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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN THE

ECLA REGION

1954

This report has been prepared by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and is transmitted as a background document to item 5 b) of the Provisional Agenda.

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### Introduction

1954 marked the fourth year that the Technical Assistance Administration has enjoyed the cooperation of the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The technical assistance programme has benefited increasingly from this link, as a result not only of the success of the regional projects which have been carried out jointly by the two branches of the United Nations Secretariat, but also of the substantive advice that has been given on the work of some individual experts. A noteworthy expansion of the scope of the cooperation in 1954 was the assistance rendered to TAA by the ECLA Secretariat in negotiating and clarifying the 1955 technical assistance programme for Chile. As that country has not had the services of a Technical Assistance Board Resident Representative, the work of the Secretariat of the Commission has been invaluable in this respect.

Outstanding examples of joint work by ECLA and TAA in 1954 were three regional projects, which will be dealt with in detail under Section III of this present report, as well as in separate ECLA reports, i.e. The Latin American Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industry, the Economic Development Training Programme, and the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

The Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy of the members of the Organization of American States which was held in Rio de Janeiro in November 1954 approved recommendations pertaining to technical assistance, contained in the ECLA study International Cooperation in a Latin American Development Policy<sup>1)</sup>. Close cooperation between ECLA and TAA resulted in plans for carrying out one of these recommendations; they are arranging for the extension of the Economic Development Training Programme in the form of country seminars, the first of which is to be held in Colombia in 1955.

It is interesting to note that the Administration had already made efforts along the lines of some suggestions contained in Chapter V of the ECLA study,

1) United Nations, International Cooperation in a Latin American Development Policy, New York, 1954.  
(E/CN.12/359).

entitled "Technical Assistance Policy in Relation to Economic Development", as described in the following paragraphs:

The chapter of the ECLA study points out that "many first-class specialists may be found within Latin America itself. Their knowledge must be used more profitably and they should be given the opportunity to participate more actively in technical assistance." As an example of what was achieved in this respect in 1954, forty-two Latin American experts rendered assistance under the Technical Assistance Administration within the area. Of the forty-two, one was from Argentina, five from Brazil, ten from Chile, five from Colombia, two from Costa Rica, one from Cuba, one from the Dominican Republic, one from Ecuador, one from Haiti, eight from Mexico, one from Panama, one from Peru, three from Uruguay and two from Venezuela. In addition, two Latin American experts, one from Bolivia and one from Colombia, were assigned to tasks in countries of the Far East.

The chapter referred to above states, inter alia, "There is also a field of research on domestic raw materials that justifies the organization of technological institutes, at least in some countries or groups of countries." The Technical Assistance Administration has been cooperating in the establishment of such an institute in Central America. Moreover, in 1954 it arranged for five technicians from Latin America to attend an Expert Working Group Meeting on the Danish Technological Institute in Copenhagen.

On a related subject, the ECLA document states that "A coordinated campaign to disseminate technical procedures should be permanently carried out through a well-defined policy of productivity." Preliminary assistance has been given to Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay and Guatemala with a view to providing them with expert advice in the field of productivity. The Administration also plans to provide such advice in 1955 to the Instituto Chileno de Administracion Racional de Empresas.

The Administration is in agreement with the view that technical assistance must be related to the existing development programmes of the countries and it is

its belief that the policy of country programming described above will be a step in the direction of accomplishing this purpose. It recognizes also that the formulation of the programmes themselves also require technical assistance and for this reason has given special attention to requests for general economic advisers at the national level, to the Economic Development Training Programme, which concentrates on techniques of programming, as well as to the Central American Economic Integration Programme, which has general economic advisory functions carried out jointly by the ECLA office in Mexico City and the Special Representative of the Technical Assistance Board. In 1954 there were economic advisers in Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, Mexico and Paraguay.

The above brief notes on some points of harmony between the discussion in the ECLA study and the form taken by the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme in 1954 are not intended as an analysis of the programme in relation to the technical assistance recommendations of the study, nor does the present report include a policy stand on the study. The report is presented to the Committee of the Whole as an information paper only.

One of the most significant of recent changes in the technical assistance programme has been that in methods of planning programmes for future years. During 1954 increased attention was given to the principle and practice of programming at the country level, with a view to the development of integrated country programmes. It has been recognized that these programmes, in turn, should fit in with broader development plans and programmes in individual countries, and that questions of such coordination are best decided by the countries concerned. Under Economic and Social Council Resolution 542 (XVIII), each Government is to be asked, by 1 August each year, starting in 1955, to present to the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board a programme for the succeeding year estimated to cost a specified amount. These "country programmes" are expected to be a consolidation of the most urgent needs of a country requesting assistance and be presented in terms of services to be pro-

vided by various agencies. In the process of central coordination at the country level, priorities will be assigned. Programmes for 1955 have been prepared locally, through the cooperation of the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, special representatives of the Technical Assistance Administration, and specialized agencies, who consulted with the governmental coordinating committees. In earlier years, individual project requests were addressed directly to agencies as Governments needed assistance, and agencies agreed to grant it from available funds.

In 1954 the Technical Assistance Administration assisted Governments in the Latin American region in a programme that amounted to \$1.5 million. Programmes requested by Governments for 1955 as well as requests received for implementation in 1954 continued to exceed substantially the limited funds available. In addition to technical assistance financed through the Administration, there have been cases of Governments availing themselves of the selection and placement machinery of United Nations Headquarters, while at the same time bearing themselves the expenses of salary and travel. Governments are invited to continue and expand these supplementary technical assistance activities.

Coordination of 1954 technical assistance activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies with similar activities of other international organizations has been achieved, partly through the work of national technical assistance bodies and partly through the efforts of Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board. In 1954, there were Resident Representatives in Brazil, Haiti, Uruguay, and Mexico and Central America (serving Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua from offices in Mexico.) The Special Representative of the Secretary General in Bolivia also serves as Resident Representative. In addition, there was an Officer in Charge in Colombia and Ecuador and the representative in Uruguay served also as Special Representative for Argentina and Paraguay.

In view of the importance of the inter-relationship of economic and social

development, the present report covers technical assistance in the latter field as well as that in economic development and public administration. Annexes I and II, which present the numbers of fellows and experts by countries for the past five years, have two columns for 1954, one showing figures for economic development and public administration, for comparison with figures for previous years, and one showing total figures for all United Nations experts and fellowships for Latin America, including social welfare.

The present report contains three sections. The first represents a classification of all projects (individual country experts and regional projects) by fields of activity. After a presentation of numbers of experts per field of activity, a country breakdown under each field/<sup>is given,</sup> with sub-titles of projects shown under each country. This presentation may serve as an index for the second part of the report, in which country programmes are set forth. In this latter section, a brief description of each project is given for all countries of the area. The third section gives the same type of description for regional projects benefiting several or all countries of the area. At the end of the report are three annexes. The first two have been described above. Annex III is a table showing participation of countries in regional projects under United Nations auspices.

I. FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

The five major fields of United Nations Technical Assistance activity in Latin America in 1954 were public administration, basic industries development, "other industries", social welfare and statistics, with 38 experts occupied in the first-mentioned, 18 in the second, 12 in the third, 19 in the fourth and 12 in the fifth. Substantial assistance was also rendered through economic advisers, of which there were ten, six located in <sup>as</sup>many countries, one in Central America and three assigned to the Regional Economic Development Training Programme. In addition, six experts were provided in the field of housing and a Seminar on Housing through Non-Profit Organizations was held in Denmark for the benefit of participants from twelve Latin American countries and Puerto Rico. Three experts were provided in banking, seven in transport, two in meteorology, one in land tenure, one in hotel management and three in customs nomenclature. Nineteen experts distributed over various fields in the above classification were engaged in work under the Central American Economic Integration Programme.



A. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

Bolivia.

