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FINAL REPORT OF PHASE IV OF THE LATIN AMERICAN
INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING
(ILPES)

UNDP PROJECT RLA/74/234

1 July 1974 - 28 February 1978

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

1. General

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has supported the Institute during the last 15 years.

The Governments have repeatedly requested UNDP support for the Institute's activities, both directly and through the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Meetings of Ministers and Heads of Planning and the Meetings of the Technical Committee and of the Subcommittee.

Phase IV was prepared in accordance with the needs and priorities of the governments and covered the period 1 July 1974 to 31 December 1977.^{1/}

The Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning of the United Nations (ILPES) was set up to replace and broaden the activities previously carried on by CEPAL in the fields of training, advisory services and research in connexion with development planning.

The Institute was established by CEPAL resolution 199 (IX) of 13 May 1961, and resolutions 219 (AC.50) and 220 (AC.52) adopted by the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL on 16 February 1962 and 6 June 1962, respectively.

The intention of the Governments in creating ILPES was to set up a permanent, autonomous body within the CEPAL system which would be closely linked with the Latin American Governments; this was repeated in a number of resolutions adopted by CEPAL in which both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Latin American Governments were urged to

^{1/} The project should have ended on 30 June 1977 but was prolonged at the request of the Governments.

"provide the necessary support in order to convert the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning into a permanent body and to ensure its financing over the long term" (resolution 286 (XIII) of 19 April 1969).

UNDP too has indicated to Governments the need to provide ILPES with a more permanent form of financing.

More recently, in resolution 340 (AC.66) it was decided that ILPES should "become a permanent institution of the Commission, with its own identity and responsible directly to the Executive Secretariat of ECLA". That resolution replaced the Governing Council made up of distinguished Latin Americans by a Technical Committee "consisting of representatives at the appropriated level of the Ministries of the countries of the Latin American region".

By resolution 351 of 13 May 1975 the Institute was entrusted with the further functions of co-operating in the exchange of experience and research results on global, sectoral and regional (area) planning between the planning bodies of member countries, so as to promote collaboration among them.

Resolution 371 of 5 May 1977, bearing in mind that the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning held in Caracas in April 1977 established the System of Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies of the Latin American region, entrusted ILPES with the responsibility of assisting Governments in the operation of the System.^{1/}

^{1/} See INST/1 Rev.5, May 1977, which contains the various resolutions adopted by CEPAL on ILPES.

2. Outline of the institutional situation

It is clear from the above that there is a difference between ILPES, as a permanent institution within the CEPAL system, and the UNDP Project which supports the operation of ILPES at the request of Governments. Through the Phase IV Project, UNDP assisted CEPAL in supporting and developing the activities which ILPES carried out in co-ordination with CEPAL under the unified leadership of the Executive Secretary.

As was pointed out above, ILPES is placed under the direct responsibility of the Executive Secretary of CEPAL and has a Technical Committee consisting of Ministers and Heads of Planning, whose duties are as follows:

- To act as the senior guiding body for the activities of ILPES in the fields assigned to it;
- To serve as an advisory body for the Executive Secretary of CEPAL with respect to the implementation of ILPES work programmes and the evaluation of their results;
- To review and adopt the work programmes of ILPES.

3. Goals of the project

Long-term goals

The project was formulated to enable ILPES to continue pursuing the goals entrusted to it by resolution 220 (AC.52), namely:

"to provide, at the request of the Governments concerned, training and advisory services to the countries and areas within the geographical scope of the Commission and undertake research on planning techniques, in accordance with the following aims and functions:

- (a) To raise the technical level of Government officials and specialists through training programmes in the form of courses and in-service training;

/(b) To assist

- (b) To assist Governments in establishing the institutional and technical organization required for the more efficient programming of their economic and social development policies;
- (c) To assist Governments, at a purely technical level, in preparing their economic and social development programmes;
- (d) To carry out the theoretical studies required for the improvement of planning techniques used in Latin America".

Short-term goals

- (a) To carry out research aimed at:
 - A better understanding of the relationships between short-term policies and the long-term goals defined by plans;
 - The introduction of policies on science and technology as explicit variables in economic and social development plans;
 - The improvement of regional planning techniques and methodologies;
 - A better understanding of the institutional conditions of the medium-and long-term viability of development plans;
 - A critical analysis and assessment of experience in integration and its relationship to short-term policies and development programmes.

When required for advisory and training activities, this research will be complemented by the research carried on by the Institute which needs to be studied in greater depth.

- (b) To provide advisory services to the countries, at their request, with a view to:
 - Improving the ability of their institutions to define machinery, methods and activities for their economic and social development plans;

/Strengthening and

- Strengthening and modernizing the technical, administrative and information and communication services required for planning, at the national, sectoral and regional levels, including their staff-training capacity;
 - The inclusion in development plans of pre-investment and investment programmes consisting of projects which are consistent both with each another and with the prevailing policies;
 - The extension of planning to tackle not only sectoral problems but also those arising from the creation and transfer of technology, growing urbanization, conservation and growth of renewable national resources, physical planning and other similar problems.
- (c) To train government officials to achieve as efficiently as possible the goals of co-operation described above.
- (d) To disseminate the knowledge acquired through research carried out within the Institute and from progress in planning methods in general.

4. Activities and results

The activities carried out during the execution of the Project in the areas of research, advisory services and training, and also in the new fields of co-operation among planning bodies, are described below.

PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

1. General background

From the Institute's inception until June 1974, its research activities covered a wide field of programmes in an effort to deal with the different aspects of a topic the systematic study of which was still in its initial stages in Latin America. Hence research work included general planning and sectoral planning with an emphasis on methodology and planning techniques, subjects of economic analysis and complementary methods associated with planning (social accounting, programme budgeting, project evaluation, etc.). For similar reasons studies were made on issues such as development administration and administrative reforms. Sectoral analysis was aimed primarily at industrial, agricultural, social and educational planning. Theoretical studies were also made to obtain a better understanding of various problems and issues of the Latin American economies which formed the universe to be planned. Finally, an increasingly large research effort was devoted to social development with a view to its inclusion in global planning.

All this work resulted, inter alia, in various publications included in the Institute's series of books and cuadernos, a number of which have run through several editions and have served as a basis for the Institute's courses and advisory work.

During Phase IV this work was concentrated in a single research programme, whose basic objective was to contribute to the improvement of the planning process in Latin America. The vastness of the field and the lack of resources made it necessary to design a strategy for the best use of resources while at the same time restricting the field and concentrating on a number of areas considered to have top priority.

The Programme was worked out with the Governments, to the greatest possible extent, and particularly with the Technical Subcommittee, and grew as staff and resources became available, with collaboration in certain cases with academic centres, a trend which it is intended to strengthen in the future. This will enable the research to be directed towards the priority needs of governments, and useful generalizations to be made.

Much more use than in the past has been made of special consultants and of high-level academic centres in the region. Besides the primary objective, this is also aimed at avoiding unnecessary duplication, strengthening the existing research capacity in Latin America and co-ordinating the work of various institutions with a view to establishing comparative studies.

Despite the difficulties facing any first systematic attempt of this kind the experience has been highly satisfactory. It seems clear that future research work should follow this path as broadly as possible, since it enables a small number of permanent officials to co-ordinate and guide a considerable number of national institutes and consultants. However, in order to reap all the benefits of this work, the central nucleus must possess a minimal critical mass, since otherwise a risk of dispersion arises which would undermine the principal goals in view.

Activities carried out during the period 1974-1977

To simplify the presentation of the work achieved by the Research Programme during the present phase, a distinction should be drawn between the work done to complete research projects underway when the present phase began and the new research work undertaken during the period.

