uses, is that of the swamp lands of Trinidad, which are being surveyed by FAO with a view to increasing rice cultivation. In the lowlands of Bolivia, where local climatic and soil conditions seem quite suitable for sugar cane production, UNTAA is continuing to provide assistance.

Livestock production figures prominently in the majority of countries in the ECLA region. FAO has given assistance in field control service for animal diseases in Southern Brazil; in British Guiana, a research programme for livestock improvement and grassland management was continued; similarly, a survey is being carried out in Uruguay in the field of animal disease control.

The assistance provided by FAO to the Governments of Brazil and Paraguay in the field of forestry and related products, in making a soil survey for colonization purposes are illustrations of projects implemented under the Programme which are helping governments to develop natural resources hitherto untapped. Substantial benefits may also be expected to accrue in the future from the project on petroleum geology being carried out by UNTAA in Bolivia.

Similarly in Chile, Colombia, Haiti, Honduras and Mexico, all of which have considerable forest resources, projects have been initiated with expert advice and demonstration equipment from FAO to introduce modern logging operations and develop new forest industries. Finally, under the auspices of ECLA, UNTAA, FAO and the Government of Argentina, a meeting of experts on the pulp and paper industry of Latin America, attended by more than a hundred international experts, was held in Buenos Aires with a view to increasing production in that field and the establishment of new industries.

In the field of housing, experts of UNTAA were made available to Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti and Venezuela to advise on plans for financing housing development and the organization of private and public agencies.

With a rapidly increasing population, one of the major resources of the countries in the ECLA area is of course their available manpower. Any programme to increase the output and raise the standards of living in these countries therefore has to include adequate measures to make the best use of the available manpower, to train skilled and semi-skilled workers for various industries and public works, to eradicate illiteracy and to eliminate disease and ill health. The ILO, UNESCO and WHO all provide assistance to governments in these important fields. Typical projects which are designed to overcome the present grave shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers in the different industrial and engineering fields are the manpower organization projects of the ILO in Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Peru, Trinidad, Uruguay and Venezuela. In the field of social security, aid was furnished to Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras for the improvement of social insurance schemes and their benefits, and the introduction of pensions.

Social Welfare projects in the field of child welfare, the rehabilitation of handicapped and community development were carried out by UNTAA in Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In the broad educational field, governments in the ECLA region are making use of technical assistance from the Expanded Programme in a variety of ways. In Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad and Venezuela, UNESCO is assisting the governments in national teacher training programmes designed to relieve the present serious shortage of teachers trained in modern teaching methods, including the teaching of

science and the manufacture of simple laboratory equipment from locally available materials. In Colombia and Panama, where Governments are initiating programmes of mass education, UNESCO experts in the production of audio-visual educational materials, including films, are guiding the efforts of the Governments in this field and also helping to train local personnel. Experts were also provided for Brazil, Uruguay and Venezuela to start scientific research programmes which will permit the countries to develop more complete surveys. Particular attention is invited to the successful completion of the Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre established in Mexico in co-operation with UNESCO. Further aid is envisaged in helping to start an Applied Science Research Institute.

In their efforts to wipe out disease and promote better health, almost all the governments in the ECLA Region are receiving assistance from WHO-PASB in programmes for the control, treatment and prevention of the major debilitating diseases in the area such as malaria, yellow fever in Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Panama. Regional programmes in Central America and the Caribbean, notably in Jamaica, have given satisfactory results. Important and ambitious projects for strengthening public health administration and building up integrated rural and urban health services adapted to local health needs and for training in adequate numbers the doctors and the auxiliary medical personnel, the nurses and the midwives they need to man these services have been initiated with the help from both WHO-PASB and UNICEF in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

Another important means of increasing the technical and vocational knowledge of skilled and semi-skilled workers is provided by the ICAO Civil Aviation Training Centre in Mexico, which offers courses on a regional basis for radio and aircraft mechanics, and which are attended by students from Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. ICAO also provided assistance to El Salvador in drafting a civil aviation law and implementing air safety controls. Also to be included under this heading is the aid being provided by WHO to the Dominican Republic in their anti-hurricane programme through the creation of a specialized meteorological service.

An important aspect of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in Latin America is the high proportion of regional projects. In 1954, a fourth of the approved projects was for regional programmes. From an overall point of view,

the proportion of regional projects is only 9.4% of the total.

The Central American Economic Integration Programme and the Regional Instructor Training Centre (SENAI) in Brazil are principal examples of programmes of technical assistance that seek to find solutions on a regional basis in view of the basic similarity of the economic structures of the participating countries. The Central American Locust Control, the Fisheries Training School in Mexico, the Pasture and Range Management Course in Argentina, the Training Centre on Production, Distribution and Utilization of Milk in Costa Rica, and the Pulp and Paper Survey and Training Centre in Argentina are other examples of regional projects initiated along these lines by FAO.

In a similar manner, the Joint Field Mission for Indigenous Population under the chairmanship of ILO continued its activities in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru with special emphasis on rural rehabilitation and resettlement of the indigenous populations in co-operation with UNTAA, UNESCO and WHO-PASB. Also, final reference should be made to the joint ILO-UNESCO project in Central America to create a Regional Polytechnic for the preparation of teachers for vocational schools and the training of technicians and supervisors for industry. Initially, the Polytechnic would be entrusted with the advanced training of directors, administrators and teachers of vocational schools in the region.

With the participation of UNTAA, ILO, FAO and UNESCO, part of the Government of Denmark's contribution to the Expanded Programme was utilized to form a Seminar in that country on aided self-help housing schemes and co-operatives and other non-profit programmes for housing and community development for the benefit of Latin American countries, which was attended by 25 participants from 13 countries of the ECLA region, including one from Puerto Rico.

On a broad functional basis, of the total assistance provided under the Expanded Programme to the countries in the ECLA region during 1954, the largest share, amounting to 24.6%, went to projects in the field of agriculture. The other major fields of activity and their respective proportions in the total 1954 project expenditure in Latin America were: formulation of economic policy and planning, 19.3%; projects in the field of health, 15.7%; community development, 9.6%; other social services (housing, social welfare, etc.), 8.8%; education, 7.3%;

auxiliary services to industry and agriculture, 6.9%; development of power, transport and communications, 4.2%; and industrial production, 3.6%. The breakdown on the following pages shows in greater detail the distribution by fields of activity of the technical assistance projects implemented in the ECLA countries during 1954.

ECLA Region - Technical Assistance from the Expanded Programme  
Distribution by Fields of Activity

<u>Field of Activity</u>	<u>1953 Incurred Obligations %</u>	<u>1954 Estimated Obligations %</u>
I. <u>Equipping governments for the formulation and implementation of development plans - Basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services</u>		
Economic Surveys (surveys preliminary to preparation of development programmes and not involving fresh surveys of physical resources)	1.1	—
Surveys of Natural Resources (specifically directed to surveys of physical resources)	0.6	0.6
Meteorology	0.2	0.6
Statistics (all kinds - general economic, national income, agricultural, etc.)	6.1	5.1
Economic Planning and Policy (preparation of development programmes, central banking, monetary policy, fiscal policy, etc.)	5.9	6.0
Public Administration	<u>13.7</u>	<u>7.0</u>
	27.6	19.3
II. <u>Development of public utilities - Power, transport and communications</u>		
Power Production and Distribution	1.1	0.8
Transport and Communications	1.9	1.0
Telecommunications	0.1	—
Civil Aviation (all ICAO projects)	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.4</u>
	5.4	4.2

<u>Field of Activity</u>	<u>1953 Incurred Obligations %</u>	<u>1954 Estimated Obligations %</u>
<b>III. <u>Industrial production (including mining and small industries)</u></b>		
Manufacturing, Processing	2.1	2.8
Mining Productivity	—	—
Cottage Industries and Handicrafts	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.8</u>
	2.6	3.6
<b>IV. <u>Agricultural Production</u></b>		
Land and Water Use	1.6	2.0
Crop production	0.4	0.3
Crop protection	0.2	0.4
Farm Machinery and Tools	—	0.5
Animal Production	3.7	3.3
Animal Disease Control	1.6	1.5
Fisheries	1.6	3.0
Forestry	6.5	8.4
Agricultural Economics	2.8	3.3
Other agriculture (not agricultural extension, home economics and nutrition)	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.9</u>
	18.5	24.6
<b>V. <u>Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture</u></b>		
Trade promotion	0.1	—
Cooperatives	—	0.7
Technical Education and Training	1.9	2.2
Vocational Training	<u>6.6</u>	<u>4.0</u>
	8.6	6.9

<u>Field of Activity</u>	<u>1953 Incurred Obligations %</u>	<u>1954 Estimated Obligations %</u>
<b>VI. <u>Health Services</u></b>		
Public Health Administration	1.8	2.4
Malaria and Insect control	4.3	5.1
Tuberculosis	1.0	0.9
Venereal Diseases, Yaws	1.1	1.3
Other communicable diseases (Bilharziasis, Trachoma, Zoonosis, etc.)	1.0	1.7
Maternal and Child Health	0.7	0.7
Nursing (including nursing educa- tion and training)	0.9	1.0
Other Health Services	0.2	—
Health Demonstration Areas	3.1	2.3
Environmental Sanitation	0.4	—
Medical Education and Training	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>
	14.6	15.7
<b>VII. <u>Education</u></b>		
Teacher Training	0.6	1.2
Primary and Secondary Education	1.5	1.5
Science Teaching	0.6	0.5
Scientific Documentation	1.0	1.0
Assistance to Advanced Education Research and Training Institutions (visiting professors, scientists, lecturers, etc., assistance in establishing faculties, courses, etc.)	2.3	2.1
Educational Administration	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>
	7.5	7.3



<u>Field of Activity</u>	<u>1953 Incurred Obligations %</u>	<u>1954 Estimated Obligations %</u>
<b>VIII. <u>Community Development</u></b>		
Fundamental Education	5.8	7.8
Community Development	0.1	0.1
Agricultural Extension	1.1	1.1
Nutrition and Home Economics (projects by FAO and WHO-PASB so defined in this field)	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>
	8.1	9.6
<b>IX. <u>Other social services</u></b>		
Housing, Building	0.6	6.7
Town and Country Planning	0.2	0.1
Industrial Relations, Labour Legislation, etc.	2.2	2.1
Social Welfare, Social Security, etc.	3.8	5.9
Assistance to Emigrants	<u>0.3</u>	<u>—</u>
	7.1	8.8
Grand Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

TABLE I

LATIN AMERICA

AMOUNTS OBLIGATED OR EARMARKED FOR COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(in US dollar equivalents)

Country	Second Financial	Third Financial	Fourth Financial
	Period 1952 (Actual Obligations incurred)	Period 1953 (Actual Obligations incurred)	Period <sup>1/</sup> 1954 (Actual Obligations incurred)
Argentina	—	—	6.
Barbados	—	1,236	—
Bolivia	290,077	325,689	277,323
Brazil	495,262	852,443 <sup>2/</sup>	370,445
British Guiana	11,907	37,749	19,143
Chile	255,385	285,605	251,317
Colombia	232,712	175,720	198,837
Costa Rica	186,752	128,477	105,380
Cuba	24,306	15,875	24,007
Dominican Republic	88,984	52,000	42,510
Ecuador	526,490	352,463	261,358
El Salvador	304,099	204,669	147,277
Guatemala	174,526	126,840	93,335
Haiti	272,278	196,687	153,267
Honduras	57,407	68,239	58,930
Jamaica	52,148	57,979	19,169
Leeward Islands (UK)	2,257	—	—
Mexico	487,900	205,884	321,187
Nicaragua	34,700	37,836	77,014
Panama	62,030	147,521	108,536
Paraguay	228,961	228,743	201,083
Peru	165,843	201,765	137,337
Puerto Rico	4,514	—	—
St. Lucia Island	228	—	—
Surinam	3,136	—	—
Trinidad	4,767	—	9,184
Uruguay	22,971	25,753	32,918
Venezuela	4,047	23,138	103,942
Virgin Islands (US)	4,514	—	—
Regional Projects	910,790	1,069,860	860,566
Totals	4,908,991	4,822,171	3,874,071

<sup>1/</sup> Subject to final auditing of year-end accounts.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes UNTAA contribution toward Public Administration project in Brazil.

