

UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL

E/CN.12/AC.16/4  
17 January 1952

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Committee of the Whole Meeting  
Santiago, Chile  
11 February 1952

Report on Activities in Latin America

of the

United Nations Programme for

Technical Assistance<sup>x</sup>

<sup>x</sup> This report has been prepared by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.



## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The report presented to the Fourth Session on technical assistance (E/CN.12/223) provided information on the activities of the Technical Assistance Administration in Latin America under its Regular Programme in economic development and public administration during 1950 as well as information on assistance requested in the early part of 1951. The present report describes the assistance rendered by the United Nations during 1951 to the same group of countries in the two fields under both the Expanded and the Regular Programmes.
2. During the year under review, several additions and extensions were made to the two basic resolutions on technical assistance in the field of economic development, namely, the General Assembly Resolution 200(III) and the ECOSOC resolution 222A(IX). At its fifth session, the General Assembly resolved that requests for technical assistance coming under the Regular Programme for which funds in the budget of the United Nations proved insufficient, should be met from the Special Account set up under the Expanded Programme.<sup>1/</sup> In practice, in the case of countries which are eligible for assistance under both the programmes, the projects undertaken by the Technical Assistance Administration have been administered as parts of a single programme even though the funds to finance them might be distinct.<sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> General Assembly Resolution 399(V).

<sup>2/</sup> Two further resolutions were approved by the General Assembly at its Sixth Session (A/C.2/L.108). The first resolution recommended the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme to consider with sympathy requests from underdeveloped countries to place teams of workers, foremen and technicians in appropriate enterprises in other countries and help them teach better techniques to other workers in their own countries. The second resolution requested the Secretary-General and the participating organizations to interpret more generously the rules regarding provision of supplies and equipment, approved the arrangements made for the administration of sums contributed to the Expanded Programme for the second period and requested the Secretary-General to study the possibility of coordinating the policies and activities of private non-profit organizations engaged in technical assistance with those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It also recommended that governments receiving technical assistance should establish internal machinery of coordination and formulate integrated programmes of development indicating, where feasible, the availability of funds for projects which may be approved by technical assistance missions. Finally, it requested the governments which are in a position to supply experts to take steps to facilitate their availability.

3. In respect of public administration, General Assembly resolution 246(III) had authorized the Secretary-General to provide fellowships and scholarships, to organize seminars, training centres and disseminate technical information. Expert advice on public administration had, therefore, to be made available to requesting countries under General Assembly Resolution 200(III). At its Sixth Session the General Assembly adopted a resolution directing that the programme of technical assistance in public administration be put on a continuing basis and that additional technical assistance activities undertaken for the benefit of underdeveloped countries in the fields of economic development, public administration and social welfare be considered under the Expanded Programme of technical assistance in cases where additional programmes cannot be financed from the budget of the United Nations.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> A/C.2/L.108

## II. General Developments in Relation to Technical Assistance in the ECLA Region

4. During the year under review there was an increase in the number of experts supplied to countries of Latin America as well as a widening of the range of fields in which advice was rendered. The number of experts rose from 27 in 1950 to 36 in 1951. Among the additional subjects in which this expert advice was provided were mining, port administration, oil geology, town and country planning and textiles. An interesting feature of the programme of expert advice has been the increasing importance of comprehensive missions; the majority of the experts who rendered advice to countries of Latin America in 1951 were either members of comprehensive missions or engaged in implementing recommendations made by such missions.

5. In April 1950 a comprehensive mission organized by the United Nations in collaboration with ILO, FAO and UNESCO was sent to Bolivia for approximately four months to advise the Government on a wide range of problems related to its development programme. It was headed by Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, now Director-General, TAA. The central recommendation of the report of the Mission which was accepted in principle by the Government of Bolivia, was that the United Nations should assist the Bolivian Government in obtaining the services of a number of experienced and competent administrative officials of unquestioned integrity drawn from a variety of countries and that the Bolivian Government should appoint these officials on a temporary basis to positions of influence and authority as members of the Bolivian civil service. It was intended that the function of these "Administrative Assistants" should be:

- (1) To perform the duties and exercise the authority assigned to them in the Bolivian civil service;
- (2) To direct and assist in the training of Bolivian personnel with the object of developing as rapidly as possible a Bolivian civil service of experience, competence and integrity;
- (3) To aid in ensuring that the terms of the proposed Agreement between the Bolivian Government and the United Nations are carried into effective execution.

Two agreements were signed between the Bolivian Government and the United Nations on 1 October 1951 to give effect to these intentions. The first

/of these

of these agreements provides that the Bolivian Government is to employ ten internationally recruited officials in its civil service as administrative assistants to help reorganize various ministries and governmental services. The United Nations is to aid in their recruitment and in part to finance their employment. The second agreement lays down the general conditions for meeting Bolivia's further requests for technical assistance from the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Among the experts to be supplied under this agreement is one who will help the Bolivian Government in setting up a merit system for selecting public personnel. The first agreement also provides for the appointment by the Bolivian Government of a Coordinator-General who will be responsible for co-ordinating development projects for the Government and for harmonizing the work of the administrative assistants and the technical experts provided by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned. He will be a Bolivian and will have the right to vote on development matters at meetings of the Bolivian Cabinet. Under the same agreement the Secretary-General has appointed a representative who will have among his responsibilities that of keeping him fully informed on the development of the programme in Bolivia and of being available for consultations by the President and Ministers of Bolivia.

6. The United Nations technical assistance programme in Colombia was preceded in 1950 by a comprehensive mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which made a survey of the Colombian economy. After having adopted a number of recommendations of the Mission, the Colombian Government requested technical assistance from the United Nations and several specialized agencies. Under an agreement with the Government, a Resident Technical Assistance Representative was appointed by FAO to represent the different Organizations of the Technical Assistance Board, to work in close co-operation with the experts appointed by these and to assist and advise the Colombian Government on the presentation of further requests for technical assistance.