Public Administration (8)<sup>1/</sup>

Public Finance Administration

Brazil.

School of Business Administration

School of Public Administration (see "Regional")

Chile.

Tax Codification and Administration

Colombia.

Public Administration (3)

Customs and Tariffs Administration

Ecuador.

Public Finance Administration (4)

Guatemala.

Personnel Management

Nicaragua.

Public Finance Administration (2)

Panama.

Public Finance Administration

Paraguay.

Postal Administration

Regional Projects.

Central America.

Advanced School of Public Administration (7)

School of Public Administration (Brazil) (5)

Training in Public Administration (2)

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to number of experts engaged in this field in the country in 1954.

Where no number is given, one expert was engaged.

B. ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

Bolivia.

Industrial Economics

Brazil.

Economic Development of the Northeast

Mexico.

Economic Programming

Paraguay.

Economic Programming (2)

Peru.

Regional Economic Development

Regional Projects.

Central America.

Industrial Economy

Economic Development Training Programme (3)

C. BASIC INDUSTRIALS DEVELOPMENT.

Bolivia.

Power Production and Distribution

Oil Resources Development (2)

Hydro-Electric Power

Mineral Resources Development (3)

Ecuador.

Power Production and Distribution.

Heavy Equipment and Diesel Engines

Jamaica.

Water Resource Development

Mexico.

Mineral Resource Development

/Venezuela.

Venezuela,

Power Production and Distribution

Mineral Resource Development

Primary Metals Industry (2)

Central America.

Power Production and Distribution (3)

D. OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Bolivia.

Sugar Mills

Chile.

Penicillin Production (3)

Colombia.

Small-scale Industries

Ecuador.

Small-scale Industries (2)

Welding

Honduras.

Cement

Peru.

Fertilizers

Regional Projects.

Central America

Technological Research Institute (2)

Latin American Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industry

Expert Working Group on Technological Centres

E. TRANSPORT.

Ecuador.

Ports and Road Construction

Wooden Shipbuilding

El Salvador.

Highways

Regional Projects.

Central America

Highways

Ports

Shipping

Andean Indian Mission - road engineering

F. BANKING.

Ecuador.

Insurance Code

Haiti.

Agricultural and Industrial Credit

Money and Banking

G. METEOROLOGY.

Dominican Republic (2).

H. LAND TENURE.

Bolivia.

I. HOTEL MANAGEMENT.

Haiti.

J. CUSTOMS NOMENCLATURE.

Central America (3)

K. STATISTICS.

Chile.

Census Tabulation

Cuba.

Organization of Statistical Services

Ecuador.

National Accounts

Census Statistics

Haiti.

Statistics.

Jamaica.

Statistics (2)

Nicaragua.

Organization of Statistical Services.

Paraguay.

Statistics

Regional.

Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics (3)

L. HOUSING.

Colombia.

Building Materials and Construction Techniques.

Financing Low Cost Housing

Costa Rica.

Town and Country Planning

Ecuador.

National Housing Development

Haiti.

Housing

Venezuela.

Housing

Regional.

Seminar on Housing through Non-Profit Organizations

M. SOCIAL WELFARE.

Costa Rica.

Training Welfare Workers

Medical Social Work

Ecuador.

Child welfare

El Salvador

Training welfare workers (2)

Child Welfare

Guatemala.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped

Haiti.

Community Development

Panama.

Psychiatric Social Work

Uruguay.

Training Welfare Workers (2)

Venezuela.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped (4)

Regional.

Latin American Fundamental Education Centre (2)

Social Welfare Advisers (2)

## II. COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

### BOLIVIA

#### Power Production and Distribution

An expert was appointed in February 1954 to make an investigation of electrical installations in mines, and to advise on maintenance problems, necessary changes and acquisition of new equipment. The expert made also a survey of more general aspects of the mining industry in Bolivia, and made recommendations concerning the mining conditions prevailing in the country.

#### Land Tenure

An expert was assigned to work with the Agrarian Reform Service, the organization putting into effect the Agrarian Reform Decree. After an initial survey period, the expert was appointed Head of the Technical Department of the above service and advised on problems connected with progressive implementation of agrarian reform.

#### Oil Resource Development

An expert was appointed in January 1954 for a period of one year to check and evaluate previous geological surveys pertaining to oil resources, to prepare a programme for further geological surveying, and to assist in the execution of the programme itself. While his main activity during the latter part of 1954 has been in the field of cartography, he has also advised the Government-owned Petroleum Corporation on the establishment of a Centre of Geological Survey in Bolivia.

Another expert was appointed for three-months to work out a code of petroleum legislation for the Bolivian Government. Two basic texts were drafted by him in cooperation with Government officials - an organic law of the National Petroleum Industry and an organic law of the Bolivian Petroleum Corporation.

### Industrial Economics

An expert has been advising the Government on the establishment of a scheme for studying costs of industrial production for the implementation of a price control system. He has also advised on numerous problems in the industrial production field and made several studies of existing industries. During 1954, his assignment has been expanded to cover the functions of general adviser on industrial economics to the National Planning Commission. During the last quarter of 1954, he was requested by the Government to advise on organizational and administrative problems pertaining to the reorganization of the Mining Bank. The expert's assignment has been extended until the end of 1955.

### Hydro-Electric Power

An expert in hydro-electric power completed a two-year assignment in May 1954. He made extensive surveys of surface water resources and advised on the establishment of hydro-electric development systems in the country. He worked in close cooperation with the Bolivian Development Corporation and, later, with the Bolivian Planning Commission. The Development Programme recommended by the expert includes projects ranging from small-scale schemes for local power stations, to ambitious ones such as the utilization of the waters of Lake Titicaca.

### Economic Development

Under the terms of the Special Agreement with the Bolivian Government the United Nations agreed to assist it in obtaining technical equipment or supplies of particular importance for the advancement of the technical assistance programme. It was originally provided that the amount of \$150,000, to be used over a period of five years, would be set aside for this purpose. During 1954 a limited quantity of equipment was supplied under the Agreement.

### Sugar Mills

An expert was appointed in January 1954 to advise the Bolivian Development Corporation on the installation of a sugar mill located in the eastern lowlands. His assignment, which has been extended until the end of 1955, includes advice on the preparation of the site, power supply, transportation of machinery, etc. It is expected that the expert will supervise the initial phase of the mill's operation and train technicians who will take over the operation of the plant after his departure.



Public Administration

This project includes the Technical Consultants provided for in the Special Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Bolivia. Various changes in the composition of this group took place during 1954. The Technical Consultant to the Office of the Comptroller General and the Technical Consultant to the Ministry of Agriculture completed their two-year assignments in March. The Technical Consultant in Social Security, received an extension of 9 months in his original two year contract, which allowed him to remain in Bolivia until November. The Technical Consultant to the Ministry of Labour received an extension of 6 months, thus permitting him to stay in Bolivia until August. The Government has decided to revise the terms of reference for these last two posts to include the administration of Manpower, Wages, and Social Problems. Provision for this is made in the programme for 1955. The Technical Consultant to the Ministry of Finance, completed his two years contract in March, and was replaced by another who started his assignment in April. The Technical Consultant to the Central Bank, is still in the service of the Government and is expected to complete his assignment in June, 1955. The Technical Consultant on Public Administration, took up duty in January, for a period of two years.

The work of the Technical Consultants has continued yielding important results, among which the monetary and foreign exchange reform, the rationalization and extension of social security and assistance, the adjustment of the salary structure to the cost of living, the improvements of the budget and tax administration, and the introduction of personnel classification schemes should be mentioned. It also should be noted that close co-operation was established between the Technical Consultants and the United Nations Specialized Agencies concerned with their particular fields of endeavour, such as the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Labour Office, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Public Finance Administration

An expert who was appointed Tax Legislation expert in October, 1953, carried out his assignment in co-operation with the Technical Consultant to the Ministry of Finance. The expert's findings on the consolidation and simplification of the complicated tax structure have been considered as preliminary and the Director of the United Nations Fiscal Division, who visited Bolivia in September, prepared an interim report in consultation with the Resident Representative, the Technical Consultant, and the expert. These findings showed the need for further and more ample assistance in this field, for which provisions have been made in the 1955 country programme.

