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INFORMATION PAPER ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED
IN 1961 TO COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF THE ECLA
REGION UNDER THE EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES

Prepared by the TAB Secretariat

NOTE: The following abbreviations are used in this paper:

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This information paper has been prepared for the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America in accordance with established practice. It describes the technical assistance provided in Latin America during 1961 by the United Nations family of organizations under both the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the regular programmes of the organizations.
2. For the first time, the Expanded Programme was approved by the Technical Assistance Committee for a period of two years instead of one as hitherto. The end of 1961 accordingly marks the half-way point of the current programme.
3. Experience with two-year programming has so far proved satisfactory. The current programme was formulated and approved in 1960. The year 1961 has thus been the first year since the inception of the Expanded Programme in which the complex process of preparing an annual programme has not taken place; this has made it possible for Governments, Participating Organizations and Resident Representatives alike to concentrate their undivided attention on the operation of the programme. The 1961-62 biennium is treated as a single programme period; nevertheless, any danger of undue rigidity due to the longer period has been avoided thanks to the authority of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to make contingency allocations for urgent projects and also to the system by which changes can be authorized in the approved programme by the Executive Chairman in the course of the biennium.
4. A country-by-country listing of the costs of EPTA and Regular Programmes and of the numbers of experts and fellows in 1960 and in the 1961-62 biennium is given in Tables I, II and III. The figures for 1961-62 represent approved programmes, including contingency allocations made during the first ten months of 1961, while those for 1960 reflect delivered programmes.
5. An analysis of the share of the Latin American region in the approved 1961-62 programme, exclusive of contingency allocations, shows a slight percentage reduction from 25.8 per cent in 1960 to 25.5 per cent

in 1961-62, which reflects the channelling of additional resources to the newly independent and emerging countries, especially in Africa. However, in absolute terms, the annual average of the approved 1961-62 programme for the region is greater than that of 1960, although this increase is to a large extent due to the emergency programme approved for Chile after the earthquakes in 1960.

6. Contingency allocations for projects in the ECLA region in the first ten months of 1961 amounted to \$451,200 as compared to \$457,258 for the same period in 1960. This figure represents 19.8 per cent of the total contingency allocations for this period.

7. In considering the total assistance provided by the United Nations family of organizations, reference should also be made to the activities carried out under the Special Fund in the ECLA region as described in a separate report by the Fund. The total allocations approved by the Special Fund for the region up to 31 December 1961 were 38.7 million of US dollars out of a total of 131 million.

8. Contributions pledged by the Latin American countries to EPTA in terms of US dollars continued to show a gradual upward trend although the extent of the increase in 1961 was mainly due to the ad hoc contributions to the emergency programme for Chile. This trend is most welcome as a demonstration of the continued and growing support of Latin American countries. The figures for the last three years are as follows:

1959	\$1,952,180
1960	\$1,967,941
1961	\$2,264,043

It will be noted that these totals do not include the substantial local cost contributions of recipient countries or the counterpart expenditures connected with technical assistance activities.

9. While the upward trend in the pledges to EPTA, which is by no means restricted to Latin American countries, is indeed a welcome development, this is somewhat tempered by the disappointing record of actual payments received. For example, of the \$2,264,043 pledged for 1961, only \$151,400 had actually been received by 31 October 1961. The importance of timely payments cannot be over-emphasized.

10. Although the position regarding arrears of local cost contributions in relation to the assistance provided to the Governments in the ECLA region shows some improvement, delays in payment of these obligations continued to be a source of concern.
11. Technical assistance is essentially a cooperative effort in which many countries participate both as recipients and as donors. The financial contributions to the Programme are one aspect of this. Of no less importance is the fact that the developing areas have themselves become an important source for the recruitment of experts and for the placement of fellows. This trend is expected to broaden and increase as a result of a resolution recently passed by ECOSOC (852(XXXII)). The role of the Latin American countries in this respect is particularly significant. Of 1352 EPTA experts serving throughout the world on 1 July 1961, 164 were from Latin America. Of these 145 were serving in the ECLA region.
12. While there are good reasons for believing that the effectiveness of the Expanded Programme has considerably improved during the first decade of its existence, as Governments, Participating Organizations and TAB have gained experience, the search for new and better methods to secure even greater efficiency is a continuing process. The change of the programming period from one to two years has already been mentioned. At its 32nd session, the Economic and Social Council approved a system of project programming as recommended by TAB which will take effect beginning with the 1963-64 programme. The new procedures, under which all projects will be prepared for their entire duration and approved, initially for a period of up to four years, will involve the elimination of agency sub-totals from country planning targets. TAC and the Council are confident that the introduction of project programming will considerably simplify the programming procedures and facilitate the orderly development and execution of projects. Its success will, however, depend in no small measure on the ability of Governments to formulate their needs and organize the use of technical assistance within national plans and under the guidance of national co-ordinating units. This is indeed essential for a sound assessment of priorities in requests for technical assistance, whether from the Expanded Programme or from other sources.

