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Economic Commission for Latin America

DRAFT

MEDIUM-TERM PLAN, 1980-1983

of

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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CONTENTS

/INTRODUCTION TO

INTRODUCTION TO THE CEPAL MEDIUM-TERM PLAN 1980-1983

The changes which have taken place in Latin America in the economic and social field, together with those which will continue to occur as a result of the negotiations between the developed and developing countries (the North-South dialogue), will directly affect the nature of the activities that CEPAL will engage in during the period 1980-1983.

Two of the most important economic and social problems facing the region concern (a) the satisfaction of the basic needs of the great masses of people excluded from the benefits of development during the last few decades, and (b) the search for a different and better way of making Latin America part of the international economy.

The rapid expansion of technological frontiers, the difficulties facing the economic and financial institutions of the region which have maintained the international economic order of the last three decades, and the serious problems which the developing countries are facing with regard to population, the environment, technology, the incorporation of women in development, transnational enterprises, etc., affect the whole region. These elements have a great influence on the organization of Latin American societies and the economic relations between the region and the rest of the world.

Among the other problems facing the region are the successes and failures of the regional and subregional integration processes, the economic relations among the Latin American countries, the improvement of the machinery for economic co-operation among developing countries, the solidarity of the developing countries of the region when discussing its special problems in international forums, and the new forms of co-operation which are being developed.

All the above considerations have to be taken into account when defining the strategy on which the organization is going to base its medium-term programme for 1980-1983.

/Obviously, the

Obviously, the activities devoted to analysing the economic and social situation of the region must go on, in order to make it possible to define the specific problems facing Latin America at the present time.

It is therefore assumed that such activities as the annual Economic Survey of Latin America, the Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy and the sectoral appraisals of agriculture, industry, natural resources, transport and communications, etc., will continue during the period covered by this new medium-term plan.

In addition to these, which are already traditional activities of the CEPAL system, consideration must be given to the future importance of the new programmes CEPAL has recently introduced and the ways in which they can lead to a large-scale expansion of the Commission's activities.

Thus, it may be felt that a topic as important as science and technology, which will be the subject of a world conference in 1979, will have great impact on the activities of the 1980-1981 work programme.

The activities in the field of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (ECDC and TCDC) will also have a big influence on the Commission's activities for the period 1980-1983, since the World Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries will take place towards the end of 1978, and will generate resolutions which will directly affect the work programmes of the regional commissions.

Other topics which will be considerably expanded include the analysis of the behaviour of transnational enterprises, aspects of the appraisal of the environmental situation and its impact on human beings, the incorporation of women in the development process, and the regional programme on human settlements and Habitat.

Another point to be borne in mind in preparing the medium-term plan for 1980-1983 is that by this time the decentralization of the United Nations system will have been approved. This means basically

/that CEPAL

that CEPAL will maintain its original function - a centre for the analysis and consideration of the problems of Latin America - and will combine that function with one which is markedly operational.

It is to be expected that such operational activities as advisory services to the subregions, to the integration institutions, and directly to the countries, will assume great importance during this period. Therefore it is felt that those sections of the institutions dealing with this direct assistance will be strengthened accordingly.

It must also be borne in mind that during this period the incorporation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) into the CEPAL system will have been finally and substantively completed.

These two institutions will not only contribute their intellectual capacity for analysis and study in the areas of planning and population but will also provide technical advisory services, training and the organization of meetings and seminars.

It is therefore to be expected that during the period 1980-1983 CEPAL will develop a considerable capacity for carrying out operational activities in the fields of regional technical assistance and technical assistance direct to the countries, not only in the traditional areas in which CEPAL has developed its thinking, but also in the areas of economic and social planning, population studies and census data processing.

Criterias for Defining the Plan

In order to provide some criteria for allocating the resources of the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, the following elements will be taken into consideration in defining the plan:

1. Programmes which should be maintained at their present level of activity

These programmes will be those which are at present perfectly adequately covered by the resources now available for them and no expansion of their activities during the period of the plan is anticipated. They could include such programmes as those for analysing

/the present

the present economic and social situation of Latin America, programmes connected with the Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy, and programmes dealing with sectoral analysis in such fields as agriculture, transport, industry, natural resources, etc.

2. Programmes which should be expanded either because of a specific mandate from the governments of the region, or because the Executive Secretariat feels that they could fulfil a latent demand and real needs of Governments

This expansion could take place in certain aspects of the programmes, such as, for example, in the subprogramme on the study of development styles in the social development programme, the subprogramme on food within the agricultural programme, etc.

Other programmes which will certainly fall under this category are those directly related with the introduction of a New International Economic Order, and as mentioned before the activities related to Science and Technology, Human Environment, Human Settlements and Habitat, the Integration of Women in the Development Process, Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Transnational Corporations, etc.

Other complementary criteria which should be taken into account in defining the medium-term plan for 1980-1983 are:

(a) The need to reinforce the links with Headquarters in New York so as to make for an appropriate combination of efforts during the decentralization period, when a very strong and small nucleus will be needed at Headquarters together with a very precise definition of the activities to be carried out by the Regional Economic Commissions.

(b) Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that during this period agreements will have been reached with several of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and that in addition to the present agreements, such as CEPAL/FAO, CEPAL/UNIDO, CEPAL/UNESCO, CEPAL/United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and CEPAL/UNEP, it is possible that bilateral agreements will be drawn up with other agencies, thus signifying an increase in the activities of the regional commissions in specific sectors and topics.

/(c) The

(c) The need to concentrate activities as far as possible on those topics which are of great importance for the region.

(d) The need to provide the programmes using extrabudgetary resources with a minimum staff financed from the regular budget in order to ensure adequate continuity.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

Programme Component: Economic Development Division

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Economic Development Division, in which there were 27 professional staff on board as of 31 December 1977, 5 of them supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had no separate units as of 31 December 1977, except that eight professional staff members were part of the Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit, Subprogramme Transnational Corporations.

Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
Economic Development Division (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain, Buenos Aires)	24	0	24
Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit	3	5	8
Total	27	5	32

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in paragraph 8.16 of the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed:

/(i) In

(i) In 1978-1979:

Subprogramme 1
1.1 (i) Economic Surveys for 1977 and 1978
1.1 (ii) Collaboration and participation in the biennial review and appraisal of the IDS
Subprogramme 2
1.1 Design of strategies and policies
Subprogramme 1
1.2 (vi) Long-term planning (Argentina)
1.2 (vii) Short-term trends (Argentina)
Subprogramme 1
1.3 Evaluation economic development Central America
1.4 Economic planning and policies in Central America.

(ii) In 1980-1981:

Subprogramme 1
1.1 (i) Economic Surveys for 1979 and 1980
1.1 (ii) Collaboration and participation in the biennial review and appraisal of the IDS
Subprogramme 2
1.1 Design of strategies and policies.

(b) Consequent reorganizations

None.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

This is effected through the normal channel of the Programme Office of the Executive Secretariat.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

Not applicable.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

Not applicable.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

/Table 1

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Analysis of Economic Trends	34	-	29	24	-	20	27	-	22
2. Design of Strategies and Policies	34	-	28	44	-	37	37	-	31
3. Transnational Corporations in Latin America	13	100	28	13	100	27	13	100	28
4. Economic Policy and planning in Cnetral America	6	-	5	5	-	4	4	-	3
5. Public sector analysis in Mexico	-	-	-	3	-	2	7	-	6
6. Long-term economic analysis	4	-	3	4	-	3	4	-	3
7. Short-term economic analysis	9	-	7	7	-	7	8	-	7
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Analysis of Economic Trends

(a) Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is:

(i) To provide a systematic and comparable report on the main aspects and indicators of the economic evolution of the region each year;

(ii) To appraise the significance of the facts and trends recorded, in the light of the general criteria laid down by the United Nations and particularly by the International Development Strategy;

(iii) To contribute to the efforts of the national statistical and information services to continue to expand the area of coverage on the basis of standard criteria.

(b) Problem addressed

Although in recent years there has been a very significant improvement in the flow of periodic information on Latin American development, sustained and continuing efforts are required in order to improve this coverage, so as to cover aspects which are not adequately considered at the present time - e.g., social indicators - and so as to achieve comparability of the information for different countries. This is therefore a question of quantiative or qualitative limitations and shortfalls which must be remedied if a reliable picture is to emerge of what is happening at the economic and social level. The progress made will be valuable for the individual countries, for the regional analysis as a whole and for the appreciation of the main facts and trends at the world level.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 310 (XIV), 320 (XV) and 328 (XV) are the authority for this subprogramme.

(d) Strategy and outputs

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

The achievement of the objectives mentioned requires above all a very close relationship with the statistical and general information services of the countries of the region; this is being

/sought through

sought through direct links between the Statistics, Economic Development and other Divisions and the specialized agencies, and through contributions from CEPAL's subregional offices. Lastly, when necessary, special missions are organized to collect and evaluate reports in specific countries and agencies.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The subprogramme should maintain, and if possible reinforce, its work along the lines indicated, and it may be assumed that it should be intensified in two particularly outstanding aspects: firstly, as regards improving information coverage in fields which to date have shown most weaknesses, either in reliability, breadth, frequency of collection or lack of comparability of countries or periods. Secondly, it is indispensable to increase in the future the possibility of qualitative analyses which will make it possible to identify the region's outstanding problems and thus evaluate the trends recorded in the light of the guidelines laid down in the studies and resolutions of the United Nations.

These proposals and tasks mean that the annual surveys, as well as maintaining and improving their basic registers, must be periodically adjusted so as to satisfy new needs of the countries concerned and of the international community.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Since the objectives proposed do not cease to exist with the course of time, it is reasonable to anticipate that they will have to be extended in this biennium, so that the desired progress will reach all the countries involved, between which there are still very substantial differences as regards the quantity, suitability and analytical potential of the data collected.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

None.

(e) Expected impact

Progress in the flows and systems of information which periodically cover the economic and social evolution of the region has various effects, according to the institutions and persons using them. Firstly, they are very valuable for the authorities and technicians of the countries considered and for the execution of country studies, especially when they allow the results to be compared with those for other similar

/countries. Secondly,

countries. Secondly, they constitute valuable material for studies on regions, individual countries or groups of countries carried out by specialized agencies, particularly those belonging to the United Nations system. Lastly, they constitute an important contribution for information and research centres outside the region which are interested in the facts, trends and various problems of the world economy.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Design of strategies and policies

(a) Objective

The objective of this programme is: (i) to review various strategic options which could be recommendable for the region, for groups of countries or individual countries, as regards the orientation and purposes of their economic and social development; (ii) to review and discuss economic policy methods and instruments which could be of use for realizing the objectives in view; (iii) to place at the disposition of the member countries, their main agencies and their research institutions the results and suggestions emerging from the tasks referred to.

(b) Problem addressed

For some time past there has been distinct dissatisfaction in the region with regard to some forms and consequences of the economic and social development of recent decades. It has been possible to identify several problems and situations which constitute critical research areas, and which mainly concern the disadvantages stemming from the external relations of Latin America, the unequal social distribution of the results of technical advance and progress in production, and the lack of stability in economic development - mainly reflected in inflationary pressures and in fluctuations in the rate of growth.

This process, however, has not yet been translated into overall or individual proposals for strategies which, in the present or the future, could rectify these inadequacies and open the way to development styles closer to the concepts and objectives which have been prominent in the IDS and a large number of documents coming from the international agencies. As is obvious, it has not been possible to make much progress in the study and design of economic policies suitable for achieving the proposed objectives.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 290 (XIII) is the authority for this subprogramme.

/(d) Strategy

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

Following the line of several studies published in recent years, it is reasonable to suppose that by that date it will have been possible to carry out work on the Latin American development strategies and the strategies of some countries or groups of countries which will cast light on the options available if it is desired to achieve a type of development which combines dynamism, social equity and greater independence and stability vis-à-vis external events, as advocated in the IDS documents.

Although this is not the only procedure, it may be supposed that the use of numerical experimentation models will make it possible to examine much more carefully and consistently the different methods which are feasible and also the type of problems which will be encountered if it is not possible to modify the nature of prevailing development styles. These exercises should also permit a more adequate appraisal and determination of the guidelines and instruments of economic policy which must be handled if the objectives indicated for the options considered desirable and possible are to be realized.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The clearest prospects give grounds for assuming that it will be possible to continue backing the strategic methods involving the region as a whole, but the emphasis will certainly have to be transferred towards increasingly detailed work on national cases or work on groups of similar countries. At the same time, it may profitably be thought that social and cultural matters connected with development styles will acquire greater relative importance in view of the large store of data on them and the better acquaintance with them as a result of interdisciplinary contributions.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

In the light of the foregoing, it can be expected that the previous course will be followed more intensively for this period and a leading place will be occupied by research on strategies and policies at the country level, as well as research on particular economic or social sectors within each country.

/(e) Expected

(e) Expected impact

Apart from contributing to a better knowledge of the situation in Latin America and its individual countries, it is expected that this work will result in important advances in the concepts and practices of planning. This work, of course, will assist in the technical training of professionals and other officials of agencies concerned with this area, and at the same time it will clarify the opinions of the authorities and the public on the matters involved. The holding of seminars and advanced courses, the exchange of experiences between technicians and authorities of different countries, and the publication and dissemination of research results constitute some of the means of achieving the ends pursued. Attention may be drawn to the additional fact that Latin America has a rich store of examples of trial and error which could be very useful to other developing regions.

Major Programme: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Organizational Unit: JOINT CEPAL/CTC UNIT

SUBPROGRAMME 3: Transnational corporations in Latin America

(a) Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is to: (i) develop an adequate information system concerning the presence, behaviour and impact of transnational corporations on the Latin American countries; (ii) aid in the formulation of policies and negotiating models vis-à-vis transnational corporations; and (iii) assist in the development of co-operative programmes and agreements among governmental organizations and transnational corporations that would enable them to contribute more effectively to the process of self-sustained development.

(b) Problems addressed

Given the significant changes in the presence and impact of transnational corporations in recent years and the heterogeneity of Latin American countries, one of the most pervasive problems facing the host governments is the lack of information and knowledge concerning the complex linkages between transnational corporations and important aspects of development. This has made it extremely difficult to promote appropriate national and regional policies and viable development programmes.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 349 (XVI), May 1975 and 381 (XVII), May, 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

Significant advances will have been made in identifying the presence and characteristics of transnational corporations in some important economic sectors and selected countries, as well as, their linkages with Latin American economies. A bargaining model for countries engaged in the export of primary commodities will have been developed through interregional co-operation with the other Units of Regional Economic Commissions, and tested in the region. Studies on economic integration will have provided insight into the manner in which transnational corporations adapt to integration schemes and policies. The results of the Unit's information and research activities will have been broadly disseminated through permanent contacts and co-operation with governmental organizations, academic centres, and enterprise representatives, reinforcing thus the negotiating position of Latin American countries.

/(ii) The

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The subprogramme will continue to develop an appropriate information system focusing on the presence and effects of transnational corporations both at the enterprise and macroeconomic level. The former will identify subsidiaries and affiliates of transnational corporations which operate in Latin American countries. Their behaviour and impact on the host country will be analysed introducing a system of indicators which would provide the governments a continuous monitoring of transnational corporations' behaviour and their linkages with important aspects of development, such as balance of payments, investment, employment, etc.

In order to aid in the development of interpretative and negotiating models, sectoral and horizontal studies of the behaviour of transnational corporations will be continued focusing on critical problems of Latin American development such as: the satisfaction of basic needs of the great masses of people excluded from the benefits of development during the last decades; the search for a different and better way of making Latin America part of the international economy; development of an appropriate Latin American technology; use of energy and natural resources and economic relations among the Latin American countries, especially through regional and subregional integration processes. Once those studies are completed and tentative interpretative models are developed, such models will be used to help governments of the region to formulate national policies and negotiating models vis-à-vis transnational corporations.

The elaboration of interpretative and negotiating models will be completed by the development of co-operative programmes and agreements between governmental organizations and transnational corporations concerning vital problems of regional development, as enumerated above.

Major output of these projects will include the publication of periodical information concerning transnational corporations, studies and interpretative models and technical co-operation with Latin American governments for policy development and negotiating postures vis-à-vis transnational corporations, especially through specialized training workshops, seminars and permanent contacts with governmental organizations.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Meanwhile the above outlined activities will involve in the 1980-1981 period only some ten selected countries of the region, in the 1982-1983 biennium the main goal would be to introduce a full range information, monitoring and negotiation system concentrating in permanent regional co-operation.

/(iv) Activities

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

None.

(e) Expected impact

No quantitative indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible but it is expected that the overall capacity of the governments to formulate and implement national policies and development plans and negotiating positions vis-à-vis transnational corporations will be greatly improved, especially through an establishment of an adequate organizational and legal structure and better qualification of national cadres. Finally, the regional co-operation on matters related to transnational corporations, through efforts at regional integration schemes and the Economic System for Latin America - SELA, will strengthen the effectiveness of regional approaches and common positions vis-à-vis transnational corporations.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational unit: CEPAL MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME 4: Economic policy and planning in Central America

(a) Objective

To help the governments of the Central American countries to:

- Draw up policies intended to accelerate their socio-economic development;
- Strengthen their planning instruments and mechanisms;
- Strengthen the connexions and the coherence between short-term policies and medium-term objectives.

