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INFORMATION PAPER ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED
IN 1960 TO COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF THE ECLA
REGION UNDER THE EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES

Prepared by the TAB Secretariat

NOTE: The following abbreviations are used in this paper:

CREPAL	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
ICEM	Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PASB	Pan American Sanitary Bureau (now Pan American Health Organization)
SENAI	Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial (Brazil)
SUDENO	Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (Brazil)
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTA	United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
US/ICA	United States of America - International Co-operation Administration
USOM	United States Operations Mission
WHO/PAHO	World Health Organization - Pan American Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This information paper has been prepared for the 9th session of the ECLA, in accordance with established practice. It describes the technical assistance provided in 1960 in the ECLA region by the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and IAEA under both their regular programmes and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

2. A comparative analysis of the cost of these programmes and of the number of experts and fellows, country by country, in 1959 and 1960 is provided in Tables I to III. The figures for 1960 represent approved programmes, while those for 1959 reflect delivered programmes.

3. An analysis of the share of the Latin American region in the 1960 approved programme, exclusive of contingency allocations, shows a slight reduction from 25.8 per cent in 1959 to 25.1 per cent in 1960. This reflects the channelling of additional resources to African and other newly independent or emergent states in accordance with the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly.

4. The contributions of the Latin American countries to the Expanded Programme (in terms of U.S. dollars) have shown an upward trend with increases every year, except for 1959, when the currency of one of the largest contributors was devalued in terms of U.S. dollars. The figures for the last five years are as follows:

	US \$
1956	961,600
1957	1,642,600
1958	2,046,900
1959	1,940,180
1960	1,961,512

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

5. Contingency allocations for projects in the ECLA region in the first ten months of 1960 amounted to \$ 467,258, or 22.5 per cent of the total contingency allocations for this period.

6. The above figure, however, is exclusive of the contingency allocation of \$149,855 made to Chile as an Emergency Programme for 1960 following the severe earthquakes and other natural calamities suffered by the country in May 1960.

7. In considering assistance provided by the United Nations, reference should be made to the activities carried out under the Special Fund in the ECLA region as described in a separate report by the Fund. The total allocations approved by the Fund for the region up to 31 December 1960 were \$ 28.92 million out of a total of \$ 95.89 million.

8. At its November 1960 session, the Technical Assistance Committee approved a programme which, on a global basis, would provide assistance over the 1961-62 biennium at a level some 20 per cent above that approved for 1960. The geographical distribution of this programme again reflects the need to provide more adequate assistance to newly independent and emergent countries and territories, particularly in Africa. However, the special needs of Chile following the earthquake disaster of May 1960 were also taken into account and a Supplementary Programme amounting to \$1,057,600 was approved for that country for 1961-62, over and above its normal Category I programme.

9. Co-ordination with ECLA continued to be an important factor in the preparation and execution of the programme. A number of important projects, especially in the field of economic development programming, are being carried out under the joint sponsorship of ECLA and the Participating Organizations.

10. The descriptions of projects which follow are presented under a series of main subject headings and are based on the material supplied by the Participating Organizations. It must be emphasized that no attempt has been made here to present a complete survey of all United Nations technical assistance activities in the ECLA region. The projects described have been selected either because they have some interesting features or because they have reached a stage where a broad evaluation of the results achieved appeared worthwhile. Details of the 1960 Expanded Programme will be found in document E/TAC/L.200 of the Technical Assistance Committee and a list of projects authorized under the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman is available in document TAB/WCP/390. Reference may also be made to individual project descriptions in the Project Handbook TAB/2/Rev.1.

II. EXAMPLES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1960

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

11. As in the past, assistance under this heading has been generally provided by the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance.

i. Formulation and implementation of development plans.

12. The joint ECLA/TAO/FAO Advisory Groups which were mentioned in the 1959 report as a new development in technical assistance, have been consolidated as an important factor for economic programming and for the establishment of programming machinery in the countries where they operate. In addition to Colombia and Cuba, Bolivia is receiving this type of assistance since February 1960 when a group consisting of more than ten experts began assembling data on several sectors of the economy in order to determine short and long-range programme priorities. The development of adequate programming machinery and the training of government officials is also receiving close attention from these groups.

