

BIBLIOTECA RACIONES UNIDAS MEXICO

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
MEXICO CITY OFFICE

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ECLA/MEXICO

MEDIUM TERM PLAN, 1984-1989

(Provisional)

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10. DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Major programme: 10. DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

A. General orientation of the programme

The programme objectives have been derived from those of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which aims to the accelerated economic and social development of developing countries. Such accelerated development requires a more equitable distribution of economic opportunities among nations and, on a national basis, among the whole population.

Member Governments have adopted various resolutions requesting the Secretariat to assign priority to the definition of basic development objectives for the Third Decade, and to the orientation of strategies and policies to be adopted for the achievement of said objectives.

To that effect, the ECLA/Mexico Office programme on economic development shall include: the permanent analysis of economic evolution of countries under its jurisdiction, the provision of assistance in the formulation of development strategies, policies and plans, and the analysis of economic development achieved by several countries of the subregion.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Major programme: 10. DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Organizational unit: CEPAL/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 10.1 ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TRENDS

(a) Legislative authority

ECLA Resolutions 386 and 388 (XVIII)

(b) Objective

The objectives of this subprogramme are:

i) Intergovernmental objective

To define the basic objectives of development for the next decade, and the strategies and policies to be adopted.

To formulate and carry out a plan for action to implement the strategy for the United Nations Third Development Decade.

ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To undertake research and studies in order to determine the current status of economic development in the region, and the obstacles which prevent an accelerated development.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

Publication of improved Annual Economic Surveys for Latin American countries.

(c) Problems addressed

There is need for updated, comprehensive information in regard to economic development in the area. Further, the scope of existing periodic reports on the matter is to be widened in order to include the analysis of important additional subjects.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

A considerable improvement will have been achieved in regard to the scope, quantity and quality of the annual studies on economic development.

The policies and strategies and the plan of action for the Third Development Decade will be under implementation.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The work and objectives of this subprogramme are of a continuous character. Further studies on economic evolution are to be undertaken, in order to redirect or reinforce the policies and strategies for development.

The progress in regard to the implementation of the Third Development Decade will be periodically evaluated,

(e) Evaluation

Periodic evaluations are to be undertaken with the purpose of assessing the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme. The extent to which the information and analysis provided are found to be useful by the governments, and the extent to which recommendations are being implemented, should be examined.

The evaluations will require consultations with Member Government agencies. The indicators to be used in such evaluations are the degree of coincidence between analysis conducted by CEPAL and by the Governments; and of the use of findings for policy formulation by the latter.

Major programme: 10. DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Organizational unit: CEPAL/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 10.2 ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

ECLA Resolution 310 (XIV).^{a/}

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objectives

The formulation of policies and plans required for accelerated economic development.
Strengthening of mechanisms and means for development planning.
Coordination of short term-plans with medium-term policies.

ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To assist --on a continuous basis-- governments in the achievement of their objectives.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

Undertaking field missions to provide advise to Member Governments, and formulation of new methodologies for the coordination of short and medium term objectives and plans.

(c) Problem addressed

Studies and plans for economic development still lack the analysis and evaluation of short-term policies in their relations with long term objectives. In addition, government planning bodies do not have sufficient expertise in order to carry out, by themselves, the regional studies and analysis.

a/ Resolution approved more than five years ago.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

A considerable number of technical assistance missions will have been undertaken and, as a result, the technical capacity of the governmental planning bodies will have been strengthened.

In addition, the Secretariat will have completed a study, and a subregional seminar will have been held, on the subject of "The changing roles of the main economic agents in the Central American economies".

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Due to the normal turnover of government officials and to the need for improved methodologies for the planning process, additional advise will be required during the period.

The results of the study on the changing roles of the main economic agents in Central America, will provide valuable inputs for such assistance.

(e) Evaluation

The assessment of the impact of the proposed technical assistance missions should be undertaken periodically. An analysis should be made to determine the extent to which the specific advise provided is effectively used by the governments, and the real improvement of the development plants.

Such evaluations should be undertaken jointly by the Member Governments and the Secretariat.

Major programme: 10. DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND ISSUES

Organizational unit: CEPAL/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 10.3 ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC EVOLUTION IN CUBA SINCE 1960

(a) Legislative authority

No specific mandate exists at the present for this study. A special resolution should be passed at the 1981 ECLA period of sessions.

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

To be able to study different social and economic development schemes which --duly adapted-- might offer useful experiences in the formulation of their own plans for development.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To gain new insights into development problems.

iii) Time limited objectives of the Secretariat

To undertake a special study of the economic evolution of the Cuban model, for the period 1960-1984, with particular reference to the obstacles encountered and the results obtained from specific economic policies.

(c) Problem addressed

There exists a need for the Latin American countries to adopt policies, strategies and plans for social and economic development. In their formulation, alternative strategies and schemes implemented in other countries, should be taken into account. The experience of the Cuban model could provide valuable lessons for such a task.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Five successive Annual Economic Surveys will have been completed for Cuba, and nearly 25 years will have elapsed since the adoption of special social and economic policies by the Cuban Government. In addition, an effort will have been concluded to try and compatibilize the social accounting method of Cuba with the national accounting procedures used by the United Nations.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

An in-depth study on Cuban social and economic development plans and results will be carried out, and subject to the concurrence of the Cuban Government, a regional seminar could be held --possibly in 1987-- in order for the Secretariat to submit its findings.

(e) Evaluation

An assessment of the success of the study and of the seminar should be made at their conclusion; in addition, an evaluation should be made near the end of the period to determine whether the study results have been useful to Member Governments. Such evaluations should be undertaken jointly by Member Government organizations and the Secretariat.

The performance of the subprogramme should be measured in terms of the quality of the study and of the interest which the seminar might generate. Its impact, on the basis of the eventual inclusion of study results in the new plans for development formulated by Member Governments.

Major programme: 10. DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND ISSUES

Organizational unit: CEPAL/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 10.4 ECONOMIC POLICY IN MEXICO

(a) Legislative authority

An official request by the Government of Mexico.

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

The Mexican Government wishes to formulate and implement policies for development based on the analysis of the most recent economic and social situation.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To provide assistance to the Mexican Government in the design of new policies and in the implementation of plans for development, and to provide other Member Governments with experiences on alternative development efforts.