(b) Problem addressed

In recent years, studies of economic development have limited themselves to a general analysis of certain macroeconomic variables and have not systematically tackled the examination and assessment of short-term policies in relation to longer-term objectives. At the same time, concrete experience in developing countries has shown that inadequate connexions between medium-term planning and specific action in the area of short-term policies is one of the main factors accounting for the shortcomings in the planning process. For this reason it will be necessary to examine and intensify aspects of the formulation, execution, control and evaluation of economic policy in the area.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 310 (XIV).*

(d) Strategy and output

To provide with technical assistance missions to the countries in planning and drawing up economic policies will continue, but with new methodology and scientific improvements tending to offer a solution to the technical problems of co-ordination between long-term and short-term development programmes (1980-1981 and 1982-1983).

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* Mandate more than five years old.

/(e) Expected

(e) Expected impact

No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible but it is expected that the planning systems and mechanisms in the area and the training of national teams of experts will be improved and that closer co-operation will be achieved in order to improve and extend the statistical base and the qualitative information available. The preparation or application of methodology and indicators for the analysis and assessment of short-term policies is also expected.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational unit: CEPAL MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME 5: Public sector policy analysis in Mexico

(a) Objective

To determine the impact of the Mexican public sector policies in economic development, with a view to presenting experiences whose knowledge could be useful to other countries in the subregion.

(b) Problems addressed

In order to foster economic development, the governments of Latin America have resorted to different degrees of participation of the public sector in economic activities. The degree of participation appears to be higher in the larger countries of the region, but responds to different causes.

Such participation has, in general, promoted a fairly high degree of industrialization and economic growth. In addition, it has produced a relative incorporation of the medium-income levels of the population to the growth process. However, due in part to the high demographic rates of growth, the social problems in such countries have worsened in spite of governmental efforts and, at the same time, external indebtedness has risen to significant levels.

The question therefore remains as to how to determine the limits of and the policies for government participation in the economic process so that social conditions can be noticeably improved.

The case of Mexico offers excellent possibilities for analysis since it is one which initially started a policy of nationalization of basic resources, has an industrialization process linked to foreign capital and technology, and could be very illustrative for the respective policies of nearby Central American and Caribbean countries.

(c) Legislative authority

At the request of the Mexican Government.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

The economic situation of Mexico is expected to have reached a stable régime after the new government has reached a stage of maturity by 1979.

/(ii) The

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

Beginning in 1980, the CEPAL/Mexico Office will devote a considerable amount of its efforts to this study. The collaboration of the Mexican government will also materialize during this biennium.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

The study will continue throughout this biennium, and a report on the subject matter will be submitted to the Mexican government by mid-1983.

(e) Expected impact

The proposed study hopes to provide an accurate insight to the alternatives that the Latin American countries have for adopting public sector participation policies, and may provide the Mexican government with valuable elements for deciding its future development policy.

In the long run, the general social conditions in the countries will be improved as a result of the study.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL BUENOS AIRES

SUBPROGRAMME 6: Long-term economic analysis

(a) Objective:

The objective of this subprogramme is connected with the concept of styles of development. It endeavours not only to discover or identify different economic and social forms, but also to describe them by means of numerical experiments.

(b) Problem addressed:

The aim is to arrive at recommendations for specific action at the level of project options or government measures. Activities from the second quarter of 1978 onwards will be settled after consultation with the host Government.

(c) Legislative Authority

CEPAL resolutions 366 (XVII), 320 (XIV) and 328 (XV).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

(a) Methods which are currently at an experimental stage will be developed and used for studies of the instruments, viability and consequences of long- and medium-term plans. These methods are: numerical models; socio-political support and viability indicators; adjustment of tactics to strategies and of strategies to major long-term objectives; indicators and strategies of structural change; the general theoretical framework for the calculation of "social costs"; (b) using these methods, an analysis will be made of the basic hypotheses of alternative long-term economic development.

During this period the following studies will be completed:

- Experiments in development styles for Argentina;
- Long-term growth alternatives;
- Expanded model for the analysis of development styles;
- Numerical experimental model for the analysis of development styles.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

To be settled after consultations with host Government.

/(e) Expected

(e) Expected impact

It is hoped that a valuable contribution will be made to the analysis of the long term, both on the conceptual side - alternative development styles - and the methodological side. In particular, there will be an appraisal of the viability and consequences of alternative long term policies, and methods to link the long term with the medium and short term.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL BUENOS AIRES

SUBPROGRAMME 7: Short-term economic analysis

(a) Objective

To improve and expand the available statistical base on sectors of production and national and financial accounts; to prepare or apply methodologies and indicators for the analysis and appraisal of short-term policies; and to develop tools and methods for projections and for the construction of short-term models.

(b) Problem addressed

To improve the quality of the statistics and to construct indicators which could serve to guide short-term policy. To prepare short-term economic policy models which would permit better handling of the economy.

Activities from the second quarter of 1978 onwards will be settled after consultation with the host Government.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 310 (XIV)

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

To carry out this study it is necessary to acquire a better knowledge of information sources, carry out support programmes to extend and improve information, and seek new research methods or adjust existing ones, in close collaboration with officials of the Government of Argentina. To implement this strategy, short-term econometric models are tested, among other tools.

The following studies will be completed during this period:

- Study on the agricultural sector;
- Study on the industrial sector;
- Study on the motor industry;
- Study on the construction sector;
- Study on the external sector;
- Prices, wages and the product.

/(ii) The

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

This is to be defined by the host government.

(e) Expected impact

There will be improvements in the quality and timeliness of statistics, the construction of indicators and the formulation and application of policies to the Argentinian situation. The methodological improvements achieved will be of use to other Latin American countries.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

Programme Component: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS CENTRE

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Economic Projections Centre, in which there were six professional staff on board as of 31 December 1977, one of them supported from extrabudgetary sources.

Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
Economic Projections Centre (Santiago)	5	1	6

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in paragraph 8.16 of the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed as indicated below.

(i) In 1978-1979

1.1 Analyses of economic trends.

- Collaboration and participation in the definition of the new International Development Stragegy.

/1.2 Economic

1.2 Economic projections.

- Documents described in (i), (ii), (iii).

(ii) In 1980-1981

Permanent reports described in:

1.1 Analyses of Economic Trends
1.2 Economic Projections.

(b) Consequent reorganizations

None.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

Through the normal channel of the Programme Office of the Executive Secretariat.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

Up to now, formal co-ordination in matters of appraisal and projections has been maintained through the ACC Task Force on Long-Term Objectives. Most probably this form of co-ordination will be continued.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

The Economic Projections Centre will continue its informal ties with the Headquarters Development Planning, Projections and Policies Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, with the Money, Finance and Development Section of UNCTAD, and with FAO and UNIDO projections sections through the corresponding CEPAL joint divisions.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

/Table 1

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Appraisal and medium- and long-term prospects of Latin American development	30	20	27	30	30	30	30	30	30
2. Economic projections	70	80	73	70	70	70	70	70	70
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Appraisal and medium- and long-term prospects of Latin American development

(a) Objective

The regular preparation, as a continuing activity of CEPAL, of appraisals and studies of the medium- and long-term prospects of the economic and social development process. Such reviews are intended to assist governments in defining global, regional and national policies, and serve as a basis for the debates of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts and the plenary meetings of CEPAL; they are also intended for the sections of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters which back up the work of the Planning Committee, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

(b) Problem addressed

The Latin American Governments regularly have to define national and regional policies aimed at the fulfilment of domestic development objectives and the establishment of an international economic order. The definition of these policies is hampered by the fact that it is difficult for individual countries to evaluate and compare economic and social trends at the regional and world levels on their own. The collection of data, the development of appraisal methodologies, and the preparation of prospective studies constitute tasks which would involve excessive effort for each country if there were no regional co-operation.

(c) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI) and 31/182, Economic and Social Council resolution 2125 (LXIII) and CEPAL resolutions 310 (XIV) and 328 (XV).

(d) Strategy and output

The experience acquired in past regional appraisals of the International Development Strategy has shown the desirability of maintaining a permanent unit responsible for the biennial reviews and for the conceptual, methodological and technical aspects of this work. Thus, the work to be done includes: (a) compilation and analysis of studies, drafts, resolutions and reports of meetings, in order to maintain an up-to-date stock of data and references to back up secretariat decisions; (b) collaboration with the secretariat in its relations with other components of the appraisal machinery of the

United Nations. These include the political bodies of the United Nations, and particularly the Committee and Group of High-Level Government Experts, and the specialized agencies, particularly the Planning and Development Committee; (c) backing for the secretariat in organizing and co-ordinating the activities of preparing its biennial report and the reports prepared by the Committee of High-Level Government Experts and CEPAL.

The appraisal and prospective analysis of the development process is a permanent task of CEPAL and of the United Nations. The specific work to be done in the two-year period is determined by the requests made by the Latin American countries at the meetings of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts, at the sessions of CEPAL, or through the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly.

Towards the end of 1979, the work of appraising the present decade and putting forward proposals for establishing a strategy for the third development decade should be completed.

During the biennia 1980-1981 and 1982-1983, the first appraisals of the third development decade should have been completed in accordance with the rules and deadlines laid down in the strategy itself. Progress and prospects with regard to the establishment of a new international economic order will also have to be evaluated.

(e) Expected impact

It is expected that through the CEPAL machinery (Committe of High-Level Government Experts and plenary meetings of the Commission), the Latin American countries will be able to establish their position and take an active share in the main resolutions of the General Assembly. It is also expected that before 1980 they will take part in defining the strategy for the third decade and later in evaluating and defining policies for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, POLICIES AND PROJECTIONS

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Economic Projections

(a) Objective

To improve the ability of the Latin American community to ascertain the mutual relations between the economic and social aspects at the sectoral, national and regional levels, thus improving the evaluation of the effects, of policies. To co-operate with governments in preparing national and international plans, programmes, projections and policies. To encourage the exchange within the region of information and methodologies associated with studies of development styles and medium- and long-term prospects.

(b) Problem addressed

The growing concern to introduce new economic and social aspects into the analysis of the development process usually encounters difficulties due to the inadequate degree of progress in methodologies using a unified approach, while there is also a lack of methodologies which deal simultaneously with internal and international policy aspects.

Naturally - and largely as a result of the boost given by CEPAL itself - the countries of Latin America have made considerable progress in the methodological aspects. It should be stressed, however, that there are fears that even this substantial rate of progress was still inadequate in view of the nature of the policy challenges faced by the countries. Government delegation taking part in the General Assembly and the specialized committees and agencies of the United Nations do not as a rule have access to as much projection work as is required by problems as complex as the establishment of a new international economic order. Pressure for this type of input falls largely on the regional commissions, since no country has any desire to prepare, on its own, projections which cover the position of the different governments in a coherent form.

(c) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolution 3508 (XXX), Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII), and CEPAL resolution 366 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

CEPAL has prepared a broad programme of activities on projections and perspective studies, and methodological instruments which constitute a reformulation of and improvement on previous models are being prepared.

/These will

These will be used in projections for countries of the region and discussed with national agencies.

Work will be done on long-term economic and social projections in collaboration and co-ordination with the central bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations and with the countries. The meetings of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts will be used, and conferences will be organized in order to exchange experiences and disseminate new methodologies in the region.

It is expected that projections will be available at the end of 1979 which will bring into line the internal and external aspects of the overall policies for the great majority of the Latin American countries.

During the first two biennia of the 1980s, 1980-1981 and 1982-1983, it is expected to improve substantially the harmony between the economic and social aspects of projections at the national level, as a result of the considerable amplification of the statistical base at present being promoted by CEPAL in the region.

All these advances will be reflected in the reports to be prepared at the request of the Planning Committee and the General Assembly.

(e) Expected impact

As a result of progress in methodology and access to CEPAL reports, governments will have at their disposal important elements which will make it possible for them to use more and better-quality data in their decision-making processes.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

Programme Component: Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The programming and the results of the activities carried out through this programme are presented to the Technical Committee of ILPES, a consultative body set up by CEPAL resolution 340 (AC.66), and also to the meetings of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

2. Secretariat

The unit responsible for this programme is the Executive Secretariat of CEPAL, which implements it through the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

As of 31 December 1977, 6 professionals from the CEPAL staff were working on this programme, together with 15 professional staff financed from UNDP funds, country contributions, private resources and other contributions from international bilateral co-operation agencies.

Unit	Professional staff		
	RB	XB a/	Total
Directors		3	3
Advisory services	3	3	6
Training	2	3	5
Research		5	5
Co-operation among planning agencies	1	1	1
	6	15	21

a/ UNDP = 7. Other funds = 8.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

New functions were allocated to ILPES during 1977 in order to support co-operation and co-ordination among Latin American planning agencies (resolutions of the First Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning, held in Caracas from 13-16 April 1977, and CEPAL resolution 371 (XVII)).

/4. Expected

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

It is expected that the following subprogrammes will be completed in the biennia 1978-1979 and 1980-1981.

(i) In 1978-1979

Subprogramme 1: Advisory services

Subprogramme 2: Training

Subprogramme 3: Research

Subprogramme 4: Co-operation among planning agencies

(ii) In 1980-1981

Subprogramme 1: Advisory services

Subprogramme 2: Training

Subprogramme 3: Research

Subprogramme 4: Co-operation among planning agencies

(b) Consequent reorganizations

None.

5. Other organizational matters

CEPAL resolution 371 (XVII), adopted at the seventeenth session of the Commission, considers that it would be appropriate for future meetings of the ILPES Technical Committee to be held within the framework of the Annual Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning to orient and evaluate the activities of ILPES.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

Co-ordination is maintained with the secretariat and with the other agencies of the CEPAL system and CELADE.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

- United Nations Development Programme
- OTC
- DPAS/CDPPP.

/3. Units

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

United Nations Development Programme - financing and joint action in training, advisory, and research activities and in co-operation among planning agencies.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table.

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Advisory services	22	45	36	25	40	36	25	34	35
2. Training	22	25	24	25	28	27	25	28	27
3. Research	44	18	28	40	18	24	33	20	24
4. Co-operation among planning agencies	12	12	12	10	14	13	17	13	14
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

Programme Component: ILPES

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Advisory Services

(a) Objective

The basic objective of this subprogramme is to advise the Latin American governments on strengthening their planning systems in order to achieve higher levels of development. At the request of governments, co-operation will be provided in the following aspects:

- Preparation and updating of diagnoses.
- Formulation of long-term strategies, with more emphasis on the relation between natural resources and economic development and on spatial and environmental variables.
- Preparation of medium-term plans, going into greater depth on financing and employment.
- Preparation of short-term plans, including planning of the the public sector.
- Execution and control of plans, with emphasis on the programming and control of physical targets and on integration between medium-term and short-term plans, public sector programme budgets and economic policy.

(b) Problem addressed

Although substantial progress has been made in the last two decades in planning, more intensive efforts must be made so that governments will have the instruments they require to allow them to allocate resources adequately in order to substantially improve the levels of living of the Latin American community.

Since its inception, the Institute has co-operated with the majority of Latin American governments in strengthening their planning systems and processes.

Today, all the countries of the region have planning agencies, and in most of these ILPES has co-operated at various stages of their development; planning, however, as a continuing process, must continue to improve as a basic tool for economic and social development.

/(c) Legislative

(c) Legislative authority

Resolution 340 (AC) adopted by the Committee of the Whole of the Commission at its Eighth Extraordinary Session, New York, 25 January 1974. CEPAL resolution 351 (XVI) of 13 May 1975. CEPAL resolution 371 (XVII) of 5 May 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

During the biennium 1978-1979, the advisory service of ILPES were concentrated on the relatively less developed countries and the more backward regions of the countries which have achieved a higher level of development. Although advisory services to these countries should be more extensive, ILPES and the national authorities will establish an order of priority in order to achieve greater efficiency in technical co-operation, taking into account the individual features of each and the level of progress which has been achieved in planning.

In addition to co-operating with the less developed countries, ILPES will assist countries of intermediate development and those with a higher level of development in specific areas.

In brief, co-operation during the biennium will include:

(a) Co-operation with relatively less developed countries:

Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Haiti.

(b) Technical co-operation in backward regions of countries which have achieved a higher level of development:

The activities of ILPES in these regions will aim at strengthening the planning agencies and systems in order to help them to formulate their development plans and prepare policies to correct existent imbalance. During the biennium 1978-1979, ILPES will continue with its present work in Brazil, in the States of Minas Gerais, Bahia and Pernambuco, and expects to extend its co-operation to other states and other countries of Latin America.

(c) Co-operation with other countries:

Requests for advisory services from countries with an intermediate or higher level of development are intermittent and conform to their own particular planning cycles, which in turn are linked to the duration of the medium-term plans in force, the problems facing the economy, and the economic policy, the deadlines for the presentation of the budget, and the decisions on introducing the annual operational section into the national planning system.

/In such

In such cases of advisory services, ILPES will act in accordance with the priorities of the governments, taking into account, however, the basic guidelines contained in its programme of work.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

Emphasis will continue to be laid on the relatively less developed countries and the most backward regions of the developing countries. Co-operation will also be provided in Latin American economic integration efforts.

Result

The activities of the subprogramme will produce a continuing improvement in planning systems and agencies. In-service training will furthermore be provided for a considerable number of planners, and this will increase the capacity of the governments for taking decisions and making the best possible use of their resources to achieve higher levels of development.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

During this biennium, a trend similar to the preceding one is anticipated, with emphasis on the machinery required to execute and control development plans and projects and on the improvement of the Latin American integration processes through planning.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

None.