Substantive issues: research begun prior to and completed during the present phase

As is natural, various studies were already underway and could not (and should not) have been interrupted by the fact that a new phase was beginning in the institutional life of ILPES. The following are the most important of these and therefore deserve special mention:

/The old

The old Agricultural Planning Programme carried out research aimed at preparing an approach for the design of planned agricultural development policies. This approach is sufficiently flexible to be adapted to the varying conditions in the countries of the region. Attention is paid to aspects which help to interpret agricultural development processes; and to mechanisms for the general orientation of a policy, and those of a more instrumental nature, such as policies, programmes, projects, annual plans, etc.

In addition to the basic document covering the study, namely "La planificación del desarrollo agropecuario: un enfoque para América Latina", published by Siglo XXI, further set of five publications will deal at greater length with a number of specific aspects of agricultural planning, such as regional planning, the investment process, the reform of public administration of agriculture, etc.

The old Social Development Planning Programme had begun research on sociological and socio-political interpretations of Latin American development, concentrating on the period since the second world war. Its goal was the systematic presentation and critical analysis of the vast literature existing in the field, and to suggest new approaches and concepts for a better understanding of the Latin American development process. This work was completed during the present phase and published in the book Teoría, acción social y desarrollo en América Latina, mentioned in Annex I (number 54).

Research begun during the present phase

The Research Programme has undertaken various studies during the present phase, which can be classified under the following headings:

/(a) Short-term

(a) Short-term planning and policies and long-term objectives

The Governments of the region have attached high priority to the formulation and implementation of short-term policy measures for the proper execution of their plans and for the solution of short-term problems. The Institute has therefore begun a series of studies on such issues as stabilization policies and instruments, the effects of inflation on public investment, external restrictions on planning and econometric models which cover the short and the long term.

In November 1975, the Institute, together with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of Panama and the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) sponsored a conference on the short term, at which a number of papers were submitted, including two by ILPES. Following the Conference, further research was undertaken by the Institute. (See Annex I, numbers 39 to 43 and 47 to 50.)

The two ILPES Cuadernos mentioned in the Annex contain some of the more important results of the research work in this field, which also gave rise to the documents listed in numbers 39 to 46 of Annex I.

(b) The State and planning

The "State and planning" project was defined as an attempt to present a unified view of the problems, spheres, limitations and alternatives which make up the possible scope, forms and goals to be attributed to planning in different political, cultural, economic and social contexts. The aim is thus to enrich the future planning efforts in the region and the advisory and training work of ILPES through the systematic consideration of factors which have not been taken sufficiently into account in the past, as is the case of political processes and systems.

The first stage of the project provided some valuable information on the evolution of the political order and the process of decision-making and/or formal planning in four countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Chile, numbers 17 to 21 of Annex I), as well as a more general document concerning the political aspects of planning.

This stage culminated in a seminar held in Bogota from 10 to 12 June 1976, at which the general subject and each of the case studies were discussed.

The study of these documents, and the discussion of them in Bogota, showed the need for further study of the topic, oriented in such a way that the analysis and conclusions of the second stage should be useful for the processes of formulation and execution of plans and policies in the countries of the region.

Various exploratory studies are currently under way:

(i) The State and planning in Peru: Subcontract with Mr. Helan Jaworski. Study team: H. Jaworski, E. Extremadouro, Otoniel Velasco and other academic personnel belonging to the Centro de Desarrollo Integral.

(ii) The State and planning in Uruguay: Subcontract with Mr. Juan Jorba, with the active participation of Aldo Solari and Rolando Franco.

(iii) The State and planning in Chile: (Housing and Prices Policies) subcontract with Mr. Andrés Sanfuentes, with the direct participation of Eduardo Palma (Annex I, numbers 23 to 26).

(c) Regional and urban planning and national development

The countries are increasingly concerned about the existence and persistence of regional disparities, the development of depressed areas and regional development strategies.

/Growing urbanization

Growing urbanization and the concentration of population in the larger cities is one of the fields which requires more urgent attention, both from the point of view of its impact on regional development and because of its relationship to national planning and the quality of urban life.

To study this topic, and particularly the relations between the various forms of urbanization and the typically macroeconomic phenomena, and between the explicit and implicit policies of global planning and urban development, the Institute sponsored a series of monographs prepared by academic centres in various countries.

The results of this first stage led the Institute to prepare a second stage of research. Starting from the different kinds of experience in Latin America, further work will be done on the alternatives facing Governments with regard to concentrated spatial development or more decentralized development, with emphasis on their advantages and disadvantages.

A study will be made of national regional development strategies with particular attention to problems connected with resource allocation. This study is expected to indicate those regional policies best suited to the needs of countries with different levels of development.

In addition, a study will be made of the problem of the valuation of urban land and its use as an instrument of redistribution, an issue on which some work already exists as presented in the ILPES document "La valorización de la tierra y los asentamientos humanos" and "Experiencias de control y uso de la tierra".

In June 1976 a seminar was held in Bogotá on the main questions raised by this research, at which the studies concerning Brazil, Colombia and Chile were considered (see Annex I, numbers 27 to 30).

/(d) Social

(d) Social policies and critical poverty

The experience of all the countries shows the tremendous difficulties involved in solving the problems of critical poverty, whatever the chosen development model and the level of growth rates.

The Institute has begun a study to determine the main problems raised by poverty the difficulties of government policies to solve them and their causes, with a view to establishing the most urgent tasks needed to furnish Governments with the necessary data for State action to be more effective. The results of this study are contained in documents numbers 1 to 16 of Annex I.

(e) The programming of growth in relation to natural resources, population and the environment

Most growth strategies have been based hitherto on the availability of cheap natural resources, whether domestic or imported, and on an absence of environmental and spatial limitations.

Serious doubts, however, have arisen about the future availability of such resources at past prices, and these doubts have progressively been confirmed by studies of available data, particularly in the energy field. At the same time, protest has arisen both within and outside Governments on account of the lack of controls of environmental pollution, pointing out the need to take account of environmental effects in the growth strategy.

In response to this concern the Institute is studying the long-term availability of resources, and its relationship with economic and demographic growth, as well as the possibilities of changing those relations by means of different development styles.

The Institute participated with Resources for the Future in a pilot project for Latin America concerning Colombia. The study consists in the projection of various global growth scenarios over the next 20 years and /the estimation

the estimation of the corresponding needs in energy and other necessary resources. In particular, the study focusses on the pattern of demand for agricultural goods and the corresponding requirements in land, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., given certain rates of growth of agribusiness, and also the policy of agricultural prices needed to close the gap between demand and supply. In the energy field, the projection is based on the past relationship between energy of different kinds, growth and relative prices and considers the possibility of reducing energy consumption by means of alternative forms of transport and urban system. Projections are also made of the environmental effects of urban concentration and agribusiness. This study resulted in documents numbers 32 to 38 in Annex I.

(f) Sociological aspects of inflation

Since inflation is not exclusively an economic phenomenon, the Institute decided that it would be worthwhile to study it from another standpoint. This evidently does not imply in any way a substitution of purely economic approaches, but rather an attempt to use a different level of explanation which, while no less valid than the normal one, is different and uses other variables or, at least, presents the usual variables in different form. The goal is to discover the social bases of the flows of money and goods referred to in economic analysis. A preliminary study was prepared in a first stage (number 60 in Annex I).

(g) Science, technology and integration

ILPES contributed a series of studies in these fields which are the responsibility of CEPAL.

(h) Other work

The members of the Research Programme produced various studies at the request of academic institutions of the continent or of CEPAL; these are listed in Annex I, numbers 51 to 63.