7. A comprehensive mission, requested from the United Nations by the Government of El Salvador in 1951, was organized by the TAA to assist in the preparation of an integrated plan for economic and social development. At the end of 1951 the United Nations mission consisted of twelve experts. Experts were also requested by the Government from several other

/participating

participating organizations as well.

8. The technical assistance programme in Haiti stems from the recommendations of a comprehensive mission of experts, drawn from the United Nations and specialized agencies, which visited the country in the autumn of 1948 at the invitation of the Government to survey problems of economic development and appraise Haiti's needs for technical assistance. Following the recommendations of this mission, the United Nations appointed in 1950 a Resident Technical Assistance Representative in Haiti to help arrange for such continued assistance as the United Nations and the specialized agencies may be prepared to furnish in response to requests from the Government.

9. The increase in technical assistance to countries of Latin America during 1951 was not only limited to expert advice. The number of fellowships and scholarships also increased as did the assistance rendered through conferences, seminars and training centres. Awards in economic development rose from 13 in 1950 to 41 in 1951. Awards in public administration rose from 17 in 1950 to 38 in 1951. The regional projects sponsored wholly or in part by the TAA were the Public Administration Training Centre in El Salvador, the Latin American Training Centre on Agriculture and Allied Projects in Chile, the Public Administration Training Centre in Brazil and the conference on Trade and Balance of Payments Statistics in Panama. At its Fourth Session, the Economic Commission for Latin America, considering the common need of all Latin American countries for fundamental research and for the training of Latin American economists in the field of economic development, requested the Executive Secretary to arrange for the establishment of an ECLA Centre for Economic Development and to work out, in consultation with the Director-General of the TAA, administrative and financial provisions to cover the training aspects of the activities to be carried on in the Centre.<sup>1/</sup> A further resolution on technical assistance approved by the Fourth Session of the Commission requested the Secretary-General to utilize the ECLA Centre for Economic Development for arranging courses and seminars in Economic Development, and for placing fellows and scholars in the field of Economic Development under the United Nations fellowship and scholarship programme.<sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> ECLA Resolution 4(IV) (E/2021).

<sup>2/</sup> ECLA Resolution 12(IV) (E/2021).

The Technical Assistance Administration has, in response to a request from the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, expressed its willingness to approve a budget for the purpose of holding a training centre at Santiago, provided it receives formal requests to that effect from interested governments of the region. Procedures are also being developed with a view to utilizing the ECLA Centre for holding Seminars on topics which are of interest to regional governments.

10. The general increase in assistance rendered to countries of the Latin American region has revealed certain problems. While the activities of the Technical Assistance Administration have generally increased in volume and variety the progress achieved in different fields has been uneven. For example, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have, by special resolutions, emphasized the basic importance of a sound administrative system and proper land tenure to the economic development and social progress of underdeveloped countries. Few governments of Latin America have, up to now, presented requests for technical assistance in the field of land reform. However, the work of certain experts, for example those advising on fiscal problems, supplied to the various Latin American countries should at least in part lead towards the solution of the problem. The picture in respect of technical assistance in public administration is happier. The training centres and seminars in El Salvador and Brazil will increase the supply of trained officials to the administration of the countries which participated, while the Bolivian experiment, referred to elsewhere in this report, is expected to raise the administration of the country to a higher level of efficiency through the association in work of experts from outside with national officials. Secondly, in some recipient countries of the region, handling of technical assistance matters and the early development of technical assistance programmes have suffered from the absence of proper co-ordinating machinery, the importance of which was emphasized by the Economic and Social Council in the guiding principles attached to the resolution on the Expanded Programme.<sup>1/</sup> Some governments of the region have, however, recognized this difficulty and have set up national

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<sup>1/</sup> Annex I to ECOSOC Resolution 222A(IX).



co-ordinating committees on technical assistance. In those countries where such committees are being utilized to their fullest extent they have made a real contribution to the effectiveness of operations within their countries. 11. In all these problems the Technical Assistance Administration has received help from the Technical Assistance Resident Representatives in those countries of the region where they have been established, though thus far there are few in the region. These Representatives, representing the agencies which participate in the Expanded Programme, are advising governments on the preparation and presentation of requests, helping them negotiate technical assistance agreements and assisting them in co-ordinating technical assistance activities in individual countries. In addition, with a view to making its services in the region more effective the Technical Assistance Administration intends to appoint a Regional Resident Representative with headquarters at ECLA to act as a liaison officer between the Technical Assistance Administration and the Secretariat of ECLA. The representative, in co-operation with ECLA, will promote and generally look after technical assistance programmes in the region.

/III. SUMMARY OF

III. SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION RENDERED BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO COUNTRIES  
IN LATIN AMERICA DURING 1951

Expert Advice

12. During the year 1951 the United Nations sent 36 experts<sup>1/</sup> to Latin American countries to render advice in economic development under both the Regular and Expanded Programmes. These experts visited Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti and Peru.

Bolivia

13. A team of experts who visited Bolivia in September and October 1951 worked out with the Government ways and means of giving effect to the central principle of the Report of the Keenleyside Mission and negotiated two agreements on behalf of the United Nations and specialized agencies.<sup>2/</sup>

Colombia

14. During 1951 several experts visited Colombia as members of a United Nations mission. These experts advised on public finance, taxation, public utilities, statistics, port terminals and railroad accounting. The activities of these experts have been co-ordinated by a technical assistance resident representative, who was appointed by FAO and is working in close co-operation with the Co-ordinator General of the Colombian Government.<sup>3/</sup>

Cuba

15. The United Nations sent to Cuba, in the summer of 1951, an expert to survey the need for statistical services and to advise on further assistance in this field.