(e) Expected impact

At the end of 1983, substantial progress will have been made in providing the least developed countries and regions of Latin America with the capacity to make better use of their resources, to improve employment and income at the national level, and to take advantage of the benefits of the current integration processes. All of this should substantially benefit the poorest groups.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

Programme Component: ILPES

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Training

(a) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are: (i) to contribute to the training and specialization in economic and social planning topics of the staff of planning systems and institutions connected with the allocation of resources of the countries of the region; (ii) to promote, through different types of arrangements, the discussion of new problems emerging from the planning process and the dissemination of results from research carried out by CEPAL and ILPES on this topic.

(b) Problems addressed

The Institute continues to give its basic development planning courses, with the modifications and additions which changes in economic and social situations make desirable. This was the reason for introducing into these courses specializations in particular subjects or sectors of planning, which later came to constitute courses in their own right, such as planning in the public, industrial, agricultural sectors, etc., which answered a need for dealing with changes affecting the breadth, structure and complexity of the planning system.

The concern with social topics of development led the Institute to develop a second type of course, dealing with the planning of health, housing, education and human resources.

In 1970 the regional development planning courses were introduced, aimed at dealing with a new type of demand originating in the interest of the countries in tackling their economic and social problems through regional analysis and the ordering of economic space.

Lastly, new topics have recently been introduced, including, for example, the courses on the environmental variables of development and the programming of certain specific resources.

It should also be emphasized that the courses have undergone internal modifications through changes in the content of the subjects and the inclusion of new aspects emerging from the planning of development. Examples of these are the introduction of conjunctural factors, the implications of short-term economic policies, and new planning techniques.

/From the

From the operational point of view, and within the limits of possibilities, an endeavour has been made to increase the holding of courses in the countries and to include more local teachers. Similarly, bearing in mind the tendency for the countries to set up national training centres, a broad policy supporting such centres has been implemented through advisory services regarding the planning of courses, participation of teachers and the preparation of bibliographies.

(c) Legislative authority

Resolution 340 (AC.66), adopted by the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL at its Eighth Extraordinary Session, New York, 25 January 1974. Resolution 351 (XVI) adopted by CEPAL at its sixteenth session, 13 May 1975. Resolution 371 (XVII) adopted by CEPAL at its seventeenth session, 5 May 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

During the biennium 1978-1979, eight international courses will be given in the following fields:

- Regional Development Planning
- Economic Planning and Policy, with specialization in agricultural planning (1978) and in another sector to be determined (1979)
- Social Planning
- The Environmental Dimension in Development Policies and Plans, in collaboration with CIFCA.

During the biennium 1978-1979 the organization of and/or collaboration with national courses on similar topics in different countries of the region will also continue. Traditional training activities during the biennium will be complemented by combined seminars and courses, international seminars and publications (books, cuadernos and notes), aimed at backing up the central work of the subprogramme.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The continuing work of the subprogramme will go on. Training activities will take place through courses, seminars and publications.

/The courses

The courses will involve systematic and intensive forms of training, lasting from 3 to 8 months, and will be of three types:

(a) Regional (for participants from all the countries of the region);

(b) Subregional (for participants from groups of countries with similar characteristics or interests); and

(c) National (for mass training within a single country).

The centres for the regional and subregional courses may be alternated among the various different countries which have suitable infrastructures and are willing to take on a substantial share of the costs.

The seminars will be aimed at disseminating new topics among technicians with high official positions, and at the discussion and clarification of newly-emerging problems which concern the countries of the region. These seminars will also be linked to project activities connected with technical co-operation among developing countries and among planning ministries and bodies.

Result

The activities of the subprogramme will result in:

(a) Greater efficiency in the operation of the planning systems of the region as the result of the training of a considerable number of technicians;

(b) Strengthening of the network of national training centres and more exchanges between them;

(c) The dissemination of publications (books, cuadernos, documents) on planning techniques and similar topics of use to government officials, technicians in general and universities;

(d) The opening up of new methods of higher-level training for Latin American professionals through co-operation agreements with academic institutions such as the Co-operation Agreement on Teaching and Research in Regional Development drawn up between ILPES and the Institute of Social Studies of The Hague and other machinery for collaboration which is being studied.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

During the biennium 1982-1983, a level of activity in the subprogramme similar to that of the previous biennium is anticipated. During this period, the ILPES Hague Institute of Social Studies agreement will be fully operational. At the same time, it is expected

/to bring

to bring into operation a network of national training centres with which ILPES will collaborate so as to make the most of the regional impact of the subprogramme. During the biennium, the participation of the subprogramme in new areas of topics, such as the environmental management of development, development styles, the new international order, etc., will continue to be stressed. The activities of the subprogramme will continue to be expanded in this period with a view to attending to the training needs of the English-speaking area of the region.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

None.

(e) Expected impact

At the end of 1983, around 800 public officials will probably have been trained, if the average participation levels achieved to date are maintained. This will benefit all the countries of the region, especially the relatively less developed countries. The publication of three books on different aspects of planning and not less than 8 ILPES Cuadernos is expected during this four-year period. Rather more than 20 participants in ILPES courses will have obtained a Master's degree in the Institute of Social Studies of The Hague, according to the schedule of operations of the ILPES/ISS Convention.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

Programme Component: ILPES

SUBPROGRAMME 3: Research

(a) Objective

The central objective of this subprogramme is to give basic support to advisory and training activities and co-operation among planning agencies, incorporating advances in planning, and at the same time to serve as a link between these programmes, analysing and summarizing the experiences and cases accumulated in the course of advisory services for application in courses and seminars. In this way, the programmes of research, training, advisory services and co-operation among planning agencies mutually complement and enrich each other.

In an institute which serves governments, research must contain a large applied research component. Moreover, in view of the regional nature of ILPES and its links with all the countries, the research programme is in a privileged position for making comparative studies between countries, with their collaboration.

(b) Problem addressed

Although a rich store of experience exists in Latin America as regards planning and the technical and substantive results of important research projects, further studies must continually be carried out in order to analyse the results and identify new and better instruments, the application of which will produce increasingly greater benefits for society.

(c) Legislative authority

(CEPAL resolutions, idem training programme.)

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

In the biennium 1978-1979 research will be begun or continued on the following groups of topics:

/I. Planning

I. Planning

II. The public sector and planning

III. The social sector and planning

The research will be carried out with the participation of technicians from the planning agencies.

The results of the research on regional development strategies and short-term planning will be presented at technical seminars to be organized during the biennium.

Studies will be made on progress in and obstacles to planning for presentation at the Conferences of Ministers of Planning.

Research on the public sector and planning and on the social sectors and planning will also be given importance.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

In keeping with the groups of topics laid down for the previous biennium, research connected with population variables, natural resources and the environment, and long-term planning will be stressed. The social aspects of planning will also continue to receive indepth treatment. Comparative studies of planning experience will continue to be made for the Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning.

Results

The activities of this subprogramme will produce results which will be introduced into the courses and advisory services, so as to place information on progress in and obstacles to planning at the disposition of the participants in the training programmes and the technicians of the different countries with a view to improving substantially the application of planning as an instrument of government and of development.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

During this biennium, the lines of research of the previous biennia will continue, but emphasis will be placed on planning and the integration processes, and on the implementation and appraisal of social policies. Research on the public sector and planning will also be stressed.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

None.

/(e) Expected

(e) Expected impact

At the end of 1983, ILPES research, carried out together with government technicians, will have produced important results for improving planning as an instrument for allocating resources, for integration, for improving the quality of living and for achieving increasing levels of employment in order to reduce social imbalances - in short, for speeding up the development process in the region.

Major Programme: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

Programme Component: ILPES

SUBPROGRAMME 4: Co-operation among planning agencies

(a) Objective

The First Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America, held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 13 to 16 April 1977, established the system of co-operation and co-ordination among planning agencies in Latin America.

The main objectives of the system will be to serve as a forum for the planning agencies of Latin American countries, to improve their acquaintance with and closeness to each other, to promote and carry out the exchange of national experiences in economic and social planning, and to establish means of developing common activities aimed at promoting, through planning, appropriate arrangements for strengthening co-operation among the countries of the region.

The Conference gave ILPES the duties of technical secretariat, to support the governments in carrying out the objectives and duties indicated above.

In order to carry out these duties, ILPES will tackle the following fields of action through this subprogramme:

I. Exchange of experiences and publications

II. Technical meetings on planning

- Annual Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning.

III. Mutual co-operation

IV. Research

(b) Problem addressed

The Latin American countries are accumulating substantial experience in planning and are capable of exchanging the results of their experiences and of giving each other mutual support. This new duty of ILPES, which it will carry out through this subprogramme will make it possible to systematize co-operation relations among planning agencies.

/(c) Legislative

(c) Legislative authority

The resolutions mentioned in the subprogramme on training, especially 351 (XVI) and 371 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

The following activities are proposed for the biennium 1978-1979:

Exchange of experiences and publications

- Creation of more rapid channels for the exchange of development plans and programmes and publications on planning in general.

- Periodic publication of "Notes and information" with details of activities carried out within the co-operation system.

- Publication of four issues per year of the Planning Bulletin.

Technical meetings and research on planning

- Support for national seminars.

- Support for the organization of the first Seminar on Planning of the countries of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and support for seminars of planning agencies of Central America and the Andean Group.

- Support in preparing the second Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning, to be held in Lima, Peru, in 1978.

- Support in preparing the third Conference, to be held in 1979.

Mutual co-operation

During the biennium 1978-1979, it is proposed to make use of co-operation among countries so as to favour the least developed countries of the region in particular. This co-operation would take place in close collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme.

/(ii) The

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

According to the established bases for co-operation among planning agencies, the exchange of officials and the dissemination of research results and experience will be increased. The meeting of Ministers in 1980 and 1981 will be supported, and technical meetings will be organized in agreement with governments on specialized topics, such as plan execution, agricultural planning, social development, and planning techniques.

Special emphasis will be given to efforts at integration through planning.

Relations with the planning agencies of the countries of Africa and Asia will be expanded.

Result

The activities of the subprogramme will considerably strengthen relations between planning agencies, with a view to improving their national systems and using planning as a basic tool for co-operation and economic and social integration within the region.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

During this period, a trend similar to that of the previous biennium is anticipated. It is expected that the meetings of Ministers and Heads of Planning will deal increasingly with common activities to promote co-operation and integration. Publications, exchanges of staff members and research for the continuing improvement of planning will be increased substantially.

Relations with Asia and Africa will be intensified.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

None.

(e) Expected impact

At the end of 1983, the system of co-operation and co-ordination among planning agencies will be in full operation, contributing significantly to the mutual awareness of the realities of planning in the countries of the region and their development, and to the process of Latin American co-operation and integration.

Major Programme: ENVIRONMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by CEPAL, which meets every two years. The last meeting was April 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Natural Resources and Environment Division, which had 9 professional staff on its manning table as of 31 December 1977, none of them supported from extrabudgetary sources.1/ The Division had the following units as of 31 December 1977:

Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
Chief	1		1
Water	1		1
Energy	2		2
Minerals	1		1
Environment	3		3

1/ There was one unoccupied position in Natural Resources at this date.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

A separate Environment Co-ordination Unit, reporting directly to the Executive Secretary, will be created with initial support from the United Nations Environment Programme. It is expected that one position will be transferred from the Division to the new unit. The other two positions will remain in the restructured Natural Resources Division.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in paragraph 8.25 in the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed:

/(i) In

(i) In 1978-1979

Element 1.2 (ii)

(ii) In 1980-1981

None

(b) Consequent reorganizations

Not applicable.

5. Other organizational matters

It is expected that the environmental programme will be transferred out of the Natural Resources and Environment Division during 1978-1979.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

This is effected through the normal channel of the Programme Office of the Executive Secretariat.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

- In February 1977 UNEP and CEPAL signed a memorandum of understanding on joint programming and co-operation.

- Co-ordination is maintained with the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Regional Advisory Team.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

- UNEP Regional Office for Latin America, in the assessment of the state of the environment in the region and advisory missions.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

/Table 1

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
Environment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: ENVIRONMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME: Environment

(a) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are (i) to strenghthen the capacity of CEPAL in environmental matters and (ii) to assist governments in identifying environmental problems and designing strategies to incorporate this aspect in their development policies.

(b) Problems addressed

There is consciousness in CEPAL of the growing need to include consideration of the environment factor in all the Commission's activities. In most countries of the region there are problems in this respect connected both with underdevelopment and, especially, with the concentration of economic growth in the main cities. Although there is awareness of these situations, there is not always adequate information on the nature and projections of the ecological phenomena involved or of the institutional machinery needed to tackle the related problems.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 323 (XV), point 3, and 379 (XVII) points (b) and (d), and Economic and Social Council resolution 2043 (LXI).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

It is planned to set up an Environment Co-ordination Unit within the CEPAL secretariat, reporting directly to the Executive Secretary. The Unit is expected to come into operation in 1978, and its activities in that year and in 1979 will mainly be concerned with the internal promotion and co-ordination of the subject and with improving the links between CEPAL and the United Nations Environment Programme. The Unit will also prepare programmes of substantive work.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

1. Work will be carried out on the collection and dissemination of technical and economic information on environmental conditions in the region, the outputs being: (i) the publication of references in co-ordination with the United Nations Environment Programme's international consultation system, and (ii) a report on the environmental situation in Latin America.

/2. Studies

2. Studies on the interrelationship between the environment and development, the output being: (i) a monograph on the incorporation of the environmental variable in the process of development planning in two or three countries of the region, and (ii) advisory assistance, on request, in the diagnosis of environmental problems in some countries of the region.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

- Work will continue on the perfecting and regional implementation of the Environment Programme in co-ordination with the United Nations Environment Programme and its Regional Office for Latin America.

- Assistance will be given to governments, on request, in matters of the appraisal and management of environmental affairs.

- Co-operation will be given in the elucidation of conceptual questions relating to the environment and development, by means of the dissemination of studies through publications, meetings and courses.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

None.

(e) Expected impact

By 1983 it is expected that: (i) a better understanding will have been gained, both in the CEPAL secretariat and in the countries of the region, of the interrelationship between the environment and development, and (ii) the planning offices in several countries will have incorporated environmental considerations into their work in a systematic manner.

Major Programme: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The secretariat's work on this programme is reviewed every two years by the Commission at its sessions. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. It is also reviewed informally by the governments every two years at the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America. The present medium-term plan has not yet been approved by the Commission.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat Unit responsible for this programme is the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, which had 14 professional staff on 31 December 1977, nine of them maintained by extrabudgetary resources.

Branch/Section/Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
Joint CEPAL/FAO Agriculture Division (Santiago, Mexico and Port of Spain)	5	9 a/	14

a/ FAO contributes 5 persons and CIDA Canada 3 staff members.

3. Divergences between the present administrative structure and that proposed by the programme

Not applicable.

4. Results expected and consequent reorganization

(a) Results expected

It is expected to complete the following elements of the programme, described in paragraph 8.11 and 8.12 of the proposed Programme Budget for the biennium 1978/1979 (A/32/6).

(i) In 1978-1979

Subprogramme 1: Food and agricultural policies, plans and programmes

/- a

- a study connected with planning in the agricultural sector and its adaptation to the broader range of interests of rural development;

- the results of research in selected countries into the evolution of the agricultural sector and its relations with the rest of the economy, with a detailed examination of the machinery for transferring resources to and from agriculture;

- a report on the progress made by the different integration systems in their efforts and initiatives for the more active incorporation of agriculture into the economic integration and co-operation movements;

- several intensive training courses will be held jointly with ILPES, on agricultural planning and investment projects in agriculture. Some of the courses will be regional or sub-regional and others national.

Subprogramme 2: Production potential and Latin American agriculture in the long term

- a report assessing the agricultural production potential of the region, with alternative hypotheses for agricultural growth up to the end of the century and estimates of the type and magnitude of the efforts which these growth rates would require.

Subprogramme 3: Regional co-operation in agriculture

Results of detailed studies on agricultural policies in Mexico will be available by 1979, as well as those from specific agricultural project perspectives for the marketing of Central American exports.

- A report on how far the agricultural sectors of the countries have complied with their basic role of feeding the ever-increasing population and the modifications which have been taking place in the structure of supply and in food habits.

(ii) In 1980-1981

Subprogramme 1: Food and nutrition policies and programmes

- aid will be provided in the form of technical know-how and updated methodologies for the agencies which plan agricultural development;

/- regional

- regional and national training courses on agricultural planning and increasingly complex agricultural projects will continue;

- aid will be given to the planning agencies of the agricultural sector, with a view to introducing nutrition objectives into national development plans.

Subprogramme 2: Production potential and Latin American agriculture in the long term

- aid will be given to planning and production development agencies in formulating national programmes and projects aimed at developing methods and technologies for making better use of natural resources and protecting the environment.

(b) Consequent reorganization

Not applicable.

5. Other institutional matters

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

The CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division is co-ordinating its efforts, within CEPAL, with the Divisions of Economic Development, Social Development, International Trade, Natural Resources and the Environment, Statistics, Industrial Development Operations, and the Economic Projections Centre. It carries out technical supervision of the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Section of the Mexico Office and the work which the other regional offices of CEPAL are doing on food and agriculture.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

There is close collaboration and task co-ordination between CEPAL and FAO by the very nature of the CEPAL/FAO Joint Division, and similar working relations are maintained with the Regional Office for Latin America which is based in Santiago, and with the relevant Technical Divisions of FAO Headquarters in Rome.

