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

Prepared by the TAB Secretariat

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ANNEX

TABLE I: Cost of EPTA field programme in Latin America in 1957 and 1958

TABLE II: EPTA expert assignments and fellowships in Latin America in 1957 and 1958.

NOTE: The following abbreviations are used in this paper:

CREFAL	Regional Fundamental Education Training Centre
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
ESAPAC	Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAITI	Central American Research Institute for Industry
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
PASB	Pan American Sanitary Bureau (now Pan American Health Organization)
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTAA	United Nations Technical Assistance Administration
US/ICA	United States of America - International Co-operation Administration
USCM	United States Operations Mission
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

I. Introduction

1. This information paper has been prepared for ECLA's eighth session in accordance with established practice and on the basis of material available to the TAB Secretariat. It covers only technical assistance activities under the Expanded Programme.
2. As indicated in Table I in the Annex, the level of the approved programme in Latin America in 1958 stood at \$7.14 million, including contingency allocations.^{1/} This total is somewhat less than the cost of the programme actually carried out in 1957 which was \$7.21 million.
3. As a proportion of the total field programme (including contingency allocations) under EPTA, the share of Latin America decreased from 28.0 per cent in 1957 to 26.5 per cent in 1958. This reduction can be attributed to the need to increase the share of Africa.
4. Table II in the Annex shows that the number of expert assignments scheduled for countries of the ECLA region remained at about the same level. On the other hand, the number of fellowships allocated to nationals of the region increased from 275 (actually granted) in 1957 to 333 scheduled in the 1958 approved programme.
5. Contributions from the countries of Latin America to the Expanded Programme (excluding local cost and related contributions) continued to increase. The amounts for the last four year were as follows:

1955	\$1,178,000
1956	1,642,000
1957	1,644,000
1958	2,047,000

It is interesting to note that, despite exchange difficulties, the Latin American countries increased their contributions to the Expanded Programme between 1957 and 1958 by 24.5 per cent, which was substantially greater than the increase in the overall total in the same period. Moreover, these figures do not include considerable local cost contributions made by recipient countries or counterpart expenditures connected with technical assistance activities.

^{1/} Contingency allocations are made during the programme year under the authority vested in the Executive Chairman of TAB (See E/CN.12/AC 40/4, para.6).

6. Contingency allocations for Latin American countries to meet urgent needs which had arisen after the country programmes for the year had been approved by TAC and which could not be met by adjustments within the approved programme, amounted to \$438,700 at 31 December 1958. The projects financed on this basis are described in a report of TAB to TAC (E/TAC/L.179), dated 17 November 1958.

7. Co-ordination between EPTA and other multilateral and bilateral programmes, including US/ICA and the Technical Co-operation Programme of OAS, continued to enhance the overall impact of technical assistance. Co-ordination is generally not only maintained at the planning stage, with the assistance of the national co-ordinating machinery and the TAB Resident Representative, but it is also continued during the implementation of individual projects. Periodic meetings of responsible officers and individual experts in the field are frequently held on a routine basis. Many activities of the various programmes involve day-to-day consultations and collaboration. Fellowships are granted under EPTA for fellows to attend seminars, courses and institutes sponsored by OAS and US/ICA, and vice versa.

8. The relations between ECLA and the Expanded Programme, close and fruitful as they always were, have grown even closer. Examples are not difficult to find: the ECLA-sponsored Economic Programming Training Seminar, organized in Santiago and in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires with UNTAA's active support; the Central American Economic Integration Programme, initiated by ECLA, and receiving continued assistance from UNTAA, the ILO, FAO and UNESCO. The entire TAB field establishment in Latin America has found ECLA's support of great value.

9. The purpose of this paper is to present technical assistance activities of the United Nations in the ECLA region in an integrated but summarized manner divided among the main areas of work. It must be emphasized that the projects described are chosen only as examples and no attempt is made to present a complete catalogue of all activities. Further details of the 1958 Expanded Programme will be found in document E/TAC/L.146, and of the 1959 Programme in E/TAC/L.175, of the Technical Assistance Committee. Reference is also invited to the individual project descriptions available in the Project Handbook (TAB/2/REV.1 - Volume III).

