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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Sixth Committee of the Whole  
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Santiago, Chile

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

assistance rendered to the countries and territories of  
Latin America during 1957

Information paper prepared by the secretariat of the  
Technical Assistance Board

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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INFORMATION PAPER ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO COUNTRIES  
AND TERRITORIES OF THE ECLA REGION UNDER THE  
EXPANDED PROGRAMME

Prepared by the TAB secretariat for the eighth  
session of ECLA

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NOTE: The following abbreviations are used in this paper:

BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin - tuberculosis vaccine
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
FAC	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
PASB	Pan American Sanitary Bureau
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTA	United Nations Technical Assistance Administration
US/ICA	United States of America - International Co-operation Administration
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. After a relatively rapid growth in 1955 and 1956, the resources available to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as a whole appeared to have reached something like a plateau in 1957. This situation is reflected in the relatively small change, between 1956 and 1957, in the total value of technical assistance provided under the Programme to countries and territories in Latin America.
2. The total allocation of \$7.2<sup>1/</sup> million for the EPTA field programme<sup>2/</sup> in Latin America in 1957, while somewhat greater than the sum allocated in the previous year, was less than the actual obligations, i.e. \$7.3 million, incurred in that year (see Annex, Table I). Although statistical information on the programme actually carried out in the region in 1957 is not yet available, it is expected that the rate of implementation of the Expanded Programme as a whole will be the highest so far achieved. If this expectation proves correct, the obligations actually incurred in Latin America in 1957, inclusive of projects financed as contingencies, might be somewhat greater than in 1956.
3. Expressed as a proportion of the total EPTA field programme, the position of Latin America was as follows: in 1957, 26.3 per cent of the total available funds were allocated to this region as against 23.7 per cent allocated in 1956 and 28.4 per cent of the obligations incurred in that year.
4. Table II, annexed to this paper, shows that the number of expert assignments scheduled for countries of the region under EPTA in 1957 remained at about the same level as in the previous year. The number of fellowships allocated to nationals of the region fell from 627 and 477 in 1955 and 1956 respectively, to a scheduled total of 384 in 1957.<sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> All costs are expressed in United States dollars.

<sup>2/</sup> "Field programme" costs exclude administrative and operational services cost.

<sup>3/</sup> The actual total for 1957 is not yet available.

5. Contributions from the countries of Latin America to the Expanded Programme (excluding substantial local cost and related contributions) increased as follows over the past few years:

1954	\$	964,521
1955		1,178,236
1956		1,642,600
1957		1,644,170

Another indication of the increasingly strong element of mutual self-help in the Programme can be seen in the number of experts recruited from Latin American countries for service under EFTA throughout the world. In 1955 these totalled 185, and in the following year, 211 (see Table II).

6. As in previous years, a number of requests for technical assistance were received during 1957 from Latin American countries to meet urgent needs which had arisen after the country programmes for the year had been approved by TAC and which could not be met by adjustments within the approved programme. All such requests were considered by the Executive Chairman of TAB under his programme contingency authority which enables him, within limits fixed by TAC, to make allocations from the Working Capital and Reserve Fund to meet urgent needs that may arise in the process of implementing the approved programme. Contingency projects authorized during the year in Latin America included: a team of sixteen experts from UNTAA, ILO, FAO and UNESCO to advise the Government of Argentina on the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations economic survey mission which had visited that country in 1956; an ILO expert to assist in evaluating the effectiveness of the present land reform programme in Bolivia; two WMO experts to make a survey of overall requirements for the improvement of the meteorological services in Brazil; a BCG expert provided by WHO to Chile to advise on the vaccination campaign undertaken by the Government with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF; the extension of the term of an FAO agricultural statistician in Guatemala; the provision of some equipment to Haiti in connection with vocational training, rural home economics and poultry production projects; an expert provided by ICAO to assist the Civil Aviation Department of Paraguay in an air traffic control training programme; and a group of experts from UNTAA and FAO to assist in a comprehensive review of the economy of Peru.

7. Close and fruitful relations continued between EPTA and ECLA. There are a good many projects, such as the Central American Economic Integration Programme, which owe their inspiration to ECLA and which enjoy ECLA's active participation. In fact, the influence of the Commission, and in particular its work on the planning of economic development, is increasingly noticeable in the types of assistance requested under the Expanded Programme. It may be noted that, in several important instances, ECLA also co-operates with UNTAA's Regular Programme activities, which are, however, not mentioned in this paper which deals only with the Expanded Programme.

8. Co-ordination between EPTA and other multilateral and bilateral technical assistance programmes in the region, including US/ICA and the Technical Co-operation Programme of OAS, was increasingly effective in 1957. In most countries, the recipient governments ensured consultations and exchange of information between EPTA and other aid programmes in regard to existing projects as well as the planning of new activities. At the working level co-ordination was facilitated by the development of close relations between various experts working in related fields under different programmes.

9. The Technical Assistance Committee continues to attach considerable importance to periodic evaluation of the results achieved under the Expanded Programme and, in 1957, the annual report of TAB to the Committee (E/2965) contained, for the first time, a special chapter on this subject. This was based on information received from TAB field offices, which also generally reflect the views of the governments concerned. It covered such aspects of the Programme as planning and co-ordination machinery, integration of EPTA activities to national development plans, provision made for counterpart personnel and administrative facilities, appraisal of assistance received, and analysis of the results of individual projects. While recognizing the limitations of this enquiry, TAB came to the conclusion that "on the whole, 1956 was a year of all-round progress...solid results were achieved on a great many projects... and the basic conditions for deriving even greater benefit from the Expanded Programme were being steadily improved". The enquiry had also "pointed up, in a sharper form, the weak spots that still persist and the steps that will be needed to remove them". The chapter on programme evaluation is intended to

be a regular feature of TAB's annual report, and a fresh enquiry is at present under way in respect of 1957. Much will depend on the co-operation of government since, as has been clearly stated by TAC, "the views of the recipient countries on the value of assistance received by them are the most important elements in any appraisal of the results of the programme".