TABLE II

LATIN AMERICADISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY OF ASSIGNMENT AND AGENCY OF EXPERTS PROVIDED  
AND APPROVED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

Country	Approved for 1953						Approved for 1954						TOTAL
	UNTAAG	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	UNTAAG*	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	
Bolivia	17	1	—	3	—	—	15	2	1	6	—	—	25
Brazil	13	14	15	10	—	1	7	5	11	7	—	—	30
British Guiana	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
British Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	1	—	15	—	—	—	2	1	15	—	—	3	21
Colombia	5	1	4	2	—	4	8	2	5	4	—	3	22
Costa Rica	1	—	3	5	—	6	1	—	4	5	—	5	15
Cuba	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Dominican Republic	1	3	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	2	6
Ecuador	15	2	5	5	—	4	11	4	9	2	—	1	27
El Salvador	2	3	2	3	2	8	1	3	2	1	2	5	14
Guatemala	1	6	3	5	—	2	1	3	1	5	—	—	10
Haiti	10	4	7	5	—	1	3	6	5	1	—	—	15
Honduras	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Jamaica	3	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mexico	2	—	13	15	10	1	1	—	10	11	6	2	30
Nicaragua	4	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	6	1	—	2	12
Panama	2	—	2	1	—	5	1	—	4	1	—	5	11
Paraguay	7	2	2	—	—	14	3	—	5	—	—	11	19
Peru	6	1	2	4	—	8	2	—	1	3	—	6	12
Surinam	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Uruguay	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Venezuela	—	4	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	2	—	—	11
Regional Projects	40	17	—	—	2	—	25	13	31	1	—	10	38
TOTALS	115	57	114	58	12	69	96	44	125	52	8	55	379

\*/ Including ITU and WHO experts.

TABLE III  
LATIN AMERICA  
FELLOWSHIPS GRANTED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
BY NATIONALITY AND BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

Country of Nationality	1952						1953						1954 (inc. study grants)									
	UN	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	TOT	UN	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	TOT	UN	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	TOT	
Argentina	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Bahama Islands (UK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	4	10	-	7	-	6	27	7	15	-	3	-	1	26	4	12	-	7	-	-	1	24
Brazil	41	25	6	13	-	1	86	4	8	3	4	-	-	17	6	10	7	1	-	-	1	25
British Guiana	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chile	9	4	6	-	1	-	20	7	8	9	-	-	2	26	2	5	10	10	2	-	-	29
Colombia	19	8	2	3	-	5	37	3	19	3	-	3	2	30	3	12	2	12	3	1	-	33
Costa Rica	1	11	-	8	1	5	26	1	3	1	-	8	3	16	3	1	2	6	4	5	-	21
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	5	1	2	-	5	-	-	1	9
Dominican Republic	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	5
Ecuador	58	30	11	23	-	5	127	-	5	8	7	2	3	25	3	3	7	12	5	-	-	30
El Salvador	5	8	2	4	-	3	22	1	1	-	-	5	1	8	1	3	-	3	6	5	-	18
Guatemala	2	10	9	8	-	1	30	-	4	5	-	4	1	14	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	7
Haiti	25	22	7	4	-	2	60	6	4	-	1	-	2	13	5	-	1	5	-	-	5	16
Honduras	-	6	-	-	-	1	7	1	1	4	-	1	-	7	-	2	1	10	-	-	1	13
Jamaica (UK)	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Leeward Islands (UK)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	8	6	3	4	-	7	28	11	3	-	-	7	3	24	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	10
Netherlands West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1	5	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	15	5	2	-	26
Panama	2	6	-	-	-	3	11	2	2	-	-	2	4	10	2	1	1	-	3	3	-	10
Paraguay	5	9	-	-	-	1	15	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	3	1	5	-	-	-	10	19
Peru	-	7	-	2	-	-	9	1	2	-	2	-	1	6	-	-	-	12	1	3	-	16
Puerto Rico (US)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surinam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uruguay	10	4	-	-	-	-	14	4	4	2	-	-	-	10	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	7
Venezuela	-	5	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	-	-	2	-	1	14
Virgin Islands	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windward Islands (UK)	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	198	186	78	76	2	54	564	53	85	36	17	34	44	267	48	60	43	98	35	56	340	

## II. COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

### ARGENTINA

#### ILO

##### Productivity

Except for the granting of fellowships to vocational training instructors for training at SENAI, the ILO has not undertaken expanded programme activities in Argentina so far. The appointment of two industrial engineering and management advisers is contemplated in 1955 to help the National Productivity Centre during the initial stages of its activities.

### BOLIVIA

#### ILO

##### Training and Productivity

An expert has continued to assist in the development of pilot adult training centres, one of which is already in operation. He has also acted as technical adviser in connexion with the organization of apprenticeship, the establishment of a technical section concerned with vocational training within the Ministry of Labour, the revision of the national code of education and the establishment of technical sections within the country's universities.

During 1954 ten fellows who returned from training in the Mexican oil industry were assisted by the expert in preparing training programmes for their own undertakings. Seven new fellowships for training in Brazil have been awarded to workers in various sections of the mining industry.

The present expert is unable to extend his mission after March 1955 and will be replaced by a new expert.

It is also the intention to attach to the Centre an industrial engineering and management expert and to provide the Centre with some equipment.

##### Social Security.

This project is closely connected with the work already accomplished by the UN mission in the social security field. The principal task of the ILO actuarial expert hitherto has been to advise the special committee appointed by the Government for the study of the draft bill suggested by the UN expert, which

BOLIVIA (Cont'd)

ILO (Cont'd)

envisages the improvement of the short-term benefits of the present social insurance scheme, the introduction of pensions and the extension of coverage to the principal categories of the salaried population. The committee recently presented the revised bill and the relevant explanatory report to the President of the Republic. The expert is now concentrating his efforts on the preparation of statistical bases and on the actuarial estimates in order to establish the scheme on a sound financial basis. In addition, the difficult financial situation of the existing pension funds for public employees calls for assistance in the formulation of recommendations for the adjustment of their finances.

UNESCO

Teacher Training

The two-man teacher training mission, which started work in October 1952, concentrated its main effort in 1954 on the further development of teaching methods and the training of student teachers at the pilot school in La Paz. The school had a capacity enrolment of 350 pupils throughout the year. Two-hundred-forty teachers in training received instruction and witnessed the application of the revised teaching methods introduced by the UNESCO Mission. A teachers' guide containing a description of the successful experiments carried out at the pilot school was printed and distributed to Bolivian primary school teachers. Two fellows following a two-year period of training abroad in the field of guidance and counselling, returned to Bolivia at the end of the year to be associated with the educational work of the UNESCO Mission. An expert in audio-visual aids was added to the team in late 1954 to collaborate with the other two experts in the production of educational posters, wall charts and film strips.

A 16 mm. film projector and screen, a filmstrip and slide projector, together with a supply of films and filmstrips were provided in 1954 at a value of \$1475. The countries of purchase were France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

BRAZIL

ILO

Manpower Organization including Vocational Training.

Experts in science teaching methods and in automobile body repair completed their missions during the year; an expert in photolithography remained with the Brazilian National Industrial Apprenticeship Service (SENAI) throughout 1954 and will continue until the end of 1955. The expert in science teaching methods continued to advise SENAI on the organization of science teaching and to train teachers in this field; he also prepared plans for a full six-months' course for science teachers which SENAI hopes to conduct in 1955. The expert in automobile body repair continued the training of instructors and apprentices in his speciality and planned the workshops of the new automobile trades school which SENAI expects to open in June 1955.

During 1954, the ILO provided \$600 worth of photographic material and visual aids. It also awarded to SENAI officials seven fellowships of six months and one of four and one half months.

FAO

Land and Water Use and Farm Machinery.

A preliminary national soil survey was assisted by an FAO soils expert. The findings of this survey and of extensive field observations served as a basis for a practical training course for sixty-three students in soil morphology and classification. The students will be employed as junior soil surveyors over wide areas of the country and will conduct detailed soil surveys under the expert's supervision.

A colonization expert assisted in determining the optimum farm unit for colonization projects and, following extensive surveys of existing types of farms, drew up a plan for the reorganization of farms in colonization areas to provide more efficient and more productive cropping. The expert worked particularly at the colonization centre in the Sao Francisco Valley. This large area, covering 230,000 acres embraces a wide variety of country ranging from a humid north-eastern coastal zone to arid inland areas. A commission was set up in 1948 for the settlement and development of the Sao Francisco Valley, and much of FAO's work is directed towards assisting this project. An irrigation expert carried out a survey of the Petrolandia Nucleo, a pilot area, and advised on the planning of irrigation and drainage works, which are essential for the

BRAZIL (Cont'd)

FAO (Cont'd)

development of much of the zone.

Two fellowships were awarded in land reform for study in the United States and Mexico.

Animal Production and Disease Control.

A veterinarian studied the incidence of parasitic diseases in the main stock-raising states. Although Brazil has many excellent parasitologists, there is great need for a field control service which, it is felt, can alone control livestock losses from disease. The expert trained field veterinarians and outlined the organization of control measures. A brucellosis expert who carried out an assignment during 1952/3 returned during the latter part of 1954.

One fellowship was awarded in parasitology for study in South Africa.

Agricultural Institutions and Services.

A rural sociologist trained staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Rural University in conducting community studies to determine the types of services necessary for the rural population, and in devising means for testing their effect. Preliminary work was limited to the rural area around Rio de Janeiro where sample communities, each of some 200 families, were studied. Groups of social workers were organized from among the students who carried out field work. The Ministry of Agriculture has granted US\$2,142.85 to finance the project and a centre of rural studies is to be established at the Rural University.

One fellowship was awarded in Rural Welfare for study in the United States.

Fisheries Development.

Following the investigations carried out by an FAO expert during 1951 and 1952, a master fisherman took up his assignment in December 1954 to increase the efficiency of fishing operations.

Fisheries Development.

An inland fisheries expert took up his assignment in December 1954 and is advising on the introduction of fish culture in the neighbourhood of certain towns in the Amazon Valley. He is studying related problems in connexion with water flora and the selection and introduction of different species.



FAOBRAZIL (Cont'd)Forestry Development. (Amazon Valley Scheme)

As a result of the 1952/53 preliminary survey of the possibilities of developing the forests of the Amazon Valley, recommendations were made with the object of achieving a three-fold increase over a ten-year period. The FAO programme is now in the first stages of implementation and continuing assistance is being given by experts advising on forest policy, sawmilling, logging and forest inventory. The mission is now administratively attached to the commission for the development of the Amazon Valley, which will receive 3 per cent of the national, state and municipal revenues for 20 years following the coming into force of the new constitution. A logging and exploitation demonstration centre has been set up at Benjamin Constant, which lies near the Peruvian border in a region typical of conditions in the Upper Amazon. On the conclusion of this demonstration, the same equipment will be used to start a permanent training centre at Santarem for sawmilling and saw-doctoring. In the State of Para, a sample inventory is being taken and the aerial survey is now completed.

One fellowship was awarded in sawmilling for study in the United Kingdom.

UNESCOGeophysical Research.

An expert in terrestrial magnetism and mapping, who had advised the Government of Brazil on the setting up of a new observatory in the north of the country (Belem), and completed the initial phase of his assignment in December 1953, returned to Brazil for a two-month period at the end of 1954, to supervise the final installation of equipment at the new laboratory site.

Institute of Agricultural Chemistry.

An expert in micro-analysis assigned to Brazil in July of 1953, continued work at the Institute of Agricultural Chemistry until the end of 1954. Valuable research work was done in the fields of insecticides and medicinal plants. Training programmes in laboratory research were carried out. The UNESCO expert was instrumental in unifying and orienting the diverse groups of Brazilian scientists working in this field.

Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre.

Following a change of plan of the Brazilian Government, assistance in the creation of a scientific and technical documentation centre, was discontinued in early spring 1954.

BRAZIL (Cont'd)UNESCO (Cont'd)Institute of Biophysics.

In 1954, the expert in marine biology, assigned in August 1953 terminated his work in August 1954. The UNESCO expert made recommendations for the introduction into this field of new experimental techniques and demonstrated these techniques in laboratory work. The lack of local personnel available for collaborating with the UNESCO expert hampered the full execution of this project.

An incubator, electric oven and geiger counters were supplied in 1954 at a value of \$1100. The country of purchase was the United Kingdom.

Teacher Training - Centre de Altos Estudos Educacionais.