13. Agricultural programming is regarded as one of the most important aspects of the technical assistance activities under FAO. Several countries are receiving assistance in this field. In Ecuador, for instance, one expert has been cooperating in the preparation of basic studies and in the development of a specialized section in charge of agriculture within the National Planning Board. More recently, the expert participated in the preparation of a more immediate development programme which is expected to evolve and tie in with a longer term programme which will, in turn, be part of an integrated plan for economic development.

14. In Venezuela, a senior economist from UN Headquarters advised the Government on economic development programming and training. He collaborated with the Oficina Central de Coordinación y Planificación on the formulation of the first Four-Year Development Plan for Venezuela.

15. Intensive training courses on economic development were held in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay under a joint ECLA/TAO project. The Economic Development Training course which has been operating in Santiago for the past few years suspended operations during 1960 pending the organization of two new major departments, namely transport programming and industrial programming.

16. El Salvador is paying special attention to the economic development of the area to the north of the departments of Chalatenango, Morazán, San Miguel and La Unión. An expert was appointed to assist the Government authorities in the formulation and implementation of a general programme to this effect.

ii. Basic surveys of resources.

17. In Bolivia two experts, one in geology and another in mapping, assisted the Government in the preparation of a general survey of natural resources, including a geological map of the entire country. They have also been training Bolivian technicians at the Regional Institute of Geology established in 1958 at the University of La Paz as a separate technical assistance project. Surveys of mining resources and potentialities of Northern Chile were carried out by a mining expert as part of an extensive study for the economic rehabilitation of the area. This work was complementary to the large scale exploration programme now under way in the North which is being financed jointly by the Special Fund and the Government of Chile. The same expert was seconded several times during the year to Argentina and Bolivia to advise on modern mineral exploration techniques involving photo geological interpretation, geophysics, and geochemistry. It is expected that his efforts will contribute to the development of projects which will be aided by the Special Fund.

18. Considerable progress has been achieved in Ecuador in the project for study and conservation of natural resources in the Galápagos Islands. As a result of previous recommendations by a group of UNESCO experts, the Charles Darwin Foundation was established as an international association charged mainly with research activities. A research station is in the process of being established in one of the islands in cooperation with the Foundation. The Government has in turn issued legislation to protect the resources and natural life of the islands.

iii. Administrative services (including financial institutions)

19. In Argentina, three experts cooperated with the Institute for Public Administration (ISAP) which was endowed by the Government with substantially more operating funds and better facilities than in previous years. The training activities of the Institute in particular, have not only increased but are also reaching higher levels of the civil service. The experts have also cooperated in the formulation of long-range training plans and in other aspects of the programme for administrative rationalization adopted by the Government. A fourth expert held a short-term assignment with the Secretaría Técnica in the Office of the

President to advise on an overall programme for administrative reform, including the utilization of international technical assistance. Another phase of this project consisted in the training of key officials of ISAP outside Argentina.

20. Considerable progress was achieved in the administrative reform programme in Colombia with the assistance of six experts who worked in three general fields: Organization and Management, Civil Service and Personnel Management, and Public Personnel Training. Under the special powers (faculties) vested by Congress in the Executive, fundamental changes affecting the structure and operations of the Ministries and major agencies were approved and implemented. A Department for Government-wide Organization and Methods work was created under the Office of the President. Considerable progress was also achieved in establishing a central machinery and in advancing legislation for a sound civil service and personnel management system. Plans for training facilities in public administration were also completed.

21. In Venezuela, the public administration project is one of the largest and most comprehensive undertakings of its kind in Latin America. It was initiated in July 1958 following a preliminary survey by a United Nations senior consultant in public administration. Six experts assisted the Government during 1960. The Government created a Commission on Public Administration under an Executive Director who reports to the President through the Office of Co-ordination and Planning.

22. Thirty major projects have so far been approved and initiated in such varied fields as budgetary administration, creation of a career civil service, classification of posts and uniform salary scales, organization of the office of the President, general organization of ministries, and relationship to states, municipalities and government corporations. There also have been special projects of assistance to the Federal District of Caracas, Banco Obrero, Agricultural Reform Institute, Contraloría, Ministry of Finance and other agencies of government. Special attention is being given to the organization of a comprehensive programme of training and fellowships in public administration. Several pilot courses have already been held. A seminar in budget administration was held in October 1960. In addition to a staff of 50 analysts chosen by examination, the Commission has been using the services of three firms of management consultants.