3. Units with which joint activities are expected to be developed during the period 1980-1983

Such activities are expected to be carried out with the same CEPAL units as are mentioned in Section (1) and particularly with the Social Development Division, the Natural Resources and Environment Division and the Projections Centre.

/C. Allocation

C. Allocation of resources by subprogrammes

The approximate allocation of resources by subprogrammes will be along the lines of the following table:

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentage)

	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Food and Agricultural policies, plans and programmes	66	67	66	53	51	52	80	75	77
2. Production potential and Latin American agriculture in long term	25	30	28	33	25	28	20	25	23
3. Agricultural policies in Latin America	9	3	6	14	24	20	-	-	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Organizational Unit: CEPAL/FAO JOINT AGRICULTURE DIVISION

SUBPROGRAMME: 1 Food and agricultural policies, plans and programmes

(a) Objective

The aims of this subprogramme are to help governments to strengthen their capacity to analyse policy options and to formulate plans, programmes and projects on food and agricultural development; to analyse at the regional level the policies and prospects for agriculture, agricultural products and nutrition in relation to the New International Economic Order; and to support regional and sub-regional co-operation in agriculture.

(b) Problems addressed

The interest of the government in agriculture has been renewed and strengthened; this is clearly demonstrated by events in recent years, which show the efforts made to increase the production of food and other agricultural raw materials and to improve the lot of the rural population of Latin America.

Nevertheless, the following problems, among others, still persist:

(i) The lack of effective food and nutrition strategies linked to agricultural development plans;

(ii) The lack of policies and programmes to safeguard tool supplies;

(iii) The need for policies on essential agricultural products and for corresponding measures to improve their production, productivity and marketing, taking full account of the conditions and trends of the world market;

(iv) The lack of reliable statistics for formulating and checking such policies and programmes;

(v) The shortage of personnel trained in agricultural planning and project analysis and in the formulation of policies on essential products and nutrition, and

(vi) The difficulties at the sub-regional and regional levels in obtaining agreement on new and varied forms of concerted action and the interchange of views among groups of countries interested in the co-ordinated expansion of their agricultural production and marketing.

/Sixty per

Sixty per cent of the population of Latin America is affected by malnutrition, and in particular the poorest 20 per cent is suffering the consequences of severe undernourishment due to a complex interaction of economic, social, cultural and environmental factors. Since this problem has a multiple cause, its treatment and solution call for multi-sectoral action, which has not yet been incorporated into national development plans.

(c) Legislative authority

This is contained in resolution 3/76 of the CEPAL/FAO Latin American Food Conference (held jointly with the fourteenth FAO Regional Conference) and in CEPAL resolutions 362 (XVII) and 365 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

Given the nature of this subprogramme, the tasks involved are continuous. By the end of 1979 the following reports which are intended chiefly for Government authorities taking decisions on agricultural policy, will be completed:

- A joint report with ILPES on training in agricultural planning and agricultural investment projects;

- A study on planning in the agricultural sector and its adaptation to the broader range of rural development interests;

- A report giving the results of research in selected countries on recent trends in agriculture and its relation to the rest of the economy, in which the mechanisms for the transfer of available resources to and from the agricultural sector will be examined in detail;

- A report on the progress made by the different integration schemes in their efforts and initiatives to increase the participation of agriculture in the economic integration and co-operation movements.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

Assistance to the governments will be centred on the provision of technical knowledge and up-to-date methodologies to enable them to formulate and implement their own food and agricultural development projects and to plan and carry out agricultural projects of increasing complexity. Joint work with ILPES on training in agricultural planning and investment projects will continue, on the basis of regional or sub-regional courses and short, intensive national courses. Assistance to the countries in nutritional planning will be stepped up with a view to the introduction of nutritional targets into national development plans and the provision of the specialized training which this subject requires.

/(iii) The

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Technological and methodological assistance will continue to be offered to the countries of the region in fields connected with the complex process of agricultural planning where it is necessary to harmonize objectives such as rural development, increased employment and the satisfaction of nutritional and other basic needs, with the stepping-up of production and productivity in the agricultural sector.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness, and the legislation requiring them

Not applicable.

(e) Expected impact

The work of analysis and assessment of the determing factors of agricultural development and the technical and methodological assistance given to governments do not admit of the use of quantitative indicators which would enable the expected impact to be measured. The most important result, however, will be the contribution made by the conclusions drawn from critical analyses and assessments of the performance of the different factors and variables affecting agriculture, which can form the basis for new approaches and innovations in procedures and methods for securing the changes in national agriculture which the Governments are seeking to achieve.

Major Programme: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Organizational Unit: CEPAL/FAO JOINT AGRICULTURE DIVISION

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Latin American agriculture and production potential in the long term

(a) Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is to help the countries of the region to increase and diversify their production of food and agricultural raw materials, taking into account the prospects for world agriculture and the need to preserve and maintain their production potential.

(b) Problems addressed

The available resources of land and water are not being utilized in the most effective way, nor is the most rational use being made of the corresponding agricultural inputs. The proper use of these items, however, is a decisive factor in increasing the region's food and agricultural production. In the last 25 years the growing food requirements of Latin America and the export demands have been met by an increase of 35 million hectares in the land under cultivation and of 4 million hectares in the land under irrigation, together with more intensive use of inputs, especially fertilizers, the spectacular twelve-fold rise in the use of which has been largely instrumental in meeting the increased needs.

The land most suitable for agriculture and stock-raising is already being exploited and it is necessary to extend the agricultural frontier, but this is neither simple nor easy. Present estimates of agricultural production potential are inadequate, and there is a need for more exact assessments of the distribution and possibilities of expansion of the cultivated areas in Latin America. New land must be found which has sufficient productive capacity to increase and diversify agricultural production on an economic basis, and the amount of water resources available for agriculture must be determined.

The shortage of trained personnel for the application of modern production techniques, especially among small producers, and the present low level of investment, are important additional causes of the inadequate utilization of natural resources and agricultural inputs.

(c) Legislative authority

The authority for this subprogramme is resolution 5/76 of the CEPAL/FAO Latin American Food Conference (held in conjunction with the fourteenth FAO Regional Conference) and CEPAL resolution 366 (XVII).

/(d) Strategy

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

- A study destined for government authorities in charge of the promotion on production will have been completed. It will contain an analytical assessment of regional agricultural production potential and alternative agricultural growth hypotheses up to the end of the century, together with estimates of the nature and magnitude of the efforts required by these different rates of growth of agricultural production.

- This study will be accompanied by a report on the measure of success achieved by the agricultural sectors of the individual countries in their basic function of feeding an ever-growing population and the changes which are taking place in the composition of the food supply and the pattern of nutrition. This report will offer suggestions concerning food and nutritional problems and the formulation of corrective food policies.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The geographical areas offering the greatest promise for extending the agricultural frontier are to be found in the humid tropics of Latin America. Their incorporation into the productive process will call for both a large amount of financial resources and for the widespread use of technological innovations which will assure satisfactory productive levels with limited use of inputs, especially fertilizers. The necessary work of analysis and interpretation will therefore be intensified.

Particular attention will also be paid to the formulation of national programmes and projects designed to develop ecologically sound methods and technologies for utilizing natural resources while protecting the environment.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

The prospect that agricultural production may rise above does not, in itself, warrant expectations of agricultural growth rates substantially higher than those achieved in the recent past. There are economic, institutional and cultural factors which affect the issue and determine the contribution that can be made in the future by human, financial and technological resources in the utilization of an apparently abundant supply of land and water.

Careful analysis of the productive capacity of the region and the submission of proposals on the long-term prospects for Latin American agricultural development are continuing tasks which are gaining importance in our work of assisting governments.

/(iv) Activities

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

Not applicable.

(e) Expected impact

It is hoped to gain a more precise knowledge of the possibilities of agricultural growth in groups of countries and in the region as a whole and to determine desirable policies, operational instruments and the magnitude of the cost of achieving better utilization of the region's agricultural production potential.

Major Programme: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Organizational Unit: CEPAL MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME 3: Agricultural policies in Central America

(a) Objective

To collaborate with the governments of the Central American Common Market in the assessment of agricultural policies towards a more effective agricultural development and economic integration.

(b) Problem addressed

Agriculture and livestock are the main economic activities of the Central American countries both from the point of view of human resources utilization and of foreign exchange generation.

Although there has been significant progress in the interregional exchange of agricultural and livestock products, no real efforts have been made to study the different policies which could contribute to accelerate both agricultural development and the regional exchange of basic products and at the same time adopt common policies for these commodities in the international scene.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 375 (XVII), resolution 152 (X/CCE) of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

Results of detailed studies by CEPAL on the subject of agricultural policy in Mexico will be available by 1979, as well as those from specific agricultural project perspectives for Central American exports. Those results will be used as basic inputs for the envisaged studies.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

A study presenting policy alternatives to ensure agricultural development and to increase trade in the sector within the Central American sub-region is to be submitted to the governments during a special meeting to be convened at the end of 1981.

(e) Expected

(e) Expected impact

This analysis will avail the Central American governments with an analytical instrument to utilize different lines of agricultural policies such as strategic variables to promote agricultural development and overcome the problems which prevent their full economic integration.

Major Programme: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Organizational Unit: CEPAL MEXICO

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Human Settlements Project, in which there were four professional staff on board as of 31 December 1977, three of them supported from extrabudgetary sources.

Structure as of 31 December 1977	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
Human settlements project	1	3 a/	4

a/ Two posts financed by UNEP and one financed by CIDA.

3. Divergence between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

It is proposed to set up a Human Settlements Unit within CEPAL once this subject has been definitively incorporated within CEPAL's work programme as a permanent activity.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed:

(i) In 1978-1979

Not yet included in 1978-1979 Programme Budget.

/(ii) In

(ii) In 1980-1981

To be defined at the next CEPAL session (April/May 1979).

(b) Consequent reorganizations

Same as above.

5. Other organizational matters

None.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

This is effected through the normal channel of the Programme Office of the Executive Secretariat.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

These activities are being carried out as a joint venture with UNEP, which is the main financing agency.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

None.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
Social and technological aspects of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Organizational Unit: CEPAL MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Social and technological aspects of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean

(a) Objectives

(i) To formulate policies for improving the social aspects of human settlements in the region, and to establish a regional information centre on the subject.

(ii) To develop appropriate technologies for the establishment and improvement of human settlements.

(b) Problems addressed

There is not as yet a thorough knowledge in the area of the critical social variables which affect the process of human settlements, nor do the governments have a policy for improving the prevailing situation.

Nor does there exist in the area the required technology for the appropriate design of physical infrastructure and related services for existing and new human settlements, and there is not sufficient expertise to carry out the necessary studies in this regard.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 378 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

A conceptual model will have been formulated and tested in order to allow a detailed diagnosis of the situation.

Demonstration projects for the most important ecosystems in the region will have been identified by 1979.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The regional information system will have been implemented and will be in operation.

Information on human settlements technology will be evaluated and disseminated.

/(iii) The

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Technical assistance will be provided to governments in regard to policy guidelines for the design and management of human settlements.

Technical assistance will also be provided to governments in the formulation and evaluation of national research and development projects.

(e) Expected impact

Improved social conditions in both existing and new human settlements, through the availability of an information system and development policies on the matter.

As regards the technological aspects, no objective indicators of the impact are possible, but an improvement of social conditions in human settlements through the reduction of building costs and the creation of a suitable ecological and cultural environment can be expected.

Major Programme: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America, which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the CEPAL/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division, in which there were fourteen (14) professional staff on board as of 31 December 1977, four of them supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following staff as of 31 December 1977:

Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
CEPAL/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain)	10	4	14

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in paragraph 8.28 of the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed:

(i) In 1978-1979

Subprogramme 1
- Programme element 1.1
Subprogramme 2
- Programme element 2.1
Subprogramme 3
- Programme element 3.1

/(ii) In

(ii) In 1980-1981

Subprogramme 1
- Programme element 1.2
Subprogramme 2
- Programme element 2.1

(b) Consequent reorganizations

In view of its characteristics and interdependent nature, it is suggested that subprogramme 2 be eliminated as such and its content included in subprogramme 1, thus also complying with the recommendation that subprogrammes representing less than 3 professionals/year should not be formulated.

5. Other organizational matters

None.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

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

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

Close co-ordination will also be maintained with FAO, especially in that part of the programme of work to agro-industries.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

As has been the case to date, such joint activities will be carried out with FAO, through the FAO/UNDP Group on the Planning and Development of Forest Industries in Latin America in subprogramme 3, as an element of programme 3.1.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

/Table 1

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Future industrial development and the New International Economic Order	46	51	48	51	42	48	49	59	53
2. Regional co-operation at the level of specific branches of industry	47	24	40	42	33	39	46	23	38
3. Industrial complementarity in Central America	7	25	12	7	25	13	5	18	9
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Future industrial development and the New International Economic Order

(a) Objective

The objective is to provide the countries of the region with information and studies which will help in the formulation and follow-up of industrialization policies and strategies intended to comply with their programme targets and with those expressed in the New International Economic Order, and more specifically in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

(b) Problem addressed

To date, industrialization process in the region as a whole has contributed substantially to its economic and social development.

Despite the progress made, however, it is considered that the results may be termed inadequate in view of the region's increasing requirements.

In this context, it may also be mentioned that the effort made has not resulted in an improvement of the relative situation of the industrial sector of Latin America vis-à-vis the developed world, nor in a reduction of the differences between the countries which make up the region.

Consequently, it will be necessary for the countries of the region to continue to develop policies aimed at speeding industrialization, taking into account such problems as those connected with the structure of production, exports of manufactures, efficiency, employment and technological development. The maximum possible use of resources and growth potential will be linked not only with policies but also with strengthening and intensifying regional economic co-operation with other developing areas with the developed world.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 357 (XVI) and 373 (XVII).

/(d) Strategy

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

Programme elements 1.1 and 2.1 will already have been considered by the Governments meeting at the Latin American Conference on Industrialization 1/ and the main points connected with the Latin American position vis-à-vis future industrial development will have been discussed.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The sequence of work for the biennium will depend to a large extent on the results of programme element 1.2 which is due for completion during this period, and on the conclusions of the Latin American Conference on Industrialization and the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

It is expected that the work will be aimed at an indepth analysis of specific topics of industrial development, so that the conclusions can help to orient policies and activities at the national and regional levels directed at accelerating and reorientating the process, in terms of the optimal possibilities anticipated for the region towards the end of the century.

In this context, it is anticipated that attention must be concentrated on some topics connected with the internal problems of the industrial sector - factors and agents of industrial development, stratification and interindustrial relations, resources for industrialization, etc. - as well as on other topics connected with its external relations such as integration, the export of manufactures, and co-operation with other developing or developed areas.

In addition, the analysis of progress and problems in industrialization should continue on a permanent basis and new and specific topics for consideration may emerge from this.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Apart from continuing with the analysis of progress and problems in industrialization, the activity in this biennium will concentrate on the priority studies emerging from the previous periods and from the course and prospects of industrial development previously

1/ The Group of experts anticipated as output 1.2 (ii) in Document A/32/6 became the Latin American Conference on Industrialization, under the terms of CEPAL resolution 373 (XVII).

/analysed. Similarly,

analysed. Similarly, priority will be given to reviewing the results of the studies made at the regional level so as to help in the adoption of specific measures for strengthening industrial development and complying with the targets of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

None.

(e) Expected impact

It is not possible to establish indicators for this subprogramme which will enable its precise impact to be assessed, but it is expected that it will contribute substantially to the formulation of plans and the adoption of measures at the level of the countries and the region as a whole which will make it possible to strengthen the industrialization process and at the same time deal with the aims of the New International Economic Order.

Major Programme: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Regional co-operation in specific branches of industry

(a) Objective

To assist the Governments in their endeavour to develop specific industrial sectors and to intensify industrial co-operation among countries of the region and with other countries too, and also to provide them with the technical and economic bases to allow them to take part in the system of world consultations established in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

(b) Problem addressed

It has not been possible to consolidate the progress achieved in industrial co-operation at the level of specific branches of industry sufficiently to boost and extend the industrialization process which at the same time is achieving a larger share in the world industrial product

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 357 (XVI) and 373 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

Sectoral studies of programme element 2.1 should have been completed and their conclusions reviewed at the regional level in at least two cases: capital goods and probably the chemical industry.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

Studies by branches of industry will continue, giving priority to those considered to be of greatest importance for the industrialization process, such as capital goods, the chemical industries, agro-industries and forest industries.

Work will also be carried out on sectoral activities with a view to defining regional action programmes in collaboration with the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and in connexion with the requirements of the system of consultations established in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

/In view

In view of the fact that the Third General Conference of UNIDO will be held during this biennium, following the Latin American Conference on Industrialization and the Regional Meeting on Capital Goods held in the previous biennium, it is probable that these Conferences will produce guidelines and priorities for these sectoral activities.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

The activity of this biennium will concentrate on the possibility of helping governments to formulate and implement systems of regional co-operation at the level of specific branches or products. The tasks of the biennium will also include the study of specific new branches, in keeping with the guidelines provided by previous trends and studies.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

None.

(e) Expected impact

It is not possible to establish indicators for this subprogramme which will enable its precise impact to be assessed, but it is expected that it will contribute substantially to the establishment of schemes and the execution of activities involving co-operation between industrial sectors, and thus progress towards achieving a larger share of these sectors or products in world production.