In 1953, the Government of Brazil had requested UNESCO assistance in a basic reform and reorganization of the country's educational system at the primary, secondary and technical school level, as well as in the field of fundamental education. For this purpose the Government has set up an institute of social scientists and educators to survey and analyse the existing educational system of the country and make recommendations for its long-term reform in order to meet the economic and cultural patterns of Brazil. UNESCO was requested to provide, as co-director of the Institute, an anthropologist together with a sociologist and a social psychologist. In addition, UNESCO's collaboration was requested in the selection of a team of educators to participate in the work of the institute. In October 1954, an expert in sociology arrived in Brazil to assist in the initial planning stages of the project.

Science Research - Sao Francisco Valley.

The expert in geology assigned to Brazil in June 1953, terminated his work in June 1954. He conducted a geological survey in the North-eastern Arid Zone of the country, finding interesting indications of uranium, zinc, copper and lead in the composition of the soil and sub-soil in that area. This survey led to a request for services of a hydrogeologist to train local personnel in the University of Recife and undertake field work in that region. An expert in hydrogeology was sent to Recife in December 1954.

Development of the Amazon Region.

The Government of Brazil is giving special attention to the survey and development of the Amazon Region. Three per cent of the national income is being provided to finance the development plans of this large area. A superintendency

BRAZIL (Cont'd)

UNESCO (Cont'd)

of the Plan for the Economic Development of the Amazonia was created in 1954, designed to promote and co-ordinate work plans in that region.

National Museum.

The Government is planning, through the National Museum, to use a selected area of the country as a pilot project for study of the general problems of migration. Research into physical environment, natural resources and their use for future development will provide guidance for larger projects in other parts of the country.

BRITISH GULANA

FAO

Animal Production and Disease Control

An FAO expert has worked at the Ebini Livestock Station for the past two years assisting in a research programme for livestock improvement and grassland management. The demand for meat is increasing and is likely to increase still further with improved standards of living in the country. As a result of the expert's work, livestock production may be extended to large areas of country which are at present unused.

CHILE

ILO

Manpower Organization and Vocational Training.

(a) Vocational Training: The University of Concepcion requested the assistance of the ILO in order to prepare plans for the establishment of a training centre for workers of the Concepcion area. A preliminary survey of the local needs for skilled workers and the possible organization of the Centre is being carried out by an ILO expert who left for Chile for a four months' mission at the end of 1954.

(b) Employment Service: The project is also to provide assistance in the development and refinement of the present National Employment Service; specifically to assess the current and anticipated manpower situation in order to develop recommendations regarding both the employment service administrative organization and operating programme, commensurate with the economic conditions of the country, aimed at a more effective utilization of manpower resources

CHILE (Cont'd)

ILO (Cont'd)

through the collection and dissemination of employment market information, and provision of employment placement and counselling facilities.

FAO

Animal Production and Disease Control.

Since 1952, a range management expert has carried out a number of large-scale trials and demonstrations of range improvement, using improved herbage seeds, including imported species. The more progressive ranchers assisted in carrying out demonstrations on their farms, and this has resulted in the adoption of improved practices over wide areas. A new division of range management has been set up in the Department of Agriculture; several technicians of the Department attended the training centre in range improvement, which was held in Argentina in October to November 1953, in co-operation with the Organization of American States (OAS). Improvement of range is necessarily a long-term project, and while a nucleus of farmers who have adopted improved methods of grass and fodder production will be formed within three years, it will take some ten years to bring the range up to the required standard for an efficient livestock industry.

A veterinarian is carrying out a study of the incidence of parasitic diseases and is advising on field control methods.

One fellowship was awarded in range and pasture management for study in Australia, Cyprus and the United Kingdom, and one in dairy management in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Agricultural Institutions and Rural Welfare.

The organization and operation of the Government's agricultural services has been assisted by an FAO adviser during the past three years. On his recommendation, legislation has been enacted which has considerably strengthened the Department of Agriculture, and has established a co-ordinated programme throughout the various provinces. An example is the Plan of the Three Provinces, covering the provinces of Nuble, Concepción and Maule, which was planned and organized by the expert in co-operation with the Government and the Irrigation Department. The expert has also assisted in training agricultural and extension workers. He completed his assignment early in 1954.

One fellowship was awarded in the organization of experimental farms for study in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the British West Indies.

CHILE (Cont'd)

FAO (Cont'd)

Agricultural Economics, Marketing and Statistics.

A marketing expert has worked since 1951 examining conditions of agricultural marketing and existing services for transport and handling of farm products. Work is now proceeding on installation of refrigerated warehouses in Santiago, Chillan and Osorno. These are the first steps in the modernization of the meat industry, which will greatly reduce dependence on imports and increase supplies of valuable by-products. Marketing improvements have also been recommended for perishable foods supplied to principal cities. The full benefit of the expert's work depends on the consideration of improved marketing and storage installations and provision of better transport facilities. With the increasing industrialization of Chile, there has been a growing shortage, particularly of meat, and the country, which formerly exported food, is now depending on imports. Improved marketing services should reduce losses by as much as 15%.

One fellowship was awarded in agricultural marketing for study in the United States.

Fisheries Development.

Following the work of the fisheries economist who advised on increased distribution and consumption of fish, a fisheries technologist is surveying the present system of handling, distribution and marketing, and is advising the industry on methods of reducing production costs. A gear technologist is helping to modernize fishing methods in the inshore fishing industry.

Forestry Development.

Since 1951, a forestry mission has assisted the Government in setting up a forest service and has introduced and demonstrated conservation methods. A national training centre was established in 1953, giving training and demonstrations of forest administration in co-operation with CONFO, which was continued throughout 1954. A study of potential forest industries, particularly for the production of pulp and paper, was carried out. Experts in silviculture, forest management and forest industries are continuing the training work. An expert in erosion control is working in the Northern provinces where the Government is spending substantial sums in a reforestation programme for the control of advancing deserts.

CHILE (Cont'd)FAO (Cont'd)Nutrition.

An FAO bakery technician is demonstrating improved methods of baking with equipment supplied by FAO to the value of \$30,000. The Government is anxious to reduce the price of bread and improve its quality by the introduction of efficient mechanical baking methods. Moreover, it is now a legal requirement that additional nutrients be added to the flour. Further equipment to the value of \$10,000 has been provided by the Government for the operation of a bakery school where techniques of mechanized bread-making is being demonstrated by the FAO expert. Tenders have been invited for ten commercial baking plants at a cost of between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The installation of these plants will require about two years. The Santiago bakery industry will then be fully mechanized, so that higher quality bread will be produced at a lower price than before.

COLOMBIAILOLabour Conditions and Administration.

(a) Cost of living statistics: In September 1953 an ILO expert undertook the first stage of an assignment which was part of the UNTAA statistical mission that advised the Administrative Department of Statistics. The same expert carried out the second and last stage of this assignment between May and October 1954.

(b) Labour statistics: As part of the UNTAA statistical mission which advised the Administrative Department of Statistics, a labour statistics expert began a one-year assignment in November. His duties included the provision of technical advice on the organization of labour statistics generally with special emphasis on statistics of employment based on continuing surveys of a sample of establishments.

(c) Worker trainees: During the year, four engineers and technicians from the National Iron and Steel Plants of Paz del Rio were placed as worker-trainees in both Luxembourg and France.

Land and Water Use and Farm Machinery.

A ground water geologist is carrying out a survey of the Guajira Peninsula which is an Indian reservation under special Government protection. He will be assisted by a ground water development specialist during 1955.

An expert in soil conservation will be provided. He will advise on methods

FAO (Cont'd)

of counteracting soil erosion caused by the deforestation of mountainous areas of the country.

Agricultural Institutions and services.

An agricultural expert who has served in the country since 1951 has continued to advise the Government on a wide variety of subjects ranging from livestock production to the organization of colonization centres. The expert's programme, which was originally concerned with the improvement of farm institutes and the development of a livestock programme, has now been extended to areas such as the Paramos Territory (1,200,000 acres), for which the expert has worked out a development plan. The extension of the expert's work is in accordance with the Government's desire to develop areas of the country such as the territory on the eastern side of the Cordillera, which constitutes over half the country and where rainfall and climate are favourable for pasture and agricultural development.

Agricultural Statistics.

An FAO statistician has continued to take part in a joint UN/ILO/FAO mission which is helping the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out sample surveys and introduce modern sampling methods. As a result of the mission's recommendations, the Directorate of Statistics has been expanded to the equivalent of a sub-Ministry, and statistical publications of a high standard are now regularly issued. In the field, sampling units have been marked out under the supervision of the FAO expert, and twenty-one chiefs of sections have been trained in enumeration methods.

One fellowship was awarded in agricultural statistics for study in France, Italy and the United States.

Fisheries Development.

An expert is carrying out a survey of the fisheries reserves of the country on the basis of which he will draw up a plan for the increase of fish production and the necessary administrative organization.

Forestry Development.

An FAO forestry expert who made a preliminary survey of the forest economy of Colombia in 1951, pointed out the urgent need for conservation and for the provision of increased supplies of forest products for home and export markets. Following this survey, a forestry industry expert is examining the possibilities of establishing such industries, with particular reference to the increased output

FAO (Cont'd)

of pulp and paper.

Nutrition.

A nutrition specialist is assisting in the development of a school feeding programme in Bogotá in co-operation with the National Institute of Nutrition. This programme will ultimately serve as a pattern for a national scheme.

UNESCO

Educational Broadcasting.

Two experts appointed to this educational radio project in September 1953, continued throughout 1954. UNESCO's assistance in this programme has been directed mainly to the improvement of the education-by-radio technique. In 1954, work was concentrated on the preparation of visual aids, posters, wall charts, etc., designed to help pupils in their understanding of the broadcast lesson. Following exhaustive tests on a selected group of students, 44 literacy posters were prepared, reproduced in 10,000 copies and distributed to the radio schools presently in operation. In addition, the directors of the project drew up plans for a series of training courses for the radio school assistants who are key personnel in the daily operation of the broadcast programme. The UNESCO Mission was entrusted with the planning and operation of the first course which started in October 1954.

Rural Education.

In September 1954, at the request of the Government, one of the experts associated with the educational radio project was transferred to the Ministry of Education to help in the creation and organization of an audio-visual department within the Ministry, designed to promote the Government's plans in the field of rural education. An intensive three month course in the preparation and use of audio-visual aids was successfully carried out.

WHO

Insect Control, Environmental Sanitation.

In co-operation with the Government and UNICEF, WHO used modern residual action insecticides to promote the eradication of Aedes Aegypti and to control malaria and other insect-borne diseases. The second spraying of the Caribbean Area started in May 1953, was completed on schedule in May 1954. Two thousand five hundred forty-one localities and 290,167 of the existing 297,796 houses were sprayed; and 1,713,437 inhabitants were directly protected. The third spraying



COLOMBIA (Cont'd)

WHO (Cont'd)

was started in May and by the end of June 212 localities had been covered, 38,578 out of 39,750 existing houses had been sprayed, and 226,865 inhabitants protected. In June, only one locality which was given a post-DDT survey was found to be Aedes Aegypti positive. Field operations continued throughout the year, stress being laid on the training of local personnel and the need to evaluate the work done. The Colombian Ministry of Health estimated that the reduction in malaria cases had saved as much as 14 million pesos or \$5.5 million (calculated in terms of cost of treatment and working time previously lost through illness).

COSTA RICA

FAO

Animal Production and Disease Control.

A livestock and range management expert, who is also taking part in the Central American Economic Integration Project, is carrying out two assignments of three months, advising on improvement of range and livestock feeding.

Agricultural Statistics.

An agricultural statistician assisted in the introduction of sampling methods. The assignment was completed in October 1954.

One fellowship was awarded in agricultural statistics for study in the United States.

Fisheries Development.

A fisheries biologist is undertaking research to determine the extent of shrimp stocks which are of commercial importance both as food and as bait for tuna fishing. Similar work is being carried out in Panama by the same expert.

Nutrition.

A nutrition expert continued teaching and organizing nutrition courses in co-operation with UNICEF and Servicio Inter-Americano de Cooperación Agrícola (STICA) in continuation of work begun in 1953.

UNESCO

Educational Organization.

September 1954 marked the end of three years of assistance to Costa Rica in the fields of rural, primary, secondary and vocational education, teacher training and

COSTA RICA (Cont'd)UNESCO (Cont'd)

school administration. In early 1954, a representative of UNESCO was sent to Costa Rica to draft a detailed report, in close consultation with the Government, on the ground covered and the results achieved during the three year period of assistance. This report was circulated to all Member States of UNESCO.

WHOAssistance to San José School of Nursing.