PROGRAMME OF ADVISORY SERVICES

1. General background

The Institute began its advisory work in 1962 with a view to providing technical assistance for the countries of the region in order to contribute to the harmonization, development and operation of their planning systems.

The demand for these services increased rapidly with the growth in Latin America of planning techniques for the preparation of economic and social development plans and the provision of advisory services to governments for the formulation and execution of such plans. In response to this demand, the Institute established its Advisory Services Division in 1965 to co-ordinate all such activities. Advisory services have been furnished in different forms and with a view to solving different problems. Basically they are of two kinds: short-term advisory services, which are highly specialized and specific, aimed at strengthening particular activities in which the Government in question is particularly interested and the Institute is recognized as having a comparative advantage in providing such assistance; and global advisory services, to carry out basic studies and support government officials in the formulation of diagnoses, the design of strategies and the preparation of plans.

This second type has had the advantage of using mixed teams of national and international personnel and providing experience which is technically useful for the countries and methodologically very valuable for the Institute, above all in view of the possibility of generalizing it for the benefit of other governments or bodies. The more important activities of this kind carried out by the Institute include the following:

- Central American Development Strategy, in co-operation with the Misión Conjunta Centroamericana and SIECA (1966).

- Preliminary bases for a Development Strategy of the Dominican Republic (Parts I and II, Santiago, May 1966).
- Platform for the Economic and Social Development of the Dominican Republic (1968-1985).
- Preliminary bases for a Development Strategy for Paraguay (Asunción, August 1966).
- Report on Progress in the Formulation of a Development Strategy for Peru over the next 20 years. (Lima, November 1968).
- Report on Progress in the Formulation of Venezuelan Development Strategy in the Framework of Subregional Integration (Caracas, August 1968).
- Brazil: Development Strategy for the State of Minas Gerais (Belo Horizonte, 1969-1970).
- Andean Group: Progress towards the Formulation of a Regional Development Strategy (Santiago, December 1970).
- Ecuador: Integrated Plan for Change and Development 1973-1977.
- Costa Rica: National Development Plan 1974-1978.
- Bolivia: Economic and Social Development Plan 1976-1980.
- Panama: Report of the ILPES Advisory Mission to the Government of Panama on the Evaluation of Certain Aspects of the Development Plan covering the Period 1976-1980 (Santiago, February 1976).
- Venezuela: Report of the ILPES Advisory Mission to the Venezuelan Government on the Evaluation of Agricultural Policies; Formulation of Industrial Policies and Regional Planning (November 1976).
- Ecuador: Evaluation of the Integrated Plan for Change and Development 1973-1974.

The constant progress in planning services and the growth and diversification of the demand for ILPES advisory services has led to the creation of new forms of action in order to multiply the work of the basic ILPES

/team and

team and cater better to the interests of Governments. These include missions headed by professionals belonging to the permanent staff of ILPES supported by short-term consultants, which has enable ILPES to increase its capacity to provide advisory services to countries.

In response to the broad and diversified demand for ILPES advisory services a number of selection criteria have had to be established. Priority has been given to the relatively less developed countries and the areas with characteristics similar to those of the countries which have reached a higher level of development, with a view to correcting the disparities existing between the one and the other.

Under its programme of activities ILPES also provides advisory services to other countries which so request for the purpose of strengthening their national planning systems, through the formulation of basic guidelines in strategic sectors of social development.

It should be pointed out that once the missions to the countries are completed, the Programme staff analyse the experience gained, the methodology used and the data acquired, which constitutes a source of valuable data for the reinterpretation of planning and its prospects in Latin America.

. 2. Orientations of the Programme of Advisory Services

The Institute, through its advisory services to countries, helps to consolidate and improve national planning systems in Latin America with a view to more integrated and coherent government action on national development problems.

To this end ILPES helps the Governments of the Region in the following activities:

/- The preparation

- The preparation of national, regional and metropolitan development strategies and plans.
- The formulation of policies and specific sectoral programmes.
- The identification and implementation of instrumental measures.
- The evaluation of strategies, plans, policies, programmes and instruments.

In addition to all these tasks carried on by ILPES, it should be pointed out, by way of summary, that its most important task is to contribute in an efficient and timely manner to the efforts made by the Governments. This work acquires specific forms and connotations in every national situation, which gives ILPES' function its special character. Thus in some cases the task is essentially a matter of promotion, with a view to implanting and improving national planning system. In other cases the aim is to help the Government to channel, through development plans and strategies, the capacity of government bodies and public opinion in order to strengthen the planning system and mobilize the country behind development goals; which is clearly the function of a catalyst. At other times the aim is to strengthen national planning systems at the levels and sectors which have not yet become sufficiently efficient, as in the case of national, regional and local machinery, sector such as agriculture and mining, or areas such as the formulation of projects or the register of national or regional accounts. In such cases ILPES carries out a complementary function. Finally, the Institute has to support the relatively less developed countries and the more backward areas of certain countries with a view to overcoming their disadvantages with regard to the development of Latin America and the rest of the national economy, respectively. In this case the Institutes function is one of coherence and equilibrium.

/These functions,

These functions, tasks and responsibilities are primarily conditioned by two factors: the set of key problems which affect Latin American development in the present short-term situation; and the specific characteristics of the demand for advisory services on the part of Governments.

The broad experience acquired by ILPES in planning and its constant and close contacts with Latin American countries and their Governments makes it easier to identify the characteristics of the work to be done and the specific forms of demand.

A variety of key problems currently affect Latin American development and directly condition technical assistance in the planning field. 1/

3. Activities carried out by the Programme of
Advisory Services in the period 1974-1977

During Phase IV the Programme of Advisory Services provided advisory services to countries as summarized below. 2/

Bolivia

The Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Bolivia requested technical assistance from ILPES for the elaboration of a Development Plan 1976-1980. This collaboration was co-ordinated by the Institute and carried out jointly by CEPAL, PREALC, WHO and UNICEF with UNDP support.

As a follow-up to this technical assistance, the Government of Bolivia expressed interest in having ILPES advisory services in the preparation of operational plans, the regionalization of the Plan and the installation of a system of continuous complementation of the Plan.

1/ See ILPES Funciones, realizaciones y orientaciones básicas - First Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America.

2/ See in Annex II the reports on some of principal tasks undertaken by the Programme of Advisory Services.

With a view to collaborating with national experts in the preparation of the Operational Plan for 1977 and linking it with the national budget of that year, two missions were carried out at the end of 1976. Missions were programmed to prepare the Operational Plan for 1978, deeping the agricultural prospects of the plan and establish a complementation system for it.

Brazil

In Brazil, the Institute's technical co-operation has focussed on the strengthening of the state planning subsystems and their links with the national system established in Brazilia. The States which received assistance were Minas Gerais, Bahia and Pernambuco.

(a) The State of Minas Gerais

ILPES continued the collaboration which has taken place with the State of Minas Gerais since 1969 in the strengthening of the methodological bases for the control and evaluation of the First State Economic and Social Development Plan, 1970-1975; the formulation of the guide-lines for a strategy; the elaboration of a Second Economic and Social Development Plan for the State of Minas Gerais; and the in-service training of local planning teams.

For this purpose support missions were carried out in April, May and July 1975 and an expert worked in the field for approximately 6 months to co-ordinate the work.

In addition to the above activities, technical assistance was provided in connexion with methodological questions and specific studies were made in regional planning, the implementation of investment and pre-investment programmes, the analysis of the potential of natural and human resources and the preparation of a study on the capital goods industry.

/The principle

The principle activity took the form of collaboration with national experts in the preparation of the Second Economic and Social Development Plan of Minas Gerais (II PMDES) and in linking it to overall planning in the country.