II. Review of the Programme in 1958

10. The following table shows the manner in which the 1958 Category I approved programme in Latin America was divided between various broad fields of activity:

1958 CATEGORY I APPROVED PROGRAMME IN LATIN AMERICA
BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY

<u>Field of Activity</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
A. Assisting governments with the formulation and implementation of development plans — basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services	16.5
B. Development of public utilities — power, transport and communications	6.8
C. Industrial production	5.8
D. Agricultural production	27.0
E. Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture	7.2
F. Health services	15.1
G. Education	9.4
H. Community development	9.3
I. Other social services	2.9
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A. Assisting Governments with the formulation and implementation of development plans — Basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services

11. The growing interest demonstrated by Latin American Governments in carrying out basic economic surveys as a preliminary step to the formulation of economic development policy and plans is evidenced by the substantial proportion of technical assistance projects in this field. Assistance of this type has been provided by UNTAA unless otherwise specified.

Economic Surveys: planning and policy

12. Worthy of special mention is the rising interest in the economic surveys and development training centres, jointly sponsored by UNTAA and ECLA. Besides the annual economic development training centre which has been conducted in Santiago by ECLA with assistance from UNTAA/^{Regional Programme} since 1951, centres of this kind have been conducted in several other Latin American countries. During 1958 a new centre was organized in Argentina, while in Brazil a centre was conducted for the third successive year. Other countries have indicated their interest in these training programmes but shortage of trained personnel and financial considerations necessarily limit the number that can be conducted in any one year.

13. Economic consultants, to assist in carrying out economic surveys and to advise on problems of planning and policy, were requested in 1958 by many countries of the region. Bolivia requested a technical adviser in economic development planning to assist the National Planning Board; Brazil a consultant in regional planning for the Northeast Region from UNTAA and an ILO expert to carry out a manpower survey for the same region; Chile a fuel and power economist to advise in the formulation of power development programmes; Colombia an expert in the monetary aspects of economic development; Ecuador a senior economic adviser to review and coordinate studies prepared by other experts on various aspects of a long-range economic development plan;

Paraguay requested the continuation of two economists carrying out an economic survey. Jamaica also continued to have the services of an adviser in economic development.

14. Several projects were requested on a regional basis. Special mention may be made of the continuation of the team of experts associated with ECLA in assisting the Governments of Central America in their Economic Integration Programme. This scheme, which is of considerable importance to the general economic development of the region, will be the subject of a separate report to the Commission by the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee.

Surveys of natural resources (specifically directed to surveys of physical resources)

15. Assistance in carrying out basic surveys of natural resources was requested by Brazil where two UNESCO experts, now in the Amazon region, and one UNTAA expert in the Northeast region continued to carry out geological research and economic appraisal of mineral deposits. A geologist continued to prospect certain areas of Ecuador, while scientific research on geographical and climatological conditions, soil chemistry and edaphology of the arid zones of Perú continued to be undertaken by a team of three UNESCO experts. The Government of Venezuela requested the continuation of the services of a coal mining expert, who had been advising on the investigation of coal formations.

16. On a regional basis, assistance was provided by UNTAA through the Regional Cartography Centre. Since 1956 Uruguay has served as the host-country to this project. The director of the Centre is provided through the Uruguayan country programme.

Mention should also be made of the Water Resources Development Programme which is conducted jointly by ECLA, UNTAA and WMO. Four experts, three from UNTAA and one from WMO, are to advise the Latin American governments on the utilization of water resources for irrigation, water supplies, hydro-electric power and water transport.

Meteorology

17. Thirteen experts provided by WMO and ICAO assisted the governments of ten countries in Latin America in the organization of modern meteorological services and the training of local personnel. These requests arose in some cases from specific needs in the field of civil aviation, in others from agricultural needs, and in others from a general need to modernize and improve the national meteorological services.

Statistics

18. This group includes all types of specialization within the field of statistics, e.g. general; labour; national income; agricultural. The approved programme for 1958 included eighteen requests from Latin American governments, with particular emphasis on the improvement of national statistical services in subjects that have become basic for the formulation of economic plans and policy, i.e. national income; manpower and employment; agriculture and cost-of-living statistics. A regional Agricultural Census Training Centre was organized in Perú -- the first of its kind in Latin America -- with participation of fellows from eighteen countries of the region. It was sponsored jointly by UN, FAO and the Interamerican Statistical Institute of the Organization of American States. Another regional project was the Training Centre in Biostatistics, sponsored by WHO and operated at the School of Public Health of the University of Chile. Its principal purpose is to train personnel for improving vital and health services in the Latin American countries.