10. It will be noted that the form of this information paper is somewhat different from that submitted to ECLA's seventh session (E/CN.12/444). While statistics of the technical assistance provided to each country of the region under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance are retained (see tables in Annex), the main report is divided into principal fields of activity instead of recipient countries as in previous reports. This permits attention to be focussed on those areas of work which are of special interest to the Commission and, it is hoped, will facilitate the Commission's consideration of technical assistance activities in the light of its own work programme. Individual projects are briefly described, mainly as examples, but no attempt is made to present a comprehensive catalogue of all activities. It may be added that details of the technical assistance programmed for each country of the region (as well as other countries of the world) in 1958 will be found in documents E/TAC/L.146, 147 and 149) of the Technical Assistance Committee.

## II. A REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME IN 1957

### A. Economic Surveys, Planning and Policy, and Statistics

11. In 1957 assistance was requested by no less than nine Latin-American countries in the formulation or implementation of general economic plans. Experts, individually or in teams, provided mainly by UNTAA and FAO, and often working closely with ECLA, have been assisting the Governments at different levels within the planning agencies concerned.

12. The Government of Bolivia requested from UNTAA a consultant to advise the National Planning Board on the implementation of recommendations made by various international missions, including an economic study group from ECLA. The Economic Planning Board in Ecuador received advice from two UNTAA economists in a general analysis of the country's economy. Three economists from FAO assisted in the preparation of an agricultural development plan and in the completion of the statistical work involved in the agricultural sample survey which was initiated in 1956. In Honduras an agricultural economist is attached to the National Development Bank.

13. Two statisticians were requested by Argentina in connection with the formulation of its development plans; one, from UNTAA, to advise on the preparation of a population census, and the other, from ILO, to assist the Department of Research and Statistics of the Ministry of Labour in planning and organizing a labour force sample survey in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics. A general statistician from UNTAA continued as adviser to the statistical services of Barbados, his work also covering the Windward and Leeward Islands. An expert in agricultural statistics from FAO assisted the Government of Nicaragua in training personnel in the preparation of national sample surveys of major agricultural crops. In Peru a statistician is advising the Statistics and Census Office on the elaboration of current agricultural data and the preparation of sample surveys. Two experts were requested by the Government of El Salvador in connection with economic planning and statistical studies; an agricultural economist continued to advise the Ministry of Agriculture on the preparation of economic studies and training of local personnel, and an additional expert was requested to assist in the field of national income statistics.



14. In Brazil a team of experts is assisting the Working Group for the development of the Northeast and the Bank of the Northeast. The team consists of an administrative co-ordinator, a planning economist, an industrial economist, and agricultural economist and a geologist, and is advising on the formulation and implementation of an integrated programme for the economic development of that region of the country. The Government has requested the continuation of the services of these experts in 1958. The Government of Peru, in connection with a comprehensive review of the country's economy, requested the services of a group of experts from ECLA, the International Bank, UNTAA and FAO to carry out a detailed study of its economic development programmes as a matter of urgency. In Mexico, the services of an economist were extended at the request of the Government to permit completion of his work with the Bank of Mexico in the development of methods of programming and economic research in the field of agriculture. Three agricultural economists, provided by FAO, continued to assist in the preparation of a Five-Year plan for the development of agriculture in Colombia, as well as in the continuation of preliminary studies of basic data on agricultural economics. One of these experts, in collaboration with the Government and representatives of the International Bank, prepared proposals for the reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Government has requested the continuation of the services of these experts in 1958 and, in addition, has asked for a statistical sampling expert to improve agricultural statistics and to review the implementation of a comprehensive agricultural development programme.

15. The Government of Costa Rica, with the cooperation of ECLA, is planning to study the present trend of the country's economic development with a view to preparing plans for its acceleration; in this connection a general economist from UNTAA will assist in the selection and analysis of data. In Paraguay two economists from UNTAA are cooperating with the Economic Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance in the formulation of a programme of economic development. A general statistician completed his mission, advising on national statistics and statistics of foreign trade. Another expert assisted in the completion and tabulation of an agricultural census, and an agricultural economist is engaged in preparing index numbers of prices of farm products and in comparing such prices with those in the international market.

B. Development of Natural Resources and Power

16. The development of natural resources, including water and mineral resources, was one of the most important fields of the assistance provided -mainly by UNTAA- to countries and territories of Latin America in 1957. Requests in this field reflect the interest expressed in recent resolutions of ECLA.<sup>1/</sup>

17. In addition to individual country projects, several regional projects were either initiated or continued. For example, under a joint UNTAA/WMO programme on water resources development, sponsored and supported by ECLA, a group of experts will spend several months in each country requesting their services. They will make a survey of the utilization of water resources for such purposes as water supply, irrigation, power, and water transportation. It is intended to start the survey in the countries of the Pacific coast of South America and perhaps later extend it to other regions. As part of another long-standing regional operations, the Central American Integration Programme in which ECLA, UNTAA and FAO, as well as the ILO and UNESCO, cooperate, two UNTAA experts will be engaged in projects of electric power development designed to benefit the five participating countries. Mention may also be made of a regional cartographic centre which has been in operation in Montevideo since 1956 with the assistance of UNTAA. Fifteen students from various Latin American countries attended courses at this centre in 1957; an introductory course in aerophotogrammetry was conducted over a period of six weeks, followed by field work in co-operation with the Military Geographical Service of Uruguay.

18. Examples of assistance in individual country programmes included a request by the Government of Brazil for the services of two geologists in connection with the economic development of the Amazon Basin. It was the original intention that these experts would assist in establishing a training course for assistant geologists and mining prospectors, but practical difficulties made it impossible to proceed on these lines, and the experts concentrated their attention on geological research, preparing reports on rock-salt deposits and on phosphates and bauxites in the Amazon and Maranhao regions. The Depart-

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<sup>1/</sup> e.g. ECLA resolutions 129 (VII) and 131 (VII).

ment of Work against Drought was assisted by two hydrogeologists from UNESCO in connection with its operations in the Northeast region of the country. Together with an adviser on water policy from FAO, these experts have assisted in developing a scientific approach to the problem of drought and a public awareness of the need for such an approach. The Government also requested from UNTAA the services of an expert to make a preliminary survey of mineral resources in the same region of the country.