23. The Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America successfully completed the 1960 general course with the participation of twenty-six middle level administrators from the five Central American countries

and Panama. As in previous years, the highlight of the course, which offered intensive training in basic public administration subjects, was the drafting of individual reports by the participants on particular administrative aspects of their own agencies, selected in consultation with their supervisors. A second major aspect of the activities of the School consisted in the organization of short-term seminars in social welfare administration, customs administration and organization and administration of public health services for senior officials in the respective fields of administration in the area.

4. In Peru, an expert on agricultural organization and administration has been advising the Ministry of Agriculture on the implementation of the joint FAO/IBRD Mission to Peru on agricultural development. The expert was especially concerned with the reorganization of the Ministry and its regional offices, including the establishment of clear lines of responsibility, the strengthening of field services, the promotion of closer coordination with other ministries and agencies participating in agricultural development, the establishment of a Planning Office in the Ministry and the integration into the ministerial structure of autonomous and semi-autonomous services organized by ICA. In collaboration with UNTA public administration experts, a job-classification scheme, improved personnel and operational procedures and training programmes were established for the Ministry. The experience gained through this project will be utilized at the 1961 seminar to be held by FAO in collaboration with the OAS and other international agencies in Buenos Aires on Problems of Organization and Administration for Coordinated Development of Agricultural Resources.

5. In Haiti, a WMO expert prepared, in close collaboration with the Chief of the Meteorological Service, a plan for the organization of a national meteorological service in charge of synoptic, climatic, agro-meteorological and forecasting services for the entire country. Upon approval of the plan by the Government, the national service is gradually being organized. Some of its major sections are already in operation. The project included supply of equipment and training of the staff.

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

26. In Argentina, an expert advised the Government in power and fuel utilization. As a result of his recommendations, an Institute on Fuel Efficiency was set up by the Government and an experimental laboratory for training and demonstrations to private industry is expected to open in the near future. A second expert advised on coke-gas utilization in connexion with the coking plant at the San Nicolás steel mill.

27. In Brazil, an expert in transport and communications submitted to the Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste a set of recommendations on the improvement and coordination of transports in the Northeast area. The recommendations were well received by the Superintendencia which integrated them in its plan for the economic development of the area.

28. In Chile, assistance in the field of transport has been rendered by four experts in transport programming, railway administration, portworks and shipping.

29. The transport programming expert has been advising the Central Commission for Transport Planning as coordinator of studies since 1959. A "pre-programme" of Chilean transport was completed in the latter part of 1960, projecting the overall demand for transport services -- freight and passenger-- in the Chilean economy to 1964 and the means to meet this demand.

30. The railway administration expert cooperated with the Central Commission for Transport Planning in the field of railroad transport. The expert was attached to the recently created Department of Planning of the State Railways of Chile, and completed various studies which were extremely useful for the work of the Commission, in particular an analysis of the cost accounting methods and of the actual levels of operating costs of the Chilean State Railways.

31. After a short exploratory mission in the latter part of 1959, the portworks expert proposed a comprehensive plan for technical assistance calling for the services of four experts, one each in portworks modernization, portworks cost accounting, equipment maintenance and cargo operations. The first of these experts has already arrived in the field and the others are expected to follow shortly.

32. The shipping expert has been advising the Chilean State Shipping Line on the reorganization of the line. His recommendations have covered administrative, technical and commercial aspects of the shipping line.

33. In Paraguay, considerable progress was reported in the work of the two ITU experts advising the Government on the improvement of radio circuits and on telecommunications training. Direct radio circuits have been established with Europe and North America and the radio network has been expanded. A new building houses the Telecommunications Institute, where specialists in many branches are being trained. The experts have assisted the Institute on several questions, including advice on equipment, laboratories and training programmes. ITU provided measurement and demonstration equipment as well as technical and training literature to the Institute.

34. In February of 1960 the five Central American countries at a Diplomatic Conference in Tegucigalpa signed a Convention establishing an international corporation for the operation of aeronautical communications in Central America. Assistance was given by ICAO in preparing and implementing this project. In El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala experts have assisted these countries in improving their aeronautical communications and radio navigation aids. In Guatemala an aerodrome engineer assisted in the construction and improvement of several aerodromes, some for large aircraft. He also submitted proposals for building a new international airport and advised the Public Works Department on the construction of a new terminal building. Training of local technicians has for the most part taken place at the Civil Aviation Training Centre in Mexico.