Five international Nurse Educators (one as educational director and four for psychiatry, midwifery, public health nursing and the training of auxiliaries respectively) have been active in this project during 1954. In January, 35 students completed the course for Auxiliary Nursing Personnel. Successful efforts were made to attract more applicants and to apply more demanding standards to those accepted for training. By April, the student body was composed of "high school" graduates and, while the size of classes diminished, it was felt that better and more uniform standards of training and subsequent field performance could be achieved. The post-basic course for nurse midwives started in July with eleven students. Several of the students in this course are expected to qualify as instructors for the next one. In August, 28 students successfully completed the preliminary period and were promoted to the second period. The project is benefitting from the co-operation of the University School of Nursing, the San Juan de Dios Hospital and the San Rafael Hospital at Alajuela. Two fellows completed their studies abroad.

CUBAILOLabour Conditions and Administration.

An expert was assigned early in 1954 to assist the Government in the organization of the Ministry of Labour's statistical service in the fields of wages, cost of living and family budgets. On the expert's advice, a Bureau of Labour Statistics was set up in the Ministry of Labour. One fellowship has been awarded.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ILO

Social Security.

Assistance to the Dominican Government under this project began in 1953 with a joint mission of three experts, and was continued and completed by an actuarial expert in 1954. On the basis of the results of a census of insured workers, an actuarial balance sheet of the existing social insurance scheme and also actuarial estimates for a new scheme were established and submitted to the competent Ministry. The final report contained recommendations related to the extension of the social security scheme, financial provisions, administrative questions and the organization of medical services. In connexion with this project, a fellowship was awarded for training in the use of statistical machines at the Mexican Social Insurance Institute. In addition, two fellowships were granted for the study of the organization and supervision of medical services.

FAO

Fisheries Development.

An expert helped the Government to prepare a programme for the development of freshwater fish culture and the first demonstration centre was opened under his guidance; it consists of 15 ponds covering an area of twenty acres and is designed to produce fry for the stocking of private ponds. Fish fry have already been distributed and the expert has demonstrated the techniques of raising fish in ponds for the market. The first fish thus produced have already been sold, and the project will now be taken over by the Government.

WHO

Malaria and Insect Control.

Government officials, aided by WHO personnel and UNICEF supplies, have continued the work initiated in 1952. Up to fifteen brigades of workers have been active during many months of the year. Over 1 million persons - one half of the national population - have received some protection, but the work is continuing and efforts are being made to eradicate Aedes Aegypti, the vector of yellow fever, and to control malaria and other insect-borne diseases. The work is based on field surveys and involves spraying with DDT by the house-to-house method in malarious areas and the perifocal method where only the Aedes Aegypti is present. In a typical month, September, 15,071 homes were found to require the treatment against Aedes Aegypti alone.

ECUADORILOManpower Organization including Vocational Training.

A vocational training expert, who had previously been an ILO member of the ILO-UNESCO technical education team in Ecuador, returned to the country in March 1954. He was joined in September by an instructor in electricity and in October by instructors in automobile mechanics and in fitting machine tools. A survey of manpower needs in basic industries and of vocational training facilities was completed. Plans are being drawn up for the development of vocational schools and centres to meet the needs disclosed by the survey.

FAO

A farm machinery specialist is assisting in the management of a farm machinery pool recently established by the Government, and is assessing machinery needs in various farming areas. Some \$350,000 of equipment was presented by the Rockefeller Foundation several years ago, and the expert is supervising the rehabilitation of this equipment in conjunction with the machinery pool. His assignment began in September 1954.

Two fellowships have been awarded in farm machinery for study in the United States and in Ceylon.

Animal Production and Disease Control.

A dairy expert who also acts as chief of mission took part in the joint FAO/UNICEF project for the construction of a milk pasteurization plant for the municipality of Quito. He also undertook a study of slaughterhouse facilities and outlined a pilot project for dairy calf feeding. A large experimental station for livestock improvement is being projected by the Banco de Fomento. Continuing assistance has been given by an expert to the sheep and wool industry, a project which has been carried on since 1953 jointly by the Government, FAO and the United States Bilateral Programme. Under FAO supervision, high-grade breeding stock was imported from New Mexico and the expert has carried out ensilage experiments in mountain areas and has demonstrated the advantages of cotton-seed cake for livestock feeding. The Government has endorsed the FAO expert's proposals for the economic rehabilitation of the southern provinces and has made the necessary funds available to provide loans for flock owners and weavers. Two sheep stations have been set up, and an extension service provided for sheep breeders under the supervision of the expert.

ECUADOR (Cont'd)

FAO (Cont'd)

An expert in beef cattle production is assisting in the improvement of breeding, feeding and management.

One fellowship has been awarded in sheep husbandry for study in the Argentine.

Agricultural Statistics.

An agricultural statistician is co-operating in a livestock census for which funds have been provided by the Banco Central. Much of the expert's work is of a routine nature; he is organizing material and training staff in modern statistical techniques.

An agricultural economist began an assignment in December 1954. He will assist the Director-General in the reorganization of the Banco de Fomento and will pay particular attention to the organization and administration of agricultural credit institutions.

Six fellowships have been awarded in agricultural statistics for study in the United States.

Fisheries Development.

A fishery expert is helping to launch a pilot project to produce a processed fish product for distribution in both coastal and mountain regions. The possibilities of manufacturing edible fish meal are also being examined.

One fellowship has been awarded in fisheries technology for study in Canada.

Forestry Development.

An expert is surveying the present condition of the forests of Ecuador and is advising the Government on their conservation and utilization.

Nutrition.

A nutritionist has continued work begun in 1952, conducting dietary surveys and training local technicians in survey methods. A joint national training centre with the Organization of American States (OAS) in nutrition and home economics was held in 1954.

UNESCO

Primary and Secondary Education.

An expert in teacher training has been advising the Government on modern methods of teacher training and improvement of the primary and secondary school system since early 1952. The year 1954 saw further marked progress in the development of the Quito Normal Schools and their Annexed Schools of Application, staffed

ECUADOR (Cont'd)

UNESCO (Cont'd)

by over 45 instructors trained in the reformed and practical teaching methods introduced by the UNESCO Mission. Special courses were run in the Annexed Schools for communal school teachers in the Quito area. Teacher training establishments in the provinces likewise introduced the teaching reforms into their respective study programmes. Six Ecuadorians, trained abroad under UNESCO fellowships returned to Ecuador during 1954, and have been closely associated with the educational work of the mission. In addition, five fellowships were awarded to local personnel already co-operating on this project, including directors of Normal Schools both in Quito and the provinces. In July 1954, an expert in science teaching - Chemistry and Biology - was assigned to the mission. He has introduced valuable reforms into science teaching methods both in the primary and normal schools.

Science teaching equipment including microscopes and an opaque projector were supplied in 1954 at a value of \$765. The country of purchase was Germany.

WHO

Venereal Disease Control.

This project was designed to demonstrate the control of venereal diseases and to enable both the Government concerned and WHO to evaluate its effectiveness and economic possibilities in selected areas of the country. Work was done in the Province of Manabi, efforts being concentrated in the capital, Portoviejo, during 1951; in Manta, a commercial port, during 1952; and in Bahia de Caraquez, adjacent to the outlet of the Chone River, during 1953 and 1954. Operations were completed in April 1954 and some evaluations have been made. It is felt that while individuals have benefitted, the towns selected proved to have larger transient populations than are desirable for the introduction of a programme of this type. In spite of considerable efforts, field workers were unable to reach a sufficiently large percentage of the population to achieve all the results hoped for; and with the present status of health services in the three localities selected the benefits of the project can be of but a transient nature.

Assistance to the National Institute of Health.

WHO's expert consultant, a virus specialist, was attached to the Institute, which is responsible for the control of drugs and foodstuffs imported into the country, and, as a part of the Office of the Director-General of Health, produces vaccines for the control of several communicable diseases. It also provides

ECUADOR (Cont'd)

WHO (Cont'd)

Diagnostic services and conducts epidemiological investigations. The WHO expert completed a study and evaluation of the techniques used at the Institute for the biological diagnosis of intestinal diseases and made recommendations for their improvement. He gave technical assistance to various Departments of the Institute and worked on the entire reconstruction and functional re-organization of the Department of Bacteriology. He was available both as instructor for Ecuadorian personnel attached to the Institute and, as needed, in the other internationally-supported health projects in Guayaquil. The animal colony of the Institute was increased and assistance given in the design of the new building to house the animals.

EL SALVADOR

ILO

Social Security.

This project was started in August 1953 and was completed by two experts in 1954. The experts co-operated with the Salvadorian Social Insurance Institute in the planning of preliminary measures and in the drafting of regulations for the implementation of the social insurance scheme, the first stage of which was inaugurated in May 1954. A preliminary actuarial report containing the definitive rate of contributions and a memorandum dealing with administrative questions were submitted to the Government and approved by the competent authorities. The final report was also prepared for submission to the Government. A 24-month fellowship for a Salvadorian actuary in Italy was awarded.

Labour Conditions and Administration.

Within the framework of the suggestions made as a result of his first mission, the agricultural labour expert, in consultation with Government departments, concerned himself first with the gradual drawing up of legislation for the protection of agricultural workers and, secondly, with the training of agricultural labour inspectors and the setting up of an inspection service. One fellowship was awarded.

The mission will continue until the end of August 1955.

FAO

Animal Production and Disease Control.

A dairy consultant, who is also taking part in the Central American Integration Scheme, has assisted in running a training centre for milk producers in El Salvador, and has demonstrated measures to improve supplies of hygienic milk to the towns;

EL SALVADOR (Cont'd)

FAO (Cont'd)

these measures include milk yield tests and brucellosis control work.

Agricultural Economics.

An FAO expert who participated in the United Nations mission to El Salvador and contributed an outline agricultural development plan to the report of the mission is advising the Government on the economic aspects of agricultural production and marketing. To assist in the development of agricultural policies, he has prepared a map of El Salvador showing the principal agricultural regions; this work will be included in the statistical atlas of El Salvador to be published by the Ministry of Economy. The expert's advisory work has also covered distribution of dairy products and the development of handicrafts and cooperatives.

UNESCO

Primary and Secondary Education.

In 1954, work was continued in the two main aspects of this project's activities since its inception in April 1952; pre-vocational training and teacher training at the primary school level. In the former field, an intensive course of pre-vocational studies - Plan Básico de Orientación - was extended to eighteen different localities throughout the country. In the field of teacher training, the multiple class technique, introduced in 1953, was extended to 80 primary schools throughout the country, following successful refresher courses held for teachers-in-service, during the vacation period. In addition, a complementary rural school was established in 1954 designed to improve the level and coverage of rural education by teaching essential rudiments of food production, hygiene, handicrafts and domestic economy.

Workshop equipment including a woodworking machine, a carpenter's plane and demonstration sets, were supplies in 1954, at a value of \$2,055. The countries of purchase were the United States and Sweden.

ICAO

Civil Aviation.

The first stage of a three-year plan for the improvement of air safety and services at El Salvador's main airport was implemented during the year, priority being given to the needs of approach and aerodrome control. The Government purchased the required equipment, the installation of which is being supervised by the expert. The next two stages of the plan require co-operation with other Central American States. Changes of Government led to delay in the approval of the draft



EL SALVADOR (Cont'd)

ICAO (Cont'd)

civil aviation law which was prepared by the adviser on civil aviation administration and aviation law. Both experts gave advice to the Government on civil aviation administration; they also spent a considerable amount of time outside El Salvador advising other States. The services of both experts will be needed in 1955. Under the Latin American Regional Project, El Salvador made use of the facilities for ground training at the Mexican Civil Aviation Training Centre.

WHO

Health Demonstration Area, San Andrés Valley.

WHO provided five international experts: a medical officer, a sanitary engineer, a statistician, and two public health nurses. Training courses were organized for nurses, sanitary inspectors and nursing auxiliaries, followed by a course for doctors. The existing Health Centre at Quezaltepeque was remodelled and sub-centres or rural health posts established. Emphasis was placed on training and while courses are of comparatively short duration, nine months for health inspectors and seven for nurses, they have produced results. For example, three former inspectors have now been promoted to Regional Supervisory Inspectors and the corps of available trained national personnel is growing. WHO also enabled local personnel to study abroad, the WHO statistician even serving for the national, while the latter attended the Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics at Santiago, Chile. WHO experts devoted considerable attention to environmental sanitation; efforts were made to improve local water supplies, the general cleanliness in markets, slaughterhouses and other places where food is handled, and to promote safe methods for the disposal of sewage.