Pursuant to the request of the Secretary of Planning and General Co-ordination of the State of Minas Gerais (SEPLAN-MG) in May and July 1976, two advisory missions took place in Minas Gerais with a view to establishing the machinery for a new technical assistance agreement between ILPES and SEPLAN-MG.

The new co-operation agreement was signed in August. Its basic goals are to implement II PMDES, prepared with the collaboration of ILPES, at the global, sectoral and regional level.

In August and September the first advisory mission under this new agreement was carried out with a view to studying the basis of a complementation for the Plan, the first steps for the formulation of the 1977 Plan and the analysis of State statistical systems.

At present advisory services are being provided to the Government of the State in the implementation of the Plan and the creation of a complementation system. To this end specific missions have been organized, constituted by experts in regional accounts and operational planning.

Finally, the agreement with Minas Gerais included technical co-operation for the implantation of the economic and social development project in the Mata Zone (PRODAMATA), financed by the World Bank. This represents a new direction for ILPES, participating in a regional development project financed by the World Bank as an agency providing technical assistance to the national entity responsible for its implementation. The relationship between ILPES and the World Bank, through the State of Minas Gerais, is part of experimental action on the part of the Institute in this new field of the execution of regional projects, even though in the case of PRODAMATA it is limited to action in the agricultural sector.

/((b) State of

(b) State of Bahia

The State of Bahia, through the Bahia Planning Centre (CEPLAB) - a foundation linked to the Secretariat for Planning, Science and Technology (SEPLANTEC) - asked the Institute for technical co-operation in the following tasks.

(i) to analyse and assess economic and social development in the State in recent years at the global, spatial and sectoral levels, with a view to defining a long- and medium-term development strategy;

(ii) to evaluate the present State planning system from the technical and institutional standpoints and propose measures to modernize and adapt it so that it can better fulfil its specific functions;

(iii) to structure, articulate and set up the State statistical system to meet planning needs and provide the quantitative frames of reference for the governments plans, programmes and projects; and

(iv) to support systematic and continuous short- and medium-term planning activities, in order to evaluate the programmes and the on-going planning effort and ensure their internal consistency.

In order to carry out these objectives, an agreement was signed with the Governor of the State of Bahia, the Secretary of Planning, Science and Technology, the Secretary-General of the Bahia Planning Centre and the Director of ILPES on 5 November 1976, under which the Institute undertook to provide technical assistance to the State during one year, for a minimum of 39 man-months.

In the first half of December 1976 an exploratory mission was carried out to ascertain the present state of the State Planning System; establish the composition and work programme of a first support mission; and study the means of establishing closer links between annual programming and the State budget.

/In accordance

In accordance with the results of the exploratory mission and the general programme of the agreement, the first mission was undertaken in January and February of this year. Its main goals are:

- to establish the bases for the creation of a State system of statistics for planning;
- to study the possibility and usefulness of implanting a modern budget programming system for the State;
- to begin work on the systematic presentation of regional accounts, public sector accounts and budgetary analysis to achieve the necessary quantification in the interpretation of the economic and social development model of Bahia; and
- to orient the regional action of SEPLANTEC with a view to formulating a diagnosis of the situation in Bahia and subsequently a spatial strategy for the State.

(c) State of Pernambuco

The State of Pernambuco, through the Development Foundation of the Metropolitan Region of Recife (FIDEM), requested technical assistance from the Institute to implement the Integrated Development Plan of the Metropolitan Region of Recife (PDI/RMR). FIDEM is the official body for development planning and co-ordination at the metropolitan level; it is the initial nucleus of a future system of metropolitan government, and it channels financial, political and administrative resources for the development of the metropolitan region of Recife.

With a view to advising on the definition of the priority areas for co-operation as requested by FIDEM, a mission was sent to the State in July 1976, and a technical co-operation agreement was signed in October. Under this agreement the Institute provides advisory services to the

/Foundation in

Foundation in regional and urban planning and in the creation of an institutional system for the promotion, planning and administration of the development of the metropolitan region.

The first support mission was carried out in November and December 1976. Its purpose was to begin advisory activities in respect of metropolitan institutional strategy and urban planning and to establish the detailed programming of the technical assistance required in the next months. In addition, CONDEPE (the Development Council of Pernambuco) requested technical co-operation from ILPES in the elaboration of a long-term development strategy for the State.

Costa Rica

In Costa Rica, ILPES co-operated with the National Planning Office (OFIPLAN) in the preparation of the National Development Plan 1974-1978, and subsequently in its implementation. In both cases ILPES received collaboration from CEPAL, the ILO, PREALC, UNESCO, WHO, FAO and UNIDO. IDB, through its local experts, participated in the formulation of the Plan and subsequently, through an agreement with ILPES, financed the work for its implementation. 1/

The activity of ILPES took the form of collaboration with national experts in the following tasks:

(a) Evaluation of the strategy and policy of promotion of exports, whose suggestions are currently being implemented. 2/

(b) Analysis of the potential contribution of the construction sector to the economic development of the country, with a view to changing the productive structure. 3/

1/ See the Final Report of ILPES Advisory Mission to the Government of Costa Rica. ILPES, mimeo July 1977.

2/ "Consideraciones sobre la evaluación de la estrategia y de la política de promoción de exportaciones", ILPES, mimeo, 1976.

3/ "Contribución potencial del sector construcción al desarrollo económico del país", ILPES, mimeo, 1976.

(c) Advisory services in the creation of a national projects system.

(d) Presentation of suggestions to establish the basis of a work programme for OFIPLAN.

(e) Advisory services to OFIPLAN in the regionalization of the Plan.

Finally, ILPES worked in close collaboration with UNDP to link up the National Development Plan 1974-1978 with the technical assistance needs set forth in the "Position Document".

Chile

The Government of Chile, through the Ministry of the Interior, requested technical assistance from UNDP, CEPAL/ILPES and other bodies in the formulation of an Emergency Plan for Region IV. CEPAL and ILPES collaborated with ODEPLAN, the Regional Secretariat for Planning and Co-ordination (SERPLAC) and the Ministerial Sectoral Secretariats for the IV Region in the formulation of the 1977 Annual Plan, the 1977 Emergency Programme and the 1978-1981 Development Plan. FAO, IICA, the OAS and local UNDP officials also took part.

ILPES also collaborated in the preparation of the methodology for the formulation of the medium-term regional plans which ODEPLAN will provide for the SERPLAC of the different regions of the country.

Ecuador

The Institute, after collaborating with the Government of Ecuador in the preparation of the Integrated Transformation and Development Plan 1973-1977, continued to provide technical assistance to the National Planning Board (JUNAPLA), in respect of agricultural policies to implement the Plan and certain aspects of regionalization.

During 1976 ILPES began to co-operate with JUNAPLA in the evaluation of the Plan, in an attempt to assess the impact of the extra petroleum resources on the economic growth of the country, the change in its productive

/and social

and social structure, employment levels and income distribution. In addition, the analysis was broadened in order to interpret the role played by the agricultural sector and Government action in the social field. Attention was focussed primarily on global questions, the national investment process, the agricultural sector and the development of the social sector. These studies should be concluded during March and April 1979.

The United Nations Development Programme in Quito requested the collaboration of ILPES in the formulation of the technical assistance programme for Ecuador during the period 1978-1982.

The main tasks were:

- (a) Review of the priority areas chosen for the new Country Programme;
- (b) Analysis of the suggested distribution of resources;
- (c) Formulation of criteria for the selection of on-going projects to be continued in the new Country Programme;
- (d) Formulation of criteria for the selection of new projects among those submitted by the Board;
- (e) Formulation of criteria and procedures for the identification and preparation of new projects.