Mineral Resource Development

An expert in mineral smelting completed his survey of the possibilities for the establishment of a tin smelting industry in Bolivia. During the last months of his assignment he advised on the construction of small-scale and medium-scale pilot plants and supervised the initial stages of the construction of a multiple pilot plant for the investigation of tin smelting processes.

Another expert was appointed to advise the Bolivian Mining Corporation with regard to technical and organizational problems pertaining to the production of concentrates. He also advised on other related problems such as the utilization of alluvial tin deposits. During the last quarter of 1954 he was requested by the Bolivian authorities to advise on technical problems connected with the reorganization of the Mining Bank, to be completed early in 1955. The expert's assignment has been extended until the end of 1955.

An expert was appointed to assist the Government in determining the extent and nature of the existing reserves of tin and other minerals. He has been studying the Government's programme for an overall geological survey of mineral resources and is assisting the Mining Corporation in the execution of the programme. He is also advising on the organization of courses for the training of local technicians.

## BRAZIL

### Economic Development of the Northeast

In August 1954 TAA sent the Chief Economist of the Tennessee Valley Authority to assist the newly-created Bank of the Northeast of Brazil in a programme for the economic development of the region. He has advised the Bank on general survey work in the Northeast and has prepared plans for an economic programme and for the organization of a research department to work on basic research and on an investment programme. In view of the lack of suitable economists in the area he has, of necessity, emphasized the organization and implementation of a training programme in order to recruit competent professional research staff. With the help of eight economists trained by the expert and finally selected by the Bank he has started basic research on the region which will enable him to advise the Bank on a realistic investment programme.

### School of Business Administration

The Getulio Vargas Foundation, with the co-operation of the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States, has established a School of Business Administration in Sao Paulo. The United Nations has provided the services of a Programme Coordinator for the first year of operation. The first experimental course was attended by approximately 40 students from various parts of the country. It is expected that the expert will complete his assignment by May 1955.

## CHILE

### Census Tabulation

An expert spent seven months in Chile in 1954, working on the tabulation of the 1952 population census figures and starting an analysis of them. In this connection, he organized a system to control the tabulation of the figures sent from the various reporting departments, and analyzed the figures from the standpoint of validity of sampling techniques. The expert will return to Chile in the latter part of 1955, at which time the tabulation is expected to be completed and his further advice will be required for analysis of the results.

### Penicillin Production

With the assistance of United Nations experts, equipment provided by the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund for a penicillin plant in Chile is being set up and it is expected that the plant will be operating on a routine basis in 1955. Three TAA experts have been working in Chile on this project, two of whom have worked extensively on it from UN Headquarters, as well as in the field. The latter have been assisted by other personnel at Headquarters working on this and similar projects in other areas. In connection with this project, a fellowship was granted to a Chilean to study in Italy. During the term of the fellowship, the fellow did valuable research work which will be of substantial benefit for all projects of this kind which TAA is assisting. Upon his return to Chile, he will be in charge of the penicillin plant.

### Tax Codification and Administration

An expert took up duty in August and completed his three months preliminary assignment in October. His final report on the tax administration of Chile is being considered by the appropriate Governmental authorities. The expert is expected to resume his mission during the second semester of 1955 for a six month period and the Government has appointed a Committee of experts on fiscal matters to study early implementation of his recommendations. In this connection, the contribution made by former United Nations scholarship holders from Chile who are now in the service of the Chilean Government is worth mentioning. The expert received substantive advice and co-operation from the United Nations Fiscal Division and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, which is expected to continue in 1955.

## COLOMBIA

### Financing Low-cost Housing

An expert advised the National Planning Board of Colombia on the formulation of the plan for financing national housing development. He also recommended measures for attracting private investments to the financing of low-cost housing, and advised on the Government's participation in order to make the best use of national and provincial funds devoted to the housing programme. The expert recommended ways of using the funds collected as rental or installments for investment in new housing and also presented recommendations in connection with the organization of governmental agencies to be in charge of the housing programme.

### Customs and Tariffs Administration

An expert started a preliminary survey in the field of customs and tariffs, by advising the Government in aspects such as legislation, organization and administration. It is expected that the implementation of his recommendations will require further assistance during 1955. The important work of training of customs officials has also been initiated with the help of the expert.

### Materials and Construction Techniques

A United Nations expert completed previous 1952 and 1953 assignments advising the Government of Colombia and the Inter-American Housing Centre, a Pan American Union agency with headquarters in Colombia, on building materials and construction techniques. He advised the Centre on the establishment of a laboratory for research on building materials and construction methods, for which the United Nations contributed a substantial amount of technical equipment, as well as on the relation between the national housing programme and the Centre's research and study activities. The United Nations expect to provide in 1955 additional laboratory equipment under the Expanded Programme and an expert in building materials under the Regular Programme.

### Public Administration

Since June 1955, a team of experts has been advising the Colombian National Commission of Administrative Reform on ways and means to improve the Colombian public administration. Their main fields are civil service and organisation and methods. Although it appears too early for the mission to show any specific results, the reports submitted to the National Commission and the United Nations indicate a definite trend toward well-defined plans which may contribute to the establishment of a better civil service and more efficient Government operations. The aspect of training for the public service has again been emphasized by the Commission and it is expected that during 1955 definite plans for a comprehensive training programme in Colombia will be completed.

### Small Scale Industries

A United Nations expert who arrived in Colombia in April has made a survey of the country's small and medium industries, to determine how to reduce costs and increase productivity through technical skills, modern equipment and credit facilities. The expert is now discussing with the national authorities his recommendations for a practical work programme based on the survey, and will advise and assist in planning the development and implementation of such a programme.

## COSTA RICA

### Training Welfare Workers

An expert has been organizing the field-work training of the School of Social Services of the University of Costa Rica and advising on social welfare programme of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Social Security Fund, the National Child Welfare Agency, and other social welfare agencies of the country. This work has included a training programme for supervisors and consultations with social welfare agencies to improve their services and to organize and coordinate their programmes. A very important part of the work of this expert was to assist the School of Social Work in adopting a sounder curriculum for experienced training of social workers, within the framework of the University. This curriculum was drafted by a committee composed of three members of the faculty and the expert. The proposed programme has been accepted and will go into effect at the beginning of the 1955 school year. It calls for three years of study leading to a certificate after which students who so desire may continue at the school for two additional years and receive the degree of Licenciado. To implement this programme the Government requested the extension of the expert for six months, which has been granted.

### Medical Social Work

Since September 1954, an expert has been advising the Medical Social Department of the San Juan de Dios Hospital on the establishment of a medical, social-service department in this principal hospital of the country and on the coordination of it

services with those of the Ministry of Public Health. This project is another important instance in which the United Nations and the World Health Organization are working together.

#### Town and Country Planning

An expert took up an assignment in November 1954 to assist the newly-created Housing and Planning Institute. Among other things, he is engaged in the preparation of a basic planning law which will gradually separate the planning function from the Instituto Nacional de Vivienda y Urbanismo and make it the responsibility of the Liga Costarricense de Municipalidades. The expert has also assisted the Escuela Centroamericana de Administración Pública de América Central through some of its students engaged in the field of planning and housing. At the ESAPAC he is holding a series of seminars for the benefit of local engineers, architects and other professional persons interested or engaged in the fields of planning and housing.