19. The Government of Argentina requested the services of four experts in fuel efficiency to advise on problems relating to the shortage of power for industrial and domestic needs. One expert was to be a power economist, two were required particularly to work on the utilization of solid fuels, and the fourth was to specialize in problems of electricity utilization. It is expected that the mission of these experts will be completed in 1958. In Ecuador the Government requested from UNTAA the services of a field geologist to make a preliminary survey of the country's geological problems. An expert in electric power development completed his mission as adviser to the Economic Planning Board; within the same project, another expert is to revise and bring up-to-date a plan for the development of electric power.

20. In Venezuela, UNTAA experts who are advising respectively on the investigation of coal formations and on the possibilities of exploiting bauxite deposits will continue their work in 1958. In Chile, an expert in metallurgy has continued to experiment in new methods and techniques in flotation processes with a view to finding the best ways of beneficiating manganese ore. A technical consultant is advising the Ministry of Mines in Bolivia, and a field geologist is assisting in the establishment of a national geographical service. Another expert is working on a geological map of the country. A two-man mission compiled the necessary information for the preparation of an electrification plan. In the field of water resources a hydrologist from UNTAA has been working on underwater development and assisting in the preparatory steps for the establishment of a hydrological service.

21. Several Latin American Governments obtained assistance in the field

of meteorology, mainly from WMO. In Nicaragua, an expert is assisting the Government in the organization of three meteorological stations, and in Peru the work of an adviser in tropical meteorology includes assistance in the organization and operation of a meteorological service. In Uruguay a meteorologist conducted a survey of existing facilities in the country and presented a report to the Director of the Meteorological Service outlining plans for the extension of these facilities; a second expert will advise on aeronautical weather forecasting and instruments. Also in Uruguay an expert from UNESCO started work as adviser to the Faculty of Engineering in investigating the possible utilization of wind power. Another UNESCO expert is working with the Institute of Applied Science in the University of Mexico where he is advising on the development of a training and research programme in hydrometeorology.

### C. Industrialization and Productivity

22. Projects designed to help in the creation of basic industries and to administer and promote better techniques of production in both manufacturing and processing industries form an important part of the technical assistance programmes of most Latin American countries. This is in harmony with the emphasis which ECLA has frequently placed on the need for diversification of production and an appropriate policy of import substitution on the part of countries aiming at more rapid economic development.

23. The Government of Argentina, acting on the recommendation of the joint ECLA/UNTAA/FAO/ILO mission which visited the country in 1956 has urgently requested supplementary assistance in various fields of economic development including industrial development and productivity. The request included a team of five UNTAA experts to make a comprehensive study in connection with an expansion of the steel industry, and a productivity expert from ILO to examine present systems of pay in different industries. The 1957 programme for Bolivia called for an industrial economist to advise the Government on the adoption of specific measures to promote new industries, as well as experts respectively in industrial cost analysis and leather tanning. The industrial economist took part in the preparation of the chapter on industries in ECLA's study of "Economic Development of Bolivia". The work of the expert in leather tanning will be continued in due course by a Bolivian technician who worked

with him and is receiving further training abroad.

24. The Government of Uruguay requested a team of three experts to advise on further development of the leather, textiles and iron and steel industries, including the most effective use of existing capacity and measures to increase output and exports. It is expected that the results of the work of these experts will help in determining the extent to which the expansion of other industries in the country might be accelerated. UNTAA has also provided equipment and technical advice for the installation of a fish meal plant which, it is anticipated, will be in operation in 1958.

25. The programme of Colombia included five experts in the field of industrial development. Four were requested for the steel and metallurgical industries in Paz del Rio. An industrial economist has been assisting in the study of plans for expanding the steel plant and of the possibilities of improving the existing equipment. Another expert has been examining ways of improving the operating management of this plant. An engineer from UNTAA has surveyed the chemical industries in the country and will also help in establishing a new plant to produce fertilizers. A penicillin plant that was completed in Chile under the supervision of a UNTAA expert was in operation during 1957 and is expected to meet the needs of the country for sodium penicillin. Additional equipment and parts for the plant are being ordered with funds provided by UNICEF.

26. Two experts are assigned to advise the Bank of Mexico in regard to the development of industry. One has been co-operating in the preparation of a pilot study of industrial sectors including trends in the sulphuric acid, iron and steel, paper and paperboard mills, and cotton spinning and weaving industries. The second expert co-operated with the research staff of the Bank in studying problems connected with methods of productivity measurement and the forecasting of production trends.

27. In Venezuela the Government has requested a continuation of the services of a UNTAA adviser who is co-operating with the agency in charge of the planning and construction of a steel mill. An expert on research into the application of petrochemical products, especially of fertilizers and insecticides is also serving in Venezuela. In Paraguay, a UNTAA expert has been assisting

the Government with preliminary plans for the Trans-chaco oil pipeline project, while in Guatemala an expert has been advising the Institute of Economic Development in regard to possibilities of enlarging textile weaving production by the Indian population in rural areas. In connection with the request which the Government of Peru addressed to ECLA to undertake a general economic study with a view to laying down a programme of industrial development, UNTAA agreed to provide four specialists in those industrial fields where their services were deemed to be needed most urgently; they included experts in the textile, heavy chemical and pharmaceutical industries, food processing and ceramics.

28. As a regional project forming part of the ECLA sponsored programme of economic co-operation among the five Central American Governments, the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI) continued to operate as a joint undertaking between UNTAA and the five Governments with additional assistance provided by the ILO and UNESCO. Laboratories and storehouses were completed in 1957 and, in 1958, a library will be added to the group of buildings provided by the Government of Guatemala.

#### D. Transport and Communications

29. Technical assistance activities in the field of transport and communications in Latin America continued during 1957 at approximately the same level as in the previous year, and were in the main a continuation of existing projects. While experts from ICAO are engaged in work relating to civil aviation projects, assistance in regard to communications by land and water is provided mainly by UNTAA. In the field of telecommunications and radio communications several projects have been undertaken by experts from ITU.

30. The most important undertaking in the field of civil aviation in Latin America continues to be the Regional Training Centre in Mexico City. About half the students come from countries of the region other than Mexico; in 1957 such countries included Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Peru, Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles. The premises of the Centre were recently relocated in the building at the International Airport of Mexico City, and it is expected that 235 trainees will attend the courses in 1958.