Community reaction has been good, and requests for health services have frequently been accompanied by offers of assistance in supplying labour or materials. By the end of 1954 considerable progress had been made. The actual area of services had been expanded to cover two-thirds of the population of the Valley, while nine doctors, 14 nurses, 37 sanitary inspectors, 34 auxiliary nurses and 5 clinical aides had passed through special training courses.

GUATEMALA

ILO

Labour Administration and Handicrafts.

(a) Agricultural Labour: The agricultural labour expert's work has been focused on the improvement of conditions of life and work in their own villages and on the estates of agricultural workers who customarily migrate to coffee estates for

GUATEMALA (Cont'd)

ILO (Cont'd)

harvest work. With the full agreement of the Government and in co-operation with the FAO, the expert has found it necessary, within the above framework, to devote some attention to the improvement of agricultural methods. The expert's mission will be extended throughout 1955.

(b) Handicrafts: In December 1954, an expert was assigned to improve the pottery industry of the indigenous people in the Guatemalan highlands with a view to raising their standards of living and working conditions, and to promote their integration in the economic, social and cultural life of the nation.

Social Security.

This project was started in February by a team comprising a general expert and an actuary. A preliminary report was submitted to the Government; it contained an analysis of the basic problems encountered by the Guatemalan Social Security Institute and suggestions for their solution under a new conception of social security policy and with a view to the scheme's extension to new risks and groups of persons covered. A second preliminary report, prepared in co-operation with a UN expert on public administration, suggested a reform of the system of collection of contributions. Both reports were approved by the competent national authorities. A 24-month fellowship for an actuarial training course was granted, and the fellow began his studies at the University of Rome.

FAO

Fisheries Development.

A fish culture expert who has carried out other assignments for the Caribbean advised the Government on the introduction of fish culture.

UNESCO

Education for Productivity.

In 1954, the UNESCO Mission continued to help in the training of teachers and technicians in the fields of electricity, machine-shop practices and textiles. New courses were introduced in bench metal-work and welding. Over 1,000 job sheets and instruction cards were prepared for use both at the Industrial Institute in the capital, as well as the Industrial Schools at Quezaltenango and Retalhuleu. Extensions and improvements were made to the existing shops and laboratory spaces. The expert in textiles divided his time between the pre-vocational school of weaving at San Pedro, and helped introduce radical improvements into local weaving methods, permitting an individual worker to double his daily output. Two fellows,

GUATEMALA (Cont'd)UNESCO (Cont'd)

trained abroad under UNESCO fellowships, returned to Guatemala in 1954 and were assigned to key posts in the technical education field. An expert in printing of text-books was added to the mission at the end of 1954.

Equipment for electricity, textile mechanics and carpentry workshops was supplied in 1954, together with audio-visual equipment for teacher training, at a value of \$11,780. The countries of purchase were Belgium, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

HAITIILOManpower Organization including Vocational Training and Handicrafts.

(a) Vocational Training: This is a project for the reorganization of the J.B. Damier Vocational School. By the end of 1954, the ILO team had been extended to include instructors in general mechanics and woodworking. The electricity, automobile electricity, and mechanics sections of the school were reorganized and work is proceeding on the general mechanics, woodworking and bricklaying sections. Close contact was maintained with local employers and workers, and no difficulty was experienced in finding posts for ex-pupils. The experts assisted in repairing the damage caused by the cyclone which struck Haiti in October 1954. Much of the \$23,000 worth of equipment provided by the ILO in 1953 was damaged in transit; material damaged was replaced in 1954 by the insurance company. The ILO provided over \$11,000 worth of equipment in 1954.

(b) Handicrafts: The expert assigned to develop the leather industry continued to advise in the improvement of tanning techniques. A model workshop where tanners and leatherworkers are trained in the theory and practice of the trade was established. An expert in the development of rural crafts started his assignment in September 1954.

FAOAnimal Production.

A livestock expert, who began his assignment in 1952, has continued to work with the Government in the reorganization of its livestock breeding stations, and on the basis of work already carried out, has drawn up a livestock improvement programme, the first stages of which are already in operation. At the Papaye station, clarified butter fat is now being produced commercially, thereby ensuring that local supplies of milk are fully utilized. The local suppliers, who are

HAITI (Cont'd)

FAO (Cont'd)

mainly small farmers, are already benefitting from increased income. The expert has drawn up a cattle-improvement programme as part of the Government's plan for the development of the Central Plain. He will supervise the utilization of breeding stock supplied under a heifer project financed by private United States organizations.

One fellowship has been awarded in animal husbandry for study in Australia.

Agricultural Institutions and Services.

An extension specialist was engaged during 1953 in introducing simple soil conservation practices. He demonstrated to farmers the value of conservation work and trained extension workers in these methods. A further extension expert is continuing the assignment, but is concerned chiefly with improving the cultivation and production of coffee.

Fisheries Development.

The FAO fish culture programme which started three and a half years ago, has now been completed. During 1953, 24 ponds were constructed in different parts of the country and stocked under FAO supervision. Fry of carp and tilapia are now being produced in large quantities for distribution to the owners of ponds and for release in lakes, lagoons and rivers. During 1953, carp which have given yields 40 per cent higher than carp previously introduced from Alabama, were introduced from Israel. Publicity is being undertaken to spread knowledge of fish culture, in May 1954, a fish culture exhibition was held in Port-au-Prince as part of a large agricultural festival.

Forestry Development.

An FAO forestry expert has completed his assignment begun in 1951 during which he assisted in the re-organization of the forest service and supervised the Government's reforestation and water-shed control measures. Eight fellows selected by the expert will shortly return to augment the forest service. During the expert's assignment, more than three million trees have been distributed to small cultivators many of them were used to provide shade for coffee plantations. The reforestation of water-sheds, particularly of the Artibonite River, which drains one-third of the country, is being carried out at the rate of 3,000 acres per annum. The programme worked out by the expert is already being put into effect.

UNESCO

Teacher Training.

In May 1954, a teacher training expert was sent to Haiti to assist the

HAITI (Cont'd)

UNESCO (Cont'd)

Government in carrying out its plans to improve the standard and increase the number of rural school teachers. This assistance is being given in close co-operation with a United States F.O.A. programme of rural education. Following the opening of a new rural normal school, work has progressed satisfactorily in drawing up new curricula, producing modern teaching material and revising existing textbooks. In addition, plans were approved by the Government for the opening of a model rural primary school for demonstration and experimentation purposes.

WHO

Demonstration of Local Health Services (Petit Goave)

As a first step in the implementation of this project, four fellowships were awarded in 1954 for training abroad; one for study leading to a Master of Public Health degree; one in obstetrics; and two in Public Health Administration. The entire project is to combine work going forward under other programmes involving a Public Health Laboratory, the training of lay midwives, and the proposed projects of Maternal and Child Health, and the promotion of local health services. Later, it is planned to provide consultants to advise the Government and, with their Haitian counterparts, to demonstrate the value of rural health services in selected areas such as Petit Goave.

HONDURAS

FAO

Animal Production and Disease Control.

The FAO veterinary mission has continued to assist the Government in the establishment of a national veterinary service. The Government has completed a research laboratory for which FAO supplied \$7,000 worth of equipment, and as a result of a large number of examinations carried out with material supplied from all parts of the country, the incidence and nature of animal diseases in the country has now been established. In the northern provinces, the newly-constituted State Veterinary Service is carrying out routine diagnoses and treatment under FAO supervision.

The second National Livestock Convention was held in December 1953 with the active participation of the FAO experts. Discussions were held and instruction given on improved feeding of livestock, improvement of pastures and breeding for beef and milk production. The Banco de Fomento is constructing a factory to produce concentrates, which are at present expensive and scarce. The Livestock Department of the Ministry of Agriculture has established artificial insemination centres and

HONDURAS (Cont'd)FAO (Cont'd)

the organization of associations of cattle breeders and the establishment of markets is proceeding. The Government has sent ten veterinarians to Brazil for further study and is contributing \$60,000 to the project.

Agricultural Economics, Marketing and Statistics.

An agricultural economist acts as adviser to the Government on all aspects of its agricultural development programme. He helped to prepare the livestock development programme which has now been published by the Government, and advised the Banco de Fomento on a number of projects such as the establishment of demonstration centres, the provision of warehouses and silos for grain storage, and the establishment of co-operatives. A rural credit scheme was launched in Honduras by an FAO expert during 1951/52, and the economist has assisted the Government in the operation of the scheme and in working out credit policies for particular crops such as coffee. This expert is also taking part in the Central American Economic Integration Scheme.

A marketing expert is advising on the provision of improved facilities for handling and marketing of grain and on the marketing of other agricultural products. He is also advising on the marketing and processing of rice and coffee and on improved systems of cattle marketing and meat distribution.

Fisheries Development.

The possibilities of establishing a fish culture industry in fresh and brackish water were surveyed by an FAO specialist from May to October 1954. This project is being continued in 1955. The present marine fisheries of Honduras produce only some 100 tons annually and no previous evaluation has been made of inland waters, where good possibilities are thought to exist. This expert will also serve on a similar project in Guatemala.

Forestry Development.

FAO has assisted the Government since 1951 in setting up a forest service in co-operation with STICA. The expert at present assigned is also concerned with the Central American Integration Scheme and has, therefore, visited other countries in the area. In Honduras, he has advised on forest conservation measures and has assisted in establishing a demonstration area for new methods of resin tapping which will increase production and protect trees from damage. A draft forest law has been prepared. One fellowship has been awarded in the chemistry of forest products for study in Germany and France.

JAMAICA

FAO

Land and Water Use and Farm Machinery.

An irrigation expert is advising on the application of irrigation methods to steeply-sloping land, and the prevention of erosion. Previous assistance in erosion control was given by an expert who completed his assignment in 1953.

Nutrition and Home Economics.

A home economics expert is acting as senior adviser at a nine months' training course to be held in Jamaica for trainees from other United Kingdom territories in the Caribbean.

MEXICO

FAO

Animal Production and Disease Control.

A livestock expert and a range management specialist have continued work begun in 1953 on the improvement of the livestock industry. During the greater part of the period under review, these experts have taken part in the Central American Integration Scheme.

Fisheries Development.

A fisheries economist is advising on measures to increase the consumption of fish and fish products. Acceptability tests on odourless tasteless fishmeal are being undertaken by certain national agencies. FAO is supplying fifteen tons of this fishmeal for testing by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare in co-operation with certain other bodies.

Forestry Development.

Inventories for both pine forests of the North and the Southern tropical forests are being completed with the assistance of an FAO expert, and further assistance is being given by an expert in the establishment of forest industries and in marketing of forest products. To assist in the establishment of a large pulp and paper factory in the Michoacan forests, an aerial survey has been carried out and on this an FAO expert has based a plan for development and the construction of forest roads.

UNESCO

Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre.

In February 1954, assistance to the Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre in Mexico City came to a close, following a three-year period of co-operation.

MEXICO (Cont'd)

UNESCO (Cont'd)

with the Government of Mexico. This co-operative undertaking created the first full scale scientific documentation centre in Latin America, serving all Spanish-speaking countries of the American Continent through the issue of monthly bulletins, containing the titles of over 2,000 publications originating from 57 countries.

The UNESCO Mission for several months before its departure had worked intensively with counterpart personnel, who had received specialized training abroad under UNESCO fellowships. Thus a smooth and effective hand-over to the Mexican Director and heads of services was effected upon termination of the Mission.

Applied Science Research Institute.

An expert in Geophysics was sent to Mexico in December 1953. Following a six-month period of survey and consultation with the Mexican authorities, detailed recommendations were submitted to the Government on the development of a specific research programme in Mexico related to the use of atmospheric knowledge in the solution of agricultural and hydrological problems. Plans for the utilization and training of local personnel were drawn up and approved in consultation with existing Mexican services working in closely allied fields. An expert in hydrology will be assigned to this project in March 1955.

Micro-climatological equipment, a 35 mm. and 16 mm. cine camera and electric calculating machine were supplied in 1954, at a value of \$5,000. Countries of purchase were the United States and European nations.

ICAO

Civil Aviation.

The aviation training centre in Mexico City, which started to operate in the middle of 1953, continued its activities throughout 1954 with the assistance of six experts. Some courses which began in 1953 ended during the second part of 1954. New courses began in 1954 and about 150 pupils were studying at the centre at the end of the year, including 49 pupils from other nearby countries, who received scholarships from ICAO. Details of scholarships will be found under "Regional Programmes."

WHO

Insect Control.