(c) Problem addressed

The changing conditions brought about by the large-scale discovery and export of hydrocarbons in Mexico, require the reorientation of regional development objectives and strategies, so that the increased income can be effectively and equitably distributed among the population. In addition, Mexico offers unique insights into developmental problems faced by a typical Newly Industrialized Country (NIC).

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

By 1983, the production and export of hydrocarbons in Mexico will have attained very high levels, and the need for rapid and efficient distribution of the income thus obtained will be increased. Studies by CEPAL/Mexico on the subjects of "The Role of Hydrocarbons in the Recent Economic Development of Mexico" and "Analysis of Economic Development in the Northern Border of Mexico" will have been completed.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Further studies and assistance will be undertaken in order to be of use to the Mexican Government Planning and Budget Secretariat in the orientation of policy and in the formulation of new economic development plans.

(e) Evaluation

An assessment of results of this subprogramme should be undertaken, jointly by the Mexican Government and the CEPAL/Mexico Office, in regard to both the quality of the studies produced and the actual adoption of recommendations in the formulation of new plans and strategies.

To that effect special evaluation meetings could be held on a periodical basis.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECLA Committee of the Whole which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April 1979. This plan ~~has~~ has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA/Mexico Office's Section on Economic Development in which there were eight professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Section had the following professional posts as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Economic Development Section</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
P-5	1	1a/	2
P-4	3	-	3
P-3	1	-	1
P-2/1	2	-	2

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The same administrative structure is to be maintained during the 1984-1989 period, except that the upgrading of a local post to the professional level is to be implemented (as was requested in the 1982-1983 Programme Budget).

a/ Section 24. Regional Adviser on Financial Matters.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

The adoption of a uniform national accounting method, presently under implementation with UN and IDB assistance, will be essential for the achievement of programme objectives. The strengthening of Central American integration institutions will also aid in the successful implementation of the programme.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

The ECLA/Mexico Office will continue to undertake the annual economic survey of Mexico, the Central American countries, Panamá, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic; however, ECLA/Santiago will be responsible for the over-all economic development analysis for the whole of Latin America.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

The UN DTCD is responsible for implementing studies and providing advice to countries on a national-level basis; however, on specific cases --especially for countries under the jurisdiction of the ECLA/Mexico Office-- the UNDTCD may delegate such project execution to ECLA/Mexico.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1964-1969

Extrabudgetary financing --possibly from UNDP-- will be required for the implementation of several subprogrammes; however, no negotiations have been initiated as yet.

11. ENERGY

Major programme: 11. ENERGY

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

A. General orientation of the programme

The International Development Strategy calls for the intensified development and expansion of all energy resources in order to find a long term solution to the energy problem. To that effect substantial and rapid progress is to be achieved in the transition from the present international economy based primarily on the use of hydrocarbons towards an economy which would increasingly rely on new and renewable sources of energy.

In the special case of the Latin American region, the countries have adopted resolutions requesting the Secretariat to undertake studies aimed to the analysis of the energy situation in the region, the identification of possibilities for developing native and renewable energy sources, and to the identification and implementation of means to lessen the economic impact of the energy crisis.

This programme has been designed to achieve such priority objectives in the Central American subregion, through the formulation and implementation of policies and plans for energy development and conservation designed to diminish the negative impact of the energy crisis, and the integrated development of the electrical subsector in the subregion.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Major programme: 11. ENERGY

Organizational unit: CEPAL/MEXICO Office

SUBPROGRAMME: 11.1 ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

Economic and Social Council resolutions
1572 (L) and 1954(C).
ECLA Resolutions 379 (XVII), 408 and 413 (XVIII).

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

Formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and plans for energy development and conservation designed to lessen the negative impact of the energy crisis.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To assist the Central American Governments in the planning and development of the energy sector.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

Annual bulletins of energy statistics and balances.

(c) Problem addressed

The Central American countries have been seriously affected by the rising costs of petroleum imports. There exists an urgent need for the evaluation and development of native energy sources, the study on more efficient methods of energy utilization, and the formulation of energy development policies and plans.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Improved statistical information regarding energy consumption and sources will be available. Studies of the electrification of mass transport systems and on integrated refining schemes will have been completed with extrabudgetary financing; additional studies and practical experiences will be available in regard to other energy sources and harnessing methods. The ECLA Secretariat will have undertaken annual studies regarding the impact of rising energy prices on the economics of the countries of the subregion.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Specific studies and technical assistance missions are to be undertaken --in cooperation with other subregional organizations-- in order to assist the National Planning Bodies and/or the National and Regional Energy Commission of Central America in the formulation of over-all energy development policies and strategies, and short and long-term energy development plans as well as in the promotion for the implementation of specific development projects.

In addition, the work on energy statistics and balances for the Central American countries is to be continued on yearly basis.

(e) Evaluation

Periodic consultations are to be held between government organizations and the Secretariat in order to assess the extent to which the information and analysis provided, and the recommendations made, are being used by the governments.

The indicators for such evaluations are the degree of utilization of documents and statistics provided by the Secretariat, the coincidence between analysis conducted by CEPAL and by the Governments, and the adoption by the governments of the recommendations.

Major programme: 11. ENERGY

Organizational unit: CEPAL/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 11.2 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRICAL SECTOR IN
CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution 24(VIII) of the Central American Group on Electrical Interconnection, as well as other resolutions adopted in different forums.

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

The development --on an integrated basis-- of the electrical sector in the Central American Isthmus.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To assist the National Electrical Institutes and the Electrical Council of Central America, in the integration of the electrical sector of the subregion.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

To prepare annual statistics on electricity consumption and costs; to carry out a prefeasibility study on atomic energy generation in the subregion, to undertake technical assistance field missions, and to update and expand existing studies in regard to electrical interconnection.

(c) Problem addressed

A study was concluded recently which describes the benefits which the countries might derive from the integration of their electrical development plans and systems. In addition, the countries have decided to establish a subregional institution for the implementation of such objectives. However, the countries do not have all the expertise required for the purpose and have requested assistance from CEPAL to that effect.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

It is expected that by 1983 the countries of the subregion will have completed the construction of electrical interconnection lines, and the Secretariat of the Electrical Council of Central America will be fully functional. The electrical demand will have risen notably and new hydroelectric projects will have been identified. There would be a need for updating existing interconnection studies and for undertaking new studies on alternative schemes.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

A preliminary study on the technical and economic feasibility of establishing nuclear power plants within an integrated electrical system is to be carried out. Further interconnection studies --using updated information-- are to be undertaken in order to define and implement the following stages of electrical integration. Technical assistance to the Central American Electrical Council is to be continued, in regard to a number of subjects. Yearly Statistical bulletins on sectorial electricity consumption and production costs are to be produced continuously.