31. On the basis of a report made in 1952 by an expert from ICAO on conditions

of air transport in Central America, a group of experts has been advising the Governments concerned on the centralization of the international air navigation system of the region and on a plan to provide certain common services. As part of this project, ICAO provided three experts to assist the Government of Guatemala -an engineer to advise and assist in the design and construction of aerodromes, including the extension of the international airport at Guatemala City, a radio engineer to advise on the siting, installation, maintenance and operation of radio communications and radio navigation equipment, and a meteorologist to assist in establishing a meteorological service, including the training of staff. In El Salvador a legal adviser continued his work on the preparation of civil aviation laws and regulations designed to permit the development of domestic and international air services.

32. An ICAO expert stationed in Paraguay prepared two courses for meteorological observers and air traffic operators, and the Government has requested additional assistance in training local technicians in air traffic control. In the Dominican Republic a technical adviser attached to the Civil Aviation Department completed his mission.

33. In Bolivia a general adviser on transport provided by UNTAA made an analysis of existing conditions and recommendations for improvement of the country's railways, highways and airports. His report was used in the preparation of the chapter on transport in ECLA's study, "Economic Development of Bolivia". Another expert arrived in the country during 1957 to continue work on river navigation and hydrography initiated in the previous year.

34. The 1957 programme of Brazil included a transport economist to advise on coordinated development of means of transport for the Northeast region of the country. In Uruguay an expert in diving and reclamation of shipwrecks prepared specifications for equipment to be obtained by the Government for local divers. The Government of Costa Rica, acting on the recommendation of a UNTAA expert, requested the services of a port construction engineer to make surveys and studies of a new wharf to be built in Punta Arenas; this engineer also visited ports in El Salvador and Nicaragua and made suggestions for certain improvements.

35. An adviser on railway construction, who has been in Venezuela since 1955, continued to assist in planning a programme of railway construction to extend present lines so as to link the more important regions of the country. A tunnel construction expert is assisting the Departments of Railways and Highways in connection with tunnels to be built as part of the Government's programme of public works improvement.

36. A mission of eight railway experts, originally requested from UNTAA by the Government of Argentina, in connection with the general analysis of economic conditions in the country initiated by ECLA in 1956, continued during 1957 to assist in the reorganization and operation of the national railways; the scope of their activities included organization of freight transport, maintenance of roadbeds, purchase of new equipment, maintenance and repair of locomotives and freight cars and training of personnel. In addition, UNTAA is providing the port authorities with expert assistance in the operation of maritime ports.

37. As part of the work initiated by ECLA's Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, three experts were included in the 1957 programme of UNTAA to assist the five Central American countries in projects of highway construction, standardization of highway signals and traffic regulations, and preparation of transport statistics. These experts also co-operated in the preparation of a manual of highway specifications.

38. Turning to the field of radio and telecommunications, it may be noted that an expert from ITU assisted the Government of Bolivia in making a detailed survey of present conditions of radio-telephonic communications. This expert made recommendations for improvement of these services and is training a group of workers in radio promotion and systems of public radio-telephone communication. Two experts were assigned to advise the Telecommunications Administration of Paraguay in the organization of an Institute of Telecommunications and in the installation of equipment required to modernize the system of telecommunications for domestic and international services.



### E. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

39. In a report to ECLA, it is not necessary to elaborate on the central problem of Latin American agriculture, namely that of increasing agricultural production to meet the needs of a population which doubles itself every twenty-five years and, at the same time, of maintaining a high level of exports. It is towards meeting this problem that technical assistance provided by FAO has been mainly directed.

40. Assistance to the Government of Argentina during 1957 was rendered by FAO members of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission which had started work in the country in the previous year. One expert advised on increased livestock production through better methods of range and fodder conservation, while another gave advice on a co-ordinated programme of research in regard to nutritional deficiency diseases in domestic animals. An expert in farm management and a soil specialist continued their work, and a marketing expert completed his assignment of advising on ways of achieving greater efficiency in the marketing of milk and dairy products. In Mexico two experts co-operated with the Ministry of Agriculture in a programme of experimental plantings for pasture and fodder crops, and a veterinarian gave advice on methods of eradicating current epidemic diseases in poultry.

41. Experts in milk production and dairy industries were requested by the Governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, in some cases for work on projects relating to the installation of equipment provided by UNICEF for a programme of construction of milk processing and conservation plants. Another expert is studying possibilities of milk production in the Yiquilpan area of Mexico where a plant is to be established with the assistance of UNICEF. In Colombia, an expert assisted in the preparation of a short course in dairying at the School of Agriculture of the University of Medellin.

42. Projects for agricultural development continue to form an important part of the technical assistance provided to Chile. A specialist in farm machinery and experts in irrigation and soils took part in a course on farm management, irrigation and farm machinery which was held during the year. The two last-named experts also studied soil and irrigation problems in the Provinces of Antofagasta, Iquique and Arica. On short-term assignments, an

agricultural engineer is advising the Ministry of Agriculture on the establishment of an agricultural engineering institute at the University of Concepción, and another specialist gave advice on the operation of slaughterhouse and meat processing plants and on the maintenance of hygienic conditions and regulations. A specialist in farm administration completed a number of research studies based on a survey of more than 400 farms in different areas of the country. An adviser on land use and tenure is training a small group of technicians in the Ministry of Agriculture in research methodology in land economics. A plant pathologist has determined the cause of a certain wheat disease, and a programme of testing more than 4,000 varieties for resistance to the disease is underway with promising results. An animal production expert and a dairy technologist have also been assisting the Ministry of Agriculture.

43. The FAO team in Venezuela includes experts in rice processing, farm machinery, cattle grading and animal nutrition, and a veterinarian. Assistance to Colombia related to land tenure and soil conservation. The programme in Ecuador includes assistance in soil surveys, sheep and cattle production and control of animal diseases. An expert in Haiti continued to assist the poultry industry and train local technicians in modern practices of poultry production. In the Dominican Republic a new project was started relating to plant protection and animal production.