Ecuador

16. Since 1949 the United Nations has provided expert advice to the Government in public finance, civil service organization, custom tariffs and administration and population census. During 1951 two fiscal experts, an expert in census statistics, and a customs expert rendered advice to the Government of Ecuador. In January 1951 a United Nations expert spent three

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1/ This does not include instructors in Training Centres or participants in Conferences and Seminars.

2/ For additional information on the Mission see paragraph 5.

3/ For additional information on the Mission see paragraph 6.

weeks in Ecuador making a survey of lignite deposits near Biblian for the Ecuador Production Development Corporation.

#### El Salvador

17. In March 1951 the Government of El Salvador requested a comprehensive mission to assist in the preparation of an integrated plan for economic and social development. During 1951 advice was rendered in port administration, postal and telecommunications, oil geology, town and country planning, marketing and commerce, textiles and electric energy.<sup>1/</sup>

#### Haiti

18. During 1951 the United Nations continued to furnish the services of a resident technical assistance representative to Haiti. An analysis of the soils of the Artibonite Valley, together with recommendations for drainage and irrigation was completed in March 1951 by an expert appointed in 1950 in co-operation with FAO. In April 1951 the United Nations furnished the Government with the services of a banking and fiscal expert for a period of one year. The expert acts as adviser to the Board of Directors of the "Banque Nationale d'Haiti" and to the Manager of the Fiscal Department of the same bank. During 1951 the United Nations has continued to make available the services of a statistician who was appointed in October 1950. He was engaged in preparing price and cost-of-living indices as well as a preliminary draft of balance of payments statement.<sup>2/</sup>

#### Panama

19. A census tabulation expert was sent to Panama in December 1951 for three months. He is assisting the Bureau of Statistics and Census in the tabulation of 1950 census data.

#### Peru

20. In response to a request from the Government two experts paid a visit to Cuzco in February 1951 to make a preliminary study of the economic and social problems of Cuzco resulting from the earthquake in 1950 and also

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<sup>1/</sup> For additional information see paragraph 7.

<sup>2/</sup> For additional information see paragraph 8.

the possibilities of economic development of the whole Department of Cuzco. An expert visited Peru in August, and signed a basic agreement on behalf of the United Nations, and, together with the representative of FAO, negotiated supplementary agreements with the Government.

21. A summary of experts, their special fields, nationalities and duration of assignments is given below.

TABLE I. EXPERT ADVICE RENDERED BY UNITED NATIONS  
IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, 1951

<u>Country</u>	<u>Expert</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Duration</u>
Bolivia	Consultant, Technical Assistance Report	UK	7 Sep.1951 - 11 Oct.'51
	Chief of Mission	USA	10 Sep.1951 - 31 Oct.'51
	Consultant, Technical Assistance Report	USA	18 Sep.1951 - 1 Oct.'51
	Consultant, Technical Assistance Report	Bolivia	24 Aug.1951 - 30 Sep.'51
	Resident Representative <sup>1/</sup>	France	Mar.1951 - to date
Colombia	Harbour Terminals Expert	UK	8 Feb.1951 - 5 Apr.'51
	Public Finance Expert	Netherlands	18 Feb.1951 - to date
	Public Utilities Expert	Canada	28 Feb.1951 - to date
	Tax Administration Expert	UK	8 Feb.1951 - to date
	Statistician	USA	12 Mar.1951 - to date
	Railroad Accounting Expert	Belgium	1 Apr.1951 - to date
Cuba	Statistician	Peru	Jun.1951 - Jul.'51
Ecuador	Fiscal Expert	Belgium	17 Jun.1949 - to date
	Fiscal Expert	Dom.Rep.	30 Apr.1951 - to date
	Census Statistician	Mexico	2 Jul.1949 - to date
	Customs Expert	Switzerland	11 Mar. 1951 - to date
	Lignite Mining Expert	USA	2 Jan.1951 - 18 Jan.'51
El Salvador	Chief of Mission	Canada	11 Jun.1951 - to date
	Port Administration Expert	Argentina	12 Jun.1951 - 11 Oct.'51
	Postal and Telecommunications Expert	Sweden	30 Jun.1951 - 22 Oct.'51
	Oil Geologist	Netherlands	16 Jul.1951 - 22 Oct.'51
	Assistant to Chief of Mission	Canada	11 Jun.1951 - to date

<sup>1/</sup> Appointed by FAO to represent the Participating Organizations of the Expanded Programme.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Expert</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Duration</u>
El Salvador (continued)	Substantive Secretary to Chief of Mission	Mexico	1 Jul.1951 - 30 Sep.'51
	Fiscal Policy Expert	France	12 Sep.1951 - to date
	Town and Country Planning Expert	Ecuador	15 Oct.1951 - to date
	Marketing and Commerce Expert	France	25 Oct.1951 - to date
	Textiles Expert	USA	8 Nov.1951 - to date
	Consultant on Textiles	USA	1 Dec.1951 - to date
	Electric energy expert	Belgium	1 Dec.1951 - to date
Haiti	Resident Representative	UK	1 Apr.1950 - to date
	Soils Expert	USA	1 Oct.1950 - 3 Mar.'51
	Statistician	France	1 Oct.1950 - to date
	Monetary Expert	USA	2 Apr.1951 - to date
Panama	Tabulation Expert	USA	9 Dec.1951 - to date
Peru	Head of Mission	USA	1 Feb.1951 - 31 Mar.'51
			12 Aug.1951 - 26 Aug.'51
	Agronomist	USA	1 Feb.1951 - 31 Mar.'51

### Fellowships

22. During 1951 a total of 50 candidates from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and Venezuela were recommended for fellowship or scholarship awards for study in economic development. A total of 44 candidates from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Uruguay, and Venezuela were recommended for fellowship and scholarship awards for study in public administration.