13. Co-ordination in the formulation and execution of the programme is one of the objectives implicit in the trend towards decentralization of part of UNCTA's activities and the corresponding addition of responsibilities to the Secretariats of the Regional Economic Commissions. In this connexion, it may be noted that the Executive Chairman of TAB, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the UN Commissioner for Technical Assistance, the Executive Secretary of ECLA, the Resident Representatives in the Latin American countries and representatives of the Participating Organizations and UNICEF, met in Santiago in November 1961 to discuss co-ordination of technical assistance activities. The role of the Resident Representative as the central co-ordinating official in the field was stressed. It is interesting to observe that Governments are increasingly using the Resident Representatives as their channel of communication with various participating organizations. Under project programming and with the elimination of agency sub-totals, the Resident Representatives may be of special service in helping Governments determine priorities as between different forms of assistance offered under the Expanded Programme.

14. The descriptions of projects which follow are presented under a series of main subject headings and are based on material supplied by the Participating Organizations. It should be emphasized that no attempt has been made here to present a complete survey of all EPTA activities in the ECLA region. The projects described have been selected either because they have some interesting feature or because they have reached a stage where a broad evaluation of the results achieved appeared worthwhile. It should also be emphasized that, even where no specific reference is made to the role of ECLA, the influence of the Commission has been increasingly felt, especially in certain areas of technical assistance, and has made an outstanding contribution to the effectiveness of the programme. Details of the 1961-62 Expanded Programme will be found in document E/TAC/L.223, while a description of projects authorized under the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman during the first ten months of 1961 is available in document TAB/WCR/559. Reference may also be made to individual project descriptions in the Project Handbook, TAB/2/Rev.2.

II. EXAMPLES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1960

A. Assisting Governments with the formulation and implementation of development plans. Basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services

1. Formulation and implementation of development plans

14. As in the past, assistance under this heading has been generally provided by UNTA. Activities in this field during the period under review have special significance in view of the growing realization of the planning and development requirements in the region.

15. Economic advisers and planning experts continued to assist Governments in establishing planning machinery and in formulating and executing economic development schemes. The ECLA/UNTA Economic Advisory Group continued its assignments to the Governments of Bolivia and Colombia while similar work was initiated in Chile and Venezuela.

16. In Bolivia, the Advisory Group assisted in the formulation of a comprehensive ten-year economic and social development plan. The plan includes review of the current situation; global projections; sectorial requirements in such areas as agriculture, livestock, mining, petroleum and manufacturing, energy, transport, public health, education, housing and public services; a three-year plan of public investments based on estimated capacity of the public sector, and analysis of regional development problems. The plan was submitted by the Government to the Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in Punta del Este.

17. In Colombia, the Advisory Group assisted in the preparation of a revised development programme which includes a four-year investment plan drawn up on the basis of detailed sectorial analysis. The Group also helped in foreign exchange forecasting, manpower studies, population growth studies, and programme and performance budgeting.

18. Another Advisory Group assisted the Development Corporation in Chile in reviewing the country's ten-year economic development plan with special reference to the reconstruction and rehabilitation needs arising from the 1960 earthquakes. In Venezuela an ECLA/UNTA Advisory Group began operations in 1961 and is at present assisting in the establishment of programming machinery in the government departments, which will be expected to contribute

to the formulation of development plans and to the training of government officials for their implementation.

19. A major innovation in the composition of the advisory groups took place in 1961 when specialists in such programming areas as industry, transport, budgeting, public works programming and economic development financing, were appointed on a regional basis. These experts are expected to visit from time to time the countries where the advisory groups are at work and perform supervisory and consultative functions. They will also teach on a part-time basis at the regional economic development training course in Santiago and at the intensive national training courses carried out in the region.

20. Individual advisers on economic development and policy have also been made available to a number of Latin American countries. A senior UNCTAD economist continued to advise the Ecuadorian Planning Board on a basic outline for a five-year economic development plan. In El Salvador, another economist completed a survey of the economic resources of the northern departments and assisted in the formulation of a programme for economic rehabilitation of that area, while in Mexico a UNCTAD expert completed a survey of the economic development potentials of the various regions. A general economic adviser assisted the Government of Paraguay, through the National Council of Economic Coordination, on questions of long-term planning and implementation, and a senior economist from United Nations Headquarters returned to Venezuela to assist in a review of the Government's development plan. Another expert is advising the Economic Planning Unit of the Government of Barbados in a survey of the island's economic potentialities and in the formulation of a five-year development plan.

21. Assistance in planning and development took another form in Haiti where a number of UNCTAD experts took part in a joint programming mission for economic and social development with other experts from the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States, UNESCO and FAO.

22. Technical assistance in economic and social development was not restricted only to advisory functions. Important as these are, it is realized that full utilization of this assistance by the Governments depends to a large extent on the availability of specialized local staff. Training

of government officials in economic development was therefore not neglected, and intensive courses took place in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela. A special course was offered to senior government officials in Chile. A seminar on programming techniques for senior government officials in Central America and Panama also took place. Finally, the ECLA/UNTA economic development training course in Santiago inaugurated in 1961 a new and expanded teaching programme, reaching a larger number of participants and offering specialized courses in such fields as general programming, budgetary projects and financing, industrial programming, transport programming and public works programming.

ii. Basic surveys of resources

23. Assistance to the Regional Institute of Geology at the University of La Paz, in Bolivia, continued at an increased tempo. Two UNTA experts assigned to the Institute were also made available to assist the Government in the preparation of a geological map of the country. A third geologist, from the ECLA/UNTA Advisory Group, is also working on a geological survey and an inventory of natural resources.

24. In British Guiana, an expert completed a survey of the hydro-electrical potentiality and presented alternative development possibilities in his report.