44. Development of fishery resources is a field in which Latin American countries have increasingly sought technical assistance. Projects of this character are in operation in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. For example, in Ecuador a fishery economist continued to render advice on administrative matters relating to fisheries and on the preparation of a new fisheries law; a technologist also started setting up a fisheries laboratory with equipment provided by FAO. The fisheries team working in the Northeast region of Brazil completed its work during 1957; one result was the finding of banks of tuna fish in the high Brazilian seas for which a concession was later granted to a commercial enterprise. Another FAO team, also in Brazil, is making studies on marine biology in co-operation with the Oceanographic Institute of Sao Paulo, on the organization of a fishing technology laboratory in the City of Rio Grande, and on the supervision of fish distribution and consumption in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

45. Work in regard to fisheries was also initiated in Chile by a three-man mission during 1957. It is to include surveys of fish processing industries, existing fishing fleets, port facilities and distribution outlets. A complete survey of fishing methods and conditions in the north area between Arica and Coquimbo is also envisaged with a view to appraising the possibilities of introducing industrial exploitation of pelagic species.

46. Forestry experts have been assigned to Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. In Brazil, for example, a forestry inventory has been extended to the south bank of the Amazon River, and the two experts engaged on this work have trained a team of local specialists to carry on the inventory. Continued progress is reported at the Santarem Centre for pilot exploitation, silviculture and sawmilling. Construction of the sawmill school has been completed and the first training course will start shortly. In Paraguay, the first forest nursery at the experimental station was inaugurated in the Eusebio Ayala area with the assistance of an expert and equipment provided by FAO. In Chile, FAO has been assisting the Government since 1951 in establishing a forest service and introducing conservation measures. Two experts have been giving lectures on applied silviculture, hydrology and torrent control, and timber utilization at the Forestry School of the University of Chile. Another expert is Director of the Forestry Research and Demonstration Training Centre at Llanacura. In Venezuela, one expert advised on the organization and planning of measures for the prevention and control of forest fires and another on the use of forest products in industry.

47. Forestry is also the subject of one of the regional technical assistance projects in Latin America, namely the Forest Research and Training Institute, established in Venezuela in 1956, to assist countries of the region in stimulating and co-ordinating research in various aspects of forestry.

48. A regional project of a general character relates to the assistance which FAO has been giving to the Caribbean Commission since 1954 in agricultural economics and credit, fisheries and nutrition. Four experts provided under the 1957 programme will continue to advise on the co-ordination of projects of agricultural development in several territories covered by the Commission. They will also assist in training teachers in home economics and

nutrition, in organizing Government fisheries services and in developing local fish marketing.

49. As mentioned earlier in this paper, FAO plays an important role in the programme of Central American economic integration, and during 1957, seven FAO experts were assigned to assist in various aspects of the programme. Two prepared a preliminary programme of forestry administration for the area which will supply the raw material for the proposed pulp and paper plant. The marketing economist is preparing recommendations on the possibility of establishing an integrated market for livestock and dairy products. Another expert assisted the Government of Guatemala in the preparation of a cotton training seminar serving all the Central American countries, and an expert in forestry education was attached to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba, Costa Rica.

F. Auxiliary Services to Industry and Agriculture

50. Under this heading are grouped, necessarily in a somewhat artificial manner, a number of different activities, the common purpose of which is to increase, directly or indirectly, the efficiency of work undertaken in industry and agriculture. Some of these activities, such as vocational and technical training, are centered to a considerable extent on large-scale projects, while others, such as the development of co-operatives, the promotion of trade and marketing and the improvement of employment services, are mainly undertaken by experts working alone or in small teams.

51. In Brazil, assistance provided by the ILO to the SENAI (National Service of Industrial Apprenticeship) continued during 1957. A teacher training expert and instructors in general mechanics, diesel mechanics and automobile body-work were assigned to work with SENAI in its training programmes. These experts also conducted a course in automobile mechanics and prepared a standard Portuguese glossary of the nomenclature of tools, instruments and machines. In Ecuador, a vocational training group has concentrated on work at the new technical college at Guayaquil, including the installation of equipment, the preparation of syllabi and the training of staff. An ILO team in Guatemala has been helping to organize handicraft training centres, with assistance from UNESCO in regard to technical education, including specialists in elec-

tricity, machine shop practices, woodworking and textiles. A vocational training programme has been in operation in Haiti since 1954. Instructors continued to assist the Damier Vocational School in Port-au-Prince and a vocational school at Cap Haitien. In Argentina, an ILO expert has been studying vocational training facilities as well as the prevailing system for evaluating the needs for industrial manpower, the latter study being part of a general economic survey conducted under the auspices of ECLA. A second expert was assigned in 1957 to organize and conduct courses for instructors in general mechanics. In Colombia also, an ILO expert has made a study of the existing vocational training system, and he is now engaged in preparing a training course for directors of industrial schools.

52. Assistance in the organization of agricultural and industrial co-operatives and in the development and improvement of handicrafts was requested in 1957 by several Latin American Governments including Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico and Puerto Rico. For example, an ILO expert was requested to study the present conditions of rural industries in Puerto Rico and to formulate plans for the organization of producers' co-operatives. In El Salvador, an ILO expert was assigned as a general adviser on handicrafts development; he has devoted considerable time to the establishment and development of a ceramics co-operative at Ilobasco. Also in El Salvador, an expert from FAO assisted the Government in setting up dairy co-operatives and in drafting relevant legislation. Another expert from FAO, in Bolivia, assisted in the organization of agricultural co-operatives, including advice on the legal aspects of their operation. Training of workers in the more extensive use of local fibres in small rural industries was undertaken by an FAO expert in Costa Rica.

53. Assistance in the promotion of international trade was relatively limited. One expert from UNTAA continued to assist the Government of Haiti in regard to its hotel school, and Honduras requested assistance in the field of patents and commercial trademarks. Several fellowships have been awarded to Latin American nationals to enable them to attend the courses in trade and tariffs organized by the GATT Secretariat in Geneva.

G. Public Administration and Financial Institutions

54. In addition to activities undertaken by UNTAA in regard to public administration under its Regular Programme, the funds for which were increased in 1957 by a decision of the General Assembly, several projects have also been carried out within the framework of the Expanded Programme with the object of helping to improve the administrative machinery and financial institutions of a number of Latin American countries.

55. A team of three experts was assigned to Brazil to assist the Northeast Working Group and the Bank of the Northeast in co-ordinating the work of several governmental organizations participating in this programme and to advise on their system of personnel and financial administration. One of these experts prepared a training course in public administration open to students from all public services in that region of the country. The Government of Bolivia requested the continuation of the services of advisers and consultants in public administration, public finance administration and budget preparation. These experts also continued to advise the Planning and Coordination Commission and other government agencies on general policy matters concerning the reorganization and improvement of public services and the civil service system.