#### CUBA

#### Organization of Statistical Services

In June, 1954, an expert completed a two-year assignment which included surveying the statistical services of the Cuban Government and developing a plan for their reorganization. At the end of his assignment, he presented a report with his conclusions and recommendations, including a draft law establishing a National Statistical Institute. In October, as a result of the expert's advice, the Government of Cuba issued a new Organic Law covering the reorganization of the National Statistical Service and the creation of the Statistical Institute.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

#### Meteorology

Two experts are training meteorologists at the University of Santo Domingo and advising the Government on the development of a modern meteorological service, including the preparation of surface and upper air observations and the plotting of weather maps. Recommendations have been made for improvement of the hurricane

warning system and the first 18 assistant meteorologists have been graduated from the University. This project is being carried out jointly by the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization.

#### ECUADOR

##### Child Welfare.

Following negotiations between the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund, the United Nations provided a child welfare expert who has trained social welfare personnel in medical, social and child welfare work.

The expert organized maternal and Child Welfare centres and also gave a number of lectures for social worker schools and religious groups. Her work with the social service schools in Quito has been highly appreciated and, as a consequence, the Government has requested a year's extension of her contract in order that she may advise on the reorganization of the social service schools of Ecuador.

The expert carried out teaching schedules at the maternal and Child Welfare Centre where 18 pupils out of the 25 enrolled successfully completed their training. Similar work was carried out by the expert in Guayaquil.

##### Power Production and Distribution.

An expert carried out a preliminary investigation of hydro-electric possibilities in Ecuador and, upon completion of his assignment early in 1954, presented a five-year nation-wide hydro-electric development plan to the Government. Later in the same year, the Government requested the return of the expert to assist in planning the organization of a National Institute for Electricity which would implement the five-year development plan.

##### Public Finance Administration.

A Customs and Tariffs Administration expert, who had been assisting the Government since July 1949, completed his assignment in September. The legislation he helped to prepare, a new Customs Nomenclature, Tariff and Organic Law,



went into effect on 1 January and his presence was required to advise the authorities during the early period of its implementation. Reports show that the Government of Ecuador is gradually and effectively adapting its administrative machinery to the new situation.

Three other experts prepared two draft laws in the Budgetary and Income Tax fields which are now in the process of being considered for legislative action. The procedural portion of the draft income tax law has been put into effect as a provisional measure and many recommendations on budget and accounting procedures have been adopted by the administration. Other related tasks in the fiscal administration field, such as a preliminary draft for an Occasional Profits Tax Law and an exploratory survey of the State's Monopolies, have been completed by the mission.

Coordination and consultation has been carried out between this Mission and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

As a result it is envisaged that one of the expert's terms of reference will be broadened in 1955 to include general advisory functions, in the fiscal administration field, to the Minister of Finance. This has been considered advisable, in view of the establishment of a National Planning Commission, the membership of which includes the Minister of Finance.

#### Insurance Code.

An expert has carried out preparatory studies and advised the Superintendent of Banks in Ecuador on the organization of an insurance regulatory code.

Draft laws were drawn up covering insurance companies and also limited liability companies which, if adopted by the Government, should improve insurance practices in Ecuador and place them on a sound financial basis.

#### Small-Scale Industries.

An expert visited the region of Portovelo to suggest economic and agricultural measures to assist those inhabitants who have been affected by the decrease in activity of the mines. The industries originally contemplated for

establishment by the company assisted were caustic soda and glass; however, small-scale industries closely connected with fruits and agricultural production were recommended by the expert.

Upon the recommendation of this expert, an agricultural economist spent a week in Portovelo advising on plans already drawn up for the re-settlement of the El Tablon plain near Portovelo.

#### National Accounts.

An expert worked with the Department of Economic Research of the Central Bank assisting in the organization and development of an integrated system of national accounts which would facilitate not only the collection and preparation of data, but also their interpretation.

The expert completed his mission in 1954.

#### Ports and Road Construction.

This project was initiated in 1952 and has continued throughout 1953 and 1954. The expert in charge has presented a plan for relocation of the Port of Guayaquil which is under consideration by the International Bank and other institutions for financing. He has advised the Comité de Vialidad del Guayas, a regional authority entrusted with the public works of the province, on the development of roads in the region. The mission was enlarged during 1954 by three additional experts, as follows:

#### Heavy Equipment and Diesel Engines.

An expert has supervised the training of local personnel in the maintenance of all types of heavy equipment and servicing operations, and has drawn up and demonstrated preventive maintenance programmes.

#### Welding.

An expert has demonstrated the use of welding equipment and has supervised and trained local personnel in welding techniques.

#### Wooden Shipbuilding.

An expert has carried out a training programme in wooden shipbuilding and has supervised activities in a Comité de Vialidad workshop which has repaired and reconstructed boats used by the Comité for coast-wise shipping.

### Census Statistics.

An expert completed in early 1954 a seven-months assignment to Ecuador in connexion with the planning and taking of the 1950 census.

Tabulation equipment was made available by the United Nations for this project, which helped ensure that full benefits were derived from assistance previously rendered in the Statistical field.

### National Housing Development.

An expert in low-cost housing has been assisting the Government since 1952. As a result of his work, a National Housing Agency was established. The Government has requested an extension of the expert's services into 1955 in order that he may advise on the implementation of as comprehensive a housing and planning programme as national resources and conditions permit. The expert will be required to outline a long-range housing programme including urban, rural, and regional planning. Special emphasis will be placed on the testing, development and use of locally available building materials.

EL SALVADOR.

### Training Welfare Workers.

Through the assistance of two United Nations social welfare advisers, a School of Social Work has been successfully operating in El Salvador since May 1953. The Government assigned top priority to this project and requested that the two experts continue throughout 1954.

The first graduation of the School took place on 20 December 1954. Fourteen students - 3 men and 11 women - received the degree of Social worker.

### Child Welfare.

The United Nations assisted the Government of El Salvador by sending an expert to survey and report on the present state of the Child Welfare services of the nation for the purposes of improving them. The expert, who was attached to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Security, completed her assignment and her final report is being processed for submission to the Government.

Highways.

A senior expert went to El Salvador to prepare a five year highway-development plan, including the opening up of the Southern Coastal Plain by a new system of roads, the construction of a major highway Northward, and various systems of feeder roads from farm to market and the opening of new areas into the Northern mountains. A junior expert will later implement the project that will be prepared by the senior expert. The senior, while in El Salvador, is attached to the Ministry of Public Works.

GUATEMALA

Personnel Management.

An expert has been advising the Guatemalan Institute of Social Security since 1952 on such matters as budget procedures, organization and administration of the Institute's offices, and personnel administration. Upon expiration of his contract under United Nations auspices in May, 1954, the Government of Guatemala continued using his services and he is under contract until March, 1955. Arrangements were worked out between the United Nations and the Government, through an exchange of letters, specifying the obligations of both parties and the status of the expert, with respect to the Government's undertaking to reimburse the United Nations for his extension.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped.

An expert in physiotherapy, was selected by the Government out of a panel of candidates, submitted by the United Nations, after consultation with the World Health Organization, to develop a physical-therapy programme at the Centre of Rehabilitation. This Centre is playing a very important role in the rehabilitation of long-term patients and out-patients referred from various hospitals. It functions under the Guatemalan Institute of Social Security. In 1953, a Guatemalan doctor who had completed a United Nations fellowship in rehabilitation of the handicapped returned to his country and was put in charge of the Institute, which has made very encouraging progress under his leadership.

The experts work at the Rehabilitation Centre has helped to initiate basic rehabilitation services at two large hospitals in Guatemala. A new programme for coordination of the work of the students and the programme of the patients started last November. All the patients and their programmes were checked in order to relate them to the different groups and treatments, according to their injuries and conditions. The results obtained are most satisfactory and have received favourable comments in the local press.