Public Administration

19. The undiminished requests for assistance in public administration received from Latin American countries in 1958 confirm the importance attached by governments to the improvement of administrative and fiscal services. This assistance has been financed from the UNTAA Regular Programme as well as from resources available under the Expanded Programme. The services of thirty-four experts were made available to twelve countries in the region. They include four public administration instructors and a director provided for the Advanced School of Public Administration in Central America (ESAPAC). This school, founded under the sponsorship of UNTAA and the five Central American countries, has been functioning in San José, Costa Rica, since 1954.

B. Development of Public Utilities: Power, Transport and Communications

20. Assistance in the improvement of basic power, transport and communication facilities continued to be a matter of great interest to many Latin American countries.

Power production and distribution

21. Ten experts in this field were requested from UNTAA by six countries. Chile requested a fuel and power economist to help in the formulation of development programmes for hydro-electric power, coal and oil; two hydro-electric power experts were requested by Bolivia, and one each by Ecuador and Venezuela, a specialist in electric power plant operation by Paraguay, and a team of four experts in various aspects of power development production and utilization by Argentina. In addition, on a regional basis, three experts in various aspects of water utilization for power generation were associated with the Water Resources Development Programme (vide paragraph 6).

Transportation and communication

22. Requests were received from Argentina for the continuation of experts in port operations and training of railways personnel, and also for eight fellowships in this broad field. Bolivia requested a general adviser on transportation problems and another expert to survey the rivers of the eastern part of the country with a view to assessing their navigational possibilities. Paraguay requested the services of an expert in maintenance of road equipment to give assistance in connexion with a large road construction programme which is now under way with financing from the International Bank and USOM. Uruguay requested the services of a specialist in diving and salvage operations to carry out a training programme for the port of Montevideo. Venezuela requested the assistance of two experts on railways, one to advise on general railway construction planning and another on tunnel construction. In all, eleven experts and eight fellowships were requested in this field.

Telecommunications

23. Assistance in the improvement of telecommunication services -- a relatively new area of technical assistance for Latin America -- was provided to four countries: Paraguay and Venezuela, in the form of experts, and Argentina and Mexico in the form of fellowships.

Civil Aviation

24. Increased awareness of the importance of civil aviation and of the need to improve airports and flight control facilities and to train personnel prompted a considerable volume of requests from many Latin American countries for technical assistance in this field. Sixteen experts and forty-eight fellowships were requested by eleven countries. In addition, the Latin American Regional Training Centre, originally established in 1952 and located in Mexico City, received support from most Latin American countries through the provision of a number of scholarships at the Centre in their country programmes. ICAO provided a staff of seven experts for this regional Centre.

C. Industrial Production

25. This category of projects comprises three main groups: manufacturing, processing and mining; productivity; and cottage industries and handicrafts. Approximately fifty experts were requested in 1958 for service in these fields, the principal supply agencies being UNTAA and the ILO.

Manufacturing, Processing and Mining

26. Assistance was requested by eleven countries, and ranged from a team of seven experts requested by Chile, to individual experts requested by Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru. In connexion with the formulation of a National Industrial Development Plan, Chile requested experts on problems of industrial location, standardization of manufacturing products, and development of low-cost domestic building materials. In addition, two consultants continued to work on various aspects of mineral production, another expert advised the Government on the improvement of cold storage facilities, and yet another gave advice on more efficient fermentation techniques at the penicillin manufacturing plant established with aid from UNICEF. Colombia and Venezuela each requested a team of five experts to give advice in connexion with their industrial development plans, and in particular on

various aspects of industrial and mining production and development. An example of what can be achieved through the expert advice of a single specialist is found in the wool textile industry project in Uruguay. Improvements in labour productivity, quality control and raw material supplies were the result of advice given by a UNTAA expert to this industry, which is so important to the country. Besides these individual country requests, seven experts were provided on a regional basis for the Central American Industrial Research Institute (ICAITI) located in Guatemala. This project forms part of the ECLA-sponsored programme of economic co-operation among the five Central American countries. The Government of Guatemala provides the buildings for the institute which operates as a joint undertaking of the five Central American Governments and UNTAA with additional assistance provided by the ILO and UNESCO.