El Salvador

Following the technical co-operation provided to the Government of El Salvador in the diagnosis and formulation of the Agricultural Development Plan 1973-1977 and the evaluation of the activities of the Agricultural Planning Office during 1973-1976, co-operation continued in various aspects of the execution and control of plans.

/Haiti

Haiti

The National Development and Planning Council (CONADEP) of Haiti requested technical assistance from ILPES. In April and July 1976 two advisory missions were carried out with a view to assisting in the final stages of the Development Plan; collaborating in the preparation of the bases for the formulation of the First Operational Plan; and exchanging ideas on future ILPES co-operation within the framework of the National Programme with UNDP.

Honduras

At the request of the Honduras Government technical assistance was provided in the final stages of the 1977 Operational Plan. ILPES also participated in short-term planning in the form of a course given in that country.

Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

Together with the CEPAL office for the Caribbean, an explanatory mission was carried out to establish the bases for collaboration by ILPES in the Caribbean region. ILPES also collaborated in the formulation of suggestions to be studied by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

Mexico

In 1975 ILPES collaborated with the Corporación Nacional Financiera in the economic analyses required for feasibility studies in some industrial development projects. This assistance continued in 1976, with special emphasis on policies for the production and export of capital goods, with a view to increasing their production.

/Panama

Panama

Pursuant to the request of the Government of Panama, the Institute co-operated with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy in the evaluation of various aspects of the development plan which covers the period 1976-1980. ILPES acted as the specialized agency in an agreement signed between the Government of Panama and the Interamerican Development Bank.

In January and February 1976 the first technical co-operation mission took place. Its main goal was to assess some aspects of the National Development Plan prepared by the country for the period 1976-1980, primarily in relation to financing, industrial development, agricultural development and the external sector. Following the mission, documents were prepared with comments and suggestions covering those sectors.

Dominican Republic

The Government of the Dominican Republic requested technical assistance from ILPES in the form of collaboration with the National Planning Office in the preparation of a methodology to identify projects and a scheme to analyze their initial viability and guide selection criteria. To this end a mission visited the country in May 1976 and prepared relevant methodological suggestions.

In addition, the Institute collaborated with the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic in the exchange of ideas, primarily regarding monetary aspects of short-term economic policy.

Venezuela

The Institute collaborated with the Government of Venezuela in the preparation of an advisory programme concerning aspects of the regional budget of the public sector and regional development planning and

/administration.

administration. Subsequently a plan of work was prepared for the elaboration of a regional budget of the public sector for 1975, and to review norms, criteria and methodologies to bring them into line with the country's needs.

In addition, the National Co-ordination and Planning Office (CORDIPLAN) expressed its interest in technical co-operation by ILPES in the following fields:

(a) In the industrial sector, for the formulation of industrialization policies aimed at the production of intermediate and capital goods, and in the implementation of policies for import substitution in such goods.

(b) In the agricultural sector, to analyse the Government's short-term policy, particularly regarding prices, the financing of production and subsidies, and to propose measures to promote agricultural development.

(c) In regional planning, to examine aspects of the unification of methodology, regional accounts, basic problems in the current regionalization of the country and institutional questions concerning the implementation of the Fifth National Plan in spatial terms.

Other activities

When Venezuela joined the Andean Group, the Junta of the Cartagena Agreement asked ILPES to study the implications for the development of the Andean subregion, since Venezuela had not been considered in the previous regional development strategies. This study was carried out by the CEPAL/ILPES Joint Programme of Latin American Economic Co-operation with the collaboration of the CEPAL office in Bogotá and UNDP, and the results were presented in a document entitled "Elementos para una futura estrategia subregional andina considerando especialmente la incorporación de Venezuela", completed at the end of 1974.

PROGRAMME OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES

1. General observations

ILPES training activities began in 1962, the year in which the Institute was founded. These activities were aimed at "raising the technical level of Government officials and specialists through training programmes in the form of courses and in-service training",^{1/} as stated in the resolution creating ILPES. It has replaced CEPAL in this task, which between 1952 and 1961 gave nine international courses in Development Planning, with 173 participants, and 19 intensive courses of the same subject, with 1,310 students.

ILPES continued to give basic courses in development planning, introducing the changes and additions rendered necessary by the changing economic and social situation. Thus special aspects of thematic and sectoral planning were introduced into the courses and subsequently became courses in their own right, such as public sector planning, industrial and agricultural planning, etc., in response to the need to respond to changes which affected the scope, disaggregation and complexity of planning systems.

Concern for the social aspects of development led the Institute to provide a second range of courses covering the planning of health, housing education and human resources.

In 1970 regional development planning courses were established, aimed at a new type of demand arising from the interest of countries in tackling economic and social problems through regional analysis and the organization of economic space.

^{1/} Resolution 220 (AC.52) of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA at its IX Session, 6 June 1962.

/Finally, the

Finally, the first steps were taken recently with regard to new topics such as courses on environmental variables in development and the programming of certain specific resources.

In addition, the composition of the courses has changed, with modifications in their contents and the incorporation of new issues arising from development planning. These include the introduction of short-term factors, the implications of short-term economic policy and new planning techniques.

During this period in the life of the ILPES training programme, a large quantity of studies and texts were produced and published in the cuadernos series of the Institute and by Siglo XXI.

From the operational point of view, an effort has been made to intensify as far as possible the trend towards holding courses in the countries and increasing the use of local teaching staff. Thus in view of the trend towards the creation of national training centres within the countries, a broad policy to support these centres has been carried out, by providing advisory services in the design of courses, the participation of teaching staff and bibliographical groundwork.

At the institutional level an effort has been made progressively to associate with national and international institutions so as to extend and deepen training activities.

The training activities of ILPES in the course of its existence are summarized in the following table:

/COURSES GIVEN

COURSES GIVEN UNDER THE ILPES TRAINING
PROGRAMME IN THE PERIOD 1962-1976

	Number of courses	Number of participants
1. Basic Planning Course	11	553
2. Intensive Course in Development Planning	90	3 742
3. International Course in Regional Planning	8	221
4. Courses on specific sectors or issues */	23	724
	<u>132</u>	<u>5 240</u>

*/ Including Regional Planning courses of a national nature.

Adding the results of CEPAL training activities since 1952 to the figures given in the table, the total reached is 160 courses with 6,733 participants from all the countries of Latin America (see table 1).

2. Training activities during the period 1974-1977
(Phase IV of the ILPES Project)

During the period 1974-1977, corresponding to Phase IV of the ILPES Project, the Institute's training programme gave 19 courses attended by 605 participants from 20 countries of Latin America.

Seven of these courses were international or multinational, covering the areas of planning and economic policy, regional development planning and development planning and the environment. They were given at ILPES headquarters in Santiago, the CEPAL office in Buenos Aires, Argentina and the ICAP headquarters in San José, Costa Rica. The 12 national courses were held in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, México and Panama, jointly with the corresponding ministries or planning offices (see table 2). In addition, a national course was given in El Salvador.

/During this

During this period, collaboration with national training centres amounted to 29 man-months, counting lecture hours alone, ILPES also participated in teaching activities of other international bodies such as UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, the World Bank, OAS and CIFCA. In all, support was given to the activities of 18 national and international institutions.

For example, the Programme collaborated in the following UNDP projects: MEX/73-004; HON/75-110; ELS/74-017; PAN/73-003; BOL/74-029; BRA/75-014; BRA/77-005; ECU/74-005; ARG/72-005; CHI/76-005, and received collaboration through experts acting as teaching staff in the following projects: MEX/73-004; MEX/73-006; BOL/74-029 and BOL/73-007; ECU/74-005; HON/73-001; HON/72-005; Costa Rica RLA/74-056; ELS/74-005; GUA/75-009; and RLA/75-081 (PREALC). OTC is responsible for some of these projects. Studies carried out in Panama and Bolivia have also been used.