25. In Panama, a short-term team of specialists in mining, geology and water resources evaluated existing information and surveyed selected areas to determine mineral deposits. Recommendations were made to the Government for water and hydroelectrical resources development.

26. At the regional level, WMO continued to participate in the ECLA preliminary survey of water resources and development in the region. A hydrometeorologist was provided for the water resources survey group. This expert collects and compiles data and information and makes recommendations on the hydrometeorology, agrometeorology, and hydrography of the countries concerned, as well as on the existing administrative organizations in charge of these subjects, with a view to attaining more efficient services and ensuring that hydrometeorological data may be used to the maximum advantage in the agricultural and water resources developments in the area.

iii. Administrative Services (Including Financial Institutions)

27. In Argentina an expert assisted the Government in the formulation of a programme of work for the Institute of Public Administration (ISAP). This Institute has been assigned important responsibilities as the centre for training, research and advisory services which are expected to stimulate and provide leadership to the government-wide programme of administrative rationalisation. UNRPA experts also provided assistance in personnel training and personnel administration.

28. With UNRPA assistance, significant progress was achieved in Chile in the establishment of a central office for organization and methods and in the reform of postal administration.

29. Six experts continued to advise the Government of Colombia in organization and methods, personnel administration and office management, and on training programmes. Special attention was given to the establishment of an Advanced School of Public Administration, which is scheduled to open shortly and to offer (1) regular courses at university level for students aspiring to an academic degree; (2) training courses for future government officials, especially designed to cover the functions they will discharge, prior to the competitive entrance examinations to the Public Service; (3) in-service courses in personnel administration; (4) optional courses in various specialized subjects; and (5) a series of seminars on specific topics.

30. During 1961, the curriculum of the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC) was substantially modified in an effort to bring the teaching programmes into a closer relationship with the administrative needs arising from the economic integration programme in the Central American area. It was judged that, after six years of operation, the School had accomplished the first stage of its development. The six-month general course, which heretofore has been the main activity of the School, was consequently abolished to give way to short courses and seminars on the administrative aspects of the economic integration projects. Two such courses have already taken place, one on roads administration, and another on customs administration. Another significant development in 1961 was the accession of Panama to the ESAPAC Agreement, making a total of six participating countries.

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

31. After several short-term missions undertaken since 1957, a UNIA expert is carrying out a comprehensive assignment in Argentina in the field of fuel efficiency. Power shortages add special importance to the efficient use of available fuel in this country. The expert has so far contributed to the establishment of a research centre for the efficient use of fuels and has also given advice to private industry on the improved utilization of various fuels. He has prepared a general survey of energy consumption and studies on individual power installations throughout Argentina. In some cases adoption of this advice in the adjustment of burning equipment resulted in considerable savings of fuel.

32. In British Guiana an expert is advising the Government on the economics of various modes of transport as a policy guide, assessing the utilization of the existing harbour and railroad facilities, and planning future expansion.

33. The transport project in Chile, which was described in the last Information Paper to ECLA (E/CN.12/553, paras. 28-32), is being continued at an increasing tempo. A ten-year transport development plan was completed in 1961 with the assistance of one of the experts. Another expert has been advising the Port Authority on the implementation of a programme of port facilities modernization. Improved cargo handling techniques and new operational schedules are gradually being introduced with the assistance of a cargo handling specialist.

34. In Costa Rica an expert continued to advise on the docking and and storage facilities in Puerto Limón and Puerto Puntarenas. He also worked on the implementation of a uniform system for maritime buoyage for Central America.

35. Following the convention signed in 1960 by Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, whereby it was agreed that aeronautical operations and air traffic control services would be handled by a Central

America Air Navigation Services Corporation, four of the countries deposited instruments of ratification --the latest in November 1961-- making the Corporation a legal entity by the end of the year. Technical assistance from ICAO continued throughout 1961 in order to bring the Corporation into being; this assistance will continue during the initial stages before the Corporation takes over operations and responsibilities from the airlines, individual Governments and others now providing services. Drafts of the statutes of the Corporation and rules of procedure were prepared and submitted to the participating Governments. Another expert is drafting the financial regulations, charging procedures, and employment services code, and is working on the organization and administration of the accounts branch and the 1962 budget. Other preparatory work is concerned with estimates of equipment and staff, the drafting of an engineering work programme and operation manuals, and take-over procedures. Assistance was also provided to complete plans and feasibility tests for a modern VHF communication system to be installed and operated by the Corporation in place of the existing, relatively inefficient, high frequency networks linking the five international airports.

36. In Venezuela a team of three transport specialists completed a survey of the urban transport requirements in Caracas, with special reference to a proposed subway line. A survey was made of present traffic patterns and operation, driving habits and commuting requirements. The team made specific recommendations concerning the subway line and road construction requirements, traffic improvement and the installation of a proper signalling system. Recommendations were also made for the establishment of a permanent traffic and transport engineering study group which would carry out on a continuous basis, statistical studies of the traffic flow, analysis of transport requirements and schedules for highway construction and other transport facilities.