56. In Colombia, an expert in organization and methods continued to assist in the improvement of the organizational and functional pattern of Government agencies, while another expert concentrated his attention on the planning and establishment of an institute for training government officials at various levels. The Government of Chile requested two experts, one in government accounting and another in budget administration. The Government of Panama continued to receive assistance in the improvement of the civil service and in the training of civil servants. In El Salvador, an expert in organization and methods was attached to the School of Public Administration. The Government of Paraguay requested UNTAA for two experts, one in tax administration and the other in administrative organization, and UNESCO for an expert to assist in the reorganization of educational administration.

57. An important regional project, the Advanced School of Public Administration in Central America (ESAPAC), which has been functioning in Costa Rica since 1954, acquired at the beginning of 1957 the new status of a regional inter-governmental organization under a multilateral agreement signed by the five participating countries. The assistance provided by UNTAA during the past year consisted of four instructors, including the Director of the School and two visiting professors. The facilities of the School were also used for a training course for educational administrators and instructors for which UNESCO provided assistance.

#### H. Health

58. The activities undertaken by WHO in Latin America under the Expanded Programme are intimately related both to the work under its Regular Programme and to the technical assistance activities of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Although, therefore, it involves a rather artificial distinction, this section, in line with the rest of this report, will deal only with assistance provided under EPTA. It should be added that many WHO projects receive assistance from UNICEF, mainly in the form of supplies and equipment.

59. The main fields covered by WHO projects under EPTA are the campaigns to eradicate malaria and aedes aegypti, the organization and improvement of local health services, programmes of environmental sanitation, and the training of nurses.

60. Plans for eradication of malaria have reached an operational stage in almost all countries of Latin America, although there are still a few areas where surveys and the training of local personnel are still being undertaken. During 1957, assistance in the campaign against malaria, in the form of expert advice in malariology, entomology and sanitary engineering, was requested by Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. Medical officers and sanitarians were also provided by WHO under regional projects forming part of the campaign in Central America and the Caribbean area. To cite a few examples of the kind of work undertaken, mention may be made of a project in Bolivia, based on plans submitted by a WHO expert, which is considered of vital

importance for the opening to colonization and development of vast lands in the eastern part of the country. In Mexico, the spraying of DDT and dieldrin was started after local personnel had received extensive training, and after geographic reconnaissance and a preliminary spraying operation had been undertaken with a view to obtaining experience in the field. The programme in Paraguay is still at an early stage with the emphasis on training of personnel and collection of data. In some countries, especially in the Caribbean area, the campaign against malaria is synchronized with the programme of eradication of aedes aegypti.

61. The organization and improvement of public health services, in both urban and rural areas, is another activity undertaken by WHO under the Expanded Programme. For example, the Government of Argentina requested the services of a medical officer, a public health engineer and a nurse to promote the extension of local health services in selected parts of the country. In the San Andres Valley in El Salvador, a health demonstration area was started in 1951 and is being continued with a view to its use as a training centre for public health personnel to staff the integrated rural health services established in other parts of the country. A doctor, engineer and nurse specializing in public health constitute an international team of experts assigned to the Tuy River Valley project in Venezuela, with the object of demonstrating a well-balanced rural health service unit, including medical care, within the resources of the area. Similar projects are in operation in Barbados, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

62. Work on environmental sanitation in the Caribbean area is being carried out by WHO as a regional project. In 1956 a public health engineer was assigned to the area to initiate a programme of water supply, excreta disposal and health education. Surveys were made in Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago and will be made in Antigua, Montserrat and Grenada. Two additional engineers and a sanitarian are to be assigned to this project in 1958.

63. Other activities under EPTA in the field of health and sanitation included the assignment to Argentina of two nurse-educators to initiate a training programme for a corps of nurses who are expected to assume teaching, super-



visory and administrative positions connected with the improvement of hospital services and public health administration. A nurse-educator is assigned to a similar programme in Brazil. Medical officers are engaged in BCG vaccination in Chile, Guatemala and Honduras, and nutritionists are advising the Institute of Nutrition in Colombia and Ecuador.

#### I. Education

64. Much of the work undertaken by UNESCO in Latin America under the Expanded Programme during 1957 related to strengthening facilities for advanced education, training of teachers, and fundamental education. Some of these activities, for example in the fields of technical and fundamental education, are described in other parts of this report.

65. In Chile, an expert was attached to the State Technical University to advise on the teaching of physics and chemistry at the Industrial Engineering School and the Technical School in Santiago, the Mining School in Copiapo, and the Industrial School in Concepción. The expert met with the professors in charge of physics and chemistry at these centres and discussed methodology, organization of laboratories and workshops, and installation of new equipment. In Argentina, the Government requested the services of an expert to assist in the organization of the vocational guidance department of the University of Buenos Aires and in the training of local personnel in this field.

66. UNESCO has also provided some assistance in scientific research and in the teaching of science. For example, a team of three experts in nuclear physics, nuclear reactors and radio-chemistry were assigned to the research and training programmes of the Commission for Atomic Energy of Argentina, and Venezuela requested the services of professors in econometrics, statistical mathematics and statistical sampling.

67. Advice in regard to the training of teachers was requested in 1957 by the Governments of Bolivia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua. Also, since 1954, at the request of the Organization of American States, UNESCO has been co-operating in a regional training school for rural teachers situated in Venezuela; the programme at this school consists of an intensive two-year course in teaching methods covering agriculture, health and home economics

and is directly related to other teacher training projects which are receiving assistance from UNESCO in Latin America.

68. Two experts continued to assist the Ministry of Education of Colombia in regard to improvements in the organization and curricula of rural primary schools, vocational schools, and rural teacher training programmes. The 1957 programme in Ecuador included continuation of the services of a six-man mission to advise the Government on modern methods of training and on improvements in the primary and secondary school system. In Paraguay, as the result of the work of a general adviser on educational questions, the Ministry of Education approved a plan for the radical reform of primary and teacher training schools. In Trinidad an expert continued to advise the Technical Education Section of the Department of Education and also arranged short courses at the San Fernando Institute in Port of Spain. UNESCO has also assigned an expert to co-ordinate the organization and compilation of essential educational statistics in countries of the region in connection with the planned extension of primary education.