The course were designed with the collaboration of CEPAL specialists and officials from the national planning systems. Approximately 30 per cent of the courses were given by ILPES teaching staff, 15 per cent by CEPAL teaching staff, 15 per cent by other national or international bodies, 5 per cent by staff of UNDP projects and 25 per cent by consultants hired for the purpose.

During this period an agreement was discussed and concluded with the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of The Hague, Netherlands, for the holding of co-ordinated courses, exchange of teaching personnel, granting of fellowships to ILPES graduates to continue their Master's studies at The Hague, and publications in English and Spanish, involving approximately US\$500.000, for a period of six years.

/Agreements were

Agreements were also concluded with the Governments of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany under which US\$137,390 were made available in 1977 to complete the financing of the resumption of the Basic Course on Planning and Economic Policy.

During this phase a draft agreement was prepared for the carrying out of activities jointly with FAO, which include the holding of courses and other training activities for four years, using 428 man-months of professional personnel.

The following publications were issued:

- "Ensayos sobre planificación regional del desarrollo", Siglo XXI, Mexico, 1976.
- "Diseño de planes regionales", by Sergio Boisier, Madrid, 1976.

The following studies were also prepared:

- "La planificación regional a escala nacional", by Carlos de Mattos.
- "Desarrollo regional y desarrollo económico en América Latina".
- "La inflación argentina en los años 1970", by Reynaldo Bajraj.

In addition, bibliographical material consisting of approximately 6.000 pages per course was prepared.

3. Objectives of courses

(a) Long-term objectives

The long-term purpose of the courses held was to co-operate with the governments of the region in improving the operation of the relevant planning mechanisms.

This objective, which is also that of other Institute activities such as advisory services and research, was conceived from the angle of basic and specialized training for technical personnel of national planning and other related offices. In this respect, the courses

/adopted a

adopted a comprehensive approach to the basic and specialized training of personnel and covered a great many elements that may be classified as follows:

(i) Supplementing the knowledge of economic theory and applied economics with an analysis of the economic and social development process, focussing on its most important aspects in Latin America.

(ii) Adequate management of modern planning techniques and economic policy instruments.

(iii) Intensive exercises in the identification and selection of significant problems, diagnosis, choice of methods for their solution and, in general, operations that may be considered as belonging to the "art" of planning and economic policy. An attempt was made to extend a bridge between theoretical learning and the need to deal expeditiously with the problems daily facing technical government officials in their respective fields of work. These exercises, which were intended not to replace but to facilitate professional experience, are basically carried out by means of case studies.

(iv) Operational considerations on the relations between medium- and long-term economic planning and conjunctural economic policy, and between the combination of these two elements and other areas of government action such as education, health, social security, etc. This arose from the need that was felt, on the one hand, to ensure the operativeness of medium- and long-term plans by means of appropriate mechanism for translating their content into the specific economic policy measures normally adopted by government departments other than the planning office; or, which is the same thing viewed from a different angle, to ensure that the design of short-term economic policy should not be guided exclusively by conjunctural considerations and objectives but should effectively endorse the approaches of the plans in force.

/Furthermore, an

Furthermore, an integrated view of development required that government decisions in the economic sphere should be linked with the group of other decisions affecting social development and that government action should be considered vis-à-vis other internal and external socio-economic forces.

(b) Short-term objectives

The courses attained the following short-term goals:

(i) To help the countries of the region to make good the existing shortage of specialized personnel needed to prepare and implement the development plans, programmes and policies required by the countries;

(ii) To contribute towards the fuller absorption and utilization of the technical co-operation which the respective countries may obtain from the international community.

4. Description of training activities

Training comprised the systematic teaching of certain planning specialties and methods and the discussion or dissemination of new problems emerging within the planning process and of the technical results obtained from the research activities carried out on the subject and the application of certain studies.

The courses were systematic forms of teaching lasting three to eight months.

They were of three different types: international regional, for participants from all countries of the region; international sub-regional, for participants from groups of countries with allied characteristics and interests; and national, for large-scale training in one country.

- A group of subjects associated with the various action policies emanating from the central section of the course, occupying about 25 per cent of the time;

/- Where appropriate,

- Where appropriate, a final exercise with applied results, the principal object of which is to enable the participants to prepare a summary of the knowledge imparted with reference to real situations.

5. Description of main courses

The following is the content of the main courses:

(a) Basic Course on Planning and Economic Policy

This Course, with emphasis on global planning, is intended to improve the professional capacity, in both conceptual and specifically technical aspects, of Latin American Government officials working in institutions concerned with planning processes.

In order to achieve this purpose, the Course has been programmed with a comprehensive view of what basic and specialized personnel training represents. Thus it covers a great many elements such as:

(i) Supplementing the knowledge of economic theory and applied economics with an analysis of the economic and social development process, focusing on their most important aspects in Latin America. In this respect, it is recognized that the planning process is situated in an economic and social setting. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of planning unrelated to the analysis of the economic and social conditions, causes and consequences deriving from the adoption of a specific policy option. Therefore, the Course is designed with an interdisciplinary conception in which sociological and economic interpretations complement each other, thus permitting a broader and more accurate understanding and interrelationship of the planning process.

(ii) Analysis of the planning process in a broad time dimension, with careful consideration of the long-term prospect in which it is assumed that the development styles of the Latin American economies should be defined.

/Thus, the

Thus, the study of the present situation in the region is properly situated within a historical perspective which makes it possible to interpret the formation of our economies and visualize their future possibilities.

(iii) Aquirement of skills in the handling of modern planning techniques and economic policy instruments. Knowledge of their handling is imparted after a review and analysis of the technical body supporting them. Moreover, the aim is that training should be centred on those techniques and methods that best suit the needs, structural characteristics, availability of information and capacity for execution of the countries of the region.

(iv) Intensive exercises in the identification and selection of significant problems, diagnosis, choice of methods for their solution and, in general, operations that may be considered as belonging to the "art" of planning and economic policy. The idea is to extend a bridge between theoretical learning and the need to deal expeditiously with the problems daily facing the professional personnel in their respective fields of work.

(v) Operational consideration of the relations between medium- and long-term economic planning and conjunctural economic policy, and between the combination of these two elements and other areas of government action such as education, health, social security, etc. This arose from the need to ensure that the design of short-term economic policy should not be guided exclusively by conjunctural considerations and objectives but should endorse the aims of the plans in force, thus contributing to their effective implementation.

In view of the aforementioned elements and the participants' level of training and professional background, the Course is generally programmed on the basis of four sections of subjects.

/First, an

First, an introductory section for training in some disciplines which help to provide the student with the main theoretical, economic and sociological approaches and a basic knowledge of quantitative techniques and economic accounting. The purpose of this group of introductory subjects is to harmonize, level and update the participants' knowledge, in view of their natural heterogeneity and, secondly, to standardize the technical language to be used on the course. This section usually comprises subjects such as economic analysis, social accounting, mathematics and statistics.

The section dealing with an analysis of the Latin American situation includes an integrated group of subjects designed to facilitate an economic and sociological interpretation of that situation, which serves as a frame of reference for the use of planning and economic policy techniques and instruments. The subjects usually included are economic development, social aspects of development and international economic relations.

In the third section, covering global aspects of planning and economic policy, a thorough study is made of these subjects, with particular attention to regional and public sector planning. Hence, this group of essentially instrumental subjects usually comprises global planning, economic policy, public sector planning and regional planning.