23. The following tables show the number of fellowships and scholarships recommended for award to candidates from ECLA countries in 1951:

/TABLE II.

TABLE II. UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME, 1951 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Requesting Government	Nominations Received	Nominations carried over to 1952 Prog. <sup>1/</sup>	Recommendations for Award	
			Fellowships	Scholarships
Brazil	43	1	4	12
Chile	3	1	2	-
Colombia	8	6	1	-
Costa Rica	1	-	1	-
Cuba	12	4	1	-
Ecuador	15	-	14	-
El Salvador	7	7	-	-
Guatemala	2	1	-	1
Haiti	8	1	3	1
Mexico	12	9	3	-
Nicaragua	2	2	-	-
Peru	1	-	-	-
Uruguay	3	2	-	-
Venezuela	7	-	6	1
Total:	124	34	35	15
Total for world:	766	380	231	37

<sup>1/</sup> This represents nominations carried over to 1952 programme in cases where the 1951 quota had been exceeded, or where nominations were received too late for action during 1951.

TABLE III. UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME, 1951 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Requesting Government	Nominations Received	Nominations carried over to 1952 Prog. <sup>1/</sup>	Recommendations for Award	
			Fellowship	Scholarships
Brazil	6	1	3	2
Chile	2	-	2	-
Colombia	8	4	-	1
Costa Rica	1	-	-	-
Cuba	6	-	2	-
Dominican Republic	3	-	1	1
Ecuador	23	1	9	6
El Salvador	4	-	-	3
Guatemala	2	-	1	-
Haiti	22	11	6	2
Mexico	1	-	-	-
Nicaragua	3	3	-	-
Uruguay	4	-	2	-
Venezuela	3	-	-	3
Total	88	20	26	18
Total for world:	294	107	105	25

<sup>1/</sup> This represents nominations carried over to the 1952 programme in cases where the 1951 quota had been exceeded, or where the nominations were received too late for action during 1951.

24. The total numbers of awards, fields of study, and host countries for each programme are given below by country of award:

TABLE IV. UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME, 1951, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

<u>Requesting Country</u>	<u>Number of Awards</u>	<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>Host Country</u>
Brazil		Hydraulic and thermal power resource appraisal; power plant construction and operation; electrification - industrial and rural	Canada
		Ditto	Canada
		Metallurgical techniques and processes	United States
		Mineral Resources	United States
		National Income Statistics	Sweden
		General Economic Training with special emphasis on monetary policies and import and exchange controls	United States
		General Economic Training with special emphasis on National Income	United States
		Industrial Statistics	United States
		General Economic Training with special emphasis on National Income	United States
		General Economic Training with special emphasis on National Income	Canada
		General Economic Training with special emphasis on fiscal matters	United Kingdom
		International Trade with special reference to tariffs	United States
<u>Total (Brazil)</u>	<u>12</u>		
Chile		Design and construction of factories	Belgium
		Statistical administration and organization	Canada, US, Mexico, Panama, Brazil
<u>Total (Chile)</u>	<u>2</u>		
Colombia		Mineral resources	United States
<u>Total (Colombia)</u>	<u>1</u>		

<u>Requesting Country</u>	<u>Number of Awards</u>	<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>Host Country</u>
Costa Rica		Agricultural and industrial credit for economic development	Mexico
<u>Total (Costa Rica)</u>	<u>1</u>		
Cuba		Appraisal of opportunities for establishment of new industries utilizing by-products of sugar (molasses, bagasse, alcohol and sucrosa).	United States (Puerto Rico)
<u>Total (Cuba)</u>	<u>1</u>		
Ecuador		Cartography and Photogrammetry	Mexico
		Photogrammetry	Mexico
		Telephone Systems	Mexico
		Fertilizer manufacture	Mexico
		Road construction and maintenance	United States
		Telephone systems	Mexico
		Telephone Systems	Mexico
		Hydraulic and thermal power resource appraisal	Chile
		Coal mining	United States
		Industrial organization with special reference to cement plants, gold placers and food processing factories	Mexico
		Agricultural and industrial credit for economic development	Mexico
		Cooperatives in economic development	Switzerland
<u>Total (Ecuador)</u>	<u>12</u>		
Guatemala		Combined Resource Development	United States
<u>Total (Guatemala)</u>	<u>1</u>		
Haiti		Import and Export Statistics	Belgium
<u>Total (Haiti)</u>	<u>1</u>		
Mexico		Statistical Methodology, including sampling	United Kingdom
		Problems of domestic financing of economic development	Netherlands
		National income accounting	Netherlands
<u>Total (Mexico)</u>	<u>3</u>		



<u>Requesting Country</u>	<u>Number of Awards</u>	<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>Host Country</u>
Venezuela		Photogrammetry	Netherlands
		Petroleum Geology	United States
		Photogeology	Netherlands
		Geological analysis of mineral resources	United States
		Metallic minerals	Mexico
		Non-metallic minerals	Canada
		Evaluation of mineral resources and their development	Mexico
<u>Total (Venezuela)</u>	<u>7</u>		
<u>Total for Region</u>	<u>41</u>		

TABLE V. UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME, 1951 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

<u>Requesting Country</u>	<u>Number of Awards</u>	<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>Host Country</u>
Brazil		Banking including monetary and credit policies of central banks	United States
		Taxation - policy, legislation, assessment and collection	United Kingdom
		Budgetary administration	United States
<u>Total (Brazil)</u>	<u>3</u>		
Chile		Administration of price control systems; administration of import and export controls	United Kingdom
		Administration of Government agricultural department	United States
<u>Total (Chile)</u>	<u>2</u>		
Colombia		Public Finance and Fiscal Policy	France
<u>Total (Colombia)</u>	<u>1</u>		