37. Also in Venezuela three ITU experts are assisting the Government in the study of the telecommunications network, in the formulation of proposals for its expansion and in the training of telegraph and telephone personnel to operate and maintain equipment already in use. The latest reports indicate that the technical reorganization of telecommunications in Venezuela

is a long term operation and that so far it has only been possible to complete investigations which provide the basis for future developments. Plans have, nevertheless, been prepared in each expert's sphere of work. A survey has been conducted to appraise the value of a broad-band microwave radiotelephone system for providing long distance communications to the western part of the country. Studies are also at an advanced stage for the introduction of an automatic telephone system in selected regions of the country. A national numbering plan is being introduced along with plans for perfecting the tariff scheme. The ITU experts in Venezuela have constantly in mind the extensive plan, discussed in Mexico City in 1960, for a telecommunications network covering the whole of Latin America.

C. Industrial Production

38. In Brazil UNTEA continued to provide the services of an industrial economist to the North-East Development Authority (SUDNE). He dealt in particular with questions related to the technical planning of a steel mill in Bahia. One of his major recommendations concerns the use as a reducing agent of natural gas, which can be obtained easily from nearby oil fields, instead of coal which would have to be transported over long distances. The expert is now working on a detailed engineering study.

39. In Haiti a leather tanning expert has been assisting the Government in the re-organization and operation of a tanning training school. The expert also advised on the installation of new tanning equipment and the introduction of new tanning techniques.

40. An industrial adviser continued to assist the Government of Paraguay in all aspects of its industrialization policy. He carried out studies which resulted in a request to the Special Fund for assistance in the establishment of an industrial development and research centre. He also advised on various aspects of the industrialization of kenaf and jute. Another UNTEA expert completed a general survey of the prospects for the establishment of a vegetable oils industry in Paraguay, and his recommendations are being carried out by another specialist who began his assignment in the latter part of 1961.

41. In Peru an industrial development adviser has been assisting in the organization of a national industrial promotion institute. He also advised the Bureau of Industries on specific industrial projects, including pulp

and paper and fertilizer plants. The services of a ceramics expert were also provided, who is assigned to the University of San Cristobal of Huamanga in Ayacucho and will advise on the improvement of the techniques employed by the ceramics industry in the Quinua area. He also gives practical instruction to artisans and teaches college students in the pilot plant and laboratory of the University of Huamanga.

42. The improvement of the straw-hat industry in Ecuador and the development of new small-scale industries have been made part of an overall programme embracing cooperation and agricultural re-settlement. The project was originally started in 1956; there are at present two ILO handicraft experts assisting in the adaptation of existing craftsmanship to meet modern markets and stimulating new production.

D. Agricultural production

43. Agricultural programming is regarded by FAO as one of the most important aspects of its technical assistance programme. Requests for assistance in this field have been on the increase and, since the establishment of the joint ECLA/FAO/UNTA economic development advisory groups in 1960, governments have shown a growing interest in receiving assistance in co-ordinated agricultural and economic development planning. Among countries currently receiving such assistance from FAO are Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. In three of these countries, assistance in agricultural programming was provided as part of the wider economic advisory services made available through the joint ECLA/FAO/UNTA groups. The countries in the Central America region, as a group, are currently receiving FAO assistance for co-ordinated agricultural and economic development within the framework of the Central American Integration Programme (CAIP).

44. In Chile, an expert was assigned to advise and assist the Government in the storage of grains and vegetables, including the formulation of emergency measures as a result of the earthquake disasters. This assistance concerned mainly the reconstruction and repair of damaged storage facilities and reconstruction of new, inexpensive emergency storage structures for the crops soon to be harvested; the construction of permanent earthquake-proof storage facilities at new terminals and collection centres; the establishment

of a national grain policy including a grading system; government aid to the milling industry, and government purchase of grains; the study of storage costs; control of insects; treatment of storage structures; fumigation of infested grains; and necessary legislation.

45. The cotton improvement programme in the Central American area has been concentrated mainly in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua, where an expert has been working on the planning and implementation of field experiments on fertilizers, planting dates, spacing and irrigation. The breeding programme has continued and the improved strains obtained have undergone a series of comparative tests. Under conditions prevailing in the existing cotton region, the need for application of fertilizers has been confirmed and dates of application have been investigated. It was shown, for instance, that in rainy crop-years, later nitrogen applications give better results than early applications. Following these tests, some of the better strains have been made available for large-scale seeding which will eventually supply all the needs of cotton growers. In this respect, advice has been given to Governments on the setting up of certified seed farms.

46. An expert in the use of radioisotopes is being supplied by IAEA to the Government of Mexico. He will assist the authorities in the study of population and migration of insect pests, and in the developing of a research programme to study the feasibility of controlling important insect pests by irradiation. Grassland and fodder development in Venezuela received a stimulus when FAO held the first meeting of a Working Party on Pasture and Fodder Development in Latin America in Maracay in September 1960. A useful exchange of views and experience took place between Venezuelan specialists and representatives from all parts of Latin America. In January 1961, a range ecologist was provided to work at the Estación Biológica de los Llanos in Cabbozo. Assistance has been given in new techniques of range management, based upon a thorough ecological study of vegetation of the Llanos, which should make possible a great improvement in the utilization of this vast grazing potential.

E. Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture

47. The ILO assistance to Chile in the planning of vocational training and apprenticeship programmes, with particular reference to the building and metal trades, was considerably increased following the earthquake disasters. By the beginning of 1961, a team of fourteen experts had been assigned to this project, including a chief expert in overall planning of vocational training, and three additional experts in plant --plant training-- and agricultural mechanics respectively. At the same time, assistance in the building trade is being given by instructors in brick-laying techniques, plastering, plumbing and electrical wiring and carpentry. The number of skilled workers graduating from courses in the metal trade has also increased. In addition to experts and instructors, the ILO has supplied equipment for these projects to the value of \$150,000. It should be noted that this has evolved into a Special Fund project, under which a training centre for instructors and foremen will be established.

48. Another example of an EPTA project in this field becoming a Special Fund project, is the vocational training programme in Colombia. This has been instrumental in the creation of a national apprenticeship service. This was the beginning of a long-term project where some eight experts and instructors concentrated on the training of high-level technical personnel in the various trades.

49. Venezuela is also receiving assistance under a coordinated programme designed to reorganize the national employment service, to establish vocational training programmes and to improve productivity. From 1959 to 1960 the programme, largely financed by the Government itself under a funds-in-trust arrangement, concentrated on the petroleum producing areas. During this period, training was given in service trades, and a national vocational training institute was established. A team of experts was expanded in 1961 to cover assistance in employment service, supervisory training, foremen training, diesel mechanics and rural training. A general advisor, who is at the same time chief of mission, is working on the curriculum and the operations of the training courses at the institute.

50. A comprehensive plan for the development of cooperative education in The West Indies has recently been set up with assistance from the ILO.

With a view to extensive instruction in all aspects of co-operation and to the opening of a number of training centres, a Faculty of Co-operation has been established at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. This faculty has already completed an introductory course for some thirty government officials. Teaching and reference material is also being prepared. The expert has also advised on syllabuses for courses in Trinidad and Tobago and on the provision of correspondence courses.

51. With the support of all the Latin American Governments, FAO gave special attention to marketing problems in an effort to relieve the unfavourable conditions of the marketing of agricultural products. Early in June 1961, the negotiations to create a Latin American Agricultural Marketing Institute (ILMA) culminated in an agreement reached at a Regional Marketing Meeting, held at Bogota under the sponsorship of FAO and the Colombian Government, in which OAS also participated. Offers for housing the Institute came from the National University of Colombia, while the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires wanted a post-graduate institute to be set up near that city. The Government of Colombia agreed to contribute the equivalent of US\$800,000, while the Central University of Ecuador also offered to co-sponsor the Institute, and the Venezuelan and Argentine Governments pledged substantial material aid to it. It is hoped that ILMA's teaching and research work will in the long-run, make an important contribution to the inter-regional exchange of foodstuffs in Latin America.

52. FAO has also devoted considerable attention to questions of land use and tenure in the area. A course and a seminar have been organized under the auspices of the University of Chile to give the students of economics and related sciences an understanding of the problems of man-land relationship; to analyse the principles of the economic role of land resources, with particular reference to their use and ownership; to illustrate existing problems and land policies in the Latin American countries with special reference to land reform; and to provide an insight into the necessary elements of planning and implementation in the field of land use and tenure.

53. An expert in land tenure has joined efforts with experts from UNCTA, the ILO and UNESCO to prepare a study on land tenure and agricultural labour conditions in the Central American countries in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Economic Co-operation for Central America. The study will attempt to establish relationships between land tenure systems, land use

patterns and agricultural development. The project also includes the study of the social aspects of the existing land tenure and agricultural labour conditions with regard to family structure, working conditions, purchasing power, social class system, work on plantations, and other large estates, and so on. The headquarters for this project is the University of Costa Rica, which has provided a co-ordinator and office facilities.

54. During October 1961, a regional technical meeting on rural operations was held in Mexico City under the joint sponsorship of FAO, OAS and the ILO. This provided an opportunity for a full exchange of views and experience among thirty-five delegates from Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela, and about thirty more observers from national and international organizations. A summary of the discussions and recommendations of this meeting are available in the final report.

55. WMO has continued assisting Governments in the field of agrometeorology. Thus in Haiti an expert is helping organize the Agricultural Division as a part of the National Meteorological Services and is also advising on the needs of the country in the field of agricultural meteorology. He is also in charge of meteorological and climatological courses in the National School of Agriculture.

56. Another expert is assisting the Government of Paraguay in the adaptation and improvement of existing meteorological studies and in training questions. Agrometeorology has become a required subject in the curriculum of agriculture and engineering in the University of Asuncion, and the expert has been placed in charge of this course for the time being.

F. Health Services

57. To illustrate the work in this field, a brief description of the malaria eradication campaign in Mexico City is given below.

58. The XIV Pan-American Sanitary Conference, found that eradication of malaria was feasible and far more economical than indefinite control programmes. A unanimous resolution called upon member Governments to convert the malaria control activities, as soon as possible, into eradication programmes. Mexico requested in 1955 the assistance of PAHO, Regional Office of the WHO for the Americas, in order to formulate a plan for malaria eradication. As a result of preliminary work a tripartite plan of operation was agreed upon

in December 1955 by the Government, UNICEF and PAHO/WHO. Since that year a team of PAHO and WHO experts has been working in Mexico. UNICEF provides most of the supplies and equipment. US/ICA also participated during the first stages of the project. By the end of 1956, the pilot project had developed so well that the Government decided to launch a country-wide malaria eradication programme. The Government made the necessary budgetary allotments, which were increased from thirty million pesos to over sixty million pesos in 1961. The results so far achieved are well illustrated by the following data: originally, the malarious zone was estimated at 978,185 square kilometres, comprising a population of 17,994,000 persons; by mid-1961, this area was reduced to 244,546 square kilometres with a population of 1,438,200. Thus 75 per cent of the original area and 82 per cent of its population is now free of malaria transmission and is therefore in the consolidation phase. Special epidemiological investigations are being carried out to solve the problem of persistent transmission in the remaining 25 per cent of this area.