Productivity

27. The projects included under this heading stem from the growing concern of various Latin American governments in the improvement of production techniques. Argentina requested an enterprise management expert.

An expert in general labour productivity was provided by the ILO, which also supplied similar experts to Bolivia and Colombia. In the industrial aspects of productivity, UNTAA provided the services of one expert each to Mexico and Nicaragua. On a regional basis the ILO provided two experts to collaborate on labour productivity problems with ICAITI as well as in the organization of productivity seminars, two of which are going to be held in Guatemala and El Salvador.

Cottage Industries and Handicrafts

28. Among countries receiving assistance in the development of small industry and in the preservation and revitalization of local handicrafts, Ecuador requested three experts under the Andean-Indian Programme and one each were requested by El Salvador, Haiti and Guatemala. All these experts were provided by the ILO, except in the case of Guatemala where the expert was supplied by UNTAA. The ILO also provided two experts in handicrafts to

the Fundamental Education Centre (CREFAL) established in Mexico under the principal sponsorship of UNESCO.

D. Agricultural Production

29. Requests for assistance in the improvement of agricultural production, including forestry and fisheries, continued to be given high priority by the Latin American governments. As ECLA has often emphasized, a balanced growth of agricultural production with other sectors of the economy is essential for economic development to be strong and sustained. In seeking to achieve this, the Latin American countries have received considerable assistance from FAO. A total of 157 experts for missions of varying length were requested under national programmes in 1958 and twenty-eight under regional projects. Provision was also made for the award of eighty-five fellowships.

30. The largest group of experts -- twenty-one -- was made available to Brazil, followed by Chile with nineteen. The FAO team in Brazil was concerned with the agricultural development of the Amazon valley, and with other projects concentrated mostly in the Northeast. The Amazon development scheme, which began in 1952, is centred on the problem of forest research and exploitation. The FAO team in 1958 was composed of seven experts in forest inventory, logging, silviculture, sawmilling and forest research, in addition to several others in related fields of agricultural development and animal production and fisheries. In the Northeast the team consisted of an expert in water policy, a specialist in watershed and reforestation, an expert in administration of agricultural research, an expert in oriented credit with the Bank for the Northeast, and two experts, one in supervised credit and the other in farm management, with the Northeastern Association for Rural Credit and Assistance. This team was re-inforced by two hydrogeologists provided by UNESCO.

31. Chile requested experts in agricultural and animal production, land tenure, farm machinery and farm management, irrigation, soils survey and classification, forestry development, whale biology, extension services, agricultural cooperatives and agricultural economics. In Argentina a team of FAO experts continued their collaboration with ECLA in the completion of an economic study of the country. In Haiti UNTAA had two agricultural credit experts.

32. In the course of the year, an expert in whale biology made a survey of whale stocks, marine biology stations and whale industries along the southern Pacific coast of South America at the request of the Governments of Ecuador, Chile, and Peru. This survey was considered as the first step in the establishment of a regional whale conservation and research programme for this important area.

33. In Colombia an agricultural economist gave assistance in the re-organization of the Ministry of Agriculture while another prepared alternative agricultural development plans. The nine experts assigned to Peru, besides giving assistance in their fields of specialization, joined a team of three experts from the International Bank in the preparation of a comprehensive agricultural survey of the country. Assistance in regard to pasture implements, range management, poultry production and supervised credit in the poultry industry, and forestry development was given to Mexico.

34. Several important regional projects were also carried out in Latin America in 1958. Approximately nine FAO experts continued to give assistance in the Central American Integration Programme -- in the fields of cellulose and paper, establishment of uniform systems of livestock and meat classification, grain marketing and fisheries. Others contributed to the successful completion of three regional training centres, one in Brazil on agricultural credit, another on farm machinery in Argentina and the third in Peru on agricultural census techniques. Another FAO expert, participated in the pulp and paper advisory group, jointly sponsored by ECLA and UNTAA.

E. Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture

35. Trade promotion, cooperatives, technical education and training, and vocational training are the activities grouped under this general heading. Trade promotion falls under the jurisdiction of UNTAA, while most other activities in this category fall under that of the ILO, FAO or UNESCO according to the nature of the project. Assistance in technical education is provided by UNESCO, while the ILO is generally responsible for vocational training projects.