#### HAITI.

##### Hotel Management.

The improvement of hotel management is an important aspect of the efforts made by the Government to encourage tourism, which is becoming a source of considerable earnings for it, as well as a factor in the expansion of local trade and employment.

The expert who was appointed in the middle of 1953 will stay in Haiti until May 1955. He created a hotel school which is now headed by a Haitian counterpart. The school has trained approximately 60 students in the various branches of hotel administration. The students were subsequently employed by, or received additional practical training in, the leading hotels in Haiti. The expert has also given advice to hotel directors and owners and has been consulted by the Government on various aspects of tourist trade.

##### Statistics.

An expert has continued to advise the head of the newly created National Institute of Statistics, and has directed the training of local statisticians. He has also advised the Minister of Finance in the preparation of budget estimates and collecting of data from the Geodetic Services for the preparation of a general survey on agriculture, as well as several other statistical surveys. The expert completed his mission in August 1954.

Agricultural and Industrial Credit.

An agricultural and industrial credit expert assisted officials of the "Institut de credit agricole et industriel" in policy making and has devoted a considerable part of his time to the establishment of cooperatives assisted financially by the Institute. Thanks to his efforts, the Government created a National Cooperative Council and seven cooperative societies were founded in the following fields: tanning, shoemaking, poultry raising, farming, purchase and sales, and consumers.

Money and Banking.

Since October 1953 continuous technical assistance has been given in the monetary and banking field by a United Nations expert. The expert assisted the Government in preceding years in the establishment of an institute of agricultural and industrial credit; in applying for membership in the Bretton Woods institutions and in the reorganization of its monetary and fiscal system. During 1954 he has continued to advise the Government on current financial and fiscal matters, particularly in its negotiations on the financing of basic economic development projects. After the recent hurricane, which caused considerable devastation and created a serious economic situation, the expert was of great help to the Government in revising its balance of payments and budgetary estimate and in assisting in devising suitable policies to meet the situation.

Community Development.

An expert who arrived at the end of January has advised the Government in the preparation of a plan for community development. She promoted the principle of self-help as a solution to development problems in Haiti and made several recommendations for the improvement of specific community development projects in the rural areas. As a result of her work, the Government has become interested in the development of a national community development programme, to be related to its economic and social development plan. The expert, who will continue her task in 1955, is now working with the Ministry of National Economy and the Bureau of Planning, in close cooperation with other United Nations and

Point IV experts engaged in rural development. The advice of the expert has been sought in emergency relief programmes carried out as a result of the recent hurricane.

#### Housing.

In response to a call for emergency technical assistance following the devastation caused by hurricane "Hazel" in the southern peninsula in September 1954, the United Nations sent an architect for six weeks to make a preliminary survey of housing rehabilitation needs in that area and to investigate the possibility of initiating a programme of self-help in this field. The expert prepared a report recommending the implementation of an over-all programme for the reconstruction of housing destroyed by the hurricane and the creation of a national agency for this purpose. With the help of other United Nations experts, he also created a housing cooperative in one of the villages devastated by the hurricane. The members of the cooperative will rebuild their houses themselves using a model made of improved local materials which was built by the group under the direction of the expert.

#### HONDURAS.

#### Cement.

An expert assisted the National Development Bank in the preparation of a plan for the establishment of a Cement Factory. He made studies and recommendations concerning the exploitation and testing of raw material and plans for the location of the plant. The termination of this project is subject to internal arrangements regarding the financing of the plant. The expert will return to the field later for the installation and operation of the plant.

#### JAMAICA.

#### Water Resources Development.

A hydraulic engineer has been advising the Government of Jamaica on the implementation of a stream-gaging programme. The expert began his assignment in February 1954 and has trained personnel and advised the Department of Public

Works on the construction of stream-gaging stations, in accordance with the recommendations of the previous United Nations expert who had surveyed flood control problems in Jamaica.

Statistics.

In August 1954 a United Nations expert completed a two-year assignment with the Central Bureau of Statistics, which he had assisted on the compilation of statistical data and training of staff. During the period in which the expert was advising the Government, the programme of the Bureau was expanded to include the use of sample surveys for the gathering of information on the population, the labour force, industrial and business establishments, consumer expenditures, and agricultural production.

A United Nations staff member visited Jamaica during June 1954 to advise on a national accounts survey being undertaken by the Government in collaboration with the University College of the West Indies. This survey is for the purpose of obtaining national income statistics for 1952 and 1953. The Government plans to establish an organization which will turn out national income statistics regularly in future years.

MEXICO.

Mineral Resource Development.

An expert accepted a brief assignment to assist the Government of Mexico to evaluate the geothermal resources of the country, in order to appraise the possibilities of developing a system of geothermal electric plants to increase the production of electric power and reduce its cost. After visiting the geothermal regions and studying the reports prepared by the local scientists, the expert recommended that a number of exploratory wells be drilled in order to obtain additional and more accurate technical information.

Economic Programming.

An expert was appointed to organize, under the auspices of the Department of Economic and Industrial Research of the Bank of Mexico, a one year programme



of national income and statistical coordination as related to programming economic development. A second expert in economic statistics went to the field early in 1955 for a six-month mission to collaborate with, and complement the work of the senior expert. This programme is followed with great interest by Mexican economists.

## NICARAGUA

### Organization of Statistical Services

Early in 1953 the Government of Nicaragua requested the United Nations to provide an expert in General Statistical Organization with special reference to economic and national income estimates. The expert advised the Ministry of Economy on: a) the reorganization of the statistical system and the National Statistical Office; b) the preparation of appropriate legislation to coordinate the various statistical organs of the Government; and c) the training of the local staff. The expert completed his one-year assignment in October 1954 and could not accept a second year due to previous engagements with his own Government. Another expert is expected to arrive in the field in March 1955 to continue this programme.

The final report of the first expert is being processed for submission to the Government.

### Public Finance Administration

The expert provided for this project prepared throughout the year six documents covering the entire range of budgetary administration. They were on: I. The Nicaraguan Budget of Revenues and Expenditures for the Fiscal year 1954-1955; II. Classification and Presentation of Revenues; III. The Assigned Taxes; IV. The "surplus", the "reserved funds", and other allied matters; V. Expenditure classification and presentation; VI. The autonomous entities and decentralized services and VII. The Nicaraguan Railroad and Lake Steamers (including the Corinto Wharf). These papers contained suggestions and recommendations which are being adopted by the Government, as shown by the way in which the 1954-1955 budget was prepared and by the establishment of a Budget Bureau within the Ministry of Finance. At the request of the Government, the expert's contract

has been extended for another year, i.e. through November, 1955. This prolongation will provide him with the opportunity to assist in the implementation of his recommendations, to take part in the formulation of the 1955-1956 budget document, and to undertake a deeper study of the revenue administration of the country, as essential counterpart to budgetary administration.

An expert on Customs Administration completed a one year assignment in September. A comprehensive preliminary report was submitted by him to the Nicaraguan authorities, including recommendations on the administrative steps to be taken with respect to the new Customs Nomenclature adopted by the Government. This nomenclature is an adaptation to local conditions of the NAUCA (Standard Customs Nomenclature for Central America), recommended by the Committee of Economic Cooperation of Central America, an intergovernmental body of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. The main task of the expert was to assist in the adaptation of the new nomenclature and in the revision of the Customs Tariff rates which had to be put in terms of the new classification. During his assignment, the expert worked in close co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Inter American Statistical Institute of the Organization of American States. The Government of Nicaragua has established a permanent Commission to supervise the policy and administration of the new tariff.

#### PANAMA

##### Public Finance Administration

An expert completed a one-year assignment in June and submitted a comprehensive report with recommendations on the simplification of the complex tax structure and the improvement of the tax administration of Panama. The report includes observations on the income tax, sales, licence, beverages and real estate taxes, as well as the reorganization of the Panamanian Bureau of Internal Revenue. The report was revised by the Fiscal Branch of the Economic Division of the United Nations.