59. The malaria eradication programme in Mexico has developed so satisfactorily that in 1957 the Government agreed to set up, with the assistance of PAHO, an international training centre to contribute to the eradication effort in the whole continent. Sixty-six physicians, fifty-one sanitary engineers, and 137 sanitarians, mostly from Latin American countries, have so far received training in this centre.

60. In another area of activity, an expert in occupational health was sent to Chile in 1961 to collaborate with the Government in establishing an Institute of occupational health. In view of the increasing industrial activity anticipated throughout the Americas as the result of the Alliance for Progress, an important aspect of this activity is that the service and training facilities in Chile will be available to other countries as well.

61. Under the general heading of assistance in health services, the FAO programmes for education and training in nutrition (conducted in consultation with PAHO/WHO) should be mentioned. These programmes are usually associated with a particular Ministry, such as the Ministry of Health in Costa Rica, and the Education Ministries in Guatemala and Honduras. Since 1959, however, a new integrated approach has been initiated with the aim of improving nutrition at village level through the co-ordinated efforts of several Ministries. These programmes include education in the schools, homes and communities simultaneously, linking teaching and nutrition with supplementary feeding, home and school gardens, small livestock units and sometimes fish ponds. Several countries are receiving assistance in this respect such as Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru. Similar programmes are in the planning stage in Honduras, Mexico and Panama.

G. Education

60. UNESCO's assistance covers a wide range of projects. These fall under general fields of activity, such as educational planning, teacher training, science teaching and research, technical education training and educational techniques and aids. While no attempt is made here to give an exhaustive list of these projects, some typical examples are briefly described below.

63. In the field of educational planning, sixteen Latin American countries are receiving assistance as a follow-up of the 1958 UNESCO-OAS Seminar and the 1959 regional training course on Overall Educational Planning.

64. Educational planning offices have been established in Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay. Chile, Haiti, Honduras and Peru have requested assistance in the same field, and a regional three-man team has also been made available for this purpose.

65. Special mention may be made of the Department of Overall Educational Planning, which was recently established in Ecuador with the assistance of UNESCO. It works in close co-operation with the Natural Planning Department for Economic Development and has a staff of seventeen specialists. It includes several sections, covering: educational statistics, pedagogic documentation, administration and financing of education; curriculum planning, and school building planning.

66. In the field of teacher training, significant progress was achieved through the implementation of the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America. The two Latin American Centres for the training of Education Specialists, one at the University of Santiago, Chile, and the other at the University of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, completed their third training course with the graduation of sixty-nine fellows from seventeen Latin American countries. The fourth course started in March 1961. UNESCO provides two experts to each centre. The Inter-American Centre of Rural Education graduated, at the end of 1960, sixty-two trainees from seventeen Latin American countries. The sixth training course at the Centre began in March 1961 with the participation of two experts. Five National Normal Schools also operate within the Major Programme. These schools, called Associated Normal Schools, are pilot projects. For example, two such schools operate in Nicaragua with an average graduation contingent of 120 primary school teachers every year.

67. In the field of scienceteaching and research, an expert made a survey of teaching and research facilities in physics at the State and other Universities in Chile and made detailed proposals for the gradual development of a teaching and research programme in electronics. The Regional Centre for Mathematics, which was established in Buenos Aires in 1958, was provided with a set of revised statutes and a programme of activities for 1961-62 by a group of advisers, representing seven countries, who had met under UNESCO auspices. The first courses opened with the participation of ten joint UNESCO-University of Buenos Aires fellows on two-year fellowships. The services of specialists in higher mathematics have also been provided.

68. In regard to technical education and training, an expert in chemical engineering continued working in cooperation with Montevideo University, in Uruguay, in the training of technicians for the chemical industry. A nucleus of students with advanced training is cooperating with the expert.

69. Activities in the field of adult and fundamental education are described in the section for Community Development.

An extensive programme on educational techniques and aid has also been developed. In Guatemala, for instance, a group of experts, who began work in 1957, are now assisting in the establishment of a National Audio-Visual Centre, which will be the first organization of its type in the country. At the regional level, the Mobile Microfilm Unit has continued microfilming important documents and national libraries and archives in Chile and Peru. This unit has worked in six other countries since 1956, during which time nearly two million pages of documents have been microfilmed. The unit also trains local staff in the technique of microphotography. Mention may also be made of the Regional Seminar on Bibliography, Documentation and the Exchange of Publications in Latin America which took place at the end of 1960 with the participation of delegations from twenty Latin American countries. One of the major decisions of the Seminar concerns the organization of a "Bibliografía de América Latina", and the cataloguing of periodicals of Latin American libraries.

H. Peaceful uses of atomic energy

71. Activities of IAEA in the region continued at a steadily increasing rate during 1961. In Argentina's programme provision was made for an expert in continuous methods for uranium oxide, ore metal production and for an expert in the application of atomic science to farm animal nutrition and breeding. Three other experts finished their assignments in 1961, one in the field of medical application of radioisotopes, the second in the field of effects of radiation on micro-organisms and on the testing of protective compounds, and the third in the field of exploration of radio-active mineral deposits.