36. Experts were requested by Cuba and Haiti to advise on various aspects of the promotion of tourist trade.

37. Assistance in the development of rural cooperatives was given by FAO to Bolivia, Chile, El Salvador and Haiti. ILO provided Ecuador with one expert in cooperatives.

38. In vocational training, twenty-nine ILO experts and instructors gave assistance to nine countries in Latin America. The largest teams were requested in 1958 by Argentina and Haiti. In Argentina the mission was concerned with the organization of the National Apprenticeship Commission (Comisión Nacional de Aprendizaje) and with training of its teaching personnel. In Haiti a group of six instructors in electricity, masonry, plumbing, general mechanics and auto-mechanics continued to give assistance to the Government in a vocational training project started four years ago in two technical schools.

39. UNESCO's activities in technical education involved eleven experts assisting six countries. In Guatemala a group of experts continued to assist the Central Technical Industrial College of Guatemala and the Ministry of Education in the development of a technical educational programme. Experts in technical education also gave assistance to Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Peru and Venezuela in the course of 1958.

F. Health Services

40. As already indicated, the activities undertaken by WHO in Latin America under the Expanded Programme are closely knitted to its Regular Programme as well as to the programme of the Pan American Health Organization. These latter activities, often carried out in close cooperation with UNICEF, involve projects many times the size of EPTA projects described here.

41. A total of 108 WHO experts, financed under the Expanded Programme, were requested by Latin American countries in 1958. All but five of these were assigned to country projects. The largest group was concerned with the improvement of public health services in general and of rural health services in particular. They usually work in teams, consisting of a physician as chief adviser, together with a sanitary engineer and a public health nurse. Missions of this kind were undertaken in thirteen Latin American countries.

42. The activities associated with the campaign against malaria in the Americas involve the second largest group of WHO experts in the region, thirty experts serving under the Expanded Programme in fourteen countries and territories. To cite a few examples, missions were assigned to assist the improving health conditions and combatting malaria in The West Indies; a group of four specialists assisted in the campaign for the eradication of malaria in Mexico; and malaria specialists were also assigned to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Netherlands Antilles, and Surinam, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

43. WHO experts, in close cooperation with national health authorities, have also been concerned with the eradication of other communicable diseases, like yaws, tuberculosis and trachoma in Latin America.

44. In addition to national programmes, WHO carried forward some important regional projects. Among them were the yaws eradication and syphilis control campaign in the Caribbean, the Pan American Zoonosis Centre in Argentina, and the Pan American Bio-Statistics Training Centre operated in Chile in collaboration with the School of Public Health of the University of Chile. The other three regional projects sponsored by WHO in Latin America were the Aedes Aegypti eradication in the Caribbean area, and a similar project in Central America and Panama. Both campaigns are designed to assist the governments and to supervise the international sanitarians engaged in the eradication of this yellow fever-transmitting agent. As a result of these efforts, no known aegypti-transmitted yellow fever was reported in spite of the fact that the virus is rampant in the jungle areas. Finally, the environmental sanitation campaign in the Caribbean area is concerned with the major public health problems that can be largely prevented by better sanitation facilities.

G. Education

45. Technical assistance provided by UNESCO under the Expanded Programme may be classified in several groups. These activities are teacher training, primary and secondary education, science teaching, scientific documentation, assistance to advanced education and research, educational administration, and fundamental education. Seventy-five experts gave assistance to governments of Latin American countries in these various fields.

46. In Argentina a short-term specialist in nuclear spectrography was requested by the Atomic Energy Commission (Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica) in connexion with research and training programmes; another continued to give assistance to the University of Buenos Aires in the development of a Vocational Guidance Department; and a rural education specialist gave advice to the Ministry of Education on the improvement of teaching methods and curricula. In Bolivia, two experts helped in the Government's literacy campaigns by training rural teachers and by collaborating in the production of school material. In addition to these experts, UNESCO provided four fundamental education specialists for the Andean-Indian mission in Bolivia. In Brazil two hydrogeologists, after recommending the creation of a geologist specialization course at the University of Recife, were requested to remain so as to collaborate in the formation of the teaching staff. Three specialists in education and an educational sociologist were also provided to assist in regard to the sweeping educational reform now being considered under the auspices of the Brazilian Centre for Educational Research (Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Educacionais). In Costa Rica, a group of experts gave advice on a major plan now being discussed for the improvement of the secondary educational system. In Ecuador, a technical assistance team collaborated with the