<u>Requesting Country</u>	<u>Number of Awards</u>	<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>Host Country</u>
Cuba		Taxation; policy, legislation, assessment and collection	Canada
Total (Cuba)	1		
Dominican Republic		Public Administration	Brazil
		Taxation and Banking	US.(Puerto Rico)
Total: (Dominican Republic)	2		
Ecuador		Budget Planning and Standards	Brazil
		Business Organization and Control	Mexico
		State and municipal administration	Mexico
		Organization of government auditing agency	US.(Puerto Rico)
		Administrative Legislation and Adjudication	Brazil
		Organization and management of public offices	Switzerland
		Public Finance and Fiscal Policy	Mexico
		(Taxation; policy, legislation, assessment and collection)	
		(Organization and management of public offices)	Belgium
		Ditto	Mexico
		Budget Planning and Standards; Personnel Administration; Government Accounting Technique	US.(Puerto Rico)
		Principles of Public Administration	US.(Puerto Rico)
		Public Administration; Budget Planning; Public Debt	US.(Puerto Rico)
		Administrative Planning	Brazil
		Public Administration	US.(Puerto Rico)
Total (Ecuador)	14		
El Salvador		Taxation; policy, legislation, assessment, and collection	United States
		Personnel administration	US.(Puerto Rico)
Total (El Salvador)	2		

<u>Requesting Country</u>	<u>Number of Awards</u>	<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>Host Country</u>
Guatemala		Public Administration; Public Finance and Fiscal Policy	Mexico
<u>Total (Guatemala)</u>	<u>1</u>		
Haiti		Organization of Public Services	UK, Belgium
		Educational Administration	US. (Puerto Rico)
		Public Finance and Fiscal Policy	UK.
		Customs Administration	Belgium
		Administration of Tariffs and Customs	US. (Puerto Rico)
		Taxation on business enterprises	United States
		Taxation, assessment and collection	Belgium
<u>Total (Haiti)</u>	<u>7</u>		
Uruguay		Taxation	Canada
		Taxation	Canada
<u>Total (Uruguay)</u>	<u>2</u>		
Venezuela		Public Finance and Fiscal Policy	France
		Public Finance and Fiscal Policy	United States
		Public Administration	Belgium
<u>Total (Venezuela)</u>	<u>3</u>		
<u>Total for Region</u>	<u>38</u>		

#### Regional Activities

##### Public Administration Training Centre, El Salvador

25. A national training centre on public administration was held in El Salvador from 2 July through 28 September 1951 under the joint auspices of the Government of El Salvador and the TAA. The purpose of the Centre of the Government of El Salvador and the TAA. The purpose of the Centre was to provide Salvadoran Government officials with basic and practical training on such subjects as efficient organization of office, introducing improved work methods, and developing sound personnel procedures. A total of 295 Salvadoran officials were given training at the Centre and five Government officials from Costa Rica and six from Nicaragua also /attended the

attended the courses as guests of the Salvadoran Government.

Latin American Training Centre on Agriculture and Allied Projects, Chile

26. This Centre was held in Chile for three months beginning 29 September 1951 under the joint auspices of the Government of Chile, the TAA, the FAO, and the IBRD. ECLA also participated in this Centre. The Executive Secretary of ECLA and other members of the Secretariat contributed to the work of the Centre. The purpose of the Training Centre was to assist the economic development of underdeveloped areas by offering to officials of the governments concerned an intensive training in the planning and evaluation of agricultural and allied development projects. The countries which participated were Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Public Administration Training Centre, Brazil

27. The first major international training project in public administration sponsored by the United Nations opened in November in Rio de Janeiro at the Getulio Vargas Foundation. The Foundation which is a semi-official agency established and financed by the Brazilian Government for promotion of specialized training, particularly training in public administration and business administration, has undertaken to establish a new "Brazilian School of Public Administration" in 1952, for the in-service training of government officials of Brazil and other countries. The three-month training course organized by the United Nations at the request of the Brazilian Government was intended to help the Foundation realize its objective. The Government of Brazil has further requested the United Nations to conduct an international seminar on public administration in Rio de Janeiro in February 1952. The United Nations training programme and the international seminar will provide the Foundation with experience that will be helpful in running its School of Public Administration. The courses are being attended by public officials from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Conference on Trade and Payments Statistics, Panama

28. A Technical Conference on External Trade and Balance of Payments Statistics was held in Panama for twelve days during December. It was  
/sponsored by

sponsored by the Government of Panama and organized by the United Nations Statistical Office, the TAA, the International Monetary Fund and ECLA, in co-operation with the Inter-American Statistical Institute. The object of the Conference was to provide a venue for technical discussion of problems of external trade and balance of payments statistics which are common to Latin American countries. Countries were invited to send to the Conference government officials responsible for handling such statistics. Officials from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay attended the Conference. Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States were also represented.

ANNEX I

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME  
IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AS AT 31 OCTOBER 1951<sup>1/</sup>

(Prepared by the Technical Assistance Board)

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TABLE I	Projects Completed
TABLE II	Activities in Operation During October 1951
TABLE III	Activities Approved or for which Agreements have been signed but not yet in operation at end of October 1951
TABLE IV	Activities which were being negotiated but for which no Agreement had been signed at end of October 1951
TABLE V	Requests from Governments Modified, Withdrawn or Lapsed

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<sup>1/</sup> This report is accumulative up to the 31st October 1951.