WHO provided two insect control advisers who investigated the conditions in South-east Mexico, where the project is now based and developed detailed plans for the present campaign to bring malaria under control and eradicate the yellow fever



WHO (Cont'd)

vector, Aedes Aegypti, UNICEF is providing supplies and equipment and house-to-house spraying with DDT was started by the end of the second quarter. Field headquarters are at Mérida, Yucatan, and additional units are co-operating both in the programme of vaccination against yellow fever and the widespread use of residual-action insecticides. Special training courses were inaugurated with a class of one national officer and eight sanitarians. The number of students will increase proportionately with the financial assistance of the Government. Two travel grants were made to Mexicans for study abroad and it is anticipated that the holders will work on the project after their return. The project is designed to continue for four or five years and can be expanded to cover the entire country.

NICARAGUAFAOAnimal Production and Disease Control.

A slaughterhouse expert has completed his assignment, during which he advised on the improvement and layout of slaughterhouses. Funds have been allotted for the erection of a new slaughterhouse at Managua under the expert's supervision, and for the construction of a research laboratory.

A dairy husbandry expert has completed his assignment. He recommended improvements of milk production and supply for the new pasteurization plant which has been erected at Managua in conjunction with UNICEF. The expert worked with the Livestock Section of the Institute of Development on dairy farms supplying this centre. Since the new milk plant came into operation, sales of liquid milk have risen by 60 per cent owing mainly to the improved quality of the product. The Ministry of Health's Child Feeding Scheme requires an increase of 7,000 gallons a day in the production of existing farms, and improved breeding, feeding and management methods are therefore urgent. This expert has also taken part in the Central American Economic Integration Scheme.

Rural Welfare.

An expert in supervised rural credit, who has carried out a similar assignment in Honduras, is advising the National Development Institute on the establishment of a rural credit system in Nicaragua. The Institute now has a permanent staff and procedures for the establishment of a credit system have been worked out by the expert. He has advised on credit loans, a system of credit applications and appraisal, and the necessary administrative regulations. The Institute is concerned not only with credit, but with all aspects of the country to economic development.

NICARAGUA (Cont'd)

FAO (Cont'd)

One fellowship has been granted in rural welfare for study in Brazil, Paraguay and Venezuela.

Agricultural Economics, Marketing and Statistics.

An agricultural economist is advising the Government in the improvement of marketing systems and the organization of storage and credit facilities.

Nutrition.

A nutrition expert has worked with the Ministry of Health since 1952 on a national campaign for the improvement of nutrition and the training of teachers and nurses in nutrition. She has now completed her assignment.

UNESCO

Fundamental Education.

An expert in fundamental education was assigned to Nicaragua in November 1954 to help to develop the Government's fundamental education programme in close co-operation with FOA, which is working in the rural education field. The UNESCO expert was requested by the Government to act as adviser to the Nicaraguan graduates returned from CREFAL and to help in the selection of a site for the creation of a fundamental education pilot project. Several survey missions to the interior of the country were carried out at the end of the year.

Teacher Training.

In January, 1955 an expert in teacher training for urban schools was assigned to Nicaragua to advise the Government on the improved training of urban student-teachers and to organize summer courses and seminars for teachers in service.

WHO

Rural Public Health Services.

WHO has provided the services of a Public Health Engineer and a Medical Officer since September and October, respectively. The basic work was the organization and planning of a programme which will deal with rural areas throughout the country and will require international assistance for five years. Plans call for the gradual re-organization and development of health services, which are customarily based on a demonstration and training centre. It is hoped simultaneously to extend local services and to strengthen the available central health services. The programme has developed from previous work by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in the field of environmental sanitation.

PANAMAAOAnimal Production and Disease Control.

Two veterinarians, who also take part in the Central American Economic Integration Project, have completed their assignments in connexion with regional protection against foot and mouth diseases.

Agricultural Economics and Statistics.

An agricultural statistician is assisting the Office of Statistics in the introduction of sampling methods and the tabulation of census data.

Fisheries Development.

A fisheries biologist is carrying out a survey of shrimp fishery resources. He has analysed the records of the shrimp industry and collected data on the more commercial species.

NESCOPrimary Education.

The expert in audio-visual aids, who had been working in the field of primary education in Panama since 1951, terminated her work in March 1954, having helped create an Audio-Visual Education Service within the Ministry of Education, through which weekly school broadcast programmes were organized and educational films and filmstrips produced. A nucleus of local personnel, trained under the supervision of the NESCO expert remained to continue the work initiated in this field.

A 16mm. projector, a slide and filmstrip were supplied in 1954, at a value of \$1,000. The countries of purchase were Australia and Sweden.

WHORural Public Health Services.

WHO has provided: a medical officer, a public health laboratory expert, a public health engineer, and two public health nurses, all of whom, with the exception of one of the nurses, have completed at least two years' service in Panama. As 64% of the population (805,000) and 55% of the working population are involved in the rural life of the country, the Government has actively supported the project from the outset. The operational phase of the project started in 1954. Activities centered around first, the re-organization of the Central Health Department, including the Central Laboratory, and assistance was also given in the preparation of the new official regulations to be issued by the National Director. Secondly, five of the seventeen existing rural health centres, those at David, Chame, Ucu, Anton and the model training centre at Chorrera, received substantial international

PANAMA (Cont'd)

WHO (Cont'd)

assistance including supplies and equipment provided by UNICEF. Standard procedures for every function, as well as the essential reports and records, are being developed for all centres. Thirdly, training has been stressed. Courses include a three months' introductory course in the theory and practice of public health, a course in public health nursing, a five months' course for nursing aides and a special study course for laboratory technicians. WHO also facilitated training abroad for seven Panamians, who received WHO fellowship awards.

PARAGUAY

FAO

Agricultural Institutions and Services.

An agricultural adviser assisted the Government in the implementation of its national agricultural development plans.

The curriculum of the National School of Agriculture, which trains agricultural technicians, is being modified by specialists in crop production and livestock. Students and agricultural workers are being trained in modern agricultural techniques.

Two fellowships have been awarded in agricultural extension for study in Peru and Chile, and one in agricultural administration for study in El Salvador, Peru and Puerto Rico.

Forestry Development.

The FAO forestry adviser has continued to supervise the carrying out of recommendations made during 1953. In the past year, advice has been given on the reforestation of the central zone, on forest industries, including pulp and paper production, and on colonization.

WHO

Insect Control.

WHO assigned a sanitary inspector to this project until July. By that time, Aedes aegypti was considered to have been eradicated save for occasional limited infestations in Asuncion, which were brought under control by the local staff who are now in full charge of the work. The Government is gaining control over malaria but the WHO expert who analysed the malaria studies of the last twenty-five years felt that the available information was insufficient to afford a clear picture of the current situation. He, therefore, recommended the establishment of a sound and permanent system for reporting malaria and urged that an entomological survey be

PARAGUAY (Cont'd)

WHO (Cont'd)

made in the areas where malaria has been reported. One fellowship was awarded for study abroad for the degree of Master of Public Health.

Tuberculosis Control.

WHO staff assigned to this project were a medical officer, a medical bacteriologist, a public health nurse and an X-ray technician. A number of mass chest X-ray surveys were carried out, including one in Villarrica where more than 10,000 persons were examined. Other surveys were made of groups selected either on the basis of age, such as the children in Health Centre No. 1, or profession, such as army personnel in Asuncion. The bacteriological laboratory was moved to a more suitable site under the direction of the Chair of Tuberculosis of the Faculty of Medicine, and, as the work increased, 1,250 samples were examined in a typical month. Training of local staff in the use of modern equipment, particularly the mobile equipment so important in less developed countries, was pressed. The generator, furnished by UNICEF, was installed to provide the necessary current for the fixed equipment at Caacupé, but some time was lost during the latter part of the year when some of the X-ray apparatus was out of order owing to defective installation or lack of spare parts. Nevertheless, the mobile units continued to operate and spare parts were obtained and installed.

Venereal Disease Control, Asuncion-Villarrica Area.

WHO maintained a serologist and a public health nurse in Paraguay for this project throughout 1954. A study was made of the feasibility of supplying prepared VDRL antigen emulsions to small public and private laboratories. Courses on serological techniques and the epidemiology of syphilis were organized for laboratory aides, sixth-year pharmacy students, and more advanced workers. The enrolment for the second course in serological techniques is typical; the students came from the following laboratories: Hospital de Clinicas (4); Hospital Militar (3); Instituto de Prevision Social (3); Ministerio de Salud Publica (3); Hospital de Policia (1); private laboratories (4). In addition to teaching, the WHO experts continued blood sampling (2,603 samples were examined in one week alone), analysis and clinical examinations of the population, treatment of positive patients, improvement of the laboratory services, and a programme of public information. Excellent co-operation was received from the Public Health Ministry where a former WHO fellow is Chief of the Venereal Disease Division.

PARAGUAY (Cont'd)WHO (Cont'd)Hookworm and Smallpox Control, Asuncion-Villarica Area.

WHO has maintained four experts on this project: a public health adviser, a health educator, a public health engineer and a sanitary inspector. The hookworm control work involves mass treatment, environmental sanitation, health education and coprological surveys. Smallpox control has been based on vaccination. Dry smallpox vaccine provided by WHO is being used. Typical figures for the work done cover the months of May to August inclusive, when 18,424 persons were treated for hookworm, 32,924 were vaccinated, and the WHO experts helped to build or repair 1,685 latrines of one type or another. During this period 81% of the inhabitants of the urban zone of Villarrica and 85% in the rural areas were vaccinated, and 81% were treated with anti-parasitic medication. The figures vary from month to month and town to town, but these are indicative of the coverage achieved.

PERUILOCo-operation and Handicrafts.

A professor of dairying at the Peruvian National School of Agriculture was awarded a fellowship for study in Switzerland during three months and in Italy during one month.

FAOAgricultural Economics.

An expert was provided for the preparation of a plan for the economic development of a number of selected areas. The expert in agricultural statistics developed a statistical sampling technique.

UNESCOPrimary and Secondary Education.

In 1954, UNESCO's assistance to the Government of Peru including the Science Teaching Project, was concentrated in the new Central Normal School at Chosica, which opened in the summer of 1953 with an enrolment of 280 teacher-students. The UNESCO educational adviser, who also acts as specialist in geography, was appointed Director of the Institute of Geography of the Normal School. Work in this field has consisted in the preparation of detailed maps and charts covering the arid zones and waterways of the country, and related to future problems of hydrology and irrigation. This has laid the foundation for plans for the creation of an Arid Zone Institute in Peru, which will materialize in late 1955 or early 1956.

PERU (Cont'd)UNESCO (Cont'd)

Workshop equipment, electronics and electricity instruments, at a value of \$4,400 were supplied in 1954. The countries of purchase were Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Science Teaching.

In 1954, courses in chemistry and mathematics continued to be given at the Central Normal School, Chosica. Special attention was given to the fabrication and improvisation of scientific laboratory equipment out of locally available and simple material. Special courses for teachers-in-service were organized for selected students. A Peruvian fellow, following a two-year period of intensive training abroad returned to Peru in July 1954 to take up a teaching post in the Central Normal School, where he will work in close association with the UNESCO Mission.

Science teaching equipment including an epivisor, and a kymograph, was supplied in 1954, at a value of \$4,450. The country of purchase was the United Kingdom.

WHOMaternal and Child Health and Related Health Services.

WHO joined with the Government and UNICEF in assisting this project from September 1952 to December 1954. During 1954, WHO was represented by three experts: a public health administrator, a laboratory consultant and a public health nurse. Peruvian staff trained both locally and the group of three fellowships outside the country concentrated on sanitary engineering, health education and social work, and were technically able to carry on the work when the international experts left. During the time of international assistance, the project grew from a central activity to one covering extensive rural areas. The principal activities were tuberculosis control (including BCG vaccination); public health dentistry, including the application of fluorine topically and to the various water supplies; environmental sanitation; immunization against diphtheria; venereal disease control, and, particularly, the promotion of maternal and child health and health education. Twelve maternal and child health clinics are now in operation. The figures of 7,860 visits, 363 new expectant mothers assisted, 7,000 active family cards for the first half of 1954 show the scope of operations.

Public Health Demonstration and Training Centre, Callao.