35. IAEA continued assisting the Latin American Governments at a steadily increasing rate. In Argentina, two experts assisted the Government in the fields of radiobiology and geology, while Brazil received the assistance of two experts in geology and processing nuclear raw materials, and Chile of one expert in radiochemistry. In addition, visiting professors were assigned as follows: to Argentina, in solid states physics and irradiation damage; to Brazil, in nuclear physics; to Venezuela, in biochemistry. Equipment was also made available in connexion with this project. It should also be mentioned that the Agency's mobile radioisotope laboratory was utilized for training courses on general radioisotope techniques in Argentina and Mexico.

36. Another important contribution was the awarding of 44 fellowships to nationals of eight Latin American countries, mainly in the field of nuclear physics, radiochemistry, reactor engineering, radiation protection and medical application of radioisotopes.

37. IAEA also sent a preliminary assistant mission to five Latin American countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Perú, Paraguay and Mexico), to collect technical information concerning nuclear activities in these countries, to help in the formulation of request for assistance and to advise the Governments on the development of the Programme for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

C. Industrial Production

38. In Chile, an expert gave advice early in 1960 on a plan to expand and diversify the plastic and chemical industries in stages. The mission was a follow-up of another one undertaken by the same expert in 1958. On his first assignment the expert had drawn up general principles which were accepted by the Government. On the second, he placed specific proposals before private industrial firms calling for the production of modern synthetics to be used both for consumer and for industrial use, such as plastic sheeting, flexible tubing, electrical insulation, protective coatings, packaging, paints and adhesives.

39. An expert in textiles assisted the Chiantla Community Centre in Guatemala in the improvement of weaving designs. The expert introduced a new type of looms which resulted in the increased production of high quality goods and in a greater demand for Chiantla textiles. Some equipment was also supplied to the Centre.

40. In Mexico, an expert assisted the Industrial Research Department of the Bank of Mexico in the introduction of modern research methods and their practical application for increasing industrial production.

41. The FAO/ECLA/UNTA Pulp and Paper Advisory Group for Latin America has carried out a regional study on pulp and paper production problems in the area. The study places special emphasis on resources, demand forecasts, estimates of supply and analysis of intra-regional trade possibilities. Country studies were also made in Colombia and Cuba.

42. With the assistance of the Special Fund, the Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación Tecnológica e Industrial (ICAITI) continued to make an important contribution to the industrial development in Central America.

Agricultural Production

43. The State Government in Bahia, Brazil, initiated, with the assistance of FAO experts, a crash programme designed to assist private initiative in expanding the area of cultivated land. To this effect, an agency responsible for soil and water conservation and agricultural mechanization was set up

early in 1960 with the active participation of the FAO experts. The first accomplishment of this agency was the organization of small cooperatives of tractors and other machinery in carefully selected places, which service individual farms on payment of an annual fee. Technicians belonging to the agency assist in the operation and maintenance of the equipment. The results so far obtained in terms of labour saving and increased production are encouraging and it is expected that this system will soon expand and include about forty separate machine-stations.

44. Also in Brazil, a team of veterinary experts have surveyed the Amazon valley, where large grassy areas have been found to be unfit for cattle-growing because of serious chemical and mineral deficiencies. In cooperation with the Institute of Biology in Sao Paulo, an animal nutrition expert initiated the study of the best means to overcome these difficulties. Preliminary measures were applied with encouraging results. A similar project was launched in the southern part of the Argentinian pampas where pastures are afflicted by similar conditions.

45. FAO and UNICEF are engaged in a joint project for the improvement of nutrition, particularly child nutrition, through the promotion of school gardens. The School Garden Nutritional Education project in Guatemala has been particularly successful as a vehicle for disseminating in the communities new horticultural techniques and the use of improved varieties of fruits and vegetables. Since the utilization of the project in 1959, seventy-two such school gardens were organized. The support of the rural population is most encouraging. During vacation periods, for instance, the gardens are attended to by local parents committees. It is envisaged that within the next five years the programme will reach about one thousand communities throughout the country. This type of assistance has attracted the interest of other countries as well, and FAO/UNICEF have about forty new projects under consideration.

46. The migratory locust has traditionally caused extensive damage to all kinds of crops in Mexico and Central America, accounting in some years for the substantial reduction of agricultural production in some important areas. Since 1951, a regional agency has been coordinating the fight against this pest, and since 1957, the services of two experts were made available to the agency and to individual governments. Extensive biological and ecological surveys made by the experts finally succeeded and the areas where the locust swarms originate were identified. Through surveillance of such areas, incipient locust swarms can be destroyed by proper and timely use of insecticide with great saving of control expenditures. As a result of this project, major locust

outbreaks now occur only rarely in Mexico and Central America, and extensive crop losses have largely been prevented.

E. Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture

47. In Brazil, ILO has continued assisting the National Service of Industrial Apprenticeship (S.E.N.A.I.) in building up a network of regional and local training centres with special reference to the needs of an expanding industry. Many experts and fellowships have been provided over the past few years in the course of which SENAI has been responsible for the training of thousands of students from Brazil and other Latin American countries in many industrial fields. In 1960, ILO's assistance consisted of two experts, one in general mechanics and the other in tool making.

48. The five Central American countries, realizing the importance of concerted action for economic development, have, with ILO's assistance, instituted regional and national programmes for increasing the productivity of the entire area. A preliminary ILO survey of industrial conditions in the five countries led to the assignments of two productivity experts in 1957 and 1958 to assist in improving industrial techniques. This regional team was recently strengthened by the appointment of a costs expert. Demonstration projects revealed an urgent need for vocational training in the main plants, particularly in the important textile industry. A number of fellowships were therefore granted to the countries in the region for study abroad of vocational training methods.

49. In the meantime, national programmes in line with the regional development plans were being carried out in each country. Nicaragua and El Salvador received the services of two experts in productivity. The latter country established a productivity centre which in time may serve all five nations.

50. Costa Rica initiated a programme of improvement of labour-management relations with the assistance of an ILO expert. Cooperating closely with the Ministry of Labour, the Chamber of Industries, the Banco Nacional de Costa Rica and the National University, the expert was able to carry out a full schedule which included a detailed survey of personnel policies in thirty different undertakings; the organization of twelve seminars for managers, executives and chiefs of service on personnel administration and the training of supervisory staff; the preparation of documentation on general administration, the training of workers in labour-management

relations; the establishment of reference libraries on personnel administration in fifty undertakings and institutions; and the giving of lectures and talks to various institutions throughout the country. As a result of these efforts, a permanent Instituto Costarricense de Administración Nacional was organized for the development and co-ordination of measures of improvement of labour administration and labour-management relations. This Institute may also eventually expand for the benefit of the region as a whole.

51. Following the severe earthquake in Southern Chile, in May 1960, one of the emergency assistance programmes arranged by the Agencies consisted of the provision by FAO of sawmill equipment, logging and wood-working tools to the approximate value of \$100,000. In the pattern of long-term assistance, a five-man team of forestry experts was assigned to Chile to contribute to the efforts of reconstruction of the forest and timber economy.

52. In Haiti, FAO joined efforts with USOM in organizing a creamery cooperative in Les Cayes, which began operations in May 1960. Since this was the first commercial creamery in Haiti, technical staff was trained abroad.

53. It is of interest to note the steadily increasing role of WMO in support of agricultural development. In Paraguay, for instance, an expert in agricultural meteorology provided assistance on agrometeorological problems, on the adaptation of existing meteorological stations to agricultural needs and on specialized training programmes at the Agronomy Faculty of Asunción University, where lectures on Agrometeorology were initiated in April 1960. Paraguay being a predominantly agricultural country, several agencies interested in agriculture received advice from the expert, including USOM.

54. On a regional basis, a land reform advisory team composed of three FAO experts in the various aspects of land reform visited several Latin American countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Colombia and Venezuela and prepared a detailed preliminary report covering inter alia the relationship of land tenure to the economic and social development

of the area; major features of the agrarian structure in the host countries; present approach to land tenure problems; present trends and possible contribution of technical assistance. The report was submitted for comments to the 1960 FAO/OAS Regional Conference held in Mexico City. Comments by several delegations are being taken into account in the preparation of the final draft.

F. Health Services

55. The programme of technical assistance to the ECLA region in the field of health services, combines the activities of WHO and the Pan American Health Organization. Other Agencies, particularly UNICEF, often participate as co-sponsors of specific projects. The major emphasis in country projects under EPTA continues to be the organization and expansion of national and local health services.

56. In Colombia, for instance, WHO and UNICEF are co-operating with the Government since 1956 in a programme of (a) improvement of the organization of the Ministry of Public Health and of its departmental and local services throughout the country, and (b) development of a pilot project of integrated health services in five departments, including training of professional and auxiliary health staff inside and outside Colombia. The results so far obtained include the establishment of a planning and coordination unit in the Ministry of Public Health; the recent approval of a plan for the reorganization of national health services and the establishment of twenty health centres. The project also resulted in the training, chiefly in the Escuela Superior de Higiene, of well over a hundred specialists in several aspects of public health. The Government is interested in extending the programme to the entire country and is providing each Department with a health centre.