#### J. Community Development

69. In the broad field of community development, including fundamental education, agricultural extension and home economics, there is active and continuous co-operation between UNTAA and four of the Specialized Agencies, namely the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

70. The joint field programme for rural rehabilitation and resettlement of the indigenous peoples of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru -generally known as the Andean Indian Mission- continued under the leadership of the ILO with the co-operation of UNTAA, UNESCO and WHO-PASB. A regional liason office was established in Lima in 1954, and a number of country projects were initiated which are still in operation, including rural rehabilitation centres in the Bolivian Altiplano and in Peru, a migration and resettlement programme in the Eastern Bolivian plain, and handicraft and rehabilitation projects in Ecuador. The necessary consolidation of these projects was completed in 1956, and the following year saw the start of a new phase, involving the extension of activities within the framework of national programmes, and preparation

for a gradual reduction of international assistance with a corresponding assumption of responsibilities by national authorities. Co-operation between the various agencies may be illustrated by the following examples. In Bolivia, the ILO, besides being the co-ordinating organization, provides instructors to train local personnel in the operation and maintenance of mechanical equipment; UNTAA has well-drilling equipment, operating under the direction of an expert, to provide fresh drinking water for the different projects of the Mission; a FAO agricultural adviser is helping to promote the adoption of modern agricultural methods; UNESCO is providing supporting services for the co-ordination of activities in fundamental education; and WHO has made available a medical adviser. In Ecuador, UNTAA helped to start a well-drilling project similar to that in Bolivia, and an ILO expert continued to train workers in improved techniques of manual arts, including carpet weaving. The programme in Peru received the assistance of a WHO medical officer and of a range management expert from FAO.

71. In the field of fundamental education, the main activity of UNESCO in Latin America continued to be the Fundamental Education Training Centre (GREFAL) at Pátzcuaro, Mexico. In 1957, six staff members of the Centre were included in the UNESCO programme. Latin American students are trained for periods up to twenty months in adult literacy, health, agriculture and home improvement. Field work is carried out in the neighbouring villages. FAO provided expert advice on agricultural extension, home economics and agricultural co-operatives. Experts from UNESCO and FAO are also assisting in similar projects relating to fundamental education and rural welfare in Argentina, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay.

K. Other Social Services, including Building and Housing

72. Assistance is also given under the Expanded Programme in various activities which, although mainly social in character, nevertheless have an important bearing upon economic development.<sup>1/</sup> These may be grouped in two principal categories, the first concerned with improvements in labour relations and in

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<sup>1/</sup> C.f. ECLA resolution 124 (VII) on social aspects of economic development.

social security schemes, and the second relating to man's physical environment, especially town and country planning, building and housing.

73. Projects in the first category, which are mainly the responsibility of the ILO, are in operation in Bolivia, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay. For example, in Guatemala, where a short-term mission had assisted the "Instituto de Seguridad Social" in drafting regulations for a unified sickness-maternity-accident insurance scheme and in planning an expanded medical service, the Government intends to put this new system into operation in 1958 and has requested the services of two experts in social security administration and one expert in actuarial statistics to advise on its implementation. In Bolivia, an expert in labour management, serving as a general labour adviser to the Government, prepared the text of a draft labour code and has been studying the type and extent of additional assistance which would be required for developing various labour administration services. Two experts, appointed in 1956 to study methods of fixing salaries in relation to cost of living, were later asked by the Government to advise on questions of wage policy arising from the stabilization programme which had been started to arrest a deterioration in general economic conditions.

74. Assistance in the field of physical planning and housing was provided by UNTAA to El Salvador, Jamaica, Nicaragua and Panama. An expert requested by the Government of Panama is concentrating on planning and research in regard to low-cost housing, slum clearance and zoning legislation. Another expert is advising the Housing Authority in Jamaica on the application of new techniques utilizing local construction materials. In El Salvador an expert and a consultant advised the Ministry of Development and Public Works on the formulation of plans for urban improvement. Finally, the Government of Nicaragua requested the services of an expert to advise on the financing of low cost housing.

### III. FUTURE PROSPECTS

75. The future prospects for technical assistance under United Nations auspices in Latin America will obviously depend on the future of the Expanded Programme as a whole. In 1956, in the "Forward Look" (E/2885); the Technical Assistance Board conservatively envisaged an expansion of the annual resources of the Programme to \$50 million over a period of years. One year later, however, in its report to TAC (E/TAC/L.148, 7 November 1957), the Board had to point out that, in spite of the appreciable reduction in the Programme for 1958 compared with the previous year, involving a reduction of \$800 thousand in the Field Programme<sup>1/</sup>, there was a gap of more than one million dollars between the Programme of 29.9 million recommended for 1958 and the net resources of \$28.8 million estimated to be available for its implementation. TAC nevertheless approved the Programme as submitted on the understanding that actual obligations would be restricted to available resources through the customary earmarking of funds. Several members of the Committee expressed concern regarding the gap, and the hope was expressed that additional contributions would still be received that would make possible full implementation of the 1958 Programme. As regards the financial prospects for 1959, a further deterioration appeared likely, and the Committee noted that TAB had tentatively decided to apply a reduction of 10 per cent in planning the Programme for that year.<sup>2/</sup>

76. This picture of shrinking resources for United Nations technical assistance may require revision in due course in the light of such action as may be taken under the resolution (1219 (XII)) on "Financing of Economic Development", adopted on 14 December 1957 by the General Assembly. This resolution

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<sup>1/</sup> In spite of this reduction in the global total for 1958, substantial increases amounting to more than half-a-million dollars were allotted to the African continent, primarily to the four countries which have recently acquired their independence, Ghana, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia. These increases inevitably involved deductions in other parts of the world. It was sought, in equity, to place the main burden of such reductions on countries which had benefited from relatively large programmes in previous years.