72. In Brazil, an expert in the geology of nuclear raw materials and another in nuclear electronics finished their assignments. Two new posts were approved for 1961, one in the medical application of radioisotopes, with specialization in cancer diagnosis and treatment, and the other in radio-biochemistry, particularly in the metabolism of internal contaminants. Another expert has been acting as an adviser to the Government on nuclear metallurgy (uranium ore processing).

73. In Mexico, IAEA is providing the services of an expert in the design and construction of nuclear electronic equipment, radiodosimetry and the application of uranium metal. Another expert is advising the Government on the treatment of uraniferous minerals.

74. Another expert in nuclear physics will shortly be appointed in El Salvador.

I. Community Development

75. A Headquarters staff member was assigned to Brazil to advise the Regional Economic Development Agency for the North-East (SUDENE) in orienting its colonization programmes along community development lines. This mission included the training of counterpart personnel in the principles and methods of community development.

76. An urban community development project has been initiated in Chile with the help of an UNCTAD adviser. A co-ordinating committee has been set up and courses in community development offered at the University of Concepcion and other centres.

77. In Colombia, the Government has received assistance in an extensive programme of training of community development workers for rural areas. A Department of Community Development has been established within the Ministry of Interior Affairs.

78. In Ecuador, as in previous years, assistance in the field of community development has been provided through the Andean Indian Mission. The UNCTAD adviser in Ecuador has also helped the Government in drawing up a national plan and in formulating policies relating to agrarian reform.

79. UNESCO's fundamental educational programme in Paraguay has continued its operations by offering assistance and advice to the people in thirty-two communities. Several clubs and committees were put in charge of different aspects of community improvement. This programme operates through schools, clubs and committees to teach home economics, handicrafts, agricultural and animal husbandry techniques, recreation, environmental sanitation and personal hygiene.

J. Social Policy and Development

80. In Bolivia an adviser assisted the Government in the drafting of social legislation, the co-ordination of existing social services and the formation of social development plans.

81. The Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America, in Santiago, Chile, continued to develop its training and research programme. Participating in the courses were sixteen first-year fellows, seven second-year fellows and one research fellow. A former trainee of the Centre has been engaged in Colombia during the year as a United Nations expert in the field of demography. The Centre has also undertaken, in Brazil, the direction of an experimental household survey in an effort to determine birth and death rates and the rate of migration.

82. A demographic expert has been assigned to the Central American Economic Integration Programme to undertake the completion and analysis of the San Salvador survey carried out by a previous expert, with a view to preparing detailed man-power projections in relation to the country's economic development plans.

83. In Argentina, a physical planning expert advised the Government on the selection of a region for a pilot project on regional planning. He also helped in the preparation of the project, which is to include an in-training programme.

84. An urban transport specialist studied the traffic patterns of Santiago, Chile, and made recommendations in relation to future needs. A soil mechanics expert was also made available to the Government to advise on earthquake-resistant structures, particularly in relation to the reconstruction of Voldina and Puerto Montt.

85. In Panama, assistance was given in the social aspects of housing and in connexion with the traffic conditions of Panama City. A third adviser is scheduled to arrive soon to assist in over-all housing and planning policy and to follow up the work of previous advisers.

86. In Peru, assistance was given in the organization and functioning of an urban and regional planning institute in Lima. It is expected that assistance will be continued until 1964, when a fully trained local faculty will be able to take over the administration and teaching.

87. A team of experts went to Venezuela to advise on the construction of a subway in Caracas and to formulate a comprehensive transport system for the city.

K. Social Services

88. In Bolivia, the School of Social Work received assistance in the re-organization of the curriculum to include training for service in rural as well as urban areas.

89. In Guatemala, the adviser in general social welfare completed her assignment, having trained a Guatemalan national to assume the direction of the Consejo, which acts as a co-ordinating body for the social services, undertakes research and helps develop new programmes as required. A UNICEF-aided project in social services for children has received the assistance of an adviser; emphasis is on in-service training of personnel and raising standards of the children's agencies.

90. A general social welfare adviser in Haiti has been assisting in-service training of personnel working in social services, the strengthening of the school of social work and establishing priorities for the implementation of social service programmes.

91. In Honduras, assistance has been provided to the school of social work in the improvement of its curriculum and in selecting fellows for training outside the country who will return to the school in various capacities. A general social welfare adviser is assisting in strengthening the work of the Consejo, so that it may be the central co-ordinating agency for the social services in the country.

92. A medical social welfare adviser in Mexico completed in-service training courses for social service personnel working in medical services. These courses are continuing under the direction of a Mexican national.

93. In Paraguay, the general social welfare adviser has been assisting in-service training of personnel working in the social services, strengthening the school of social work and assisting in the general re-organization of the social service programmes, particularly in the establishment of combined health and welfare units.

94. In the field of Social Defense, a UNTA adviser has prepared a study relating to the proposed Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, in Brazil, and further assistance is envisaged in the establishment of this Institute in Sao Paulo.