57. Considerable progress has been reported from Paraguay in the WHO/UNICEF Integrated Health Services project. Administrative and functional decentralization has been carried out with good results. The country is now divided into five health regions, each under a full-time Director. The number of regional, departmental and district health centres under operation is now considerably larger than a year or two ago and plans for a still greater increase are being implemented. UNICEF has already authorized the delivery of necessary equipment and supplies for the new health centres. Other measures carried out under this project include: integration of hospitals and maternity centres into the health plan; improvement and expansion of the central laboratory at Asuncion and of the regional laboratories; expansion and improvement of sanitation services; drafting a National Sanitary Code, which is awaiting Congressional approval; improvement of nursing and mid-wife services; small-pox vaccination campaigns; nutrition-education programmes for mothers, infants and school children; personnel training, both inside and outside Paraguay.

58. At the regional level, a seminar on Organization and Administration of Health Programmes took place in November at the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America, in San Jose, Costa Rica, under the joint sponsorship of PASB/WHO, the UN Secretariat and the School. The Directors of Health and other high administrative officials from the five Central American countries attended the seminar. A number of important recommendations for the improvement of health services organization and operations were approved.

G. Education

59. In Mexico, an expert in geophysics gave a full course of lectures on atmospheric physics to second-year physics students in the University of Mexico. The project also included the study of atmospheric pollution in the Mexico City area in collaboration with the ICAO Civil Aviation Training Centre.

60. Most of the technical assistance projects under this heading in the ECLA area are carried out on a regional basis involving a wide range of activities. In the primary education field, for instance, UNESCO's project on extension and improvement of primary education is worth mentioning. The project has been operating since 1957 and has these objectives: to promote systematic planning of education; to encourage the extension of primary education services and the revision of primary school syllabuses and curricula; to improve teacher training and assist in raising the social and economic level of the teaching profession; and to train specialized educational leaders for every Latin American country. The project operates through a series of associated normal schools in Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua; through two associated universities in Brazil and Chile; through national and regional short courses and seminars, and through a programme of publications, research, libraries and fellowships. Since 1957, significant improvements in primary education in the region have been achieved, and it is considered that the project has contributed to the additional primary school enrollment of some four million children and to the establishment of some 80,000 new teaching posts.

61. Another regional project was the Seminar on Standardization of Educational Statistics held in Tucumán, Argentina, in October 1960 with the participation of delegates and observers from eleven Latin American countries and four international Agencies. The seminar heard reports from the national delegates and from the international organizations and formulated a number of suggestions concerning the organization of national services for educational statistics, recruitment and training of personnel, standardization of data, exchange of publications, and so on.

62. A meeting of representatives of Latin American Scientific Institutions took place in Caracas in the month of October under the sponsorship of UNESCO's Science Cooperation Office for Latin America with the participation of delegates from five countries. The meeting discussed, inter alia general trends in

research in Latin America, funds devoted to research, associations for science advancement and coordination of research and university teaching.

63. The Regional Centre for Mathematics in Buenos Aires was formally inaugurated following a meeting of specialists and representatives from five countries. The Centre is largely financed by the University of Buenos Aires. UNESCO provides specialists in higher mathematics and makes fellowships available to countries in the area. Ten such fellows are attending the first training course.

64. Another regional training project inaugurated during the year is the Latin American Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism, in Quito. Older training centres, like the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences in Santiago, Chile, and the Fundamental Education Regional Centre, in Mexico, continued to operate successfully.

H. Community Development

65. In Haiti, a pilot project involving the development of cooperatives and handicrafts was initiated with considerable success in León under the ILO technical assistance. A specialist drew plans for the León and two other similar projects, one of which is in an advanced stage of preparation. The León project was well received by the local population; the central building and other constructions were completed in record time with the active participation of the villagers. The ILO provided experts in building construction and handicrafts as well as many types of equipment. The local population in turn subscribed the initial capital for the "Coopérative Agricole et Artisanale de Leon". Though considerable material benefits have already been derived, perhaps the most noteworthy development is the emergence of a strong community spirit with its attendant qualities of drive and initiative. At the completion of the Centre, the villagers themselves decided to turn their efforts to the building of a school which has since been completed.