<sup>2/</sup> Report of the Technical Assistance Committee, E/3055, 6 December 1957.

calls for the establishment of a separate Special Fund, "as an expansion of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies". In view of the resources "prospectively available at this time", which are not likely to exceed \$100 million annually, the operations of the Fund will be "directed towards enlarging the scope of the United Nations programme of technical assistance so as to include special projects in certain basic fields". These basic fields, as well as the types of project to be eligible for assistance from the Special Fund, will be defined by a 16-nation Preparatory Committee, which is to submit its recommendations to the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council. In addition, this Committee will formulate proposals for administrative and operational machinery for the Special Fund including possible changes that may be necessary in the present legislation and procedures of EPTA; it will also find out the extent to which governments will contribute to the Fund. As regards the further development of the Fund, the General Assembly decided to review its scope and future activities as and when it considers the resources prospectively available to it to be sufficient for the Fund to enter the field of capital development.

77. It would be premature to speculate, in the present paper, on the precise relationship that may emerge between the Special Fund and EPTA. It is, however, relevant to note that it is the wish of the General Assembly that, without impairing the separate identity of the Fund, "the fullest possible use" should be made of the existing machinery of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and EPTA; also that the General Assembly looks to the establishment of the Special Fund on 1 January 1959.

## A N N E X

## Table I

## COST OF EPTA FIELD PROGRAMME IN LATIN AMERICA IN 1955, 1956 AND 1957

(in thousand U.S. dollars)

Country or Territory	1955 (incurred)	1956 (incurred)	1957 (approved)
Argentina	15.3	142.3	260.0
Bolivia	341.6	352.9	554.9
Brazil	429.1	933.5	612.4
British Guiana	21.1	40.0	21.4
British Honduras	7.0	-	13.0
British West Indies	19.0	39.2	39.1
Chile	407.0	423.3	630.4
Colombia	341.5	423.5	427.8
Costa Rica	114.5	113.0	150.6
Cuba	13.8	7.9	18.0
Dominican Republic	52.7	22.4	71.0
Ecuador	298.1	434.8	427.3
El Salvador	158.6	168.6	152.3
French Guiana	-	-	3.3
Guadeloupe	-	-	3.3
Guatemala	191.5	236.3	258.5
Haiti	310.2	268.1	277.2
Honduras	125.9	199.5	228.2
Jamaica	64.6	67.7	66.8
Martinique	-	-	6.6
Mexico	309.4	313.1	379.5
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam	14.5	0.5	10.0
Nicaragua	129.4	130.4	160.7
Panama	105.8	118.6	119.6
Paraguay	298.7	375.3	315.5
Peru	66.9	141.1	302.9
Puerto Rico	-	-	4.0
Trinidad and Tobago	30.3	20.4	11.0
Uruguay	143.6	209.1	190.1
Venezuela	176.3	273.7	251.0
Virgin Islands	-	3.0	5.2
Regional Projects	1,296.0	1,839.4	1,238.3
Total	5,482.4	7,297.6	7,209.9

N.B. Source: Annual reports of TAB to the Technical Assistance Committee. Unlike in previous reports, Tables I and II contain data relating only to the Expanded Programme. They include projects financed as contingencies.

A N N E X

Table II

EPTA EXPERT ASSIGNMENTS AND FELLOWSHIPS IN LATIN AMERICA 1955, 1956 AND 1957

Country or Territory	1 9 5 5				1 9 5 6				1 9 5 7	
	Experts		Fellows		Experts		Fellows		Expert assignments to ECLA countries (approved)	Fellowships to nationals of ECLA countries (approved)
	Assigned to ECLA countries	Drawn from ECLA countries	To nationals of ECLA countries	Within ECLA countries	Assigned to ECLA countries	Drawn from ECLA countries	To nationals of ECLA countries	Within ECLA countries		
Argentina	1	18	12	16	22	29	17	3	30	3
Bolivia	34	7	38	1	38	8	29	-	52	13
Brazil	43	21	30	57	51	33	18	62	33	17
British Guiana	2	-	2	8	3	-	-	-	3	1
British Honduras	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
British West Indies	4	-	5	-	6	-	10	-	7	-
Chile	32	37	50	47	40	29	26	53	43	30
Colombia	39	8	44	22	46	7	39	5	50	16
Costa Rica	15	7	20	15	13	7	27	15	14	26
Cuba	1	-	10	1	2	6	5	2	1	5
Dominican Republic	5	2	11	-	5	1	6	29	10	16
Ecuador	34	10	23	2	43	9	28	1	46	7
El Salvador	17	2	27	14	19	3	12	9	20	20
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Guatemala	20	4	24	4	25	4	18	12	30	15
Haiti	25	1	39	-	28	2	9	19	28	27
Honduras	19	2	17	1	22	1	16	5	22	25
Jamaica	6	-	14	6	8	-	7	3	9	-
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Mexico	36	22	47	114	35	27	27	109	38	5
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Nicaragua	12	-	21	20	20	-	9	7	20	15
Panama	10	-	14	17	12	-	21	11	13	21
Paraguay	31	1	21	-	34	1	19	1	33	3
Peru	3	16	23	13	15	16	17	3	23	9



A N N E X  
Table II

(Page 2)

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EPTA EXPERT ASSIGNMENTS AND FELLOWSHIPS IN LATIN AMERICA 1955, 1956 AND 1957

Country or Territory	1955				1956				1957	
	Experts		Fellows		Experts		Fellows		Expert assignments to ECLA countries (approved)	Fellowships to nationals of ECLA countries (approved)
	Assigned to ECLA countries	Drawn from ECLA countries	To nationals of ECLA countries	Within ECLA countries	Assigned to ECLA countries	Drawn from ECLA countries	To nationals of ECLA countries	Within ECLA countries		
Puerto Rico	-	3	-	72	3	4	1	23	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2	-	3	5	-	1	4	3	1	-
Uruguay	16	15	20	1	23	13	13	2	20	6
Venezuela	20	9	28	36	24	10	25	3	28	3
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Undesignated	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Regional Projects	129	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	123	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>384</b>

N.B. Source: Annual reports of TAB to the Technical Assistance Committee. Figures for fellowships include holders of study grants and worker-trainees. The approved totals for fellowships allotted to nationals from each country in 1957 are not comparable with the actual totals shown for 1955 and 1956. This is because the 94 fellowships provided for under regional projects in 1957 cannot be broken down by nationality until the actual figures for 1957 are available.