(a) Evaluation

Advantage is to be taken of the yearly meetings of the Central American Electrical Council in order to assess the success of this subprogramme, which should be measured in terms of the use which the governments are making of the assistance provided by ECLA.

The indicators to be employed in the evaluations should be the degree of utilization of the statistics and documents prepared by the Secretariat, and the adoption by the Governments of the recommendations made by ECLA.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECLA Committee of the Whole which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April 1979. This plan ~~has~~/has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA/Mexico Office's Natural & Energy Resources Unit in which there were two professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Unit had the following professional posts as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Natural and Energy Resources Unit</u>	<u>2</u>	-	<u>2</u>
P-5	1	-	1
P-2	1	-	1

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The same administrative structure is expected to continue throughout the 1984-1989 period; however, the inclusion of two professional posts, financed with extrabudgetary sources, will be required for the timely and successful completion of the energy programme.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

The effective functioning of the Central American Energy Commission and of the Central American Electrical Council will be essential for the fulfilment of programme objectives. The effective collaboration of other Central American integration institutions will also aid in the successful implementation of the programme.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

ECLA/Santiago has delegated authority to the ECLA/Mexico Office in order to independently undertake studies and assistance in the field of energy for the Central American Isthmus subregion. Results of the ECLA/Mexico undertakings, however, will be used by ECLA/Santiago in the formulation of analysis and recommendations of a regional (Latin American) scope.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

The UN.DTCD is expected to undertake subregional and national scope, technical assistance projects on the energy field, for the Central American subregion. However, these projects are not expected to duplicate ECLA/Mexico's activities and viceversa. These activities will be designed so as to provide mutual support to each other.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

ECLA/Mexico is expected to enter into special cooperation agreements with other agencies, such as the International Atomic Energy Organization, in order to obtain technical support for the energy programme. In addition, financial assistance from the UNDP, the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is to be requested during the 1984-1989 period.

13. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Major programme: 13. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

A. General orientation of the programme

As stated in the International Development Strategy, the countries have assigned first priority to the subjects of agricultural and rural development and of the eradication of hunger and malnutrition. The developing countries, fully supported by the international community, are to undertake the necessary measures to accelerate food and agricultural production in order to improve national and collective self-sufficiency in food as early as possible.

During the ECLA/FAO Latin American Conference on Agriculture, and during recent meetings of subregional integration bodies, resolutions were adopted defining the scope of work to be undertaken by the Secretariat to assist Member Governments in the achievement of said objectives. This programme of the Medium-Term Plan has been designed with these objectives in mind.

The work of the ECLA/Mexico Office will therefore emphasize and assign priority to the subjects of formulation of national agricultural development policies and plans, identification of subregional, integration agricultural development schemes and projects for Central America, and the improvement of food production and distribution schemes in Latin America.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Major programme: 13. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO Office

SUBPROGRAMME: 13.1 CENTRAL AMERICAN COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

(a) Legislative authority

Resolutions 3/76 of the ECLA/FAO Latin American Conference, and ECLA resolutions 386(XVIII) and 402 (XVIII).

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

Formulation and implementation of schemes and projects of integrated, subregional agricultural development.

ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To assist the Central American governments and subregional integration organizations in the identification and implementation of subregional agricultural projects.

(c) Problem addressed

There is a great need for the implementation of agricultural development schemes, whose economic feasibility depend on the enlarged supply which can be obtained through the integration of production, processing or marketing efforts of the subregion.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

A feasibility study on the production of Central American vegetables for export to the North American markets will have been completed; in addition, preliminary studies will have been initiated or completed in regard to similar schemes of integrated agricultural development.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Steps will be taken in order to implement the proposed scheme for production and export of vegetables to the United States and Canada. Further studies and technical assistance missions will be carried out in order to, first, complete feasibility studies of other similar schemes and, second, to promote their implementation.

Subregional seminars will be held in order to submit study findings and to promote the implementation of the subregional schemes identified.

These activities are to be conducted in close cooperation with subregional integration institutions.

(e) Evaluation

Evaluation of this subprogramme results is to be carried out jointly between subregional integration institutions and the Secretariat, in order to assess the degree to which the project proposals are being accepted by the governments.

The indicators for such assessments are the actual implementation --by the countries and financial organizations-- of the proposals.

Major programme: 13. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 13.2 AGRICULTURAL POLICIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

CEPAL Resolution 375 (XVII) and resolution 152(X/CCE) of the Economic Cooperation Committee of the Central American Isthmus.

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objectives:

To define and implement alternative policies for agricultural development and to increase trade of agricultural products in the subregion.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat:

To assist the Central American governments and subregional integration institutions in the implementation of new policies and increased trade for the agricultural sector.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

To undertake periodic technical assistance missions and to hold bi-annual subregional seminars on the subject.

(c) Problem addressed

In the Central American subregion there exists the need for increasing agricultural output and for specialization of production by countries. To that effect alternative development policies should be defined and implemented, and trade of agricultural products should be increased and coordinated.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(1) The situation at the end of 1983

A study describing policy alternatives to ensure increased agricultural development and trade of agricultural products within the Central American subregion will have been completed, and discussed with the governments during a seminar to be held in 1983.

(11) The period 1984-1989

Additional technical assistance missions will be required in order to assist the governments and subregional integration organizations in the implementation of new policies and increased trade for the agricultural sector.

Bi-annual meetings are to be held (1985, 1987 and 1989) in order to ensure the adequate coordination of efforts by all parties concerned.

(e) Evaluation

Meetings should be held twice during the period, wherein government and subregional organization officials should work with the Secretariat in order to assess the results of this subprogramme.

The indicators to be adopted for such assessment would be the degree of acceptance --by the governments and subregional organizations-- of the recommendations made by the Secretariat, and the actual implementation of the agricultural policies.

Major programme: 13. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 13.3 STYLES OF DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

A resolution is expected to be passed during the nineteenth ECLA period of sessions.