Major Programme: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME 3: Industrial complementarity in Central America

(a) Objective

To assist the Central American governments in the formulation of policies to accelerate their industrial development, with special emphasis on the demarkation of areas of specialization and complementarity.

To identify and specify the possibilities of forming links between industries of the subregion and those of other Latin American countries.

(b) Problem addressed

Although mechanisms and measures for increasing the share of under-developed countries in the world trade in manufactures have been put forward at international forums, the share of the Central American countries has so far been very small. This is mainly due to the scant diversification of their industries and to the lack of adequate industrial competitiveness.

The process of economic integration began in the sixties - although it has contributed to the transformation of the economies of the region, as may be seen in the considerable progress made in their level of industrialization - has also emphasized, in the light of recent problems, the inadequacy of their co-ordinating machinery and a lack of complementarity in the development of the manufacturing sector.

Furthermore, because of the characteristics that the process of integration has taken on in practice (a preponderance of fiscal and tariff measures over programming), industrial growth appears to be losing its impetus, while at the same time it is suffering from problems of inadequate levels of productive efficiency.

To continue the process of industrialization, it will be necessary to look for new possibilities of growth in the sector, particularly in its more advanced phases, where the limited size of the markets may create serious obstacles for the exploitation of manufacturing possibilities involving the natural resources available in the region.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 315 (XV).

/(d) Strategy

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

At the end of 1979, previous research projects will permit a thorough knowledge of industrial structure of the Central American region and that of other countries of Latin America. Against this background, industrial specialization and complementarity will be assessed.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

A report addressed to the planning authorities of the governments referring to the prospects of a substantial incorporation of manufactures into Central American exports by means of stimuli to, and promotion of, the creation of new industries and the specialization and expansion of existing ones, on the basis of reciprocity and equity in distribution among the countries of the sub-region.

A series of suggestions to the Central American Common Market (CACM) authorities on common policies and measures aimed at reaching agreements on industrial complementarity and commercial exchanges with other countries, particularly with neighbouring countries like Mexico, Venezuela, and the Caribbean zone.

A series of monographies on several branches of industry addressed to industrial policy makers to provide them with information of the present situation of their countries and their development potential, and to help them to define and formulate the most appropriate intra-regional complementarity agreements in this field.

(e) Expected impact

No objective indicator of the impact can be stated, but it is expected that an indication of the possibilities and alternatives for the integral development of specific branches of industry through planned specialization and links with other countries and integration schemes, will be available. In addition, a formulation of a basis for sectoral strategies adjusted to realities and in keeping with available resources and with the limitations of a technical and financial nature which condition the industrial development of the region.

Major Programme: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), which meets every two years. The last session was in April/May 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the International Trade and Development Division, in which there were 22 professional staff on board as of 31 December 1977, three of them supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following branches as of 31 December 1977:

Branch	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
International Trade and Development Division (Mexico, Port of Spain, Bogota, Washington, Montevideo)	19	3	22

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in paragraph 8.36 of the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed:

(i) In 1978-1979:

Subprogramme 1: Meetings and other activities connected with the progress of the negotiations about the New International Economic Order.

/Subprogramme 2:

Subprogramme 2: Study and meeting on Latin American economic integration.

Subprogramme 3: Studies and meetings about foreign debt, regional and international financial co-operation, and management of reserves.

Subprogramme 4: Study on economic relations with Europe. Study and meeting on economic relations with the member countries of CMEA.

Subprogramme 5: Studies and reports on Caribbean trade.

(ii) In 1980-1981:

Specific studies and meetings to be finally defined, in accordance with the needs of the negotiations on the New International Economic Order, after completion of studies to be finished in 1978-1979.

A study and meeting about relations between Latin America and Japan will be finished during this period also.

(b) Consequent reorganizations

None.

5. Other organizational matters

None.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

This is effected through the normal channel of the Programme Office of the Executive Secretariat.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- United Nations regional economic commissions
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- International Monetary Fund
- Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies).

/3. Units

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983:

UNCTAD

UN regional economic commissions

IBRD

IMF

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Latin America and the New International Economic Order	27	-	22	37	-	31	28	-	23
2. Latin America's economic relations with the main areas of the world	22	-	18	19	-	15	19	-	15
3. Monetary and financial system	9	50	15	9	44	15	9	44	15
4. Economic integration and co-operation among developing countries	42	50	45	35	56	39	44	56	47
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Latin America and the New International Economic Order

(a) Objective

To analyse the trends of the international economy, the transformations in the international economic order and the modifications in the internal economic policies of the countries of Latin America. To draw conclusions and establish criteria for action.

(b) Problem addressed

The important changes taking place in the world economy and in the international economic system, in the role played in them by the Latin American countries, and in the external policies of the latter, make it vital to provide these countries with technical background material on the implications of these events and the possible courses of action to follow.

(c) Legislative authority

International Development Strategy: General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

Resolutions on the New International Economic Order: General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI) and 3281 (XXIX).

CEPAL resolutions 370 (XVII), 368 (XVII), 369 (XVII) and 381 (XVII)

Section III of the Chaguaramas Appraisal.

(d) Strategy and corresponding output

Using a short- or long-term approach, depending on the case, steps will be taken to: (a) analyse the changes taking place in the international economy from the regional point of view; (b) analyse the transformations in the economy and the external relations of Latin Americ and possible alternative modifications in the International Economic Order; (c) review more specifically, according to requirements, the trade in manufactures and basic products and the aspects of technological relations with the exterior; (d) analyse external trade policy strategie and instruments of the Latin American countries. In addition to the diagnosis, an analysis will be made of the main policy options which the countries of the region could follow in these areas, in order to obtain useful criteria for action.

/(e) Expected

(e) Expected impact

Using these analyses, it is expected to be able to offer the countries of the region specific and useful criteria for formulating strategies and policies in these areas, and for improving their participation in international forums and negotiations.

Major Programme: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Latin America's economic relations with the main areas of the world

(a) Objective

To examine specifically and in some detail Latin America's relations with some of the most important areas, both of the market economies and of the centrally-planned economies. To obtain useful elements for identifying new forms of co-operation with such areas and improving those already in use.

(b) Problem addressed

The problems and possibilities of Latin American co-operation with each of the main areas have special features which require a specific review of each case in order to reach conclusions which will be of real use for action.

(c) Legislative authority

Resolutions on the New International Economic Order: General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI) and 3281 (XXIX).

CEPAL resolutions 368 (XVII) and 370 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and corresponding output

The relations of Latin American countries with certain selected areas will be analysed in the fields of trade (exports and imports), technology, private investment and financing, taking into account the requirements resulting from the increasing advance of Latin American countries into a stage of semi-industrialization. The division of labour and Latin America's specialization with regard to each of these areas will receive priority. The trends and problems of these relations, their prospects and possible new forms of co-operation which are more in consonance with the present stage of development of the Latin American countries will be reviewed. Account will be taken of the cases of countries of the region which are at different stages of development.

(e) Expected impact

It is considered that it will be possible to obtain from these analyses criteria which will assist the governments of the region in planning suitable policies and actions with regard to these relations and in improving the negotiation of changes in their relations with each of them.

Major Programme: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 3: Monetary and financial system

(a) Objective

To analyse the problems of the external financing of Latin America, the effects of the foreseeable evolution of the international financial situation, including possible reforms in the monetary system, and to analyse possible machinery and policies which will enable the countries with the limitations of the monetary system as regards readjustment and the generation of liquid currency.

(b) Problem addressed

In very general terms, the problems of the developing countries in connexion with the monetary system or the international financial system are of similar types. The different regions, however, and Latin America in particular, have specific characteristics or emphasis which condition the type of co-operation policies and methods considered most suitable. In the case of Latin America, the level of development the region has achieved, its contacts with the international financial markets, and the efforts already made towards integration and co-operation, regionally and sub-regionally, are elements which should be taken into consideration in any realistic definition of suitable policies

The participation of the Latin American countries in the forums where these matters are negotiated requires adequate technical support in order to complement the backing which these countries receive mainly from the international agencies.

(c) Legislative authority

Resolutions on the New International Economic Order: General Assembly resolutions 3201, 3202 and 3281.

CEPAL resolutions 364 (XVII) and 370 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and corresponding output

Work will continue on the analysis of the regional and international co-operation systems, the latter from the Latin American viewpoint. The possible consequences of the changes taking place in official and private financial flows will be reviewed. An endeavour will be made to identify and review new methods and instruments to reinforce short- and long-term external financial resources, bearing

/in mind

in mind both the common features of these and other developing countries and their special requirements. A review will be made of policies and instruments for improving regional financial co-operation both in connexion with medium- and long-term capital flows and with the promotion of area trade.

(e) Expected impact

The analyses carried out will be of use to the governments of the region in evaluating the impact of external events on their economies and in making a better choice of policy alternatives as regards external financing.

Major Programme: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 4: Economic integration and co-operation among developing countries

(a) Objective

To review the progress and problems of economic co-operation, especially at the regional and subregional levels, and to analyse new forms of expanding and amplifying this co-operation.

(b) Problem addressed

Although they have made progress, the integration processes in Latin America have encountered problems and limitations which have showed their advance. New modes of co-operation, not originally provided for in the formal integration systems, have also appeared. CEPAL has recently increased the attention given to these topics. A systematic effort must be devoted to them, and they must be studied in greater detail and depth, if it is hoped to make a useful and action-oriented contribution in this sphere.

(c) Legislative authority

Resolutions on the New International Economic Order: General Assembly resolutions 3201, 3202 and 3281.

CEPAL resolutions 365 (XVII) and 375 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and corresponding output

A review will be made of co-operation within Latin America and also co-operation between the countries of the region and other developing areas. In the latter connexion, a review of relations with Africa has already begun, and this line of activity will be pursued. Notwithstanding, most effort will be devoted to reviewing co-operation at the regional and subregional levels in Latin America. The experiences of the formal integration processes of the region will be reviewed, as well as possible forms of overcoming obstacles to them and giving them a new impulse. Experiences with regard to new parallel forms of co-operation in the areas of trade, industry, infrastructure, technology and financing will also be reviewed.

/(e) Expected

(e) Expected impact

By combining research and technical and governmental meetings, it is expected to provide criteria of use to governments for orienting their action in these areas, to place integration once again in the group of topics considered to be of top priority for development, and thus to bring about specific action designed to make the best use of the potential for co-operation between countries.

Major Programme: NATURAL RESOURCES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by CEPAL (specialized intergovernmental body) which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Natural Resources and Environment Division, which had 10 professional staff on its manning table as of 31 December 1977, one of them supported from extrabudgetary sources.1/

Branch/Section/Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
Natural Resources Division (Santiago and Mexico City)	9	1 a/	10

a/ Post financed by UNDP.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

Two positions within the Environment Programme are presently lent to the Natural Resources Programme. It is expected that following changes in the organization of the Environment activity within the secretariat of CEPAL, these two positions will be transferred to the Natural Resources Programme.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in paragraphs 8.43 of the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expeted to be completed:

1/ There was one unoccupied position in Natural Resources at this date.

/(i) In

(i) In 1978-1979

Subprogramme 1. Water Resources
Subprogramme 2. Energy
Element 2.2 (i)
Subprogramme 3. Minerals

(ii) In 1980-1981

Subprogramme 1. Water Resources
Subprogramme 2. Energy
Element 2.2 (ii)
Subprogramme 3. Minerals

(b) Consequent reorganizations

Not applicable.

5. Other organizational matters

As a consequence of the recommendations stemming from the United Nations Water Conference it is expected that responsibilities on water will be assigned to an intergovernmental committee within the Commission, probably at CEPAL's 1979 session.1/ Consequently, the Water Unit of the Natural Resources Division would be strengthened.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

This is effected through the normal channel of the Programme Office of the Executive Secretariat.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

- Attendance at sessions of the Committee on Natural Resources, subject to the provision of funds for travel.

- Participation in the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources, subject to provision of funds for travel.

- CEPAL's Intergovernmental Committee (or equivalent) on Water will allow regional co-ordination within the United Nations System.

- In February 1977 UNEP and CEPAL signed a memorandum of understanding on joint programming and co-operation in a number of fields, including natural resources.

1/ See: E/RES/2121 (LXIII), particularly paragraphs 9 (a) and 10.

/3. Units

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

- Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport (ESA) - joint work is expected in carrying out studies requested from the Secretary-General by the Economic and Social Council.

- United Nations Environment Programme - joint studies will continue on the development of environmentally sound approaches to natural resource management.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Water	36	79	48	41	42	41	42	42	42
2. Energy	40	15	33	30	36	32	31	36	32
3. Minerals	18	-	13	21	16	19	22	16	20
4. Electrical interconnexion	6	6	6	8	6	8	5	6	6
5.									
6.									
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: NATURAL RESOURCES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Water Resources

(a) Objectives

The objectives of the subprogramme are, firstly to assist the Governments of the region in the management of water resources through improved formulation of strategies for the use and protection of water, and secondly, to facilitate co-operation between countries in water management matters of common interest.

(b) Problem addressed

In Latin America as a whole and in almost every individual country the use made of water has intensified in recent years. Increasing conflicts in the use of particular water resources and the cumulative effects of water-related development projects are such as to constitute an actual or potential threat to productive efficiency, with consequent social and economic costs. Management systems to cope with this situation and related planning process leave much room for improvement. There is frequently a serious lack of information and of trained staff which prevents improvement and hampers co-operation between countries.

(c) Legislative authority

The legislative authority is largely derived from CEPAL resolutions 323 (XV), 337 (XV) and 379 (XVII) dealing with various aspects and problems of water resources in the region, and from resolutions 1954 (LIX) and 2121 (LXIII) of the Economic and Social Council.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

Formation of the CEPAL Intergovernmental Committee on Water Resources, together with the assignment of the necessary manpower and financial resources to the subprogramme, will be completed. Element 1.2 of the proposed programme budget 1978-1979, on information systems, will be postposed and replaced by a new element dealing with studies of the optimum and integrated use of water resources, particularly pilot studies on the evaluation of the environmental impact of water projects. A study proposal will have been prepared, jointly with the CEPAL Transport Division, on the Meta River, Colombia-Venezuela.

/(ii) The

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The following objectives will be pursued:

1. To facilitate improvement in the planning of water resources in Latin America through studies of the optimum and integrated use of water, specifically by improving forecasting methodologies and the economic evaluation of projects, and training water managers and related professionals in these skills. The means for this will be advisory missions, studies and courses, and the outputs will be the consequent reports and course.

2. To continue the programme of activities designed to support the inclusion of the consideration of environmental factors in water management through co-operation with UNEP and PAHO/WHO and participation in related training programmes with ILPES. Diffusion of the manual on environmental impact studies and courses. The outputs will be the manual, other reports and courses.

3. To facilitate co-operation by CEPAL member governments in the management of shared water resources, particularly through studies of the appropriate institutional structures to permit optimum use, by for example the joint execution with the CEPAL Transport Division of the proposed study on the use of the Meta River, Colombia-Venezuela, for navigation and the establishment of the appropriate management structures. The output will be an advisory report and consequent action by the two countries.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

The work on improving water planning will be continued through advisory missions, information dissemination and training. The manual on environmental evaluation of water projects will be revised, and co-operation in shared water resources will continue to be facilitated through appropriate studies.

(e) Expected impact

Prime performance indicators cannot be defined or are not applicable in many areas of the subprogramme, as the impact of the programme will depend on changes in the atmosphere of international co-operation in water management matters where the influence of the CEPAL secretariat is restricted. It can be expected, however, that the formation of the proposed CEPAL Sub-Committee on Water Resources will permit the influence of the work done to be broadened.

Specifically, (i) a considerable number of professionals and water managers will have passed through CEPAL courses by 1983; (ii) a working institutional arrangement will be established by the end of 1981 on the Meta River and the example will be disseminated through the region by 1983.

Major Programme: NATURAL RESOURCES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Energy

(a) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are: (1) to provide member governments of CEPAL with basic energy statistics at the national and regional levels; (2) to provide those governments with knowledge of energy forecasting techniques; (3) to provide those governments with information and analyses that may be of help to them in the formulation of their energy sector policies.

(b) Problem addressed

There is a continuing need by energy sector policy-makers and technicians in the region for statistical data on energy resources, production, consumption and trade. Likewise, there is a need to upgrade the quality of energy sector forecasting exercises and to provide a flow of technical and market analysis information that will be helpful in improving the level of energy sector policy formulation.

(c) Legislative authority

The legislative authority is embodied in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1572 (L) a/ and 1954 (LIX) point C, together with CEPAL resolutions 302 (XIV), a/ 337 (XV) and 379 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979 will be basically as follows:

(1) The responsibility of CEPAL to publish basic statistical information on energy reserves, production, consumption and trade during this period will have been met;

(2) A report will have been published entitled: Energy in Latin America: A Historical Review and Future Perspectives;

(3) A report will have been published entitled: Prospects for Increased Consumption of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Latin America;

a/ Resolutions more than 5 years old.