TABLE I PROJECTS COMPLETED

Country	Project Classification	Organi- zation	No. of Experts Approved	No. of Fellow- ships Awarded	Other Information
Ecuador	Community Development	UN	1		ECU-17
Haiti	Soil Statistics	UN	2	2	
"	Agricultural Development	FAO	1		HAI-3
"	Irrigation	FAO	1		HAI-8
"	Sugar Cane	FAO	2		TAB/HAI/FAO/6
"	Health Demonstration Area	WHO	4		HAI-2
"	Venereal Disease Control	WHO	1		HAI-17 with UNICEF
Peru	Economic Development	UN	2		
"	Health Demonstration	WHO	6		PER-4
Paraguay	Statistics	UN	1		
Costa Rica	Agricultural Statistics	FAO	4	3	Latin American Centre for Agricul- tural Statistics
Mexico	Fundamental Education	UNESCO (with ILO)	4	10	MEX-1
"	Vocational Training	ILO	3		MEX-1; TAB/MEX/ILO/2 (participation in UNESCO Project)
"	Pineapple Disease	FAO	1		MEX-5
Cuba	Statistics	UN	1		CUB-6
Honduras	Animal Husbandry	FAO	1	3	
Brazil	Laboratory Tabulation Training Centre	FAO	3		Tabulation of 1950 Census (continued)

TABLE I (continued)

Country	Project Classification	Organization	No. of Experts Approved	No. of Fellowships Awarded	Other Information
Chile	Health Demonstration Area	WHO	6		One expert has finished his work. CHI-3
Colombia	Foot and mouth disease	FAO	3		COL-5; TAB/COL/FAO/2
El Salvador	Public Administration	UN	7		SAL-8; TAB/SAL/UN/1

REGIONAL PROJECTS:

Costa Rica	Latin American Centre for Agriculture Statistics	FAO	5	3	-
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TABLE II. ACTIVITIES IN OPERATION DURING OCTOBER 1951

Country	Project Classification	Organi- zation	No. of Experts		No. of Fellowships Approved	Other Information (Including Request Nos. and Agreement Nos.)
			No. Specified in Agreement	at end of Month		
Brazil	Public administration	UN	5	5		BRA-14
"	Logging, sawmilling, marketing	FAO	3	2		BRA-3; TAB/BRA/FAO/2
"	Soil productivity, agricultural extension, economics, sociology	FAO	5	3	3	BRA-3; TAB/BRA/FAO/1
"	Fish preservation and processing	FAO	1	1		BRA-3; TAB/BRA/FAO/3
"	Assistance to Brazilian Centre of Physical	UNESCO	5	2		BRA-4; TAB/BRA/UNESCO/1
"	Research in Nuclear Energy					
"	Venereal disease control	WHO	1	1		BRA-12
Chile	Mission on fisheries problems	FAO	2	2		CHI-4; TAB/CHI/FAO/2; Interim report issued.
"	Potato blight	FAO	1	1		CHI-9; TAB/CHI/FAO/4; Interim report issued.
"	Mission on agricultural problems	FAO	6	4		CHI-2; CHI-5; TAB/CHI/ FAO/1; Interim report issued.
"	Mission on forestry problems	FAO	5	4		CHI-2; CHI-5; TAB/CHI/ FAO/3; Interim report issued.

(Continued)

TABLE II. (continued)

Country	Project Classification	Organization	No. of Experts		No. of Fellowships Approved	Awarded	Other Information (Including Request Nos. and Agreement Nos.)
			No. Specified in Agreement or Approved	In Field at end of Month			
Colombia	Resident Representative		1	1			COL-3; COL-3/Add.1 (on behalf of all participating organizations)
"	Economic development	UN	9	5			COL-3; COL-3/Add.1; TAB/COL/UN/1
"	Agricultural and forestry development	FAO	6	3			COL-3; TAB/COL/FAO/1; Interim report issued.
"	Education	UNESCO	1	1			COL-3; TAB/COL/UNESCO/1; Interim report issued.
"	Maternal and child health	WHO	2	1	3		COL-7; TAB/COL/WHO/2
"	Fellowships in public health	WHO			1	1	COL-10
Costa Rica	Educational advisory services	UNESCO	6	2	5		COS-7; TAB/COS/UNESCO/1. ILO is participating in this project.
"	School of nursing	WHO	4	3	12	5	COS-1; TAB/COS/WHO/1
Ecuador	Fiscal Reform	UN	1	1			ECU-16; Implemented under Resolution 239(III)

(continued)

TABLE II. (continued)

Country	Project Classification	Organization	No. of Experts		No. of Fellowships		Other Information (Including Request Nos. and Agreement Nos.)
			No. Specified in Agreement or Approved	In Field at end of Month	Approved	Awarded	
Ecuador (cont.)	Extension service; sheep; food and grain storage	FAO	6	2	2	2	ECU-7; ECU-8; four experts released. Interim report issued.
"	Fisheries biology, production, distri- bution, marketing	FAO	2	2			ECU-14; TAB/ECU/FAO/2; Interim report issued.
"	Rural handicrafts	FAO			2	2	Fellowships only, TAB/ECU/FAO/3
"	Education and scientific research	UNESCO	Unspecified	1	4	3	ECU-1; Interim report issued; 2 experts released.
"	Tuberculosis control	WHO	5	2	Unspecified		ECU-10; TAB/ECU/WHO/1
Guatemala	Forestry, soil and water conservation	FAO	2	2			GUA-3; TAB/GUA/FAO/Basic. Interim report issued.
Haiti	Resident Representative		1	1			On behalf of all parti- cipating organizations.
"	Monetary and fiscal	UN	1	1			HAI-10. Implemented under Resolution 200(III)
"	Reforestation and conservation	FAO	1	1			HAI-5; TAB/HAI/FAO/4. Interim report issued.
"	Fisheries	FAO	1	1	1	1	HAI-4; TAB/HAI/FAO/2; Interim report issued.
"	Fundamental education Centre in Marbial Valley	UNESCO	4	1	10		HAI-7; TAB/HAI/UNESCO/1

(Continued)

TABLE II. (continued)