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objectives

To establish improved and effective food production and distribution systems, and to exchange experiences between the Latin American countries.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To carry out studies on the different solutions adopted by the Latin American countries to solve their problems of food production, distribution, processing and consumption, and to assist the governments in the design and implementation of new and improved food systems. To promote horizontal cooperation among countries of the region, for the exchange of knowledge and practical experience.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

To complete two documents per year on the analysis of food systems in the Latin American countries, and to hold bi-annual regional and subregional meetings in order to submit findings and recommendations.

To assist the Central American governments and subregional integration organizations in the formulation and implementation of effective food policy

(c) Problem addressed

Studies undertaken in the past have revealed that the majority of the Latin American people do not have an adequate diet, due to, among other causes, the absence of efficient programmes for the production and distribution of food products. Several countries, however, have initiated ambitious programs for the solution of said problem. The experiences obtained by their implementation should be analyzed and shared by other countries of the region.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

It is expected that by 1983 several documents describing both the existing situation in some Latin American countries and the experiences of Mexico in the solution of food problems, will have been completed. In addition, several regional seminars will have been held in order to disseminate these successful experiences among the interested countries.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Further studies are to be carried out in regard to, first, other successful experiences in different Latin American countries and, second, to formulate specific plans of action for countries which are trying to solve their food problems.

Special attention will be given to the formulation and subsequent implementation of food production and distribution programs for the Central American countries. This work will be carried out in close cooperation with several subregional integration organizations.

Frequent technical assistance missions are to be undertaken and several regional and subregional seminars are to be convened.

(e) Evaluation

Biannual meetings are to be held between government and regional and subregional organization officials, together with Secretariat fonctionnaires, in order to evaluate the results of the subprogramme.

Indicators for these evaluations include the degree of acceptance --by government and regional and subregional organizations-- of the recommendations made by the Secretariat, and the actual implementation of the food programmes.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECLA Committee of the Whole which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April 1979. This plan ~~was~~/has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA/Mexico Office's Joint FAO/ECLA Agricultural Section in which there were six professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Section had the following professional posts as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Joint ECLA/FAO Agricultural Section</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
L-6	-	1a/	1
L-5	-	1a/	1
P-4/L-4	1	2b/	3
P-3	1	-	1

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The same administrative structure --although reinforced-- is expected to be operational for the period 1984-1989. A post from the Science and Technology Unit and a second post from FAO/ECLA/Santiago are to be redeployed to the Mexico Office; extrabudgetary sources will be used to finance additional professional posts.

a/ Posts financed through the ECLA/ILPES/SARH Agricultural Training Project.

b/ One post financed by FAO; a second post is financed through an ECLA/NAFINSA cooperation agreement.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

A special Central American working group on the subject of agricultural development should be created --or the Central American Sub-Committee on Agricultural Development should be reactivated-- in order to ensure an adequate coordination of policies and plans and the successful achievement of programme objectives. The effective collaboration of other Central American integration institutions will also assist in the achievement of programme objectives.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

ECLA/Santiago has delegated authority to ECLA/Mexico for the implementation of the Latin American subprogramme on development and food systems; the other subprogrammes fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Mexico Office, although some assistance may be required from the Santiago headquarters.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

Close cooperation and coordination is to be established between ECLA/Mexico and UNDP-financed and FAO-executed national and subregional projects on agricultural development to be implemented in the Central American subregion.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1974-1989

ECLA/Mexico is expected to enter into special agreements with UNDP, the Central American Bank for Economic Cooperation (BCIE) and the Mexican Government to secure financial assistance for the implementation of this programme.

15. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Major programme: 15. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

A. General orientation of the programme

The Industrial Development Programme has been designed bearing in mind the aims of the International Development Strategy for the sector, which include --as a crucial element-- the redeployment of industrial capacities. Such redeployment would involve, first, the creation of new industrial capacities in the developing countries and, second, the actual redeployment of industrial capacities from industrialized to developing countries on the principle of dynamic comparative advantages.

To that end, the developing countries would strengthen their industries as a means of reaching an independent and autonomous industrial development, formulating long-term industrialization plans and programmes; in addition, they would seek a balanced industrial development and the establishment of agroindustrial complexes. The general idea would be for the developing countries to raise their share in the industrial production of the world. Such objectives have been specified both in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action --at the regional level-- and in resolutions adopted recently by the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee, at the subregional level.

The industrial development programme for the ECLA/Mexico Office would be designed to achieve such objectives in the subregion under its jurisdiction.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Major programme: 15. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME: 15.1 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

Resolution 155(X/CCE) of the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee, and ECLA resolution 315(XV).

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

The further development of the industrial sector in Central America, through the promotion and specialization of different industrial subsectors in the five countries, as well as through increased production of industrial goods for export to other regions.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To analyze the prospects for increased industrial production in Central America, aimed to augmenting trade within the subregion and to produce large scale industrial exports to other regions and subregions.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

Promotion of the implementation of large scale industrial projects in Central America.

Identification and promotion of new industrial projects aimed to increased trade within the subregion and to larger exports to other areas.

(c) Problem addressed

Due to the present difficulties of the Central American Common Market, industrial growth seems to be declining. However, there exists definite possibilities for the expansion of industrial output for consumption in both the subregion and other countries and regions outside Central America. The new industries which could be implemented would provide increased employment and foreign exchange, which are badly needed by the subregion.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

It is anticipated that by 1983, several large-scale industrial projects for the Central American subregion will have been identified, and that the countries will have established commercial links with other countries and regions.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Studies are to be conducted in order to identify new industrial subsectors and projects which could be implemented --on a specialized and coordinated basis-- in the countries of the subregion in order to be able to sustain an increased trade in the area and to take advantage of the new markets which would be opened in other subregions.

Biannual meetings should be convened in order for the Secretariat to submit the results of studies undertaken and specific proposals for implementation by the Central American governments and subregional integration institutions.

In addition, the Secretariat would undertake occasional technical assistance missions in regard to industrial development planning, as may be requested by Member Governments.

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(e) Evaluation

The above-mentioned biannual meetings --between government, subregional organizations and Secretariat officials-- should be utilized to evaluate the subprogramme success. In that respect, the degree of identification of new industrial projects and of eventual implementation by the government should be used as an indicator. The actual acceptance of recommendations made by the technical assistance missions should be considered as another indicator.