Government in its attempt to wipe out illiteracy in the country under UNESCO's major project for Latin America. This team consisted of three experts, specializing in teacher training, educational supervision, and organization of rural education respectively. In addition, three experts continued to give advice to the Ministry of Education in the improvement of the secondary education system. In Mexico two experts continued their collaboration in the field of research and training in atmospheric physics and hydrology, while at the same time carrying out practical projects in co-operation with the University of Mexico and local governments. An expert in textbook production continued to advise the Ministry of Education, and a director and a programme expert were again provided for the Latin American Institute for the Production of Educational Films located in Mexico.

47. UNESCO's regional programme included five experts in connexion with the integration programme of the Central American countries. Three of them were assigned to advise on the co-ordination of educational activities in the region, two being attached to the School of Public Administration (ESAPAC). The fourth expert was engaged in improvement of science teaching curricula and methods, and the fifth worked with the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI) in the field of scientific documentation.

48. Thirty study grants were scheduled to be awarded to teams of five students from each of the six countries (including Panama) to undertake courses relating to the co-ordination of educational activities in Central America and Panama to be carried out at ESAPAC. Twelve study grants were also provided in the region in connexion with the science teaching training project.

49. The Regional Fundamental Education Training Centre (CREFAL) at Patzcuaro, Mexico, continued to serve as a training ground for future rural leaders in Latin America. This centre is conducted by UNESCO in co-operation with other Specialized Agencies and the Mexican Government. UNESCO provided six experts in fundamental education, visual aids, film strips, textbook production and libraries. FAO supplied two experts, one in agricultural extension and the other in home economics and nutrition, while the ILO provided two experts in handicrafts. The other regional projects sponsored by UNESCO were a course in educational statistics requested by eighteen governments of the Inter-governmental Consultative Committee for the extension of Primary Education in Latin America and an Inter-American Training Centre for Teachers of Rural Schools conducted jointly with OAS in Rubio, Venezuela.

H. Community Development and related fields

50. Included under this broad heading are technical assistance activities in fundamental education, in community development proper, in agricultural extension and in home economics and nutrition. In these activities, UNTAA, which is primarily responsible for social development and community welfare, co-operated with other Participating Organizations, namely the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, who gave assistance in matters relating to their respective fields of action.

Fundamental Education

51. The main project in this field continued to be the Fundamental Education Training Centre (CREFAL) at Patzcuaro, Mexico, for whose staff UNESCO provided six experts in 1958. Besides, a substantial number of fellowships were included in the national programmes of various Latin American countries for training at CREFAL. In several countries former

fellows from CREFAL already form the nucleus around which national projects in community development are being carried out. UNESCO also provided two experts in fundamental education for the Andean-Indian Mission, the joint field programme for vocational rehabilitation and resettlement of the indigenous peoples of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru which is sponsored by the ILO.

52. In addition, nine experts were provided under the national country programmes. Of these, four gave assistance in Bolivia in connexion with the Andean-Indian Mission, while one was provided to Peru for the same project. Additional experts in fundamental education gave assistance to Nicaragua in connexion with the additional project of the Rio Coco area, where former CREFAL fellows from Nicaragua formed rural educational teams to collaborate with the UNESCO expert. Another expert was assigned to Paraguay where he will help to extend previous experimental work in community development into a national-wide project for the benefit of rural areas. One expert in Peru assisted the Government in the development of the art and handicraft schools of the country. In Uruguay, a UNESCO expert on audio-visual aid will complete her work with the creation of a centre for this purpose which is designed to co-ordinate all the necessary services and serve schools and literacy programmes over the whole country.

Community Development

53. Assistance in this category was mainly provided by the ILO in connexion with the Andean-Indian Mission. A regional director and four members of the staff of the regional liaison office, established in Lima to give overall co-ordination to the national projects, were provided under the regional programme, while three chiefs of projects in Bolivia and one chief of project in Peru were provided under the respective country programmes

Co-operating in these national projects within the Andean-Indian Mission there were four instructors in vocational training in Bolivia, two in Ecuador and two in Peru.