/(4) A

(4) A report will have been published entitled: A Strategy for Guiding CEPAL's Research in the Field of Energy and the Environment;

(5) Contributions to the energy section of the annual Economic Survey of Latin America and to the Regional Appraisal of the International Development Strategy will have been made;

(6) Participation in and contributions to the Latin American Conference on Rural Electrification (1978 and 1979) will have been effected.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

A major study is planned for execution during this biennium. It will be entitled: "Short- and Medium-Term Energy Forecasting Techniques". It is a direct response to the heavy emphasis accorded to forecasting technologies in the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and, more recently, in CEPAL resolution 379 (XVII) of May 7, 1977. (See: E/CEPAL/1030/Rev.1.) It is anticipated that work on this project, together with continuing work on CEPAL's projects in the statistical information and technical reporting areas, will bring the energy unit at CEPAL, Santiago, up to full-capacity operation during 1980-1981.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

The overall strategy during this biennium will be to continue to respond to the statistical and technical reporting responsibilities of CEPAL, and to the continuing energy-oriented reporting responsibilities in connexion with the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Regional Appraisal Exercise for the United Nations Second Development Decade. It is also planned to increase the emphasis during this biennium on two areas of energy-oriented research: energy and the environment; and applied energy forecasting.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness, and the legislation requiring them

None.

(e) Expected impact

It is impossible to be quantitatively precise about this subject other than to say that, inter alia, two reports are envisaged for production which should be of potential value to energy-sector and environmental planners; the first would provide a series of forecasts of key energy series for a wide variety of countries in the region; and the second would provide a policy oriented analysis of selected problems in the joint field of energy and the environment.

Major Programme: NATURAL RESOURCES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 3: Mineral Resources

(a) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) to assist governments in formulating soundly-based policies for the development of mineral resources; and

(ii) to promote co-operation in the mining sector among the countries of the region.

(b) Problem addressed

Due to insufficient or belated knowledge of the opportunities afforded by developments in international markets or the technologies available in the sector, some countries in the region do not adequately employ their mineral resources to speed up their development. In many cases there is a shortage of the technical personnel needed to obtain the necessary information on a national and international scale, to extract conclusions on medium- and long-term trends from it, and to prepare meaningful projections for the formulation of policies in the sector. Furthermore, the interchange of experience among countries with different levels of mining development is unsatisfactory or non-existent.

(c) Legislative authority

E/Res/1572 (1);a/ CEPAL resolution 302 (XIV);a/ CEPAL resolution 337 (XV); E/Res/1954 (LIX), paragraphs C.1 to C.6 and 8 (f); CEPAL resolution 379 (XVII), paragraph 1.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

Contributions regarding the sector will have been made to the annual Economic Survey of Latin America; to the Regional Appraisal of the International Development Strategy (1979), and to the long-term prospective studies (covering the years 1990-2000) carried out by the CEPAL secretariat as a whole.

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a/ These resolutions are 5 or more years old.

/The programme

The programme element appearing in the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 1/ as: "3.3 Facilitation of mutual co-operation between State mining enterprises in the region" will be underway and will include the element: "3.2 Studies designed to improve the information systems for the planning of mining activities".

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

Work will proceed on the continuing subprogramme "collection and dissemination of technical and economic information on the mining sector in the countries of the region (exploration, production, trade and consumption of mining products, etc.)",1/ and contributions will thus be made in respect of the sector to the studies carried out by the CEPAL secretariat as a whole, such as the annual Economic Survey, prospective long-term studies or, if appropriate, the appraisal of the International Development Strategy (1981). These reports will be destined to policy-makers, government technicians, universities, etc.

Work will also continue on the subprogramme element "facilitation of mutual co-operation between State mining enterprises in the region" (technical assistance among developing countries). Meetings of experts are planned for the exchange of experience in specific matters relating to technology, statistics, management, legislation, industrial safety, personnel training, etc. A meeting is planned for 1980 and another for 1981. These meetings will bring together government experts both from the countries with a tradition of mining development and from those having an incipient mining industry.2/

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

It is expected that the activities in this biennium will be similar to those envisaged for the biennium 1980-1981, both as regards continuing activities and the facilitation of co-operation between State mining enterprises; in the latter case the subjects for discussion at the meetings and the matters covered by the documentation will vary according to the priorities laid down by the enterprises concerned.

1/ See: Future A/32/6 - Section 8. Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979.

2/ As regards the budget for the meetings, the participation of 16 experts for 5 days is envisaged. The United Nations would pay the travel and subsistence expenses of 10 persons. It is assumed that the expenses of the remaining participants, representing the larger State enterprises, would be defrayed by the latter.

/(iv) Activities

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

None.

(e) Expected impact

It is very difficult to make quantitative estimates of the expected impact. It would be reasonable to believe that by the end of 1983 half of the countries where mining is at an incipient stage of development will have significantly modified their policies for the sector (for example, by preparing new mining legislation, doubling their rate of geological research activities and mining exploration, establishing agreements for the annual training of some technicians in mining activities in other countries of the region, etc.). The establishment of a Latin American agency grouping together the State mining enterprises for the purpose of mutual assistance is also envisaged.

Major Programme: NATURAL RESOURCES

Organizational Unit: CEPAL MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME 4: Electrical interconnexion

(a) Objective

To update the estimated economic and political benefits to be accrued by the six Central American countries from the staged interconnexion of their electrical systems and to facilitate the transfers of electrical energy.

(b) Problems addressed

In order to lessen the impact of the oil crisis on their economies, the countries of the subregion are trying to develop their energy resources. By interconnecting their electrical systems, a more efficient and economic use can be made of the electricity, with emphasis on power generated from indigenous resources such as hydropower, geothermal, coal, wood and vegetable waste.

Studies are presently underway to determine alternate schemes for interconnexion and to estimate the benefits of such undertakings. As the electrical sector is very dynamic in nature, further studies will be required in the future to take into account new developments and to update the economic benefits of interconnexion.

(c) Legislative authority

Resolution 156 (X/CCE) of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CAECC). The Regional Group on Electrical Interconnexion (GRIE) - a subsidiary body of the CAECC - has issued further mandates in connexion with said study.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

The final report of the on-going electrical interconnexion study, which will include a schedule of partial and overall interconnexion schemes, will be completed by CEPAL in mid-1979. It will be submitted to all interested parties during a seminar to be held during the third quarter of said year.

In addition, studies and designs of several partial interconnexions between neighbouring countries will have been completed, and financial arrangements for their construction will be nearly completed.

/(ii) The

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

CEPAL will assist the governments in the implementation of specific interconnexion projects which form part of the overall plan. It will also conduct detailed studies to update the results of the 1979 report, taking into account more information regarding sectorial demands, costs and newly-developed projects as it becomes available.

These studies will be duly co-ordinated with the corresponding ones on energy projections mentioned before as electricity could be the main channel to further the utilization of energy from indigenous resources.

Meetings of GRIE will be held on a yearly basis, to review the study progress and to plan in minute detail all future activities. The CEPAL/Mexico office will continue to provide technical guidance and secretarial assistance to the Committee, as well as direct assistance to the member governments in all aspects of electrical development.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

The above-described activities will be continued throughout this second biennium.

(e) Expected impact

Actual interconnexion of the electrical systems of the following pairs of adjacent countries: Nicaragua-Costa Rica (1981), El Salvador-Guatemala (1982) and Guatemala-Honduras (1983).

The formulation of a regional policy in electrical interconnexion, including energy transfers and distribution of benefits derived from said interconnexion.

The eventual creation by the countries of a regional electrical organization (UCEL) which will, among other tasks, foster the implementation of further interconnexions.

Major Programme: POPULATION

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America, which meets every two years. The last meeting was April/May 1977. This plan submission has been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the CELADE Infrastructure in which there were 4 professional staff on board as of 31 December 1977, all of which were supported from extrabudgetary sources.

Branch/Section/Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)	-	4	4 */

*/ CELADE's infrastructure, which is responsible for the executive direction and management of the programme, has a staff of four. CELADE staff is almost entirely financed by UNFPA and to a lesser extent with funds from other sources: CIDA/CANADA, International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC), Netherlands Government.

CEPAL resolution 346 (AC.68): Latin American Demographic Centre:

"Decides:

"1. To provide that CELADE, an autonomous organization under the auspices of CEPAL, be incorporated in the latter's system as a permanent institution with its own identity;

"12. To request the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to enter into consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to including in the Organization's regular budget a certain number of CELADE's key directional and administrative posts in order to secure the continuity of its work."

/3. Divergences

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The Latin American Demographic Centre, which is the executing agency of CEPAL's Regional Population Programme, is at present entirely financed with extrabudgetary funds. In its resolution 376 (XVII) the Commission has requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to incorporate in the regular budget, as from 1978, 5 professional posts for the executive direction and management of the population programme. The incorporation of CELADE's infrastructure in CEPAL's regular budget will ensure better programming and implementation of activities in population matters.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

Due to the nature of its functions, CELADE's infrastructure has a permanent character.

(i) In 1978-1979

See above

(ii) In 1980-1981

See above

(b) Consequent reorganizations

Not applicable.

5. Other organizational matters

The implementation and programming of CEPAL's population activities would benefit from an increase in the number of CELADE's infrastructure posts financed by the regular budget. This would make it possible to establish a permanent administrative structure adequate to the structure of programmes (see Section C). It would be desirable to increase these infrastructure posts to 10.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

There is formal co-ordination in connexion with the following specific projects of CEPAL:

/- Critical

- Critical poverty in Latin America

- Rural social development

- Economic projections and perspectives for 1990 in Latin America

- 1980 population censuses

- Regional advisory services in computation.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

CELADE, on behalf of CEPAL, participates as a full member in the:

- Population Subcommittee of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

- Inter-Agency Administrative Co-ordinating Committee of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

Joint activities with the following units of CEPAL are expected:

- Division of Statistics, in relation to the 1980 census programme

- Development Planning, Projections and Policy Programme, in relation to demographic projections and modelling for economic and social planning

- Headquarters Population Division, in connexion with:

(i) demographic projections

(ii) a regional comparative fertility study (World Fertility Survey).

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

/Table 1

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Demographic statistics and monitoring of population trends	25	36	35	33	35	35	33	35	35
2. Population and development	25	36	35	33	35	35	33	35	35
3. Training, information and dissemination	50	28	30	34	30	30	34	30	30
4.									
5.									
6.									
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: POPULATION

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Demographic Statistics and Monitoring of Population Trends

(a) Objective

The objectives of this subprogramme are to develop and improve permanent capabilities for the organization and implementation (including date elaboration and publication) of population censuses and surveys; to develop and promote the use of analytical methods in the countries in order to improve the quality of their population statistics and adapt them to the needs of economic and social planning; to keep up to date basic information on the situation and prospects of the demographic evolution of the countries of the region.

(b) Problem addressed

The main aspects of the demographic situation and present population trends and their future prospects are not known with sufficient accuracy and detail in many countries of the region. Therefore, there is a lack of basic inputs for the preparation of diagnostic studies which are needed in the formulation of population policies and programmes and in the planning process.

This is a consequence of the deficiency of demographic statistics (low quality, insufficient quantity, late publication). Moreover, in many countries the national capacity to analyse the available demographic information and to prepare population estimates and projections is still limited.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 381 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

The projects (components) of this subprogramme are of a continuous nature and therefore do not have a termination date. They are executed through a permanent or periodic work process for the updating of information on population trends and prospects and for the improvement of the organization and implementation of national programmes of statistics and demographic studies.

/A significant

A significant part of these activities is accomplished through technical co-operation missions to the countries, designed to provide assistance in the programming, execution and evaluation of national programmes and/or specific projects.

The following situation is expected for the end of 1979:

- That every country and especially the relatively less developed ones will have adequately programmed the 1980 population census in line with the recommendations of competent regional organizations;

- That in the countries with deficient vital statistics, demographic surveys will have been undertaken, designed to obtain reliable information on mortality and fertility levels;

- That complete and detailed up-to-date reports will be available on the demographic situation, trends and prospects of all the countries of the region;

- That an up-to-date report will be available on the coverage, characteristics of users, services and estimated demographic effects of family planning programmes which are now underway at the national level.

The principal categories of intended recipients are: government technicians, policy-makers, international and national bodies, national research centres.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

Following a similar strategy to that described under (i), the subprogramme intends to assist the relatively less developed countries in obtaining the following main outputs:

- Data processing of the 1980 censuses;

- Development and/or strengthening of demographic statistics systems (mortality, fertility and internal migration surveys);

- Development of a comparative regional study on fertility, using data from surveys undertaken in six countries (World Fertility Survey): Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela;

- Development and strengthening of national units for census data analysis and demographic surveys.

At the regional level, the subprogramme intends:

/- To

- To monitor population trends for all the countries of the region, producing a detailed report at the end of 1981;

- To carry out at least two in-depth studies, utilizing World Fertility Survey data;

- To continue with the evaluation of the demographic effects of family planning programmes of national coverage.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Work along the same lines as those foreseen for the 1980-1981 biennium is envisaged if necessary at a more advanced stage, as for example in the analysis of the 1980 census data.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

Not applicable.

(e) Expected impact

Improvement of demographic statistics, particularly in the countries of less relative development.

Strengthening of the capacity of the countries to develop basic demographic studies needed for the knowledge of trends and the estimation of population prospects.

Major Programme: POPULATION

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Population and Development

(a) Objective

The objectives of this subprogramme are to identify and quantity the determinants of population dynamics and their economic, social, political and cultural effects on regional systems and differentiated social groups in Latin American countries; to develop and apply analytical tools (quantitative models), adapted to the conditions of the countries of the region, for the incorporation of the demographic variables into the planning process; to develop and elaborate the conceptual frame and inputs for the design, implementation and evaluation of population policies and programmes; and to follow up current population programmes and policies in the countries of the region.

(b) Problem addressed

The rate of growth, characteristics and geographic distribution of the population affect and are affected by most of the critical problems of economic and social development in less industrialized countries.

Studies and activities under this subprogramme are aimed at contributing to the search for solutions to problems mainly related to: regional and urban development, quality of human settlements, critical poverty, internal migration, the brain drain, human resources, women's participation in economic activities, and social services (health, education, social security, housing).

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 381 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

- Final reports on the following research project will have been concluded:

-- Regional development, public policies, migration and metropolitan primacy (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay);

/-- Migration

-- Migration of qualified personnel from Latin America;

-- Reproduction patterns of low income groups (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica);

-- Emergent metropolitan areas and the quality of the habitat in relatively less developed countries. The case of the Caribbean;

- Three technical advisory reports will have concluded on national projects in Bolivia, El Salvador and Paraguay for population studies oriented towards the formulation of measures including demographic goals;

- A prospective evaluation (1975-2000) will have been concluded on the relationships between population trends and the main indicators of economic and social development in the countries of Latin America;

- A final report on the situation of population policies and programmes in Latin America will have been concluded.

The principal categories of the intended recipients are: government technicians, policy-makers, international and national bodies, national research centres.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

- Studies on the interrelationships between demographic variables and economic and social variables will continue to be deepened and the country coverage extended, with emphasis on key population groups and strategic variables for the formulation of policies (technical assistance will be rendered to governmental organizations upon request).

- The design of an economic/demographic Latin American model will be concluded and it will be put into operation in the countries for analytical purposes (i.e., prospective evaluations), as well as for planning and policy formulation.

- An up-to-date monitoring report on political measures and population programmes for the countries of the region will be made available.

- A manual will be completed on population policy design, with emphasis on spacial redistribution and international migration policies.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Work along the same lines as those foreseen for the 1980-1981 biennium is envisaged if necessary at a more advanced stage as for instance in the analysis of the 1980 census data.

/(iv) Activities

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

Not applicable.

(e) Expected impact

Strengthening of the capacity of the countries - particularly the relatively less developed ones - to carry out studies and develop the means and tools needed for the incorporation of the population variable into the planning process and for the formulation of policies.

Major Programme: POPULATION

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 3: Training, Information and Dissemination

(a) Objective

The objectives of this subprogramme are to maintain a flow of information on population data and documentation in Latin America; to stimulate, maintain and improve the teaching of demographic analysis methods, population studies, and training in specific areas (i.e., courses for planners and statisticians; courses on electronic processing of population data); to publish studies, manuals and other technical reports and communicate them to national and international bodies and, in general, to disseminate this literature among scientific researchers, teachers, students and the public at large.

(b) Problem addressed

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

Similarly, planning and policy formulation are limited due to the lack of an adequate information flow (microdata, tabulations, documents, etc.) and the relatively poor specialized literature produced in the countries.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 381 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

CELADE's regional training programme will embrace the following teaching activities in 1979:

- CELADE's Course on Demographic Analysis (20 months duration)

- Two programmes of postgraduate university studies (Master's Degree in Economics with Specialization in Demography, 4 semesters; Social Studies of Population, 4 semesters)

/- Intensive

- Intensive courses on demography at the national and sub-regional levels (two-three courses; duration, 12-16 weeks each course)

- Training on ad-hoc courses: courses on electronic data processing; courses for planners; seminars on evaluation of population programmes; seminars for policy-makers.

Intended recipients: government technicians; policy-makers.

The implementation of the information system on Latin America (DOCPAL) will be completed by 1979, and it will have the following services: bibliographic information through a biannual "Review of Summaries"; supply of Xerox copies of documents and statistical tabulations; processing of microdata upon request; technical assistance for the organization of population information systems.

Intended recipients: international and national bodies; private institutions and individual users; CELADE researchers.

The 1979 publications programme will embrace:

- Periodical issues: Demographic Bulletin (biannual); "Notas de Población" (quarterly CELADE journal); "Resúmenes de Población de América Latina" (biannual).