The integration of administration and the expansion of services continued throughout 1954. In connexion with the anti-tuberculosis and anti-syphilis campaigns, WHO visited all patients in the community suffering from tuberculosis

PERU (Cont'd)

WHO (Cont'd)

and all maternity cases where there was evidence of syphilis. A school health programme with meetings for both parents and students was begun. The centre co-operated with the local School of Nursing to provide its students with public health nursing experience, while assistance was also given to the local sanitary engineer on problems of the milk control laboratory and the safe disposal of garbage in Callao. Efforts also were made to standardise public health practices regarding maternal and child health. The Province of Callao (population approximately 110,000) is essentially urban. However, an indication of the impression which the project has made on this community is found in some of the figures for the persons seen during a typical month, September, when 2,311 attended the tuberculosis section, 1,365 the VD section, and 95 pregnant women and 3,225 children called at the MCH section.

TRINIDAD

FAO

Land and Water Use.

An expert was provided to advise and prepare plans and estimates for bringing potential rice cultivation areas into production and to advise on drainage and irrigation problems in swamp areas already surveyed.

UNESCO

Technical Education.

An expert was sent to Trinidad at the end of 1954 to act as adviser in technical education to the Ministry of Education, and as Director-adviser of the Trinidad Technical Institute, which is presently in operation with six full-time teachers and fifteen lecturers.

URUGUAY

FAO

Plant Production and Protection.

One fellowship has been awarded in pasture improvement for study in New Zealand and Australia.

Animal Production and Disease Control.

Two fellowships have been awarded in animal husbandry for study in Australia and New Zealand.



URUGUAY (Cont'd)

UNESCO

Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre.

The expert in scientific documentation continued his assignment throughout 1954. Extensive work was carried out in the cataloguing of scientific periodicals and texts available both in Montevideo as well as other parts of the country. Working in close collaboration with the National Library, facilities were provided for the supply of bibliographies and microfilm reproductions to meet the requests in this field, emanating from scientists and scientific institutes in the country. This mission will terminate in early 1955, leaving the continued development of the project under the direction of the National Library. Microfilm printing and developing equipment and two microfilm readers were supplied in 1954 at a value of \$5,300. The countries of purchase were France, Holland, United Kingdom, and the United States.

VENEZUELA

ILO

Social Security.

A fellowship for the study of the general social security system for non-agricultural workers in France was completed and another awarded.

Manpower Organization including Vocational Training.

(a) Supervisory Training: Following a survey of vocational training facilities and needs carried out in 1953/54 by the vocational training member of an ILO manpower mission, the ILO submitted to the Government recommendations for the improvement of existing vocational schools, the establishment of a foundation for the development of vocational training and of a national higher council for the improvement of vocational training and technical education.

(b) Vocational Training: Early in 1954, the UN requested the ILO to furnish the vocational training member of a three-man team to develop the iron and steel industry in Venezuela. This expert prepared overall training programmes for the new industry.

(c) Employment Information: As a result of an initial study of the Venezuelan employment market completed in 1954, the Government has been provided with preliminary recommendations regarding the general organization of the employment market, including specific recommendations concerning the organization of the National Employment Service, vocational training programmes, and migration policies.

VENEZUELA (Cont'd).

ILO (Cont'd)

The subsequent phases of this project will consist of advice and assistance in the implementation of the basic recommendations. It will include assistance in the field of vocational training and in the development of a continuing employment information programme designed to provide the type of information on the labour-supply-demand relationship current and anticipated, which is required to develop and carry out economic plans.

Labour Conditions and Administration.

In view of the high accident rate in the country's industries and the very rapid industrial development, the present services dealing with occupational safety and health need to be developed. It will be the task of the expert to advise on improvements to be introduced in the legislative, administrative and technical aspects of these services; he will also be concerned with the training of staff.

FAO

Animal Production and Disease Control.

A dairy production expert is assisting the Government in improving the utilization and distribution of milk and milk products. He is recommending improvements in the management of dairy herds and methods of extending production.

Agricultural Economics.

The dairy economist is carrying out a study of production, distribution and consumption, and of the possibilities of increasing the production of milk powder.

UNESCO

Fundamental Education.

An expert in fundamental education was assigned to Venezuela in January 1954. Due to a revision in Government plans and a resulting change in the original concept of creating a fundamental education demonstration and production centre, this project developed during 1954 along comparatively modest lines, concentrating mainly on the improvement of the primary school and attending to the needs of the community through evening classes for adults, occupational courses and discussion groups. In the summer of 1954, a model rural house was completed and exhibited, serving to demonstrate methods of house planning and building. This mission terminated in January 1955.

VENEZUELA (Cont 'd)UNESCO (Cont 'd)Science Teaching.

Two experts in statistical mathematics and statistical sampling were assigned in late 1954 to the Faculty of Economy of the Central University of Venezuela to teach, formulate study and research programmes, and train local personnel in applied statistics.

Two calculating machines and one adding machine were supplies in 1954 at a value of \$753. The country of purchase was Sweden.

### III. REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

#### Patzcuaro (CREFAL) Project

##### ILO

##### Co-operation and Handicrafts

Two handicrafts experts, one specialised in ceramics and one for the development of various crafts, who were assigned to the UNESCO Regional Fundamental Education Centre at Patzcuaro, Mexico, continued throughout the year their work in respect of the training of artisans in pottery, woodwork, weaving, embroidery and light metal crafts.

##### UNESCO

##### Regional Fundamental Education Training Centre

The work of the Centre, operated under the joint auspices of UNESCO's regular and technical assistance programmes and the Organization of American States continued in 1954 in cooperation with specialists provided by UNIAA, ILO, and FAO. 110 students from Latin America, plus 10 Pakistanis, have been trained in the third 18-month course which started in April 1954. A variety of educational films, filmstrips, pamphlets and posters have been tested and produced at the centre. Intensive practical work has been carried out in the communities, and instruction given in the fields of literacy, health, agriculture, house economics, rural arts and crafts, and recreational activities.

A 16 mm. sound projector, photographic equipment and supplies, drafting and engraving materials were supplied in 1954, valued at \$10,134, which were purchased in Argentina and the U.S.A.

##### FAO

##### Fundamental Education Centre, Patzcuaro

FAO is continuing to participate in the joint UNESCO/OAS Latin American Fundamental Education Centre at Patzcuaro which has trained workers from a number of States since 1951. Experts in co-operatives, agricultural extension and home economics are taking part. The trainees of 1952 and 1953 have now returned to their respective countries and have nearly all been placed in responsible posts. A new group of trainees is undergoing instruction, and work has been undertaken in villages covered by the Centre in poultry raising, cultivation of vegetables and tree planting.

Economic Integration - Central America

ILO

Manpower Organization including Vocational Training

Vocational Training

The working party of the Committee of Ministers of Economy of the five Central American Republics submitted to the I.L.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. a request for a survey mission on vocational training facilities in the region. On the completion of this survey the Organisations jointly prepared a report to be submitted to the Central American Republics. This report contained concrete proposals for the creation of a regional polytechnic. Its short-term aims are for the training and improvement, on a regional basis, of directors, administrators and teachers of vocational schools in the region and the organisation on a national basis of pilot training schemes for workers and apprentices. The long-term aims include the organisation of a regional service for the preparation of teaching aids for the vocational schools, the creation of a regional technical school at a level higher than the national schools, and the training of technicians and supervisors from industry. The project foresees the sending of two I.L.O experts in 1955.

FAO

Central American Economic Integration Scheme

(with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (UNTTAA)).

Implementation of technical assistance requests under this project has been undertaken by FAO in the fields of animal disease control, dairying, livestock production, range management, slaughterhouse improvement and forest products. Two veterinarians have advised on regional control of livestock diseases, especially foot-and-mouth, while two dairy experts advised on increasing milk production in consultation with UNICEF. A livestock and range management expert took part in the survey and a slaughterhouse specialist advised on the adaptation and improvement of existing facilities.

Agricultural economists working in Honduras and El Salvador have also participated from time to time in the Economic Integration Programme. In addition, an economist has been supplied by FAO to assist the Governments of the region

FAO (Cont'd)

Central American Economic Integration Scheme (Cont'd)

with their agricultural development programmes. The expert has examined individual national programmes with a view to relating them to one another and thereby ensuring maximum co-ordination of the separate national efforts.

UNESCO

Economic Integration of Central America - Technical Training for Industry

The report prepared by the joint ILO/UNESCO Mission in 1953, recommending the creation of a regional technical education institute in Central America, was submitted to a Working Party on Technical Assistance for the Economic Integration of the Central American countries, held in San Jose, Costa Rica in July 1954. At the request of the Working Party, a joint ILO/UNESCO Mission was sent out in October 1954 to consult the five Governments of the region and to clarify a number of technical and administrative matters involved in the creation of the proposed regional Technical Institute. Detailed recommendations were prepared for submission to the next meeting of the Council of Ministers of Central America, scheduled for March 1955.

Andean-Indian Mission

ILO

Labour conditions and administration

The action phase of a programme aimed at the gradual integration of the Andean populations continued in 1954 under the responsibility of the ILO. After an inspection tour made in August by the Deputy Director-General of the ILO, it was decided that the programme would be carried out on the basis of semi-annual working plans. The Advisory Committee composed of representatives of all the agencies participating in the programme approved in December the working plan prepared for the end of 1954 and the first months of 1955. The programme comprises four projects, one rural rehabilitation project in the Bolivian High Plateau, one resettlement project in the Santa Cruz Valley in Bolivia, one combined project in the High Plateau and the Tambopata Valley in Peru, and one handicrafts

ILO Cont'd)

Labour conditions and administration (cont'd)

development project in Ecuador. The ILO in 1954 appointed one expert to direct the High Plateau project in Bolivia, the expert in charge of the Ecuadorian project, and one expert to carry out various surveys in the Santa Cruz area in Bolivia and in the Puno-Tambopata area in Peru.

UNESCO

Regional Development of the Andean Highlands

The specialist in fundamental education assigned by UNESCO to this regional project, completed his mission in Bolivia in April 1954. Following further consultation between ILO and the Governments of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, a joint plan of action was formulated to commence field work in selected areas of the three countries. UNESCO assigned three specialists in fundamental education in late 1954, to cooperate in resettlement projects in Bolivia (Pillapi and Santa Cruz) and Peru (Puno-Tambopata).

WHO

(ILO) Joint Field Mission on Indigenous Populations (Andean Indian Project)

WHO assigned a medical officer to the Hacienda Pillapi, Bolivia, portion of the project which is designed to expedite the educational and social development of the indigenous populations of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, and the integration of these people into their respective national communities. The WHO expert served from February to July and did some clinical work in addition to cooperating with the representatives of other agencies in developing plans for long-term WHO participation in the project, beginning in 1955. The organization of the rural health centre at Pillapi was advanced and provision made for a clinic; statistics were compiled and a questionnaire prepared for use in the house to house survey, which will, it is hoped, yield information required for the projected basic health education and smallpox immunization programmes.

## Caribbean Commission

### FAO

#### Caribbean Commission

An agricultural economist was assigned to the Central Secretariat of the Commission. He is advising on the co-ordination of agricultural development projects and is studying the organization of markets for products of the territories covered by the Commission.

An expert in home economics carried out an assignment following the home economics training centre held in Puerto Rico in 1953. The expert covered four mainland territories and a number of islands where there is at present no instruction in home economics.

Two experts visited the region during the latter half of 1954 to explore the possibilities of using bagasse for the manufacture of fibre boards and paper. The utilization of tropical timber is also being investigated.

#### Co-operatives Training Centre

A training centre was held during 1954 for junior staff of co-operative departments of countries served by the Commission and for officers of co-operative societies within the area. Senior officers also took part in discussions to be held at the conclusion of the course, which took place in Puerto Rico under the auspices of the four Member Governments.

### WHO

#### Insect Control, Caribbean Area

During 1954, operations were carried on with the assistance of the WHO experts in the Bahamas, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, Trinidad and the Windward Islands. Members of the WHO Expert Team visit the various islands as required, co-operating with and advising the local officials, who are in direct charge of surveys and control operations. UNICEF provided supplies and equipment, consisting mainly of residual effect insecticides, such as DDT. Typical of the operations were those in Jamaica where the Aedes Aegypti programme gave satisfactory results as shown by the 3 months' follow-up inspection, which was organized concurrently with malarionometric studies instituted under WHO supervision. On this island 28,251 houses were sprayed in the first quarter of the year. Workers from several of the islands were trained locally.