66. A similar project is under development in the Dominican Republic with the assistance of an ILO expert in cooperatives and handicrafts.

67. Considerable work has been accomplished in the community development aspects of the Andean Indian project in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, with the participation of several agencies. In fundamental and rural education, for instance, over a thousand Bolivian rural teachers have been trained in 1960; The Supporting Service, a special technical section of the Bolivian Ministry of Education operates jointly by the Ministry and UNESCO, has produced teaching materials including readers, textbooks and audio-visual aids for the schools associated with the Andean Indian project, and has organized correspondence

courses for uncertified teachers in rural schools attached to the project; in Ecuador, more than fifty school buildings were completed in the last two years; in Perú, an extension programme for adult literacy classes and the training of rural teachers, community leaders and social promoters made marked progress.

I. Social Services

68. In Argentina, an expert assisted the Government in an extensive training programme for social workers. Most of this activity took place in the School of Social Work, which was recently organized with the cooperation of the expert. Similar training facilities are being developed in Honduras, where an expert assisted in setting up the curriculum and in recruiting the teaching staff for a school of social work.

69. In Mexico, a team of three experts advised and assisted the Department of Social Work of the Ministry of Health and other interested agencies, in the planning and organization of a short course on supervision for a group of senior officials in charge of social workers attached to different services and institutions under the Ministry.

70. Another expert has assisted the Instituto de la Vivienda in Nicaragua in a survey of existing housing conditions and in the preparation of a plan for promoting housing co-operatives, building associations and other mutual aid institutions.

71. Meanwhile in Panama, a housing and physical planning expert continued to give advice to the Department of Rehabilitation and Urbanization of the Economic Development Institute on low-cost housing. As a result of his recommendations, the Government established an Institute for Housing and Urbanization in 1958. More recently, legislation organizing a central planning agency was approved. The expert also assisted in the Government's programme for slum clearance and for solving the squatter problem. Construction of the first neighbourhood unit in Panama City, including a community centre and a school, is well under way as part of this programme. Another aspect of the project concerned the formulation of a four-year housing investment programme, which has been adopted in principle by the Government.

72. Many developments in the field of nutrition and home economics took place in the area with the participation of several Specialized Agencies. Preliminary studies have been completed in a number of countries, including Argentina,

Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Costa Rica and Guatemala. Major consideration has been given to ways in which home economics services for families and communities can be initiated or further developed through (a) joint UNICEF/FAO Expanded Aid to Nutrition Projects (Brazil, Chile, Paraguay) and (b) agricultural extension, community development, social welfare and related programmes.

73. A national seminar on home economics extension, organized in Argentina, focused attention on the need for a comprehensive approach to a study of the rural family and of the importance of coordinating the variety of services currently developing in rural communities. A regional seminar on education in nutrition for South America, convened jointly by FAO, WHO and UNICEF, was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1960.

74. Surveys leading to larger scale assistance through FAO, WHO and UNICEF, were made in Bolivia and Peru (Andean-Indian regions) Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti and Northeast Brazil. A FAO/WHO evaluation survey on nutrition education was made in Ecuador, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

75. An FAO/WHO/UNICEF survey of nutrition training facilities was carried out in Guatemala, Ecuador and Brazil as part of a broad survey of training in nutrition undertaken by the three organizations to provide a basis for future policy on aid for training.

76. In Brazil, a critical study was undertaken of the work on food technology in progress at several institutes in different parts of the country and with a proposed combined FAO/UNICEF project on the development of protein-rich foods.

A N N E X

Table I

COST OF FIELD PROGRAMMES IN THE ECLA REGION 1959-1960

(in thousand US dollars)