54. UNTAA provided two advisers on community development for the Andean-Indian Mission in Bolivia. Two UNTAA experts also assisted the Government of Guatemala in community development problems relating to the training of indigenous population, while another gave assistance to the Government of Haiti in the development of rural communities, and one to Ecuador.

Agricultural Extension

55. In this field, FAO provided two experts under EPTA in 1958, one to advise the Government of Chile in the development of agricultural extension services, and the other in connexion with the economic integration programme of Central America.

Home Economics and Nutrition

56. Ten experts in nutrition, eight provided by FAO and two by WHO, gave assistance to ten countries in the conduct of nutrition surveys and implementation of nutrition programmes. WHO experts were made available to El Salvador and Mexico, and FAO experts to Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica and Paraguay. In addition, FAO provided five experts for the project in nutrition policy and education in Central America, started in 1956. All the countries in this region have developed national programmes of nutrition and education in nutrition, and this regional programme is designed to provide the information on which sound national programmes can be based.

I. Other Social Services

57. Assistance was given in various activities under this heading which, although mainly social in character, have, nevertheless, an important

bearing upon economic development^{1/} These activities may be grouped in two principal categories, the first concerned with improvements in labour relations, labour legislation, social security and vocational rehabilitation, and the second covering assistance in building and housing and town and country planning.

58. The first group is mainly the responsibility of the ILO. For instance, an expert in mine safety was provided to the Government of Chile, a manpower adviser to Colombia, an employment market information expert to Guatemala, four experts to assist Mexico's Labour Institute in the drafting of labour legislation, labour safety and hygiene and labour inspection, another in occupational safety and hygiene to Nicaragua; one each in labour legislation to Paraguay and Trinidad, and two experts, one in labour inspection and another in occupational safety and hygiene to Venezuela. Assistance in the improvement of social security systems was provided by the ILO to Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Trinidad. In vocational rehabilitation, the ILO and WHO provided one expert each to the Brazilian Rehabilitation Centre, established in Sao Paulo under the sponsorship of UNTAA.

59. Assistance in physical planning and housing was provided by UNTAA to Costa Rica.

^{1/} See ECLA resolution 124, (VII) on Social Aspects of Economic Development.

III. FUTURE PROSPECTS

60. In 1959, only a very small increase in the resources of the Expanded Programme can be anticipated. The share of Latin America in the total programme -- along with the shares of Europe, Asia and the Middle East -- will again, however, be slightly reduced in order to permit an increase in the share of Africa, particularly in view of the pressing needs of a number of newly independent countries in that continent. On the other hand, the year 1959 will see a significant increase in the total resources available to the United Nations for assistance to the economically less developed countries of the world, as a result of the establishment of the Special Fund, which started its operations at the beginning of the year.^{1/} It may be assumed that the Special Fund will, over the next few years, finance a number of larger scale projects of direct interest to countries in the ECLA region.

61. Another source of increased assistance -- relatively small in financial terms -- is represented by the General Assembly's recent decision^{2/} authorizing the Secretary-General to supplement United Nations technical assistance programmes by assisting governments to secure the temporary services of well-qualified persons to perform duties of an executive or operational character (OPEX).

62. The year 1959 will also be the first year in which the International Atomic Energy Agency participates in the Expanded Programme. The Technical

^{1/} See General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII) of 15 October 1958.

^{2/} Resolution 1256 (XIII).

Assistance Committee has made an allocation of \$200,000 for projects to be undertaken by the Agency under the established procedures of the Programme. It is expected that fellowships will form the main part of its technical assistance activities in this first year of operation, although some requests for experts are also likely to be met. In welcoming IAEA on its accession to TAB, the Executive Chairman of the Board stated:

"Although the IAEA would thus enter the Expanded Programme in a conspicuously modest way, there can be no question that its participation will widen the scope of services offered under the Programme to include an area of tremendous potential significance."

63. While it is difficult to make any firm forecasts as to the future course of technical assistance in any particular region, it may be noted that the General Assembly, in resolution 1255 (XIII) adopted at its recently concluded thirteenth session, has invited governments "to continue to contribute to the Expanded Programme in amounts that will provide for the gradual expansion of the Programme." It may be hoped that the response to this invitation will be such as to make possible a significant enlargement of the technical assistance provided to Latin American countries in the years to come.