Major programme: 15. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME: 15.2 THE FUTURE ROLE OF MEXICO IN THE INDUSTRIAL REDEPLOYMENT
OF THE WORLD

(a) Legislative authority

A special resolution is to be adopted during the forthcoming ECLA period of sessions.

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

To derive useful lessons from a typical newly industrialized country on its patterns of industrial development, the contribution that industrial redeployment played in said pattern, as well as the role that industrialization played in the overall development strategy.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To gain additional insights into the process of industrialization in newly industrialized countries, its contribution to development and the relative importance of industrial redeployment at the world level for the success of said process.

(c) Problem addressed

There are still many unanswered questions on possible trade-offs between import-substituting industrialization and export-oriented industrialization, as well as the potential of fostering industrial growth at the world level based on certain competitive advantages of different countries. An in-depth study into the Mexican experience could shed light on these fundamental development issues.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Several countries in the world --including Mexico-- will have accumulated valuable experience in connection with industrial development based on different competitive advantages and aimed to supplying world industrial demand.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

An in-depth study of the Mexican industrial development experience is to be conducted during the period, and an analysis is to be made on the possibilities of applying said experience to other Latin American countries, especially to the Central American Common Market.

A regional seminar would be convened (possibly by 1987) in order to submit the investigation results and to adopt a detailed work plan for the promotion and implementation of recommendations.

(e) Evaluation

During the above mentioned seminar, the country delegates and the Secretariat should assess whether the study undertaken has provided information useful for planning their development. Near the end of the period, another joint evaluation should be undertaken in order to determine whether the Secretariat recommendations have been effectively accepted and adopted by the governments.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECLA Committee of the Whole which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April 1979, . This plan ~~was~~/has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA/Mexico Office's Industrial Development Unit in which there were two professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Unit had the following professional posts as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>UNIDO/ECLA Industrial Development Unit</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
L-5	-	1a/	1
P-4	1	-	1

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The same administrative structure --although properly reinforced-- will be required for the implementation of the 1984-1989 work programme. An additional professional post --probably at the P-2/1 level-- is to be provided by UNIDO.

a/ UNIDO Regional Adviser,

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

To ensure the achievement of programme objectives it will be necessary to create a Central American working group on industrial development wherein agreements can be reached in regard to subregional policies and plans. In addition, the active participation of Central American integration institutions --such as the Central American Bank for Economic Integration and the Central American Institute for Industrial Technology and Development-- will be essential for the programme's success.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

The ECLA/Mexico Office is responsible for the programme on industrial development in the Central American subregion.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization has entered into a special agreement with ECLA for the staffing of the Joint UNIDO/ECLA Industrial Development Unit in the Mexico Office, and for the implementation of their joint work programme.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

ECLA/Mexico is expected to sign special cooperation agreements with the UNDP and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, in order to secure technical and financial assistance for the programme.

16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Major programme: 16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Organizational unit: ECLA/TEXICO OFFICE

A. General orientation of the programme

The objectives of this programme are drawn from the policy measures set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, whereby the countries commit themselves to an open and expanding trade system, to further progress in the liberalization of trade and to the promotion of structural adjustment to facilitate the realization of the dynamic pattern of comparative advantage.

The governments of the region are committed to the strengthening of existing subregional trade and economic integration schemes, and to the increase of economic links between such subregional cooperation undertakings. This commitment was made explicit in resolution 402(XVIII) adopted during the eighteenth ECLA period of sessions, as well as during the most recent meetings of the subregional economic cooperation subsidiary bodies.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Major programme: 16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 16.1 ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN THE GREATER CARIBBEAN BASIN

(a) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)

ECLA resolutions 364(XVII) and 402(XVIII)

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objectives

To analyze the evolution of subregional and regional economic cooperation and to implement means of increasing and widening such cooperation in the Greater Caribbean basin.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To identify and promote the implementation of new schemes of increased and expanded economic cooperation between countries and subregions of the Greater Caribbean basin.

(c) Problem addressed

The existing schemes of economic cooperation in the Greater Caribbean basin --the Central American Common Market and the Caribbean Community-- seem to have entered a period of stagnation; in addition, there exists a potential for economic cooperation between countries within the wider Caribbean basin.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

A study on possibilities of establishing increased and expanded economic cooperation links between countries and between existing subregional integration schemes will be completed by 1983.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

A special seminar, attended by representatives from all countries and subregional organizations of the basin, is to be convened in 1984 in order to analyze the findings of above-mentioned studies.

Further studies on specific cooperation subjects are to be carried out by the Secretariat, and several specific sectorial seminars for their analysis are to be convened throughout the period.

In addition, periodic technical assistance missions are to be undertaken in order to promote the implementation of study results and governmental decisions adopted during the seminars.

(e) Evaluation

The evaluation of success in this subprogramme will be a very difficult task, since results on the subject of economic cooperation and integration can only be observed in the long term. Nevertheless, a special meeting is to be convened in early 1989 wherein government, subregional organizations and Secretariat officials will attempt to assess the results of the subprogramme.

The indicators for such assessment should be the actual increase in trade and economic cooperation between the subregions, and the acceptance of the Secretariat's recommendations.

Major programme: 16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 16.2 ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

General Assembly resolutions 3201 and 3202(S-VI)
ECLA Resolutions 364 (XVII), 370(XVII) and 402(XVIII)

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

To reactivate and strengthen the Central American Economic Integration Process

ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To formulate specific proposals on means to reactivate the Central American Common Market and to identify new schemes and projects designed to expand trade and cooperation among the Member countries.

(c) Problem addressed

Due to different causes, the vitality and progress of economic integration in Central America has been restricted and, in some areas, has suffered serious setbacks. The scope of recent proposals for the creation of an integrated economic community was too ambitious, and the governments involved did not approve them. More modest sectorial proposals, which would lead to a greater degree of interdependence, have a greater chance of success.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Due to the present political and economic situation in the Central American subregion, it is anticipated that the Common Market will remain without significant advances through 1983.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Detailed studies are to be undertaken by the Secretariat in order to identify specific, sectorial, integration schemes which could be easily implemented. In addition, more comprehensive long-term integration plans --which would take into account the existence of the aforementioned project proposals-- should be formulated.

Meetings of the Economic Cooperation Committee, and its subsidiary bodies, should be convened for analysis of the Secretariat's proposals and for formulating specific recommendations to the governments.