Country	Project Classification	Organi- zation	No. of Experts		No. of Fellowships		Other Information (Including Request Nos. and Agreement Nos.)
			No. Specified in Agreement or Approved	In Field at end of Month	Approved	Awarded	
Haiti (cont.)	Fundamental Education Centre in Marbial Valley	WHO			2	2	HAI-7; Fellowships and equipment only. (Par- ticipation in UNESCO Projects)
Honduras	Agricultural credit, grain storage, forestry	FAO	4	3			HON-2; TAB/HON/FAO/1; Interim report issued. One expert has completed assignment.
Mexico	Rural arts and crafts	ILO	1	1			MEX-2; TAB/MEX/ILO/2. Participation in UNESCO/ OAS Fundamental Education, Regional Training and Production Centre under Regular Programme.
"	Forestry	FAO	6	6			MEX-3; TAB/MEX/FAO/1 Interim report issued.
"	Fundamental education	FAO	3	2			MEX-2; TAB/MEX/FAO/4. Participation in UNESCO/ OAS Fundamental Education Regional Training and Production Centre under Regular Programme. Interim report issued.
"	Bibliographical Centre	UNESCO	4	4	4	1	MEX-1; TAB/MEX/UNESCO/Basic. Interim report issued.

(Continued)

TABLE II. (continued)

Country	Project Classification	Organi- zation	No. of Experts		No. of Fellowships		Other Information (Including Request Nos. and Agreement Nos.)
			No. Specified in Agreement or Approved	In Field at end of Month	Approved	Awarded	
Mexico (cont.)	Fellowships in air transport economics	ICAO			1	1	MEX-13
"	Fundamental health education	WHO	1	1			MEX-9; TAB/MEX/WHO/1
Nicaragua	Civil aviation	ICAO			4	4	NIC-1; fellowships only.
Paraguay	Maternal and child health	WHO	3	2			PAR-3; TAB/PAR/WHO/2
Peru	Social security	ILO	1	1			PER-11; TAB/PER/ILO/2
"	Nutrition	FAO	1	1	3	3	PER-6; TAB/PER/FAO/1
"	Teacher training	UNESCO	2	1	2		PER-10; TAB/PER/UNESCO/2
"	Education adviser	UNESCO	1	1	6		PER-10; TAB/PER/UNESCO/1
"	Civil Aviation	ICAO			3	2	PER-21; fellowships only.
"	Clinical history records library	WHO	1	1			PER-15; TAB/PER/WHO/1
El Salva- dor	Town planning	UN	Unspecified	1			SAL-11
"	Economic and social development	UN/ILO/ UNESCO	21	3-UN 1-ILO			SAL-7; TAB/SAL/UN/2. 3 experts (UN) have com- pleted assignments.
"	Integrated demonstra- tion project	WHO/FAO/ UNESCO/ ILO	5-WHO 3-FAO 2-UNESCO	2-WHO 2-FAO 1-UNESCO			SAL-4; SAL-6; TAB/SAL/ FAO/1; TAB/SAL/WHO/1; TAB/SAL/UNESCO/1; ILO expert for exploratory mission has completed assignment.

(continued)

TABLE II. (continued)

Country	Project Classification	Organi- zation	No. of Experts No. Specified in Field in Agreement at end or approved of Month	No. of Fellowships Approved	Awarded	Other Information (Including Request Nos. and Agreement Nos.)
Venezuela	Social security	ILO	1	1		VEN-7(a)
<u>REGIONAL PROJECTS</u>						
Chile	Inter-American Training Centre on Appraisal of Agricultural and Allied Fields	FAO/UN/ BANK	6	3-FAO		TAB/LAT/FAO/UN/BANK/1
"	Fisheries Training	FAO	17	2		CHI-11
Central America	Locust control	FAO	1	1		LAT-1; TAB/LAT/FAO/1. Interim report issued.
Guatemala	Assistance to Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama	FAO/WHO	1-FAO 1-WHO	1-FAO	5-FAO 5-WHO	GUA-12; TAB/LAT/FAO/WHO/1

TABLE III. ACTIVITIES APPROVED OR FOR WHICH AGREEMENTS HAVE  
BEEN SIGNED BUT NOT YET IN OPERATION AT END OF OCTOBER 1951

Country	Project Classification	Organi- zation	No. of Experts Required	No. of Fellow- ships Approved	Other Information Req. Nos. Agree. Nos.
Bolivia	Fundamental Education Centre in Warisata	UNESCO	3	3	BOL-2; TAB/BOL/UNESCO/2. Interim Report issued.
"	Teacher training	UNESCO	4	4	BOL-3; TAB/BOL/UNESCO/2. Interim Report issued.
Brazil	Social welfare	UN	Unspecified	Unspecified	BRA-13
"	Road paving techniques	UN	1		DPA-9
"	Vocational training	ILO	15	13	BRA-11
"	Assistance to Brazilian Institute of public administration	UNESCO	1	3	BRA-5; TAB/BRA/UNESCO/2
"	Assistance to National Institute of Technology	UNESCO	1	2	BRA-6; TAB/BRA/UNESCO/3
"	Establishment of magnetic observatory	UNESCO	1	2	BRA-7; TAB/BRA/UNESCO/4
Chile	Census statistics	UN	2		CHI-12
"	Fundamental education, science teaching and technical adviser	UNESCO	4	2	CHI-7; TAB/CHI/UNESCO/1; TAB/CHI/UNESCO/2; TAB/CHI/UNESCO/3
"	Health demonstration area	WHO	6	1	CHI-3; Preliminary survey completed.
Colombia	Survey of technical training facilities; manpower organization	ILO	1		COL-3; CCL-3/Add.1; TAB/COL/ILO/1

(Continued)

TABLE III. (continued)