A N N E X

Table I

COST OF EPTA FIELD PROGRAMME IN LATIN AMERICA IN 1957 AND 1958
(in thousand U.S. dollars)

Country or territory	1957 (delivered)	1958 (approved) ^{1/}
Argentina	297.6	400.1
Bolivia	520.3	534.4
Brazil	615.1	566.0
British Guiana	29.5	5.2
British Honduras	6.4	10.5
Chile	591.6	393.7
Colombia	357.3	417.8
Costa Rica	140.6	142.8
Cuba	16.6	58.0
Dominican Rep.	45.0	73.9
Ecuador	433.5	443.0
El Salvador	142.4	153.9
French Antilles and Guiana	3.6	19.4
Guatemala	261.2	240.1
Haiti	254.6	237.8
Honduras	206.5	211.0
Mexico	328.1	476.5
Netherland Antilles & Surinam	2.3	27.5
Nicaragua	166.7	161.0
Panama	114.1	130.0
Paraguay	352.7	332.6
Peru	360.1	336.7
Puerto Rico	0.1	3.0
The West Indies:	20.8 ^{2/}	59.7
Jamaica	66.6	57.6
Trinidad	14.4	16.0
Uruguay	191.6	187.0
Venezuela	291.7	325.2
Regional Projects	1,305.0	1,126.6
Costs not allocated to specific projects ^{3/}	77.9	-
Total	<u>7,213.9</u>	<u>7,137.0</u>

^{1/} Including Contingency Authorizations as of 31 December 1958

^{2/} Barbados only.

^{3/} Includes: parts of the ILO and WHO local subsistence costs of experts in excess of payments by governments and also part of UNTAA miscellaneous costs such as translation services, cables, etc., not allocated to specific projects. The total amounts of these costs in 1957 were distributed among the five regions on a pro-rata basis.

Table II

EPTA EXPERT ASSIGNMENTS AND FELLOWSHIPS IN LATIN AMERICA IN 1957 AND 1958

Country or Territory	<u>1 9 5 7</u>				<u>1 9 5 8</u>	
	<u>Experts</u>		<u>Fellowships</u>		<u>Experts</u> Assigned to ECLA countries (approved)	<u>Fellowships</u> To nation- als of ECLA countries (approved)
	Assigned to ECLA countries	Drawn from ECLA countries	To nation- als of ECLA countries	Within ECLA countries		
Argentina	35	31	13	25	61	19
Bolivia	55	9	-	27	46	9
Brazil	56	31	30	26	58	11
British Guiana	3			3	1	
British Honduras				4	1	3
Chile	48	36	45	29	42	14
Colombia	43	11	3	12	47	7
Costa Rica	11	11	8	20	16	14
Cuba	3	6		6	9	4
Dominican Republic	7	1		7	9	5
Ecuador	45	10	1	7	44	9
El Salvador	18	1	7	8	15	4
French Antilles and Guiana					1	2
Guadeloupe			1			
Guatemala	27	6	9	12	28	5
Haiti	28	3	2	18	25	5
Honduras	20			20	23	19
Mexico	31	28	84	28	31	57
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam				3	2	1
Nicaragua	19		1	14	19	13
Panama	10		5	14	15	9
Paraguay	34	1		31	36	
Peru	35	15	2	26	40	6
Puerto Rico		7	33		1	

A N N E X
Table II

EPTA EXPERT ASSIGNMENTS AND FELLOWSHIPS IN LATIN AMERICA IN 1957 AND 1958

Country or Territory	1 9 5 7				1 9 5 8		
	<u>Experts</u>		<u>Fellowships</u>		<u>Experts</u> Assigned to ECLA countries (approved)	<u>Fellowships</u>	
	Assigned to ECLA countries	Drawn from ECLA countries	To nation- als of ECLA countries	Within ECLA countries		To nation- als of ECLA countries (approved)	
The West Indies:	2			3	6		
Jamaica	10		8		6		
Trinidad	1	1		2	3		
Uruguay	19	12	19	9	28		
Venezuela	29	12	3	10	47		1
Undesignated Regional Projects	134			29	115		158
Total	723	232	275	396	775		375

NOTE: 1958 experts and fellows financed from contingency authorizations are added on the basis of the information available to TAB on 31 December 1958.