Country	1959 (delivered)			EPTA ^{1/}	1960 (approved)	
	EPTA	Regular	Total		Regular ^{2/}	Total
Argentina	480.2	286.3	766.5	430.1	249.2	679.3
Bolivia	476.1	116.0	592.1	518.8	178.0	696.8
Brazil	589.7	277.7	867.4	551.6	217.7	769.3
Chile	454.7	84.8	539.5	595.3	169.7	765.0
Colombia	511.1	211.1	722.2	496.2	308.7	804.9
Costa Rica	139.8	56.9	196.7	137.1	64.7	201.8
Cuba	73.8	139.4	213.2	161.5	193.6	355.1
Dominican Republic	44.6	173.4	218.0	68.6	152.2	220.8
Ecuador	520.2	181.1	701.3	452.2	213.0	665.2
El Salvador	146.4	60.9	207.3	135.9	62.7	198.6
Guatemala	257.8	167.7	425.5	226.4	164.6	391.0
Haiti	204.7	224.3	429.0	241.2	97.0	338.2
Honduras	219.1	56.2	275.3	215.0	115.5	330.5
Mexico	445.4	174.3	619.7	473.7	216.9	690.6
Nicaragua	153.7	103.9	257.6	155.9	109.4	265.3
Panama	152.4	50.3	202.7	141.1	87.9	229.0
Paraguay	332.4	66.6	399.0	359.8	106.4	466.2
Peru	418.7	181.5	600.2	425.1	200.8	625.9
Uruguay	182.3	9.4	191.7	171.7	40.1	211.8
Venezuela	411.8	58.6	470.4	432.0	195.8	627.8
Regional	1,162.5	3,021.2	4,183.7	1,100.4	3,271.1	4,371.5
TOTAL	7,377.4	5,701.6	13,079.0	7,489.6	6,415.0	13,904.6

^{1/} As approved by TAC plus contingency allocations up to 8 November 1960.^{2/} Consolidated estimated costs of 1960 Regular Programmes of the following Organizations: UNTA, ILO, UNESCO, WHO/PAHO and IAEA.

A N N E X

Table II

EXPERTS ASSIGNMENT TO THE ECLA REGION
1959 - 1960

	1959 (delivered)			1960 (approved)		
	EPTA	REGULAR ^{1/}	TOTAL	EPTA ^{2/}	REGULAR	TOTAL
Argentina	42	11	53	42	19	61
Bolivia	43	10	53	41	16	57
Brazil	51	21	72	51	25	76
Chile	48	11	59	71	14	85
Colombia	49	17	66	43	20	63
Costa Rica	14	3	17	10	5	15
Cuba	7	11	18	10	14	24
Dominican Republic	4	12	16	6	13	19
Ecuador	42	18	60	35	15	50
El Salvador	19	5	24	12	5	17
Guatemala	22	11	33	23	13	36
Haiti	19	14	33	15	10	25
Honduras	20	7	27	1	9	10
Mexico	21	15	36	20	26	46
Nicaragua	13	10	23	14	9	23
Panama	14	4	18	10	9	19
Paraguay	31	5	36	29	9	38
Peru	36	9	45	32	10	42
Uruguay	14	2	16	31	2	33
Venezuela	32	20	52	31	20	51
Regional	94	157	251	92	198	290
T O T A L	635	373	1008	619	461	1,080

^{1/} Consolidated estimated number of experts assigned under the Regular Programme of the following Organizations: UNTA, ILO, UNESCO, WHO/PAHO and IAEA.

^{2/} Under programme as approved by TAC plus contingency allocations up to 8 November 1960.

A N N E X

TABLE III

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED TO NATIONALS OF THE ECLA REGION

1958 - 1960

	1959 (delivered)			1960 (approved)		
	EPTA	REGULAR ^{1/}	TOTAL	EPTA ^{2/}	REGULAR	TOTAL
Argentina	46	95	141	26	83	109
Bolivia	17	19	36	1	35	36
Brazil	23	59	82	6	34	40
Chile	18	28	46	8	21	29
Colombia	37	53	90	9	51	60
Costa Rica	10	21	31	6	7	13
Cuba	2	17	19	1	25	26
Dominican Republic	1	11	12	6	1	7
Ecuador	31	53	84	8	26	34
El Salvador	13	22	35	4	4	8
Guatemala	12	45	57	3	13	16
Haiti	6	14	20	1	11	12
Honduras	12	36	48	1	12	13
Mexico	60	47	107	77	38	115
Nicaragua	15	28	43	3	16	19
Panama	6	21	27	2	9	11
Paraguay	5	31	36	5	26	31
Peru	11	59	70	5	44	49
Uruguay	7	32	39	10	18	28
Venezuela	14	34	48	10	20	30
Regional. 3/				111	65	176
T O T A L	346	725	1071	303	559	862

1/ Consolidated estimate of fellowships awards under the Regular Programme of the following organizations: UNTA/ILO, UNESCO, WHO/PAHO and IAEA.

2/ Under programme as approved by TAC, plus contingency allocations up to 8 November 1960.

3/ These totals can only be broken down and re-distributed by nationality when the actual statistics for 1960 become available.