Country	Project Classification	Organi- zation	No. of Experts Required	No. of Fellow- ships Approved	Other Information Req. Nos. Agree. Nos.
Colombia (cont.)	Aeronautical radio services, airports, and construction of airports	ICAO	1		COL-4; TAB/COL/ICAO/1
"	Public health	WHO	1		COL-3/Add.1; TAB/COL/WHO/1
Costa Rica	Social Welfare	UN	2	3	COS-8
"	Nutrition	FAO	1		COS-3
"	Farm management	FAO	1		COS-4; Co-operative project with IIAA.
Cuba	Employment; labour statistics; social security; labour in- spection; labour legis- lation; industrial and agricultural workers' organization	ILO	6	9	CUB-5(a)-(f)
Ecuador	Technical education	UNESCO	4	10	ECU-12; TAB/ECU/UNESCO/1
"	Yellow-fever control	WHO	2	1	ECU-18; TAB/ECU/WHO/2
"	Veneral disease control	WHO	2	4	ECU-20; TAB/ECU/WHO/3
Guatemala	Minimum-wage fixing machinery in agriculture	ILO	2		GUA-4; TAB/GUA/ILO/2
"	Labour inspection; organization of employ- ment services; agricul- tural labour; labour legislation; labour statistics; co-operatives; accident prevention; social security	ILO	8	12	GUA-10(a)-(d); (f) (g) (i) (j)

(Continued)



TABLE III. (continued)

Country	Project Classification	Organi- zation	No. of Experts Required	No. of Fellow- ships Approved	Other Information Req.Nos.Agree.Nos.
Guatemala	Technical education	UNESCO	5	4	GUA-6; TAB/GUA/UNESCO/ILO/ BASIC
Haiti	Co-operatives	ILO	1		HAI-9
"	Cottage industries	ILO	1		HAI-11
"	Professional education	UNESCO	1	1	HAI-7; TAB/HAI/UNESCO/2; Development of Marbial Valley
"	Fundamental health education	WHO	1		HAI-12
Honduras	Animal husbandry	FAO	1	3	
"	Water works seminar	WHO	2	25	HON-4
Nicaragua	Fundamental health education	WHO	1	1	NTC 3; TAB/NIC/WHO/1
Panama	Economic development	UN	Unspecified	Unspecified	PAN-2
"	Technical adviser	UNESCO	1		PAN-5; TAB/PAN/UNESCO/1
"	Fundamental education	UNESCO	1		PAN-4; TAB/PAN/UNESCO/2
Paraguay	Social security	ILO	1		PAR-6; TAB/PAR/ILO/1
"	Forestry development	FAO	2		PAR-8
"	Tuberculosis	WHO	6	2	PAR-7; TAB/PAR/WHO/4
"	Hookworm disease control	WHO	6		PAR-4; TAB/PAR/WHO/3
"	Venereal disease control	WHO	1	4	PAR-5; TAB/PAR/WHO/5
Peru	Construction and organi- zation of a Central Normal School	UNESCO	2	Unspecified	PER-13; TAB/PER/UNESCO/2

(Continued)

TABLE IV. (continued)

Country	Project Classification	Organization	No. of Experts Required	No. of Fellow-ships Approved	Other Information Req. Nos. Agree. Nos.
Guatemala	Venezuel disease control	WHO	1	13	GUA-13
Haiti	Nutrition	FAO	1		HAI-15. Co-operative project with WHO.
"	Grain storage	FAO	1		HAI-19
"	Irrigation	FAO	6	2	HAI-8. Development of Antibonite Valley.
"	Health demonstration area	WHO	4	Unspecified	HAI-2. Preliminary survey completed.
Honduras	Social security scheme	ILO	Unspecified		HON-3
"	Water works seminar	WHO	2	25	HON-4
"	Health education	WHO	1	2	HON-5
Mexico	Nutrition	FAO	2	1	MEX-4
"	Utilization of semi-desert zones	FAO	Unspecified		MEX-14
"	Rabies control	WHO	3		MEX-6
Peru	Training of health personnel	WHO	Unspecified	Unspecified	PER-7
"	Veterinary public health	WHO	1	3	PER-18
El Salvador	Organization of social security	ILO	1		SAL-2
"	Forestry	FAO	1		SAL-7
Venezuela	Organization of new service within Ministry of Labour	ILO	1		VEN-7(b)

(Continued)

TABLE IV. (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Classification</u>	<u>Organi- zation</u>	<u>No. of Experts Required</u>	<u>No. of Fellow- ships Approved</u>	<u>Other Information Req.Nos.Agree.Nos.</u>
Venezuela	Cotton fiber classification	FAO	1		VEN-5
"	Health demonstration area	WHO	5	Unspecified	VEN-3

TABLE V. REQUESTS FROM GOVERNMENTS MODIFIED, WITHDRAWN OR LAPSED AS AT 31 OCTOBER 1951

Country	Project Classification	Organization	Modified Withdrawn or Lapsed	Other Information
Bolivia	Social Insurance	ILO	Withdrawn	BOL-1
Brazil	Venereal disease control	WHO	"	BRA-1
Venezuela	Forestry	FAO	"	VEN-1
Costa Rica	Continuation of assistance in 1952 in Fundamental, rural & vocational education	UNESCO	"	COS-5
Peru	Civil Aviation	ICAO	"	PER-17
Brazil	Transportation	UN	"	BRA-8
Costa Rica	Educational demonstration projects	UNESCO	Modified	COS-2
Latin America	Insect control	WHO	Indefinitely postponed	LAT-2
Peru	Community Development	UN	Postponed	PER-14
Guatemala	Regional Training Courses for Social Security Administrators	ILO	Postponed until 1952	GU-11
Bolivia	National Broadcasting	UNESCO	Referred to ITU	BOL-9
Brazil	Scientific research, micro- biology	UNESCO	Referred to WHO	BRA-16
Venezuela	Mental health	WHO	Withdrawn	VEN-6