(e) Evaluation

Evaluations of the success of the subprogramme are to be made in conjunction with bi-annual meetings of either the Economic Cooperation Committee or its subsidiary bodies.

The assessment should include the determination of the governments' acceptance of study results and recommendations made by the Secretariat; in addition, the actual implementation of proposed new schemes and projects and the over-all reactivation and strengthening of the trade and economic cooperation should be also used as an indicator of success.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECLA Committee of the Whole a/ which meets every two years. The last meeting was held in April 1979. This plan ~~has~~ has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA/Mexico Office's International Trade Unit b/ in which there were three professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Unit had the following professional posts as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>International Trade Unit (Mexico)</u>	<u>3</u>	-	<u>3</u>
P-4	2	-	2
P-2	1	-	1

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The same administrative structure is to be preserved for the 1984-1989 period, including joint activities undertaken by the Mexico and Port-of-Spain offices.

a/ In addition, two subsidiary bodies, the Central American Committee on Economic Cooperation and the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, review the scope and results of this programme.

b/ The ECLA/Port-of-Spain Office also has staff assigned to one of the subprogramm

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

To ensure the successful achievement of programme objectives it will be necessary for the countries to strengthen the functioning of the Economic Cooperation Committees for Central America and for the Caribbean subregions. In addition, joint meetings of said committees will be required in certain instances. The active participation of subregional integration institutions is considered essential as well.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

The ECLA/Mexico Office is entrusted with studies and assistance in regard to economic integration in Central America; the ECLA/Port-of-Spain Office has similar responsibilities in the English Caribbean subregion. Joint efforts are to be undertaken by these offices in one of the subprogrammes.

ECLA/Santiago might undertake studies and initiatives of a regional (Latin American) nature and scope.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

UNCTAD's efforts to increase trade on a world-wide basis will be duly coordinated with those of ECLA offices dealing with subregional integration and economic cooperation.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

The financial support of the UNDP, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, as well as the technical cooperation of UNCTAD, is to be enlisted during the period in order to timely and effectively achieve the programme's objectives.

17. NATURAL RESOURCES

Major programme: 17. NATURAL RESOURCES

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

A. General orientation of the programme

In the International Development Strategy for the Third UN Development Decade, the countries have stated their desire to undertake the rational development, management and utilization of their natural resources in order to, inter alia, prevent an early exhaustion of finite resources and the overburdening of renewable resources of energy.

Specific recommendations in regard to water resources were adopted during the Mar del Plata Conference, and during meetings of ECLA subsidiary bodies held in Central America. These refer specifically to the assessment of water availability and utilization, the implementation of irrigation and drainage and potable water supply programmes and the undertaking of multi-purpose plans for the utilization of water resources.

The ECLA/Mexico programme on this subject is designed to assist the subregion countries in achieving such priority objectives.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Major programme: 17. NATURAL RESOURCES

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 17.1 WATER RESOURCES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

Resolutions 1572(L) and 1954(C) of the Economic and Social Council, and ECLA's 379(XVII), 409(XVIII) and 411(XVIII).

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objectives

The rational development and efficient conservation of available water resources, and the formulation of policies, strategies and plans for sectorial water resource development.

ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To assist the Governments in the attainment of above described objectives.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

- To provide technical assistance as required for the implementation of Central American programmes on irrigation and drainage development and on potable water supply.
- To promote the implementation of studies aimed to the planning of multipurpose utilization in selected river basins
- To issue annual statistical bulletins on water resources availability and utilization.

(c) Problem addressed

There exist ample water resources in the subregion; however their time and space distribution is by no means uniform. In some watersheds, however, the growing total water demand is nearly exhausting available resources, and the degree of pollution is very rapidly growing as well. Further, sectorial water utilizations --for agriculture, municipal, hydroelectric power generation and industrial purposes-- are undertaken independently, and often contradict or interfere with other --existing or potential-- sectorial developments.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The Secretariat will have produced a series of annual statistical bulletins on water utilization and development. The countries will have initiated specific subregional programmes on irrigation and drainage and potable water supply development.

The problems of conflictive utilization and pollution of limited water resources in some river basins will be reaching a critical stage.

The Government of El Salvador will have concluded the formulation of a master plan for development of water resources.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

During this period, the countries will require assistance for efficiently implementing Central American programmes on sectorial --irrigation and drainage and potable water supply-- water resources development.

In addition, it will be necessary to design and implement master plans for integrated, multi-purpose water resource development and conservation in critical river basins. A uniform methodology, duly adapted to specific conditions, might be advantageously used in this regard.

(e) Evaluation

Biannual evaluations should be carried out jointly by the Member Governments and the Secretariat in order to assess the success and the degree of usefulness of the assistance provided by CEPAL/Mexico. To that effect, special questionnaires should be devised and sent to the appropriate government organizations.

Among the indicators to be used in these evaluations are: (i) the actual use of the annual statistics; (ii) the usefulness of the assistance provided to the specific Central American programmes of sectorial water utilization; and (iii) the prompt formulation and initiation of the master plans.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECLA Committee of the Whole which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April 1979. This plan ~~has~~ has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA/Mexico Office's Natural and Energy Resources Unit in which there were two professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Unit had the following professional posts as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Natural and Energy Resources Unit a/</u>	<u>2</u>	-	<u>2</u>
P-5	1	-	1
P-2	1	-	1

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The same administrative structure is expected to continue during the 1984-1989 period; however, additional professional posts will be required from the regular budget for the successful implementation of the programme.

a/ These same two posts are also listed for the Energy Programme.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

The strengthening of the Central American Water Resources Committee (CRRH), the reactivation of the Regional Group on Irrigation and Drainage (GRRD) and the creation of a Regional Group on Potable Water Supply will be required for the successful achievement of programme objectives. The effective participation of other Central American integration institutions will also aid in the implementation of the programme.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

ECLA/Santiago has delegated authority to ECLA/Mexico for the undertaking of studies and the provision of assistance in the field of water resources development for the Central American subregion. However, ECLA/Santiago will make use of the results of ECLA/Mexico undertakings for the formulation of studies and recommendations of a regional (Latin American) scope.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

The ECLA/Mexico Office will promote the implementation of water resources development projects to be executed by UNDTCD, FAO, UNEP, WMO, WHO/PAHO, UNESCO, etc. Once these agencies have initiated activities, ECLA/Mexico will remain in the projects on an advisory capacity.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1974-1989

See above.

21. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Major programme: 21. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

A. General orientation of the programme

The social development programme has been designed bearing in mind the objectives set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third UN Development Decade, where it is stated that the final aim of development must be the continuing increase in the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits derived therefrom.

To that effect, special attention is to be assigned to the reduction and eventual elimination of poverty and to the equitable distribution of wealth; the increase of employment possibilities, especially for women; the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action; the achievement of a level of health compatible with a very active, socially and economically productive life; and the provision of basic shelter and infrastructure for all people.

In assisting the countries under its jurisdiction to achieve such goals, the ECLA/Mexico Office will concentrate efforts in the formulation and implementation of specific plans for the alleviation of extreme poverty conditions in Central America, the analysis of alternative social development programs undertaken recently in a Member country, the incorporation of women to the development process and the permanent analysis of social development in Mexico.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Major programme: 21. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO

SUBPROGRAMME: 21.1 CRITICAL POVERTY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Legislative authority

ECLA resolutions 388(XVIII) and 401(XVIII)

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objectives

To ensure the satisfaction of the basic needs of the Central American population, in order to alleviate extreme poverty conditions in the subregion.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To assist the governments in the formulation and implementation of specific, sectorial programmes in the fields of education, nutrition, health, etc.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

- To undertake technical assistance missions as may be requested by the governments, and to prepare reports and recommendations in regard to the formulation and implementation of plans.
- To convene bi-annual subregional meetings aimed to the revision of strategies and plans, and to the exchange of experiences among country representatives.

(c) Problem addressed

Recent studies indicate that more than half of the Central American population do not meet their basic social needs. There are no specific government programs under implementation which would ensure that the majority of the population can have adequate levels of nutrition, basic education, health services, etc.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

A complete diagnosis on the current state of critical poverty in the subregion will have been completed, and strategies and specific plans for the provision of basic needs to the population will have been formulated.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

During this period it will be necessary to reorient and supplement the strategies and plans devised in the previous biennium, taking into account the changing priorities of Member Governments, the effective availability of funds, and the achievements of the plans' initial stages.

The Secretariat will provide inputs to that effect, and will convene subregional meetings aimed to the exchange of information and, in general, the horizontal cooperation among the governments.

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(e) Evaluation

The proposed bi-annual seminars should be also used for the periodic evaluation of results in this subprogramme. Particular attention should be assigned to the determination of: (i) the coincidence of analysis and results made by the Secretariat and those arrived at by the governments; (ii) the degree of actual acceptance and implementation of recommendations made by the Secretariat; and (iii) the actual progress in the alleviation of abject poverty in the subregion.

Major programme: 21. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational unit: ELCA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 21.2 SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN NICARAGUA

(a) Legislative authority

A resolution is to be adopted during the forthcoming CEPAL period of sessions

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objectives

To review past policies and programme results on the social transformations of Nicaragua, and to formulate new strategies and plans for same.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To assist the Government of Nicaragua in the evaluation of social policies and plans implemented during the period 1979-1984, and in the formulation of future strategies and plans for the next five-year period.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

To prepare a document on the assessment of the success of the social transformations undertaken during the five year period after the Nicaraguan revolution, and to collaborate in the formulation of new strategies and plans for social development.

(c) Problem addressed

Immediately after the Nicaraguan Revolution, policies and programmes were implemented by the Government in order to improve the social conditions of the population. These policies and programmes constitute a novel approach --in Latin America-- for the solution of social problems.

An assessment of the results obtained for the reorientation --if needed-- of policies and the strengthening of programmes, ought to be conducted after sufficient time has elapsed.

Other Latin American countries would surely benefit from the Nicaraguan experience in this regard.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

By 1984, the new social policies and plans in Nicaragua will have been in effect for five years, a period sufficiently long to enable a good assessment to be made on their results.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

In close cooperation with the Government organizations entrusted with the different aspects of social development, CEPAL/Mexico officials will undertake a detailed assessment of the results achieved in the first five years of implementation of the social policy and plans adopted after the Revolution.

(e) Evaluation

An evaluation should be conducted in order to determine: (i) the usefulness of the studies undertaken; (ii) the coincidence of the analysis and conclusions reached by the Secretariat with those of the Nicaraguan Government; and (iii) the acceptance by the Government and the eventual implementation of the Secretariat's recommendations,

Major programme: 21. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 21.3 STUDIES ON FUTURE SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN MEXICO

(a) Legislative authority

A resolution is to be adopted during the forthcoming XIX ECLA period of sessions.

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objectives

Formulation of development policies, strategies and plans which would ensure an equitable distribution of income among the population.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To periodically evaluate the social conditions of the Mexican population, and the distribution of benefits derived from the oil wealth.

iii) Time-limited objectives of the Secretariat

Bi-annual studies describing the analysis of social conditions in Mexico, to be used by the Government in the formulation of social policy and plan

(c) Problem addressed

There does not exist updated, quantitative information in regard to the evolution of standards of living and social welfare of the Mexican population.

In addition, there is need for accurately defining the social objective of the Mexican economic development, in order to modify the existing situation and to reduce its social costs.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

A basic step would have been made by ECLA/Mexico on the systematization of social data gathering, so that it can be used for policy making purposes, and to provide a periodical and more realistic evaluation of Mexican social conditions.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

A second stage would be undertaken in order to incorporate into the proposed periodical social evaluation of the country, the identification of its regional divergencies and developmental disparities. Therefore, social evaluation would be elaborated not only in terms of the quality of life and the patterns of social participation of the Mexican population, but in terms of the spatial differences and interdependencies within the country as well.

(e) Evaluation

Periodic assessments should be undertaken jointly by Mexican Government and ECLA/Mexico Office officials in order to determine the usefulness of the studies undertaken. The indicators adopted for such evaluations should be: (i) The agreement of results and analysis made by ECLA with those arrived at by the Government; (ii) the actual adoption by the Government of the recommendations made by ECLA.

Major programme: 21. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 21.4 INTEGRATION OF WOMEN TO DEVELOPMENT

(a) Legislative authority

World Plan of Action for the International Year of the Woman,
and Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women to
the Economic and Social Development of Latin America.

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

To formulate and implement strategies, policies and plans
for the effective integration of women to development.

ii) General objective of the Secretariat

To conduct studies aimed to provide the necessary basis
for the formulation of strategies, policies and plans
for the integration of women to development.