Lastly, the fourth section, consisting of specialization in general planning, deals with advanced technical topics, with special emphasis on the time dimension of planning and economic policy aspects. Other subjects dealt with are those fields of sectoral planning which provide indispensable knowledge for the tasks of compatibilizing a global plan, and some techniques which, like those of project selection and evaluation, are in widespread use. The subjects generally included in this block are: advanced planning techniques, short-term compatibilization, agricultural planning, industrial planning and pre-investment, and projects.

/Moreover, during

Moreover, during the development of the Course, the subjects referred to are supplemented by the holding of a cycle of seminars at which, with the co-operation of noted persons from the academic world and high-level government officials experienced in the conduct of the planning process, specific planning experiences in Latin America are analysed on an integrated basis as regards both their conceptual and their practical aspects. This type of seminar accompanies others programmed for each specialty, of a practical-instrumental nature, with exercises to be resolved by the participants.

(b) Course on Regional Development Planning

The purpose of this Course was:

(i) To help the countries of the region to make good the serious shortage of specialized personnel in this field.

(ii) To offer Latin American professionals a form of higher academic training in the field of regional development which combines teaching closely linked with the social, spatial and economic situation in Latin America with learning the most abstract and complex types of analysis operational instruments such as those normally used in academic centres proper. For this purpose, ILPES has established an academic co-operation agreement with the Institute of Social Studies of The Hague by means of which the courses on regional development planning will be recognized as conferring a Master's degree in regional development planning. The same agreement establishes an exchange of teaching personnel between the two institutions.

The programme for the Course on Regional Development Planning is prepared with the following aims in view:

/(iii) To present

(iii) To present and carry out a general review of the existing knowledge of regional development planning in Latin America and other parts of the world.

(iv) To examine the feasibility and possibility of practical application of regional planning theories and methods to the Latin American situation.

(v) To train regional planners and teach the use of specific methods of regional economic analysis, and to disseminate information on the handling of economic policy instruments in frequent use in regional economic planning.

(vi) To facilitate the transition of students on the Regional Development Planning Course to the ISS Programme for a Master's degree in Regional Development Planning.

The main theoretical and practical problems encountered in regional development planning in the Latin American countries were discussed on this Course. Emphasis is placed on the advisability of studying regional development problems from a national point of view, i.e., considering regional development planning as integral part of the national effort to accelerate economic and social growth.

This approach to regional development planning has both an empirical and a theoretical basis.

First, the economic and social heterogeneity observable in the Latin American societies is of a spatial or territorial nature and, therefore, the introduction of specific methods of analysis and regional action in a development effort is indispensable in order to achieve the best possible use of economic policy instruments.

Secondly, it is usually admitted that regional development problems in a given economy are partially the geographical reflection of certain

/forms of

forms of social and economic organization of society. Thus, the solution of regional development problems is necessarily considered in the broader context of global solutions and actions, from which is inferred the need to incorporate regional development planning in the global planning system.

Thirdly, the mere empirical recognition of the interregional relations existing in a country calls for consideration of the whole group of sub-national planning units, as a means of ensuring the co-ordination of different economic policy measures applicable to different parts of the national territory.

Special importance is given in the Course on Regional Development Planning to the critical analysis of regional development concepts and experience, the strengthening of the participants' capacity for analysis summary and research, and the development of their working capacity in multidisciplinary teams.

The Course on Regional Development Planning is organized on the basis of the grouping of homogeneous and successive subjects. A continuous seminar is held parallel with the reading part of the Course, which culminates with the submission of a research paper.

The first group of subjects is designed to level and up-date the participants' knowledge and standardize the terminology to be used on the Course. It includes the following subjects: quantitative methods, economic analysis, social accounting, economic and social development, planning theory, spatial economic theory, regional development theories and population dynamics.

The object of the second group of subjects is to discuss the theoretical, methodological, instrumental and operational aspects of regional planning

/at the

at the national level. The subjects included are: regional planning theory and methods, regional analysis techniques, and administration and financing of regional plans.

The purpose of the third group of subjects is to highlight the central problem of regional planning: spatial organization, understood as the interrelationship between population settlements; the location of economic activities; and the network of connexions between persons, resources, goods and communications. The subjects included in this group are essentially of a regulatory nature. They include: organization of urban space, organization of rural space, location of industry, and transport and communications.

The reading part of the Course concludes with a period for the examination of the question of investment projects and the integrated programming of a region, using the knowledge and techniques discussed above.

The last few weeks of the Course consist of the preparation and submission of the research work carried out by the working groups through the continuous seminar.

(c) Course on Agricultural Development Planning

This Course provided training for government officials required by national and regional agencies responsible for agricultural development planning. It was intended to provide a theoretical view and the technical instruments required for identifying problems and working out solutions for global aspects of regional and national agricultural development. The student is initiated in the knowledge of all the activities of the planning process (diagnosis, formulation, implementation and evaluation control and reformulation) and of the components of the planning system (organization, policy mechanism, resources, etc.).

/In this

In this Course, the content and methodologies required for undertaking diagnoses (global and specific), determining objectives and goals and formulating the strategy of agricultural policy are introduced and discussed. Consideration is also given to the instrumental mechanisms of planned policy; programmes, projects, financing, reform of the agricultural public administration, and regional and annual plans; and their close links with the activities involved in the control of the implementation, evaluation and reformulation of planned agricultural development policy.

(d) Course on Industrial Planning

This Course is designed to provide training for government officials of national and regional bodies concerned with industrial development planning.

It covers the salient aspects and problems of manufacturing development, sectoral programmes and industrial policy, and the main industrial planning concepts and methods.

Moreover, the various plans on which the manufacturing sector is working (global, specific industries and projects) are analysed with special emphasis on the identification, formulation and evaluation of manufacturing development projects.

(e) Course on Investment and Pre-Investment Projects

This Course is intended for professionals concerned with investment analysis and programming in the institutions included in the planning systems.

The idea is to associate training in investment analysis techniques with a more comprehensive view of development problems and planning.

The Course comprises two parts: an introductory part designed to provide a broad view of the economic issues considered at the global and sectoral levels, without which the treatment of the projects would

/be incomplete

be incomplete or insufficient. In the second part, the analytical techniques and methods used in the formulation and evaluation of economic and social development projects are discussed and applied. It covers all aspects of the project from the stage of identification of investment ideas and opportunities to the preparation and submission of a feasibility study or final preliminary project which would serve as a basis for negotiating the investment. It also includes indications regarding the programming of the rest of the activities involved in the final stage or preparation of the complete project - engineering or execution - and the following phases in which the investment materializes, when the complete project is utilized to execute and operate the production unit.

Cuadro 1
PROGRAMA DE CAPACITACION
Número de participantes
(1952-1977)

Especificación	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total
I. <u>Curso de Desarrollo y Planificación</u> ^a	10	12	17	8	14	14	19	18	—	61	74	72	67	52	67	63	58	40	—	12	23	—	—	—		25	726
II. <u>Curso de Desarrollo Regional</u>																			25	30	31	25	24	27	33	26	221
III. <u>Cursos Intensivos</u> ^b																											
a) Número de participantes	—	—	—	80	48	143	136	300	345	258	308	527	269	392	343	201	326	248	124	157	145	122	199	260	92	29	5 052
b) Número de cursos	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(9)	(5)	(8)	(7)	(5)	(8)	(7)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(3)	(1)	(109)
IV. <u>Cursos especiales</u>																											
(Planificación de la Salud)																											
(Planeamiento educativo)																											
(Planificación de la Vivienda)																											
(Dirigentes Sindicales)																											
(Planes operativos anuales)																											
(Planificación de los recursos humanos)																											
(Planificación regional) ^c																											
a) Número de participantes											47	73	77	109	126	63	66	30	59	—	—	32	52	—		—	734
b) Número de cursos											(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	—	—	(1)	(2)	—		—	(23)
<u>Total</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>6 733</u>

^aDe 1952 a 1969 este Curso fue denominado Curso Básico. Se ha venido realizando anualmente en Santiago de Chile, con excepción de 1960, 1970 y 1973.