WHO (Cont'd)

Yaws Eradication and Syphilis Control, Caribbean

WHO provided a short-term consultant in the last quarter of 1954 to survey the problem of yaws and rural syphilis in the Caribbean area. Provision was made for a limited amount of supplies and equipment from UNICEF and consultations were held with government officials on Jamaica, St. Kitts, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad. Since on St. Vincent alone 16.2% of the school children suffer from yaws, and the disease can be controlled with comparative ease, it was considered reasonable to enquire whether field operations such as treatment schedules, laboratory methods and housing programmes could be used to assist the Governments concerned, which had taken the initiative. The house to house method of survey and the treatment of active and latent cases and contacts will be employed.

ILO

Manpower Organisation including Vocational Training

Regional Instructor Training Centre

The third phase of this project commenced in November 1953 with the opening at the Brazilian National Industrial Apprenticeship Service (SENAI) of a nine-month course for vocational instructors in mechanics, woodworking and electricity. The first three months of the course were to be devoted to practical experience in industry, the remainder to pedagogical training. Fellows were recruited from Bolivia (4), Chile (2), Colombia (3), Ecuador (3), Paraguay, Peru (8) and Uruguay. The ILO also provided the services of a vocational training expert who is responsible for the general supervision of the fellows, the maintenance of liaison with SENAI and the follow-up of all previous projects conducted jointly by the ILO and SENAI. Four fellowships in textile engineering were awarded in 1955 under the project; two were of six months' duration, two of a year's duration.

FAO

Central American Locust Control

The International Committee of Co-ordination for Locust Control (CICLA), composed of representatives of the governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador,

FAO (cont'd)

Central American Locust Control (cont'd)

Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, was established in 1949, FAO being nominated as technical adviser. An FAO entomologist assisted this Committee from 1951 to 1954; he studied the biology and ecology of the Central American locust and defined the most important outbreak areas, which have now been placed under permanent supervision. An FAO fellow from Central America is studying in Algeria and will ultimately follow up the work of the FAO expert.

Fisheries Training School (Mexico)

The first Latin American Fisheries Training Centre was held in Chile in 1952, and the second was held in Mexico from October to December 1954 for participants in the Central American regions. The Centre was to be conducted partly on the Mexican Gulf and partly at a port on the Pacific Coast. Training was given in fisheries inspection, statistical services and biological research, and included practical demonstrations.

Pulp and Paper Survey and Training Centre (Argentine)

Following the conference held in Mexico in 1951 FAO has cooperated with ECLA in a survey of pulp and paper in Latin America. A report was presented at the ECLA conference held in Rio de Janeiro in May 1953. A Training Centre sponsored by FAO and the Government of Argentina was held in September 1954 to study pulping techniques, national and local plans for the development of pulp and paper production, and relative production costs.

Training Centre on Production, Distribution and Utilization of Milk (Costa Rica)

During the second half of 1953, a Training Centre on Production, Distribution and Utilization of Milk was held by FAO in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, for the purpose of teaching techniques and effective methods to improve milk production and processing. Twenty-five participants from eight countries of Latin America attended the Training Centre.

Agricultural Extension (Peru)

A Training Centre on Agricultural Extension was organized in 1953 with the cooperation of the Government of Peru and the Inter-American Food Production Co-operative (SCIPA). The Centre was attended by extension workers from five Andean

FAO (cont'd)Agricultural Extension (Peru) (cont'd)

countries. At the request of the Peruvian Government, FAO undertook to repeat a similar Training Centre in which the Government of Peru, the Organization of American States and SCIPA are co-operating. This Training Centre was for the benefit of extension workers from certain countries of the Andean region of Latin America and was attended by twenty-two participants from six countries.

UNESCOInter-American Training Centre for Teachers, Rural Normal School Rubio (Venezuela)

The OAS has requested UNESCO to provide an expert to advise on the use of audio-visual aids in rural teacher training, as part of the staff of the Training Centre. The training programme covers an intensive two-year course, in teaching methods, including aspects of agriculture, health and home economics. This project has a direct relation to the primary education projects in Latin America which UNESCO is assisting. The expert in audio-visual aids will be assigned to the Centre in early 1955.

ICAOCivil Aviation

The Mexican Training Centre, which was formerly reported as part of the Mexican project (q.v.), offers training in ground subjects to pupils from other Spanish-speaking countries. The Organization grants scholarships for this purpose. In 1954, the 8 scholars who graduated from Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. At the end of 1954, 20 scholars under the 1953 programme were still at the Centre; they came from Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama and El Salvador. In 1954, 35 scholarships were awarded, the distribution among countries being as follows: Chile 2; Colombia 3; Costa Rica 4; Ecuador 5; Guatemala 4; Nicaragua 5; Panama 3; Peru 1; El Salvador 6; and Venezuela 2. In 1955, scholarships will be awarded up to the limit of funds available.

WHOInter-American Centre of Biostatistics, Santiago, Chile

WHO/PASB awarded 15 fellowships for the second course at the Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics to candidates from twelve countries. The high regard in which the Centre is held is shown by the fact that there were applicants from

WHO (cont'd)Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics, Santiago, Chile (cont'd)

thirty-seven countries in addition to Chile. A total of 27 fellows from 15 countries matriculated for the annual training course which consists of 6 months of academic studies and 3 months of field work. Courses offered covered demographic statistics, vital statistics and notifiable disease statistics. Members of the faculty and the student body participated in the Chilean National Seminar on methods for calculating population and twenty students completed the advanced course in statistical methodology. The Faculty of the School of Public Health of Chile participated in the programme, together with experts provided by WHO, UNTAA and the United States Foreign Operations Administration. In 1954 the Chilean Faculty took greater responsibility for the administration and teaching of the courses, but WHO provided the services of experts in hospital statistics and statistical methodology, and also supplied the Assistant Co-Ordinator of the Centre.

Insect and Yellow Fever Control, Central America and Panama

One insect control expert worked on this project up to October 1954 and two insect control inspectors throughout the year. One fellowship for foreign study for the degree of Master of Public Health was awarded. The Governments of the area have sought to establish nation-wide campaigns for the control of insect-borne diseases, and since the start of this project all the Central American Republics and Panama have substantially increased their budget for insect control. Aedes Aegypti eradication is almost completed in Panama and Nicaragua and the WHO has made Yellow Fever vaccine available when outbreaks have occurred. The WHO experts have worked on special summaries of malaria conditions in each of the countries and are regularly available for advice and assistance. Training courses in which WHO experts participate, were held in several of the countries. The entomological laboratory in Honduras, which also serves the neighbouring countries, has been expanded particular attention being given to its malaria control field services.

Public Health Administration

A public health administrator was attached to the WHO/PASB Zone Office in Lima, Peru, to serve as needed on all of the projects financed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. He provided a source of outside technical consultation and advice for the WHO experts assigned

WHO (cont'd)

Public Health Administration (cont'd)

to the specific field projects: Venereal diseases and treponematoses control, Ecuador; Insect Control, environmental sanitation, and Public Health Administration, rural public health services, Colombia; and Maternal and Child Health and Related Services, Public Health Administration Demonstration and Training Centre, Peru. By his presence he enabled the WHO to assist several large-scale projects with a very limited staff thus effecting an overall saving in Technical Assistance funds. Moreover, he was available for consultation by the Ministries of Health of all the countries in the Zone, including Bolivia and Venezuela as well as those previously mentioned.

Fellowships in Various Fields (Brazilian Contribution)

Three fellowships were granted to applicants from Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay for attendance at the Venereal Disease Training Centre at Sao Paulo. The disease is controllable with the new methods, and this project enabled the students concerned to obtain valuable training while utilizing a portion of the Brazilian contribution to the Expanded Programme.

IV. INTER-REGIONAL PROJECT - DENMARK

Expert Working Group on Technological Centres

An Expert Working Group on Technological Centres met in Copenhagen from 8 May to 5 June, with twenty-one participants from thirteen countries including 7 from Latin America, seven from the Middle East, two from Southern Europe and five from Asia and the Far East.

The Group studied the organization, objectives, methods and scope of the Danish Technological Institute and their adaptability to conditions in less-developed countries, and discussed techniques of stimulating interest of small industries in improving equipment and skills.

The International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization took part in the discussions, and one consultant from France and a staff member, a U.S. citizen, were provided by the United Nations.

The Working Group was financed in part from the Danish special education contribution to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Group

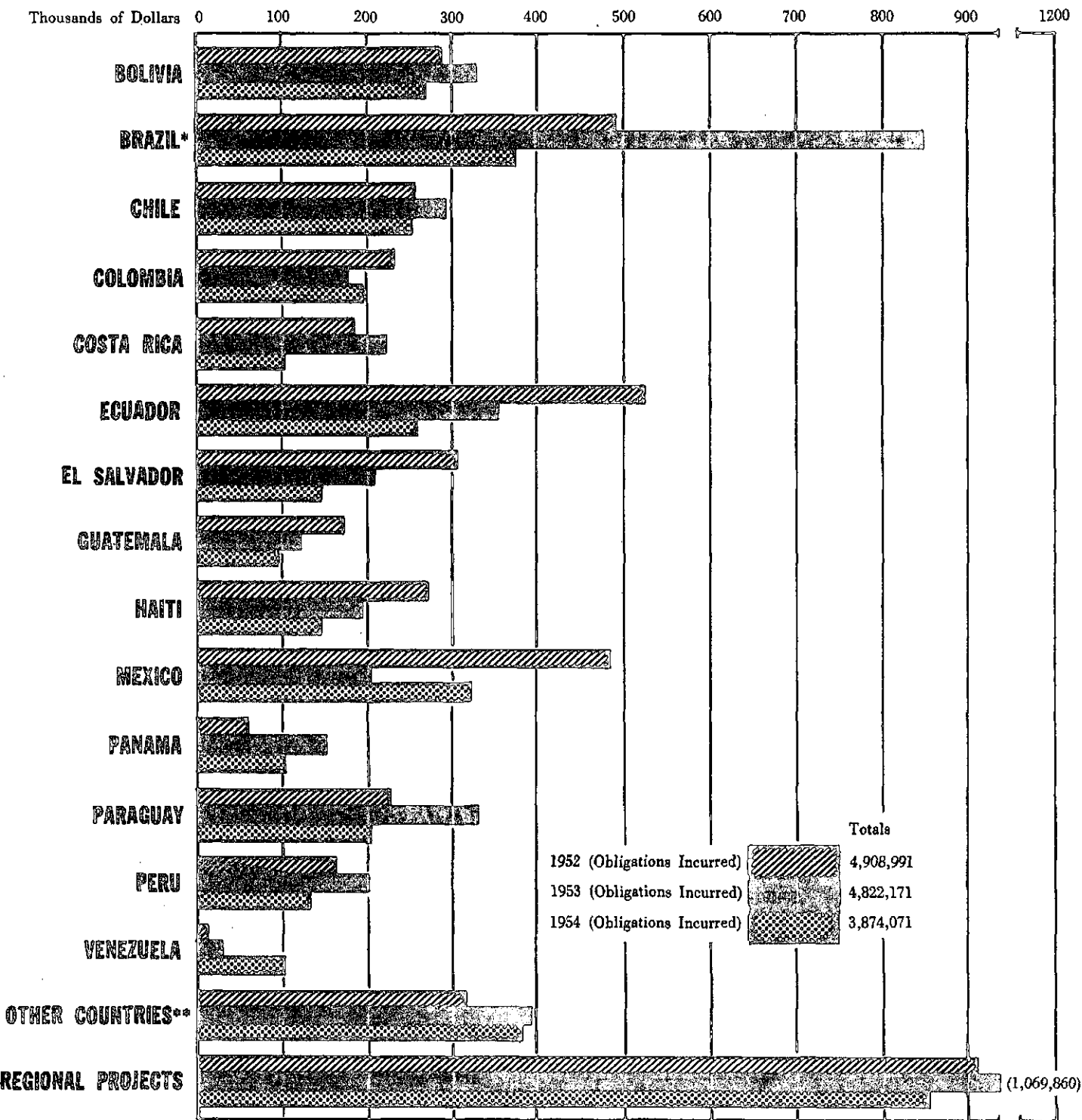
Expert Working Group on Technological Centres (cont'd)

inter-alia recommended that training programmes be organized in Denmark in future years for high-level administrative personnel, department heads, and instructors of technological institutes from under-developed countries, and that further expert advice be given by the United Nations and its specialized agencies to those countries wishing to create technological services.

# LATIN AMERICA

Amounts Obligated for Country and Regional Projects  
under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

(in U.S. Dollar Equivalents)



\*Includes UNTAA contributions toward Public Administration project in Brazil

\*\*Countries or territories (see table 1) with project costs less than \$100,000 for 1954 are grouped together.