ANNEX

TABLE I

Cost of Field Programmes in the ECLA Region, 1960-1961/62
(in thousand US dollars)

Country	1960 (delivered)			1961-62 ^{1/} (approved)	1961 (approved)
	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA	Regular ^{2/}
Argentina	450.2	119.6	569.8	881.9	333.0
Bolivia	451.8	123.5	575.3	1,018.3	235.3
Brazil	485.4	136.2	621.6	1,142.4	319.9
British Guiana	2.3	17.5	19.8	56.5	49.2
British Honduras	2.2	5.9	8.1	17.2	33.9
Chile	695.0	100.1	795.1	1,886.4	220.6
Colombia	515.3	66.4	581.7	933.3	354.0
Costa Rica	86.9	24.9	111.8	254.6	82.7
Cuba	146.5	41.5	188.0	470.6	318.1
Dominican Republic	31.3	8.9	40.2	21.0	187.1
Ecuador	408.0	80.0	488.0	820.6	238.8
El Salvador	111.7	.5	112.2	271.5	156.3
Guatemala	212.7	72.7	285.4	464.7	188.7
Haiti	204.4	44.8	249.2	454.8	166.1
Honduras	200.4	30.6	231.0	391.4	157.1
Jamaica	51.0	8.3	59.3	164.3	97.6
Mexico	412.3	120.0	532.3	927.3	351.4
Nicaragua	152.2	48.5	200.7	304.4	157.8
Panama	91.3	17.6	108.9	307.5	93.3
Paraguay	340.9	41.8	382.7	669.3	183.0
Peru	397.6	64.9	462.5	851.2	244.9
Surinam and Netherlands Antilles	7.3	1.9	9.2	35.4	77.2
The West Indies	97.2	3.1	100.3	356.4	52.8
Uruguay	206.4	17.0	223.4	353.4	21.6
Venezuela	380.5	89.9	470.4	682.8	206.7
Regional	1,060.5	1,030.0	2,090.5	2,248.0	4,217.4
T O T A L	7,201.3	2,316.1	9,517.4	15,969.9	8,744.5

^{1/} As approved by TAC plus contingency allocations up to October 20 1961.

^{2/} Consolidated estimated costs of 1961 Regular Programmes of the following organizations: UNTA, ILO, UNESCO, WHO/PAHO and IAEA.

ANNEX

TABLE II

Expert Assignments to the ECLA Region 1960-1961/62

Country	EPTA	1960 (delivered)		1961-62 ^{1/}	1961
		Regular	Total	(approved) EPTA	(approved) Regular ^{2/}
Argentina	41	11	52	74	24
Bolivia	44	13	57	66	24
Brazil	48	22	70	87	23
British Guiana	-	1	1	6	3
British Honduras	-	-	-	1	3
Chile	50	10	60	146	12
Colombia	44	9	53	74	24
Costa Rica	5	2	7	20	9
Cuba	16	5	21	38	13
Dominican Republic	2	1	3	1	13
Ecuador	33	4	37	63	15
El Salvador	10	1	11	19	8
Guatemala	16	7	23	40	13
Haiti	15	3	18	40	14
Honduras	19	4	23	30	9
Jamaica	6	2	8	10	7
Mexico	21	19	40	71	31
Nicaragua	11	5	16	23	10
Panama	8	3	11	25	8
Paraguay	31	4	35	51	9
Peru	34	5	39	56	9
Surinam and Neth. Antilles	1	-	1	2	5
The West Indies	10	-	10	34	2
Uruguay	20	3	23	32	3
Venezuela	29	10	39	37	14
Regional	81	63	144	211	221
Total	595	207	802	1,257	526

^{1/} As approved by TAC plus contingency allocations up to 20 October 1961

^{2/} Consolidated estimated costs of 1961 Regular Programmes of the following organizations: UNIA, ILO, UNESCO, WHO/PAHO and IAEA.

ANNEX
TABLE III

Fellowships Awarded to Nationals of the ECLA Region
1960-1961-62

Country	1960 (delivered)			1961-62 ^{1/} (approved)	1961 (approved)
	EPTA	Regular	Total	EPTA	Regular ^{2/}
Argentina	45	42	87	62	65
Bolivia	12	28	40	17	41
Brazil	18	18	36	28	40
British Guiana	2	2	4	-	4
British Honduras	-	1	1	2	3
Chile	11	24	35	20	37
Colombia	20	29	49	26	75
Costa Rica	8	16	24	22	19
Cuba	6	10	16	-	13
Dominican Republic	1	1	2	-	11
Ecuador	7	18	25	38	30
El Salvador	7	13	20	29	32
Guatemala	7	19	26	31	30
Haiti	6	10	16	6	18
Honduras	8	20	28	22	28
Jamaica	2	1	3	7	10
Mexico	60	30	90	68	37
Nicaragua	4	26	30	8	31
Panama	3	16	19	5	17
Paraguay	9	23	32	25	29
Peru	18	33	51	16	31
Surinam and Netherlands Antilles	-	2	2	6	10
The West Indies	4	21	25	7	19
Uruguay	6	11	17	9	12
Venezuela	6	7	13	29	34
Regional ^{2/}				351	103
T O T A L	270	421	691	834	779

1/ As approved by TAC plus contingency allocations up to October 20, 1961

2/ Consolidated estimated cost of 1961 Regular Programmes of the following organizations: UNTA, ILO, UNESCO, WHO/PAHO and IAEA.

3/ These totals can only be broken down and re-distributed by nationality when the actual statistics for 1961/62 become available.