(c) Problem addressed

In spite of efforts previously undertaken very little has
been achieved in the identification of ways and means to
ensure the integration of women to the development efforts
in the region.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Specific projects aimed to the progressive integration of women to the development process in specific economic and social sectors will have been identified and implemented.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Detailed studies, and technical assistance missions, are to be carried out in order to assist Member Governments in the formulation of coordinated, comprehensive national strategies and policies for the integration of women in all economic and social activities. Additional assistance is to be provided for the identification of specific projects to that effect.

(e) Evaluation

Bi annual evaluations should be conducted --possibly through the filling of a special questionnaire-- in order to determine the actual success and usefulness of the subprogramme. Indicators such as the coincidence of conclusions reached independently by the Secretariat and the Governments, and the actual adoption by Governments of recommendations made by the Secretariat, should be used in the assessment.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECLA Committee of the Whole which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April 1979. This plan ~~has~~ has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA/Mexico Office's Social Development Unit in which there were six professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Unit had the following professional posts as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Social Development Unit</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
P-5	-	1 <u>a/</u>	1
P-4	1	1 <u>a/</u>	1
P-3	3	-	3
P-2/1	-	1 <u>b/</u>	1

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The same administrative structure is to be maintained throughout the 1984-89 period, which requires the continued extrabudgetary financing of three professional posts.

a/ UNDP-financed personnel for Critical Poverty in Central American project.
b/ Post financed by IWF.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

The Central American countries should formally establish a subregional working group on social development matters in order to ensure an adequate coordination and concerted implementation of policies and activities in this field. Central American integration institutions should continue their active participation in the programme.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

ECLA/Santiago has entrusted the ECLA/Mexico Office the execution of studies and activities on social development for Mexico and Central America; however, close substantive coordination and cooperation is to be maintained between these offices.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

Mutual assistance and coordination agreements, between ECLA/Mexico and UNDP-financed and UNDTCD-executed national projects on social development, are to be subscribed.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1964-1969

The financial and technical support of the UNDP, the IWF and other regional and subregional institutions will be required for the successful execution of the programme.

22. STATISTICS

Major programme: 22. STATISTICS

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

A. General orientation of the programme

This programme has been designed bearing in mind the absolute necessity of the countries to have adequate quantitative information on which to base policy decisions and the formulation of development plans.

In order to achieve such objective, ECLA/Mexico will collaborate with ECLA/Santiago in the effective implementation of a regional framework of quantitative information.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Major programme: 22. STATISTICS

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 22.1 REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

(a) Legislative authority

ECLA resolution 366(XVII)

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

To have an adequate and updated set of statistics on which to base the formulation of new development policies and programs.

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To prepare annual statistical bulletins for use by Member Governments, and for internal utilization within the Secretariat.

(c) Problem addressed

A growing volume of reliable, standardized and complete statistics is essential for the formulation and evaluation of economic and social development plans, as well as for the quantitative studies undertaken periodically by the Secretariat.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

Statistical bulletins will have been issued on an annual basis.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

During the period, efforts are to be made in order to establish electronic data processing systems for the processing of statistical data. Such an undertaking will ensure a more efficient and reliable means of timely producing the required information.

(e) Evaluation

Special questionnaires should be periodically --perhaps on a bi-annual basis-- distributed among government officials and Secretariat fonctionnaires, in order to assess the success of this subprogramme.

In the evaluation particular attention should be given to determining the quality and reliability of the published statistics, the degree of utilization of the data by government organizations and by Secretariat officials as well.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECLA Committee of the Whole which meets every two years. The last meeting was held in April 1979. This plan ~~has~~ has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA/Mexico Office's Statistics Unit in which there ~~were~~ was one professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Unit had the following professional posts as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Statistics Unit</u>	<u>1</u>	-	<u>1</u>
P-3	1	-	1

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

No changes are proposed to the existing administrative structure.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

The work done by ECLA/Mexico in this programme constitutes an integral part of ECLA/Santiago's.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1977-1989

24. TRANSPORT

Major programme: 24. TRANSPORT

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

A. General orientation of the programme

In accordance with the objectives set forth in the International Development Strategy, this programme will be aimed to the promotion of development of world sea-borne trade and other transportation systems, as well as to the increased participation by developing countries in world transport of international trade.

Member Governments have requested the Secretariat to provide assistance in regard to the formulation of plans for transport development and improvement, and to undertake studies on the creation of integrated transport networks in specific subregions of Latin America.

The ECLA/Mexico Office will assist ECLA/Santiago in the fulfilment of those objectives.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Major programme: 24. TRANSPORT

Organizational unit: ECLA/MEXICO OFFICE

SUBPROGRAMME: 24.1 IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPORT PLANNING

(a) Legislative authority

ECLA resolution 391(XVIII)

(b) Objective

i) Intergovernmental objective

Improvement of the planning process for the development of transport

ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

To assist the Central American governments in the planning of transport development

(c) Problem addressed

There exists a great need of comprehensive, reliable and standardized statistics of transport facilities and utilization, in the Central American subregion. Such basic information is essential for the formulation of plans for the development of transport in the area.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

The publication of annual transport utilization bulletins for the Central American countries, will be made on a regular basis.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

The Secretariat will continue to provide technical assistance to government and subregional organizations dealing with the transport sectors.

The scope of the annual statistics on transport utilization in Central America is to be widened considerably.

(e) Evaluation

Every two years, special questionnaires will be sent to government and subregional organization officials of the transport sector, in order to evaluate the usefulness and timely distribution of the annual bulletins. In addition, an assessment should be made --through the same questionnaires-- of the actual adoption of the recommendations made by the Secretariat.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECLA Committee of the Whole which meets every two years. The last meeting was held in April 1979 . This plan ~~has~~ has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA/Mexico Office's Energy and Natural Resources Unit in which there ~~was~~ was one professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981.^{a/}The Unit had the following professional posts as of 1 January 1981:

	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Energy and Natural Resources Unit a/</u>	<u>1</u>	-	<u>1</u>
P-2	1	-	1

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

No changes are proposed to the existing administrative structure.

^{a/} This Unit includes a Transport Sub-Unit; the professional post shown herein refers only to such Sub-Unit.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

The work done by ECLA/Mexico in this programme constitutes an integral part of ECLA/Santiago's.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected
during the period 1964-1980