- Occasional issues: books (one or two); "Cuadernos del CELADE" (2-4); reports on research projects; documents for seminars and technical meetings, etc.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

During this period, the training, information and publications programmes will be similar in orientation and intensity to the 1979 programmes.

As regards teaching, emphasis will be placed on the expansion and consolidation of the training programme for planners and policy-makers.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Among the few significant changes expected, special mention should be made of the incorporation into the CELADE Data Bank of all samples of the 1980 population censuses corresponding to Latin American countries available during the period in question.

/(iv) Activities

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

Not applicable.

(e) Expected impact

Improvement of the professional level of government technicians, social scientists and other national personnel engaged in activities requiring specialized knowledge of demography and interdisciplinary studies.

Improvement of the quantity and quality of information and specialized literature on population in Latin America, available to governmental institutions, international organizations, private institutions and policy-makers.

Major Programme: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Organizational Unit: CEPAL MEXICO and BUENOS AIRES

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Science and Technology Unit, in which there were four a/ professional staff on board as of 31 December 1977, three of them supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following units as of 31 December 1977:

Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB a/	Total
Science and Technology Unit (Mexico)	1	3	4
Transfer of Technology (Buenos Aires)	1	1	2

a/ Two Regional Adviser posts financed by UNCSTD;
One post financed by the German Government;
One post financed by IDB.

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

It is proposed to set up a Science and Technology Section within CEPAL after the Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be held in 1979.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in paragraph 8.49 in the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed:

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a/ In addition to one post financed from the regular budget and assigned to Buenos Aires and one post financed by IDB.

/(i) In

(i) In 1978-1979

(a) Ad Hoc expert group meeting (1978)

(b) Document to be presented at the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

(c) Advice to the Governments of the region for the preparation of their national positions.

(d) Eight case studies on the transfer of technology (Buenos Aires).

(ii) In 1980-1981

Promotion of national and regional co-operation and projects leading to a new style of technological development.

(b) Consequent reorganizations

None.

5. Other organizational matters

Not applicable.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

This is effected through the normal channels of the Programme Office of the Executive Secretariat.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

The preparatory activities for the UNCSTD are being carried out as a joint venture with the secretariat of that Conference. The activities on the transfer of technology and technological development are co-ordinated with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

UNCSTD.
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

/C. Allocation

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Preparatory activities for UNCSTD	50	75	67	67	50	60	67	50	60
2. Technological development	50	25	33	33	50	40	33	50	40
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Organizational Unit: CEPAL MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME 1 : Plan of Action of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

(a) Objective

To promote and carry out research and action-oriented projects on the basis of the recommendations and resolutions stemming from the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (September 1979).

(b) Problems addressed

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will highlight different aspects related to the accumulation of scientific and technical knowledge, both in advanced and under-developed countries. Issues affecting international co-operation, and particularly the technological components of the New International Order, will be clarified. Moreover, as the United Nations is to adopt a unified and coherent approach in this matter as a result of the Conference, CEPAL will assume wider responsibilities in dealing with the regional dimensions of this fresh impulse towards newer and more effective applications of knowledge for development.

(c) Legislative authority

Economic and Social Council resolution 2028 (LXI), General Assembly resolution 31/184 and CEPAL resolution 374 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

The national and regional preparations for the United Nations World Conference will have been completed.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

Studies will be completed, addressed to national science and technology authorities, on mechanisms for linking the supply of and demand for technology and on obstacles to the implementation of plans and programmes in these fields and ways of overcoming them.

The findings of these studies will be discussed at a Latin American Expert Meeting to be convened by the CEPAL secretariat in mid-1981.

/(iii) The

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

National and regional initiatives and projects leading up to a new style of technological development and co-operation will be promoted.

Technical assistance will be given to the countries of the region in order to reach agreement on a coherent group of projects. A governmental meeting on this matter will be convened in mid-1983.

(e) Expected impact

The United Nations Conference was conceived as a learning process for the developing countries eager to set up and diversify the scientific infrastructure and institutions. The present programme, which tries to blend research and action, is in keeping with this conception. Furthermore, it will help to design a unified approach by the United Nations to the scientific and technological field.

Major Programme: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Organizational Unit: CEPAL BUENOS AIRES

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Technological Development

(a) Objective

To carry out studies aimed at making it possible to define criteria for technological development policies which are useful for channelling investments and are needed in order to ensure better use of the funds provided by the financing agencies in this sphere.

(b) Problems addressed

The technological development experiences of the main countries of the region differ from those of the mature societies, both in their scale and sources as well as in the distribution of their fruits and in the cost of access to the flow of new technologies.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 310 (XIV),a/ 322 (XV) a/ and 374 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

The following studies will be completed:

Macroeconomic variables in technological decisions. Technological change in Argentina's oil refineries. The export of turnkey industrial plants. The technological evolution of the Latin American steel industry. Public enterprises, policies and technological management. The technological development of the steel industry in Colombia. The market for engineering services. The Ducilo case.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

This subprogramme is viewed as an initial stage of a more prolonged study.

For this biennium there remains the broad field of the social infrastructure - health services, urban infrastructure, etc., which deserves special attention in the prevailing situation in many Latin American countries.

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a/ Resolutions more than five years old.

/(iii) The

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Work in this period will depend on an evaluation of these activities to be carried out by CEPAL/IDB around the end of 1979.

(e) Expected impact

The ongoing research is expected directly or indirectly to begin immediately to bring about an improvement in technological policy. It is expected to bring better knowledge for example, of the technological lag of the Latin American industrial sector; the features of the innovations and adaptations made at the level of productive units; the determinants of the success or failure of research and development efforts; the differences between industries as regards the effect of domestic innovation on employment and income distribution; the potential for genuine trade in technology within Latin America; the different responses of industrial sectors to legislation which regulates or fosters the domestic creation of knowledge; the potential, trend and productivity of public expenditure in this field, etc.; all of which are necessary factors for improving the management of the technology variable in development policy.

Major Programme: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Social Development Division, in which there were nine professional staff on board as of 31 December 1977, of which three (3) were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following structure as of 31 December 1977 (as explained below (3) there is a Special Unit for the Integration of Women in Development).

Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
Social Development Division (Santiago, Mexico City and Buenos Aires	10	6 a/	16 12

a/ One post from woman voluntary fund;
two posts from bilateral sources;
three posts from UNDP/UNESCO.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The subprogramme on the Integration of Women in Development is going to be a separate Unit depending directly from the Office of the Executive Secretary, according to mandates given to CEPAL at several regional meetings.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in paragraphs 8.23 to 8.56 of the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed:

/(i) In

(i) In 1978-1979

The expected output includes several papers and documents, and an overall report on Poverty and Rural Social Development as well as an overall Report on Critical Poverty as inputs for the CEPAL meeting to be held in 1979. In addition, there will be other papers on styles of development and the international order; social stratification, the power structure and income distribution; and social policies and consumption trends. All of these will seek to raise relevant questions for the better understanding, policy-making and programming of Latin American Social development. Also seven case studies on education and development will be ready for 1978.

(ii) In 1980-1981

During this period it is expected that there will be greater concentration on the two main programme subjects already mentioned, i.e., on styles of development, with comprehensive analyses of trends and development alternatives, and on social change, with emphasis on the dynamics of the more concrete and relevant social sectors at the regional, subregional and national levels.

(b) Consequent reorganizations

None.

5. Other organizational matters

None.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

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

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

Co-ordination is mainly with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CDSHA) and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies (CDPPP) at Headquarters in New York.

The work under the subprogramme on Education is co-ordinated with UNESCO and UNDP.

/3. Units

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

Joint activities are expected with the same Units mentioned above in point B.1. In addition, some co-operation is expected with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), the Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC/ILO), UNICEF and UNDP.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogramme is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Tota
1. Styles of development and social change	74	0	43	63	0	40	43	0	28
2. Integration of woman in development	12	50	28	9	50	24	8	50	23
3. Extreme poverty in Central America	2	0	1	4	0	3	13	0	9
4. Social aspects of metropolitanization in Mexico	0	0	0	15	0	9	27	0	18
5. Education	12	50	28	9	50	24	9	50	22
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Styles of Development and Social Change in Latin America

(a) Objectives

The objectives of this programme are to enhance, through interdisciplinary research, the understanding of styles of development, social structural changes, trends in levels and distribution of human well-being, and the interrelations between these questions and economic and political changes, and to incorporate them into the overall development analyses of CEPAL; to promote and co-ordinate related policy-oriented research and provide advisory services to governments and institutions; and advise governments on social policy questions and on the integration of social policy within development policy and planning.

More specifically, the programme proposes to analyse the range of national development styles and the social, political and economic factors that bear on their evolution, so as to develop policy alternatives and planning methodologies that will be viable within foreseeable styles of development and will help to improve the quality of social change, the distribution of income and the effectiveness of social services and to promote the elimination of extreme poverty and the broadening of participation, on terms of equality, in the different dimensions of development and social life. At the same time, social phenomena are changing rapidly, so that data and their interpretation sometimes lag behind the real trends. Therefore, a sustained effort to improve the collection and analysis of information, as well as to carry out more comprehensive and realistic appraisals of present and coming changes, is a high priority need.

(b) Problem addressed

The Quito (1973), Chaguaramas (1975) and Guatemala (1977) appraisals stated clearly the conditions and needs for "integrated development", in terms that raise the question of the uneveness of recent Latin American development in which substantial economic growth contrasts with the slowness of social progress for the masses. These appraisals, which reflect the findings of CEPAL social development studies up to now, confirm a high degree of concern among governments over the gap between social objectives and realities within prevailing styles of development, and indicate the needs and demands for a searching examination of these styles in relation to the past and future trends of social change.

/(c) Legislative

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions 328 (XV), 355 (XVI) and 381 (XVII).

World Plan of Action of the International Women's Year and Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

By the end of this biennium a number of programme elements will have been completed, as described in Plan Form 1. First of all, there will be a new diagnosis and report of the social situation and trends of Latin American development for submission to the next CEPAL regular session, which will be held in 1979. Secondly, further comprehensive reports covering the fields of rural development, poverty and the integration of women in development will also be finished. Several publications are expected to be prepared.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The present programme of research will be continued, concentrating on styles of development and social change in the region and focussing and deepening the analysis of specific relevant problems and sectors. The priorities will have to be decided when the General Assembly and the CEPAL session consider the strategy for the next IDS Decade.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

No changes are expected in the general focus of work performed under this programme.

(e) Expected impact

No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible but it is expected that it would particularly be felt in the elaboration of conceptual studies contributing to clear thinking concerning the requests for different human-oriented styles of development in relation to the real characteristics of Latin American Societies and their place in the international order.

The Regional International Community will also benefit from the elaboration of indicators, methodologies and theoretical frameworks in keeping with an integrated concept of development.

Major Programme: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Integration of Women in Development

(a) Objectives

The objectives of this programme are to put into practice in the region the mandates of the World Plan of Action and the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development. Technical assistance activities are focussed on women of poor rural or urban groups and of other marginal or highly vulnerable groups of the population and are carried out in connexion with global or sectoral development plans or programmes which take a multisectoral approach and provide for evaluation and continuity with national resources, with special attention to the expansion, development or complementation of existing or planned development projects or programmes in order to include the female component. Also among the main objectives is the execution, support and promotion of action-oriented studies and research projects through an interdisciplinary approach which will serve to identify specific problems in the countries, to determine action priorities, and to make contributions to the appraisal of changes in the situation of women, the fulfilment of the recommendations of the plans of action, the preparation of proposals for putting these recommendations into practice, and the formulation, execution and appraisal of projects.

Furthermore, the dissemination of information is necessary in order to raise the level of awareness not only of the public in general and especially of women themselves, but also of the groups concerned with the formulation and execution of policies. In order to carry out these activities, this programme will have available the assistance of other divisions and units of CEPAL, in connexion with bibliographical and statistical information.

(b) Problem addressed

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

/(c) Legislative

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolutions adopted at the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission. World Plan of Action of the International Women's Year and Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development. General Assembly resolutions 3519 (XXX), 3520 (XXX), 3521 (XXX), 3523 (XXX), 3524 (XXX), 31/133, 31/136.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

By the end of this biennium a number of subprogramme elements will have been completed, as described in Plan Form 1. First of all, a new diagnosis and report about the situation of women and trends in this field will be presented to the next CEPAL regular session (to be held in the first half of 1979) to the Group of Governmental Experts, and to the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America. Furthermore, reports on the technical assistance programme and research, data collection and analysis activities will also be finished. Several publications are expected to be prepared. Each of these documents will serve as an input for the 1980 World Conference.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The present subprogramme will be reviewed in the light of the Regional and World Conference resolutions and the priorities that will be decided by the General Assembly and by the CEPAL meeting to consider the next IDS Decade.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

No changes are expected in the general focus of work performed under this subprogramme.

(e) Expected impact

This subprogramme is expected to have a substantial impact in different sectors of the population and in several fields, as stated in the objectives. It will be an important element in: (a) improving the situation of women in poor rural and urban groups and other marginal or highly vulnerable groups of the population; (b) including the situation of women in sectoral and global planning; (c) increasing the knowledge of several aspects of the situation of women and identifying specific problems in this connexion; (d) determining action priorities and preparing proposals for putting the recommendations into practice; and (e) disseminating information and raising the level of awareness of the public in general, governments, and especially women themselves.

Major Programme: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME 3: Extreme poverty in Central America

(a) Objective

To assess the magnitude and characteristics of the population living in conditions of extreme poverty on each of the countries of the subregion, and its concentration according to geographical areas, economic sectors and socio-economic strata; and to provide useful elements for the design of governmental policies - global or specific - addressed to the erradication or alleviation of this problem.

(b) Problem addressed

Economic growth in the subregion seems to have been accompanied by a deterioration in the relative situation - and probably the absolute one - of the lower income groups of the population in both the rural and urban areas.

Furthermore, access to social services by this group is extremely limited; quite frequently its members are compelled to pay higher prices for their staple goods because of the characteristics of the commercialization network.

In other words, besides the structural factors conditioning the participation of the poor strata in the productive process, there are other elements reinforcing this tendency, to which the proposed research will pay particular attention.

This survey is intimately related with the subprogramme included in the same Work Plan under the heading of "Redistributive effects of public sector spending in Central America" which will assess the relative efficiency of the corresponding policies.

(c) Legislative authority

Mandates received from CEPAL's governments in the International Development Strategy evaluations that took place in Quito, Chaguaramas and Guatemala during the XV, XVI and XVII periods of sessions of the Commission. It also represents a complement in depth of the regional study of this subject being carried out by CEPAL Headquarters.

/(d) Strategy

(d) Strategy and outputs

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

A better knowledge of the methodological aspects to deal with the subject of extreme poverty derived from the regional study carried out by CEPAL Headquarters on this subject will provide the necessary background for the proposed subprogramme.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The subprogramme will be divided into two phases. Phase one will concentrate in the diagnosis of the problem of extreme poverty in the subregion (1980-1981).

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

The second phase will deal with actual policies undertaken by the countries to cope with this problem and will suggest policy alternatives dealing with it in an integral manner.

(e) Expected impact

No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible but it is expected that public interest on the subject will be raised and that it will facilitate the adoption of a series of measures to alleviate the situation of this broad strata of the population.

Major Programme: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME 4: Social aspects of Metropolization in Mexico

(a) Objective

To identify the social dimensions of problems arising from metropolitan expansion in Mexico (Valle de México, Guadalajara, Monterrey), on the basis of studies being carried out under the UNDP/ Mexican Government project and on research.

To relate the analysis of Mexico's case to other experiences in Latin America, particularly to the situation in the Central American countries, which are already suffering from disorderly urban expansion.

(b) Problem addressed

In recent years, CEPAL and other organizations have tried to characterize urban expansion phenomena from different points of view: agro-rural decline, internal migration, industrial progress, and the tendencies towards the concentration of incomes, products and power. The "unbalanced" economies of excessive urban agglomeration and the inherent risk to the country's long-term development are also beginning to be stressed. Although considerable progress has been made in determining motives and consequences, some important aspects of urban expansion - for example, its effects on the family unit, on craft activities, on the consumption of cultural goods, on the distribution of leisure time, etc. - have not been given preferential attention.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 309 (XIV).*/

(d) Strategy and output

The proposed study will, on the one hand, attempt to bring together hypotheses and data on the evolution and the structural components of urban expansion in Mexico which have appeared in different surveys, and on the other, identify new elements of the problem, particularly social factors (1980-1983).

(e) Expected impact

Concern is beginning to be felt in Mexico for urban and regional development, and there is a growing awareness that a correction of the defects in this kind of development will increase productive capacity

*/ Mandate more than five years old.

/and allow

and allow official policies more scope. In recent years, some federal and state organizations have been established or consolidated with the aim of designing directives which may solve or diminish the pressing problems of exaggerated urban expansion. No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but it is expected that CEPAL with its experience gained on other national contexts and by taking into account the work which other organizations are doing in this field, could assist the relevant authorities in the definition of urban and regional development problems in Mexico, and in putting into practice corrective measures to solve them especially those derived from an exaggerated urban experience. This initiative would also help to secure closer co-operation between CEPAL and the Mexican Government.

Major Programme: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL BUENOS AIRES

SUBPROGRAMME 5: Education

(a) Objective

To help formulate the bases for educational policies in the countries of the region, through the exploration of various hypotheses for alternative development policies which include education and other social dimensions.