### Psychiatric Social Work

In January 1953 an expert entered the services of the United Nations for one-year to work on the Psychiatric Social Work Programme in Panama. She has also participated in other Panamanian social welfare programmes, which have proved to be highly beneficial in the training of personnel and the development of social welfare work.

As the Government of Panama assigned high priority to her programme, the expert was requested to continue her work for a second year and was still in the field at the end of 1954.

## PARAGUAY

### Economic Programming

An expert appointed in 1953 continued to serve as senior economic adviser to the National Planning Commission until August 1954 on economic development policies and programming and has assisted the Government in drafting a law on foreign and private investment. The expert worked in close cooperation with the expert of the International Monetary Fund who advised the Government on foreign exchange and anti-inflationary policies.

Another expert advised the Government, in close cooperation with the senior expert, on rationing, price control, distribution, foreign trade, and industrialization problems. After the departure of the first expert he became acting economic adviser to the Planning Commission.

### Postal Administration

An expert has been advising the Government on the fundamentals of modern postal administration. During the year, he has submitted fifty papers and twelve memoranda to the Head of the Paraguayan Post Office. These documents include recommendations and practical suggestions on how to run the department on an efficient basis, ranging from the dispatch of airmail correspondence to the establishment of accounting procedures for international mail. Special functions such as the handling of international parcel posts and registered mail were also covered. Most of these recommendations have already been implemented, but there are matters of basic importance, such as selection and training of personnel,

which require the assistance of the expert for a longer period. In reorganizing this service, the expert has followed closely the pertinent international resolutions and conventions. The Universal Postal Union was consulted on the appointment and is being informed of the results.

#### Statistics

A statistician continued his assignment during the year advising on the improvement of industrial and commercial statistics. The expert assisted in the preparation of a statistical yearbook and on the revision of population census tabulations.

### PERU

#### Regional Economic Development

An expert advised the Junta de Reconstrucción y Fomento Industrial del Cuzco on agricultural development problems in the region, particularly on the drainage of the Pampa Alta, and the project for the cultivation and processing of quínuá, a high altitude cereal.

In addition, the expert acted as adviser to the Junta on all matters related to a supervised credit programme inaugurated by it with the technical advice of International Development Services.

#### Fertilizers

An expert carried out a survey on the advisability of setting up a chemical fertilizer industry in Cuzco, utilizing local materials and power to be produced under a proposed hydro-electric development project. An important aspect of his advice to the Junta de Reconstrucción y Fomento Industrial del Cuzco dealt with the question of whether the area possesses the necessary raw materials and other resources, as well as sufficient markets, to warrant the creation of such an industry on an economical basis. The expert also studied the type of fertilizer required to meet the soil deficiencies of the Cuzco area and the most suitable process for their manufacture. The expert completed his mission in 1954 and his report will soon be submitted to the Government.

URUGUAY

Training Welfare Workers

Two experts in social welfare training have been advising the Government on the setting up of a school of social work. One has been advising since February on the organization and operation of the school and on its programme of studies and has helped in the appointment of a director and a corps of instructors. She has given orientation courses to the faculty on social welfare services and related matters. The second expert arrived in November to organize practical work at the school and has started briefing the director of the faculty on social welfare training and methods. The school will be in full operation in 1955.

VENEZUELA

Power Production and Distribution

In November 1954 a United Nations expert made a preliminary review of technical studies prepared for the development of the largest power project in the country - the Caroni River project. The expert is to return early in 1955 to start a long-term assignment as general adviser to the Government for the implementation of the plans. In January 1955 another United Nations expert will go to Venezuela to advise on the organization and administration of Government-owned power plants, particularly with respect to power plant machinery.

Housing

The Government of Venezuela was considering the establishment of a National Housing Bank to promote building activities in the country, in order to keep pace with industrial development and resultant housing needs. A short preliminary visit to Venezuela was made in June by a United Nations expert, who presented a report on the project, in which he set out the necessary background information and also presented recommendations on the functions of the new bank.

Mineral Resource Development

The Government of Venezuela is planning the fuller utilization of the natural gas obtained from its oil resources. As a first stage in this programme,

the Government requested the United Nations to provide one expert to advise on the manufacture of fertilizers and insecticides obtained from natural gas, supplementing previous studies of the Government. The expert made a preliminary survey for the establishment of a plant and advised the Government on further implementation of the project. The Government requested an extension of the expert's assignment for another two years. So far, the expert has presented the initial proposals for the establishment of a petrochemical industry as well as statistical data referring to fertilizer imports and consumption. He has also presented proposals to the Government with respect to plant capacity and type of fertilizers to be manufactured and advised, after a visit to the coastal area, on the selection of the factory site. The Government has decided to erect the plant on the site recommended.

The 1955 assignment of the expert includes advising the Government on the preparation of plant specifications for chemical engineering works.

#### Primary Metals Industry

In June, a United Nations expert went to Venezuela on a general survey mission, to evaluate the technical studies and proposals made in connection with the establishment of an iron and steel industry in the country, and presented a series of proposals on the future development of Government plans and the part that could be played by technical assistance in the implementation of such plans. Another United Nations expert arrived in Venezuela in November, on a long-term assignment as general adviser on the project, that calls for advice not only on the evaluation of technical studies made and to be made, but also on measures necessary for starting actual construction and operation of the plant. The project includes also a training expert supplied by the International Labour Organization, and the awarding of a number of fellowships on both the engineer and skilled-worker levels. Progress can already be reported on this project in two important aspects: a) the site for the plant has been selected; b) the selection of the first graduate engineers to specialize abroad on construction processes of an iron and steel plant under United Nations fellowships has been completed.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped

In September 1953, an expert in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation examined facilities in Venezuela which could be used in the establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre under the auspices of the Venezuelan Social Security Institute, and made a survey of rehabilitation facilities for personnel training. He made a series of recommendations with a view to setting up and operating a Rehabilitation Centre at a hospital in La Guaira, Venezuela. An agreement was signed in March 1954 between the United Nations and the Government, to implement the expert's recommendations. Under the agreement, two physiotherapists, and one occupational therapist went to Venezuela, as United Nations expert, to start the operation of the Centre and to train local technicians. The United Nations also awarded a scholarship for training of a Venezuelan technician in the United States. Under the above-mentioned agreement, the Government finances the training abroad of six Venezuelans. On 9 October 1954, the Rehabilitation Centre was formally inaugurated, and is now in full operation. Several rehabilitated persons have already been discharged. The project is to continue in 1955.

### III. REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Central American Economic Integration Programme

The Central American Economic Integration Programme, for which the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization have provided assistance, was initiated in 1952 when the Ministers of Economy of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, (with an observer from Panama), met in a committee in Tegucigalpa, Honduras under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The ECLA Committee on Economic Cooperation of the Ministers of Economy of Central America (set up on a subsidiary body of the Commission and now called the Committee on Economic Cooperation of Central America) formulated a number of requests for technical assistance to the Technical Assistance Board in fields which it was felt were of great importance in the economic development of the Central American area as a whole. In 1953 the implementation of the programme was begun. At its second meeting in San José, Costa Rica in October 1953, the Committee approved the work done for the Integration Programme by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and agreed that the Governments should request additional technical assistance for 1954. The assistance provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in 1954 covered the following fields: (Assistance for the Central American Technological Research Institute and the Central American Advanced School of Public Administration is reported on page 39.)

#### Transport

##### a) Highways

A United Nations staff member was detailed to the Central American Economic Integration Programme in July and August 1954 to draft proposals aimed at simplifying formalities which now hamper the development of road traffic in the region.

##### b) Ports and Shipping

An expert was appointed in May 1954 to study the possibilities of establishing a Central American Merchant Fleet. This expert is expected to complete his report during 1955.