To encourage reflection on the relationship between education and society, by comparing the current prevailing trend towards educational expansion without simultaneous social development, with the conceptual planning of a unified approach to the development process, in accordance with the particular conditions of each country, and including various development styles as regards education and society.

(b) Problem addressed

(a) To analyse the structure, operation and results of present educational systems, from the point of view of their contribution to economic and social development and to the fostering of human values;

(b) To study future development alternatives for education, with a description of the forms which the economic, social and cultural development of the countries and of the region as a whole could assume in the last quarter of this century;

(c) To supply background criteria for possible changes in international co-operation in the realm of social and educational development and to indicate priority fields and modes of action;

(d) To establish bases for social planning which combine action involving education with that relating to other social sectors;

(e) To provide the academic centres and planning offices of the countries of the region with criteria for research and analysis on the form which social and educational development takes in their countries, to which end study projects could be undertaken with national resources and with possible support from international agencies.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 355 (XVI).

/(d) Strategy

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

By the end of 1978, the following studies will be completed:

- Industry and education in El Salvador
- Educational planning in Latin America
- Education and industrialization in Latin America
- Some hypotheses on unequal development and rural education
- Rural marginality, education and multilingual situations
- Education and agrarian reform in Honduras
- Education in the process of structural change in Ecuador.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The future work programme of this UNESCO/UNDP/CEPAL project will be agreed upon in March 1979 by the three institutions involved.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Same as above.

(e) Expected impact

- To provide information for possible changes in international co-operation in the field of social and educational development and point out priorities and means of action;
- To lay the bases for social planning which will integrate action on education with action on other social sectors;
- To provide academic centres and planning offices in countries of the region with research and analytical criteria on the situation of social and educational development in their countries, so that they may carry out studies financed by national resources, and possibly with the support of international bodies.

Major Programme: STATISTICS

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division in which there were 13 x/ professional staff on board as of 31 December 1977, four of them supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following staff as of 31 December 1977:

Division	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total x/
Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division (Santiago and Port of Spain)	9	4	13

x/ Not including the CEPAL Computing Centre, which is under the general supervision of the Division and has 3 professional staff.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

None.

(b) Consequent reorganizations

None.

5. Other organizational matters

None.

/B. Co-ordination

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

Through the Programming Office in general. Direct co-ordination is mainly with the Operations Division, CELADE, the Economic Development Division and the Projections Centre.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

(a) Routine co-ordination with the Statistical Office.

(b) Steering Committee for Co-ordination between the Statistical Office, OAS (IASI) and CEPAL.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

PREALC (ILO); World Bank; Inter-American Development Bank; OAS (IASI): ECIEL Programme (Estudios Conjuntos sobre Integración Económica Latinoamericana); LAFTA: SIECA.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Regional framework of quantitative information	70	50	64	63	33	50	63	33	50
2. Basic statistics	30	50	36	37	66	50	37	66	50
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Major Programme: STATISTICS

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Regional framework of quantitative information

(a) Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is to provide a comprehensive regional framework of statistical information on the economic and social situation of Latin American countries, in order to assist the governments, the secretariat and the regional programmes in devising concerted action, assessing and monitoring economic and social development, and meeting the growing data requirements for policy-making. It is also considered that this objective includes furnishing quantitative analyses on the main economic and social problems in the region, in order to enhance the quantitative basis for the assessment of such problems.

(b) Problem addressed

An increasing volume of reliable, timely, more comprehensive and comparable statistics is required as part of the international exchange of economic and social information for the co-operation between the governments, as well as for the studies undertaken by CEPAL and for general information purposes. In particular, appropriate indexes and comparable trade statistics are needed in order to assess and monitor efforts and policies to improve the foreign trade position of the Latin American countries. In order to currently assess and monitor economic and social development in the region, up-to-date economic and social indicators and series are needed which are conceptually comparable and of known quality and scope, as well as quantitative analyses of such data. In order to analyse the diverse economic and social problems of Latin American countries and to design concerted action, a centralized data base of up-to-date statistics covering the entire region is required.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 271 (XII);*/ CEPAL resolution 306 (XIV);*/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV);*/ CEPAL resolution 317 (XV); CEPAL resolution 321 (XV); CEPAL resolution 325 (XV); CEPAL resolution 328 (XV); CEPAL resolution 353 (XVI); CEPAL resolution 366 (XVII).

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*/ Resolution more than five years old.

/(d) Strategy

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

The statistical work will concentrate on the maintenance and development of permanent data bases of internationally comparable statistics needed for decision-making, forecasting and projections. Quantitative analysis will focus on trade and development patterns, income distribution and poverty, price structures and social issues. Special attention should be given to national practices in the collection of economic and social statistics, and to the reliability and adequacy of such statistics for different analytical purposes. The consistency of basic economic statistics in the framework of the system of national accounts will be examined. An overall assessment of income distribution and poverty in the region will be completed. Work on the integration of social and demographic statistics and the use of social indicators will proceed. The first phase of a new research programme on the intra-regional comparison of prices and real income will be completed. The process of computerization of specialized data bases on national accounts and foreign trade will be completed, as well as the design and operation of a regional data file based on household surveys and of a regional data file of detailed trade statistics, with a view to the further integration of these files into a data bank operation. Acquisition and adaptation of statistical packages for quantitative analysis should be strengthened.

Dissemination activities will proceed through a revised version of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, the Indicators of Economic and Social Development, the statistical input for the Economic Survey of Latin America, the CEPAL Statistical Papers on specific fields, and occasional quantitative analysis papers on priority subjects.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

The computerized files of household survey data and detailed trade statistics will be fully operational, and the design of a Latin American data bank of economic and social statistics will be under way. Income distribution analysis will cover case studies, and poverty estimates will be current. National experience on social indicators research should be forthcoming. Work on the comparison of prices and real income should become a permanent activity on the basis of a regional co-operation programme including a regional component of the international comparison project. Quantitative analysis on trade and development patterns, income distribution and poverty, price structures and social issues should proceed.

/(iii) The

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

The Latin American data bank of economic and social statistics should be fully operational, and a new phase of enlargement of the data bases should be under way. Quick and interactive access to specialized data bases should be available, and the application of a full set of statistical analysis programmes feasible.

Recurrent activities will cover national accounts, external sector statistics, statistics for the main institutional sectors, income distribution and consumption statistics and analysis, social indicators research and the comparison of prices and real income.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

None.

(e) Expected impact

No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but a substantial improvement in the data required for decision-making and intergovernmental co-operation is expected, as well as the enhancement of the quantitative basis for the studies requested from the CEPAL secretariat. The better timeliness, comparability and appropriateness of the data available will strengthen the assessment and monitoring of regional efforts and policies. It is also expected that there will be more effective and efficient servicing of users' needs, together with the satisfaction of special requests and joint use of the data bases. In particular, there will be better use of available statistics in the quantitative analysis of the economic and social problems of the region, enabling a more in-depth study of those problems.

Major Programme: *STATISTICS*

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Basic Statistics

(a) Objective

To assist the countries, through regional advisory services and technical co-operation activities, in the development and consolidation of their statistical capabilities and in the production of the statistics they need for directing and monitoring their economic and social development. To promote and co-ordinate the exchange of experiences and foster the application of adequate methods throughout the region.

(b) Problem addressed

In most Latin American countries, the capabilities of the statistical system are limited, and do not provide the adequate information needed by planners, policy-makers and administrators. Problems arise in the capacity for field operations, in the application of statistical methods and adequate standards, in the quality of the data, shortage of technical personnel, and deficiencies in data processing and availability. The experience gained by the relatively more developed countries of the region in solving similar problems is not, however, transferred to the least developed countries.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 290 (XIII);*/ CEPAL resolution 293 (XIII);*/ CEPAL resolution 306 (XIV);*/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV);*/ ECOSOC resolution 1566 (L);*/ ECOSOC resolution 1947 (LVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

The strategy elements would include the following:

(a) Assistance to the countries in improving their capabilities for producing social and demographic statistics, national accounts, basic economic statistics, income and consumption statistics, and trade statistics;

*/ Resolution more than five years old.

/(b) Assistance

(b) Assistance to the countries in developing and consolidating national household survey capabilities;

(c) Assistance to the countries in planning their population census for the 1980 round;

(d) Transferring available statistical knowledge and promoting the exchange of experience between the countries through seminars, workshops, technical meetings and permanent consultation;

(e) Promoting global standards and guidelines and adapting them to regional conditions, as well as developing supporting methodological approaches to solve the most common measurement problems.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

(a) Regional assistance to the countries in carrying out their population census should shift to data processing;

(b) Assistance on household survey capability should be expanded to cover a greater number of countries and shifted to more specific bottlenecks;

(c) Assistance in national accounts and basic statistics should gather momentum, and a programme for income distribution measurement will be launched;

(d) Assistance in the integration of social and demographic statistics should proceed;

(e) Diffusion of methods and techniques and exchange of experience should be articulated into a formal regional consultation mechanism that would also combine with other existing mechanisms into a regional statistical body.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

The appropriate adjustments in emphasis should be made, according to the experience of the preceding biennium, in the implementation of the new operations and the actual availability of resources.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

None.

/(e) Expected

(e) Expected impact

No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but significant advances are expected in the development and consolidation of capabilities into stronger statistical services, and in the range, usefulness and quality of statistics available, as well as in the availability of adequate indicators for monitoring social and economic development and for decision-making. In particular, strong survey-taking capabilities will be available for securing multipurpose data in a systematic way.

Major Programme: TRANSPORT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), which meets every two years. The last meeting was 25 April-5 May 1977. This plan submission has not yet been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Transport and Communications Division, in which there were eight professional staff employed as of 31 December 1977, one of them supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following units as of 31 December 1977:

Unit	Professional Staff		
	RB	XB	Total
Transport and Communications Division (Santiago, México, Port of Spain)	7	1	8

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

None.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

The following programme elements described in paragraph 8.64 of the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6) are expected to be completed as indicated:

(i) In 1978-1979:

1.3 Co-ordination of intra-Caribbean air transport
3.1 Evaluation of technological options for the region
4.1 Survey of regional shipping requirements
4.2 Proposal of a system of suitable vessels for inter-island trade and trans-shipment.

/(ii) In

(ii) In 1980-1981:

None.

(b) Consequent reorganizations

None.

5. Other organizational matters

It is not known at this time how or to what extent the forthcoming redeployment of resources from the transport programme of the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport and from the public information programme, as proposed by the CPC, will affect the Division's organization. This cannot be determined until after the Secretary-General makes his recommendations to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

This is effected through the normal channel of the Programme Office of the Executive Secretariat.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

CEPAL and ICAO have entered into an agreement for a study of air transport in the countries of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. Leadership of the project is in the hands of ICAO. CEPAL's office in Port of Spain is providing the time of one professional plus local secretariat services.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983:

The Division will continue its close informal ties with IMCO, UNCTAD and the resident representatives of UNDP in Latin America, as well as its joint project with the World Bank to explore aspects of transport planning that are of mutual interest. However, more formal co-ordination with UNDP and the World Bank will be required if the CPC's recommendations are to be put into effect.

/C. Allocation

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Table 1

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO SUBPROGRAMMES

(Percentages)*/

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total	RB	XB	Total
1. Transport Planning	36	50	39	44	67	50	44	67	50
2. Facilitation of Trade and Transport	64	50	61	56	33	50	56	33	50
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*/ Note: The reduction in the percentage of effort dedicated to Subprogramme 2 in the period 1980-1983 is not due to any decrease in the absolute level of effort applied, but rather to an expected increase of two regular budget posts resulting from the redeployment of resources proposed by the CPC, which will be assigned to Subprogramme 1.

Major Programme: TRANSPORT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 1: Improvement of the effectiveness of transport planning

(a) Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is to improve the effectiveness of national transport planning and policy formulation in the Latin American region.

(b) Problem addressed

Transport planning and policy-making by the region's governments is often handicapped by being treated as a sporadic exercise rather than as a constant, institutionalized process. Among the factors contributing to this inconstancy are problems connected with the acquisition and handling of information for decision-making and with the evaluation of alternative planning techniques - especially those related to transport system models.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 356 (XVI) is the authority for this subprogramme.

(d) Strategy and outputs

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

By the end of this biennium a number of programme elements will have been completed, as described in Plan Form 1. Also, recommendations will have been prepared for improvements to railway information systems in four countries, as part of a joint study with the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF) and the World Bank aimed at promoting technical co-operation among developing countries. Studies related to information on which to base national maritime transport and port policies will continue, as will studies in connexion with the automated retrieval of documentary information.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

Investigation of maritime and port policy information will, in this biennium, include a report to government policy-makers on possible mechanisms for instituting the exchange of information between liner conferences and shippers. Joint efforts with ALAF to improve information management procedures for railway decision-making, and to implement such procedures in selected railways, will be continued. Revision and expansion of the Division's documentary and statistical data bases in support of these activities will be maintained.

/Present work

Present work on the formulation of a methodology for the analysis of distribution chains for specific products will be extended to the incorporation of this methodology into more general transport network models. As part of this study, consideration will be given to the proper roles of rail and road services in both national and international transport in Latin America.

It is expected that additional resources will be made available to the Division as a result of the redeployment of resources to the transport programmes of the Regional Commissions proposed by the CPC. This will enable other projects to be undertaken, such as one proposed in co-operation with other divisions of CEPAL to institute integrated river basin planning for a major international river, within the context of a river basin commission responsible for overall waterway development. Output will include recommendations for the establishment of this commission.

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983.

No changes are expected in the general focus of work performed under this subprogramme. In the area of information systems, it is anticipated that analyses of transport documentation will have progressed sufficiently to permit the publication and general distribution of an English/Spanish microthesaurus of transport planning terminology for information retrieval, compatible with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Macrothesaurus and the European Conference of Ministers of Transport's List of Descriptors in the Field of Transport Economics. The adaptation of network models to specific national conditions will be examined by an international expert group programmed for 1982. Work in river basin planning should culminate with the establishment of the proposed commission, whose activities related to transport the Division will continue to advise.

The Division often undertakes specific projects at the request of regional organizations such as the Andean Development Corporation and the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. To the extent that resources permit, the Division will continue to respond to these requests.

(e) Expected impact

No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but it is expected that improvements in information for decision-making and in the evaluation of alternative planning techniques, together with increasing institutionalization of the transport planning process, with provide long-term economic benefits to national economies through the more efficient use of national resources allocated to transport.

Major Programme: TRANSPORT

Organizational Unit: CEPAL

SUBPROGRAMME 2: Facilitation of trade and transport

(a) Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is to aid governments in the establishment of institutional infrastructure aimed at facilitating international trade and transport in Latin America through the reduction and where possible the elimination of non-tariff barriers to these activities.

(b) Problem addressed

Non-tariff barriers constitute a serious obstacle to the transport of goods in international trade, both within Latin America and with other regions, in part because the region lacks a mosaic of interrelated intergovernmental agreements which would enable such transport to be carried out with a minimum of uncertainty. This difficulty often causes maritime transport and port costs to be so high as to limit trade expansion to a significant degree, and it frequently prevents international rail and road transport services - which are still in their infancy in many parts of Latin America - from becoming viable institutions.

(c) Legislative authority

CEPAL resolution 356 (XVI) is the authority for this subprogramme.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) The situation at the end of 1979

By the end of 1979, the Latin American convention on the civil liability of carriers in international land transport will be in the process of revision by governments of the region. In addition, conventions relating to multimodal transport, customs transit and container standards will be in preparation.

(ii) The biennium 1980-1981

During this period, two groups of experts will meet under the auspices of CEPAL to refine and redraft regional conventions. It is expected that consideration of the convention on limits of liability will have progressed sufficiently by the end of the period for it to be submitted to the governments for ratification. The first drafts of the convention on customs transit (in which the special problems faced by land-locked countries will be given close attention) and the convention

/on container

on container standards will be circulated to governments for their comments. In co-operation with the Latin American Shipowners' Association, a manual will be prepared listing customs, immigration and agricultural regulations with which ships entering ports in this region must comply.

The Division will continue to support worldwide efforts to simplify and align key trade and transport documents, to offer assistance to governments that wish to establish or improve international land transport services, and to publish the bimonthly bulletin on "Facilitation of Trade and Transport in Latin America".

(iii) The biennium 1982-1983

Several meetings of expert groups will be held to refine draft conventions prior to their submission for ratification, and it is hoped that the conventions on liability and multimodal transport will be ratified during this period. Depending on the rapidity of progress in these and other projects, the Division will incorporate new activities into its work programme. Many of its activities related to facilitation are undertaken in response to requests made by regional political bodies such as the Meeting of Public Works and Transport Ministers of the Southern Cone. Others are performed as part of a general policy of support for organizations such as the Latin American Highway Transport Association, the Latin American Railways Association and the Latin American Shipowners' Association that promote technical co-operation among developing nations. The Division will continue to be receptive to their suggestions and requests, which it will include in its work programme whenever possible. In addition, in view of the dearth of intergovernmental bodies for dealing with institutional aspects of trade and transport on a permanent basis, the Division will give special support and encouragement to any such group that may be established in the future.

(e) Expected impact

No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but it is expected that the creation of new institutional infrastructure will contribute significantly to the reduction of non-tariff barriers in the region, thereby decreasing transport costs, strengthening Latin American transport enterprises and helping them to keep abreast of the latest internationally-accepted procedures in this field. National, commercial, financial, trade and transport institutions in the region will thus be enabled to compete more favourably in world markets.