An expert on port administration began a survey on Central American port facilities which he is expected to complete in 1955. His report will include recommendations for the improvement of ports in the region.



### Unified Customs Nomenclature and Customs Regulations

An expert undertook an assignment in June 1954 to study practices in customs nomenclature and regulations and to make recommendations to the Government on the application of a standardized nomenclature (NAUCA) and regulations. This expert presented his report to the Sub-Committee on Central American Trade which met in Mexico City in January 1955 and is expected to complete his assignment during 1955. Two United Nations staff members were detailed to assist on this project.

### Power Production and Distribution

A mission of three experts on loan to the United Nations from "Electricité de France" surveyed at the end of 1953 and the beginning of 1954 the present and potential electric production and distribution of the area. These experts made recommendations on the development of electric power resources in each country and the fields in which cooperation within the region would be beneficial to the area as a whole.

### Industrial Economy

The United Nations provided the services, during the entire year, of an industrial economist. This expert advised on matters of industrial development and cooperated with an agricultural economist provided by the Food and Agricultural Organization on projects involving the processing of agricultural materials.

### Central American Technological Research Institute

In 1955 a team of three experts reviewed technological research facilities and made recommendations to the Governments on the organization, location, functions and financing of an institute of industrial technological research. Their report was circulated to the Governments and it is expected that the Institute will be established and in operation during 1955. The industrial economist assigned to the Economic Integration Programme and an expert on technological research were in the region towards the end of 1954 and the beginning of 1955 drawing up a programme of work for the Institute.

### Advanced School of Public Administration

Under the Central American Economic Integration Programme and on the basis of Supplementary Agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua respectively, the Central American Advanced School of Public Administration started operations

officially on 1 January 1954, training senior officers of the rank of director or equivalent. The United Nations provided in 1954 the services of the Director, two professors and one Administrative Assistant as permanent members of the international staff. Two others were recruited and appointed by the United Nations but paid for by the participating countries. Three visiting professors assisted in the programme for periods of three weeks to two months, two on detail from Headquarters. The library of the School was equipped with a substantial number of publications, and other teaching material was sent as part of the technical assistance rendered. For scholarships on this project see submission 206-53 and Resolution 723.

The participating Governments contributed as follows: Costa Rica: adequate building for the school plus 150,000 colones; El Salvador \$8,000; Guatemala \$8,000; Honduras \$8,000, and Nicaragua \$19,000. These payments were administered by the United Nations to meet the following expenditures: travel and salaries of two international members of the Faculty (see above); subsistence and project allowances, salaries for local staff, furniture and equipment, and other miscellaneous expenses. During 1954, two courses were conducted for 39 scholarship holders; one specialized in Municipal Administration and Planning, from April to June, and one General Course with emphasis on the administration for economic development (August-December). Two pilot projects on Municipal Administration and Community Development have been started under the supervision of the school. The final reports prepared by the students will serve as working papers in their future work at their return home. The School assisted the Costa Rican Government in organizing general in-service training for its personnel and will supervise a similar activity in El Salvador next year.

#### School of Public Administration

The Brazilian School of Public Administration completed its third year of operations under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the Getulio Vargas Foundation. The United Nations provided the services of a director and four professors, one in charge of Organization and Methods, one the teaching of Public Relations, one Municipal Government, and one Introduction to Public Administration. The Brazilian portion of the Faculty was reinforced with Professors

who joined the School's teaching body after a period of training in France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Puerto Rico under United Nations scholarships.

The student body showed a small but definite increase over previous years, as over 300 Brazilians from the Federal District and the various States attended the Undergraduate, the Graduate and the Special Courses offered at the School. Forty-two scholarship holders coming from the other 19 Latin American countries attended the Special Courses included in the first (March-July) and second (August-December) academic semesters. Twenty-five scholarships were provided by the United Nations.

In 1955, the United Nations will continue to provide technical assistance to the School through the services of four Faculty members, through the award of three special scholarships for Brazilian candidates to study abroad and through the provision of a limited amount for teaching and reproduction equipment.

A survey of the history and results of the first 3 years of operation is being prepared.

#### Training in Public Administration

An expert was requested to write a book on Organization and Methods to be used by Latin American students. He prepared versions in Portuguese and English. The first is being published by the Brazilian School of Public Administration and a translation into Spanish is contemplated. The version in English might be published by a United States professional association which has expressed its interest in the matter.

As a further contribution towards the literature on Public Administration in the Spanish language an expert was requested to prepare a book on the subject. The book, "Introducción a la Administración Pública" was published in December by the Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico - Buenos Aires. It covers an introduction to, as well as the administrative aspects of, planning and budgeting. A second volume to be finished in 1955 will include personnel management, organization and methods, public finance administration, and local government. A translation into Portuguese is being completed for publication by the Brazilian School of Public Administration.

### Fundamental Education Centre

In both 1953 and 1954 the United Nations provided two experts for the entire year to assist in the work of the UNESCO Regional Fundamental Education Centre at Patzcuaro, Mexico. In 1953 an architect carried out a construction programme of village planning and rural housing in several small communities. A social anthropologist provided in 1953 and 1954 was concerned with training courses for fundamental education students and supervision of their practical social development work in the communities of the Patzcuaro area. In 1954 a second community development expert was provided by the United Nations, who is carrying out the same type of activities as the above-mentioned social anthropologist.

### Seminar in Housing through non-Profit Organization

The Government of Denmark made a special contribution to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the purpose of courses and seminars to be held in Denmark on subjects of interest to under-developed countries. In relation to this special programme, a seminar on aided self-help housing schemes and cooperative and other non-profit programmes for housing and community development, for the benefit of the Latin American countries, was organized in Copenhagen in September-October 1954. It was realized through the joint efforts of the Technical Assistance Administration and the Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and the Pan American Union. The Seminar was attended by 20 participants from twelve Latin American countries and one from Puerto Rico. A report on the conclusions and recommendations has been prepared and is ready for publication.

### Social Welfare Advisers

Two regional social welfare advisers continued their work for the United Nations in Latin America during the entire year. One, stationed in Guatemala, advises the Governments of Central America and the Caribbean area on social welfare matters. The other has her headquarters in Santiago and covers South America. These two experts, who visit the various countries periodically, consult with the governments in the region on their social welfare programmes in general. They also assist them in the selection of suitable candidates for UN fellowships, and in the formulation of requests to United Nations for expert advice in this field. They guide United Nations social welfare experts assigned to Latin America, and

supply the United Nations with comprehensive reports on the progress of social welfare projects in the area. The work of the two regional advisers has been highly appreciated by the governments concerned and has proved to be an essential factor in the planning and coordination of United Nations social welfare programmes in the region.

#### Crime Prevention

Following a United Nations Latin American Seminar on crime prevention which took place in Brazil in 1953 the United Nations has assisted the Brazilian authorities in the State of Sao Paulo and the Federal Government in the preparation of legislation for the creation of a proposed institute for crime prevention in the State of Sao Paulo. According to present plans, the institute will be a regional one, training Latin American personnel in "open jail" techniques and economic and social rehabilitation of prisoners.

The United Nations Secretariat has continued to advise the Brazilian authorities on the organization of the institute without cost to the Technical Assistance Programme during the year. The State of Sao Paulo stated that it would finance the project and they have designated a Brazilian to carry out the preliminary phase and further consult with the United Nations.

#### Industrial Management and Research

In 1954 background studies of the iron and steel transforming industries in Brazil were carried out jointly by the Government and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, preparatory to the holding of a regional Expert Working Group Meeting on the industry in various Latin American countries in 1955. Technical Assistance funds of the Expanded Programme helped finance the 1954 studies.

### Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics

The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, the World Health Organization, and the Government of Chile have been cooperating in conducting the Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics in Santiago. After a few months' preparatory work in 1952, training at the Centre was started in March 1953. The course covers nine months, including six months of academic work and three months of in-service training at various statistical services in Chile and elsewhere. In 1953, it was attended by 43 trainees from 15 Latin American countries; in 1954 there were 30 trainees from 15 countries. Three experts were provided to the programme by UNTAA in both 1953 and 1954. A total of five fellowships was granted by them over the two-year period. In addition, the UNTAA bore expenses of the Office of Coordination of the Centre and provided some equipment. A substantial group of Latin American statisticians has been trained and the ICB has brought about some improvements in the Chilean statistical service which are used for demonstration purposes, notably the introduction of improved statistical reporting forms for livebirths, stillbirths, marriages and deaths, and revised tabulation procedures. It is planned to continue this project in 1955.

A Seminar on Civil Registration was held in Santiago in December 1954, under the auspices of the ICB. Its aim was the improvement of registration of vital statistics in Latin America. The Seminar was attended by the Directors of Civil Registries of Latin America and others concerned with work in this field.

### Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industry of Latin America

A meeting of almost 100 international experts on the pulp and paper industry was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 18 October to 2 November under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Government of Argentina. The experts came from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as from various Latin American countries. Many of them prepared technical background documents on special aspects of the industry, which were presented to the meeting along with economic studies prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The aim of the meeting was to examine possibilities to increase pulp and paper production within Latin America, in order to limit the dependency of the area on foreign imports, which has held down consumption in the past, due to foreign exchange difficulties.

It is expected that follow-up work will be undertaken, in the form of advice to firms and governments, on the preparation of specific paper development plans and projects.

#### Economic Development Training Programme

At the end of 1954 the Economic Development Training Programme completed its third year of operation. Governments of the area requested the establishment of this programme in order to overcome the serious lack of economists trained in development problems. The programme was jointly undertaken by the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and is carried out at the Headquarters of the Commission in Santiago, Chile. During the first year of training (1952) there were ten participants. In 1953 the number was raised to thirteen, and in 1954 to sixteen (including two from the Middle East, who studied the desirability of establishing a similar programme for that area). Participants work under the direction of the chief of the programme and are assisted and guided by regular members of the staff of the ECLA Secretariat. The programme consists of extensive reading, round-table discussions, and preparation of individual studies and projects. Trainees are government officials who are expected to return to the service of their governments with the ability to make a better contribution to the economic development of their countries. It is planned to continue the project in 1955.

#### Andean Indian Mission

The implementation of the programme for the integration of the indigenous populations of the Andean Plateau region (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru) into the economic and social life of their respective countries was continued during 1954 with the participation of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. The International Labour Organization continued to assume responsibility for the administration

and execution of the programme. The project was implemented in the light of the basic aims formulated by the preliminary Joint Field Mission on Indigenous Populations; however, changes were made in some of the activities originally recommended by that Mission. In addition to several experts appointed by the other participating organizations, the United Nations appointed a road engineer for a period of three months. The expert advised on the construction of a mountain road which is to connect one of the project sites in Peru with the existing road network of the country. Three social welfare experts, to be appointed by the United Nations, are due to take up their assignment in Bolivia and in Peru early in 1955.

#### 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 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.



## ANNEX I

Number of Experts in the Service of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration - During 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954, by Recipient Countries.

	<u>1950<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1951<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1952<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1953<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1954<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1954<sup>b/</sup></u>
Bolivia	11	5	17	20	19	19
Brazil	2	-	5	15	2	2
British Guiana	-	-	-	1	-	-
Chile	3	-	1	1	5	5
Colombia	-	6	9	6	7	7
Costa Rica	-	-	-	2	1	3
Cuba	-	-	6	1	1	1
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	1	2	2
Ecuador	5	5	14	18	15	16
El Salvador	-	7	11	1	1	4
Guatemala	-	-	2	1	1	2
Haiti	4	5	7	7	5	6
Honduras	-	-	-	1	1	1
Jamaica	-	-	2	6	3	3
Mexico	3	-	2	2	2	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-	4	3	3
Panama	-	1	2	2	1	2
Paraguay	-	-	4	7	4	4
Peru	-	2	5	5	2	2
St. Lucia	-	1	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	1	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	5	9
Sub-Total	<u>28</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>102</u> c/	<u>80</u>	<u>95</u>
Experts provided for Regional Projects	..	..	12	28	34	38
Resident Representatives	..	..	..	..	7	7
Total			<u>99</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>140</u>

Note: In addition to experts provided for regional projects, expert-participants in such projects which had a working-group character provided advice to Latin America. In 1952, over 100 experts attended the ECLA/TAA Expert Working Group on Iron and Steel Industry in Latin America, held in Bogota, Colombia. In 1953, 21 expert-participants attended the workshop on Budgetary Management, held in Mexico City. In 1954 about 100 experts attended the Latin American Meeting on the Pulp and Paper Industry, 15 at U.N. expense, and 7 Latin American experts attended the Expert working Group Meeting on Technological Centres in Denmark, under U.N. auspices.

a/ Excluding social welfare.

b/ Including social welfare.

c/ Includes resident representatives and their assistants, administrative responsibility for whom was transferred to TAB on 1 October 1952.

## ANNEX II.

Number of Fellowships and Scholarships  
Awarded in 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, and1954.

	<u>1950<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1951<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1952<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1953<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1954<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1954<sup>b/</sup></u>
Bolivia	1	-	-	7	11	15
Brazil	2	14	22	8	7	12
British Guiana	-	-	2	2	1	1
British West Indies	-	1	2	-	-	-
Chile	5	3	5	6	9	10
Colombia	-	1	10	14	4	5
Costa Rica	1	1	-	1	3	4
Cuba	3	5	-	-	-	1
Dominican Republic	-	2	-	-	-	1
Ecuador	5	20	17	22	4	7
El Salvador	-	2	5	2	1	1
Guatemala	-	1	1	-	-	-
Haiti	2	8	23	9	9	10
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mexico	4	3	4	13	4	5
Netherlands West Indies	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1	-	1	-	1	1
Panama	-	-	2	1	2	4
Paraguay	-	-	2	3	4	4
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suriname	-	-	-	-	1	1
Trinidad	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uruguay	2	2	5	7	4	4
Venezuela	-	4	5	1	10	11
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	<u>27</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>101</u>

a/ Excluding social welfare.

b/ Including social welfare.

c/ In addition to the above figures, studies were undertaken by participants in regional projects under United Nations auspices as follows: Central American Advanced School of Public Administration 39, School of Public Administration (Brazil) 42, Latin American Seminar on Housing through Non-Profit Organizations 19, Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics 4, Economic Development Training Programme 16 (including two from the Middle East).

ANNEX III

Latin American Countries' Participation in Regional Projects  
Under United Nations Auspices

	C. A. Economic Integration Programme	C. A. Advanced School of Public Administration	School of Public Administration (Brazil)	Expert Working Group on Technological Centres	L. A. Seminar on Housing Through Non-Profit Organization	Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics	L. A. Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industry	Economic Development Training Programme	Andean Indian Mission
Argentina			X	X			X	X	
Bolivia			X		X		X	X	X
Brazil			X	X	X		X	X	
Chile			X	X	X		X	X	
Colombia			X	X	X		X	X	
Costa Rica	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Cuba			X				X		
Dominican Republic			X						
Ecuador			X		X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X		X				
Guatemala	X	X	X		X			X	
Haiti			X		X			X	
Honduras	X	X	X					X	
Mexico			X	X	X	X	X		
Nicaragua	X	X	X					X	
Panama	X		X			X			
Paraguay			X				X		
Peru			X		X		X		X
Uruguay			X		X		X		
Venezuela			X				X		
Puerto Rico					X				
Surinam							X		