^bNo incluye cursos intensivos organizados por el Instituto y que posteriormente son llevados a cabo por organismos nacionales, con colaboración del Instituto.

^cIncluye el Curso de post-gradó sobre planificación del desarrollo regional integral.

Número de Cursos, temas abarcados, total de participantes y distribución de los participantes por nacionalidad en los Cursos organizados por el Programa de Capacitación en los años 1974, 1975, 1976 y 1977

CURSOS	NAC. PARTICIPANTES																					
	Nº de Cursos	ARG.	BOL.	BRA.	CHI.	COL.	C. RI.	CUB.	ECU.	E.S.	GUA.	HAL.	HON.	MEX.	NIC.	PAN.	PAR.	PER.	R.DOM.	URU.	VEN.	TOTAL
Planificación Regional (Int.)	4	23	15	5	12	7	4	2	6	3	3	1	4	2	2	1	3	9	2	1	4	109
Planificación Regional (Nac.)	4		38	71										41								150
Planificación y P. Económica (Int.)	2	1	4	3	1	2	12		2	4	5	2	9		2	1	2		3		1	54
Planificación y P. Económica (Nac.)	5	26	29										76	32								163
Planificación del Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente (Int.)	1	14	2	2	1	1			1								1	2		1	1	26
Cursos sobre temas especiales ^a	3													68		35						103
TOTAL	19	64	88	81	14	10	16	2	9	7	8	3	89	143	4	37	6	11	5	2	6	605

^aSe incluyen cursos sobre: Planificación agrícola, planificación industrial y planes operativos anuales.

PROGRAMME OF CO-OPERATION AMONG PLANNING BODIES

1. General background

This Programme was established in compliance with the mandates of the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America, held at Caracas, Venezuela, in April 1977, and with resolutions of the Economic Commission for Latin America, particularly 351 (XVI) and 371 (XVII).

The first mandate of the Governments concerning an exchange of experience is included in CEPAL resolution 199 (IX) of May 1961, which recommends the establishment of an institute for planning economic development. In another operative paragraph it is recommended that the said institute should aim at building up a permanent team of development planning experts to work at the regional or national level and at establishing close liaison with the planning institutions of the Latin American Governments, in order to maintain a continuous process of training, exchange of experience and improvement of planning techniques.

By virtue of these decisions, the governments wished to lay the bases for coöperation and co-ordination and for the undertaking of joint action by planning bodies in order to promote development at both the national and the regional level.

Since it was established, ILPES has performed a number of tasks aimed at making available to planning institutions the results of its advisory, training and research activities, and at an exchange of experience through seminars, publications, meetings, etc.; but it is since the mandates deriving from resolutions 351 (XVI) that the Governments have explicitly established the Institute's functions of co-operating in the exchange of experience and research results on global, sectoral and regional (area) planning between the planning bodies of member countries, so as to promote collaboration among them.

/In complying

In complying with this resolution, the Institute intensified its co-operation with the governments with a view to the exchange of experience and mutual co-operation.

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, at its second session held at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in March 1977, adopted a resolution establishing a machinery for co-ordination and co-operation among planning bodies in the region, and designating CEPAL to act as the Technical Secretariat, with the Institute's assistance.

In 1976 the Technical Committee of ILPES established, with the unanimous support of its members, the importance and desirability of convening as soon as possible a meeting of Ministers and Heads of Planning and converting it into a permanent forum where Latin American planners could review the evolution of planning and its implementation and problems in the various countries.

This aim materialized with the decided support of the Government of Venezuela, which offered the city of Caracas as host to the first Conference.

The Conference was held from 13 to 16 April 1977 with the following aims:

- To exchange and analyse planning experience in the context of economic and social development in Latin America.
- To consider the creation of a permanent system for promoting links between Ministers and Heads of Planning and holding periodical Conferences among them.
- To define the activities which ILPES, as Technical Secretariat of the Conference, should perform in compliance with the recommendations of the Conference and to consider its programme of work.

/Within the

Within the basic objective of the Conference, i.e., to exchange planning experience, and in line with suggestions from the Technical Sub-Committee of ILPES and some other Ministries of Planning, the following subjects were discussed at the Conference:^{1/}

- Growth, control of inflation and policies vis-à-vis the world depression, introduced by Brazil.
- Medium- and short-term policies for the utilization of exceptional balance of payments resources, introduced by Ecuador.
- Experience in social development, introduced by Colombia, Chile and Peru.
- Experience in regional and urban development, introduced by Venezuela.
- Institutionalization of the Conference and the Institute's work programme.
- Conclusions, recommendations and adoption of the Final Report.

The Conference gave rise to a number of decisions and recommendations, but the most important was that which establish the System of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies of Latin America.

The Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America decided that the main objective of the System should be "to serve as a forum for the planning bodies of the countries of Latin America, to bring about better knowledge

^{1/} Appended to this Report are the following Conference documents: Report of the Conference of Ministers and Head of Planning of Latin America; Planificación, desarrollo y política económico-social en Brasil; Reseña del trabajo presentado por el Departamento Nacional de Planeación del Gobierno Colombiano: "Plan nacional de alimentación y nutrición"; Reseña del trabajo presentado por ODEPLAN: "Una experiencia de desarrollo social"; Reseña del trabajo presentado por el Departamento Nacional de Planificación del Ecuador: "Experiencias en la utilización de los recursos excepcionales de balanza de pagos".

and closer links among them, to promote and carry out exchanges of national experience in economic and social planning and to establish ways of implementing joint action to promote, through planning, suitable machinery in order to strengthen co-operation among the countries of the region".

For the operation of the System, the Conference agreed to recommend to CEPAL that a mandate should be given to ILPES to become the Technical Secretariat of the Conference, without prejudice to its activities in the field of training, research and advisory services.

In resolution 371 (XVII) of 5 May 1977, CEPAL supported the establishment of the System of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies of Latin America and resolved that ILPES should assist the Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America in their joint co-operation efforts, and concurred on the need for an annual Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning.

2. Activities undertaken

In compliance with resolution 351 (XVI), ILPES intensified its co-operation in the exchange of experience among planning institutions and assisted in the organization of the First Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America.

In compliance with the mandates of the Caracas Conference and with CEPAL resolution 371 (XVII), a new function was assigned to ILPES: that of co-operation among planning bodies. In order to fulfil this new responsibility, the Programme of Co-operation among Planning Bodies was set up in ILPES, in addition to the existing Advisory Services, Training and Research Programmes.

/Co-operation in

Co-operation in the exchange of information and experience among planning bodies was intensified and ILPES co-operated with the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Bolivia in the organization of a Seminar on the Annual Operational Plan held in La Paz, Bolivia, in July 1977.

The Publications Programme of the System was initiated with the issue of two organs: "Notes and Information" and the "Planning Bulletin". This Bulletin, the first issue of which appeared in the last quarter of 1977, has been very well received by Latin American planners.

With a view to the continuing fulfilment of the mandates of the Caracas Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning and the CEPAL resolutions, particularly 371 (XVII) adopted at its seventeenth session, CEPAL and ILPES are in the course of preparing more detailed bases for the organization and operation of the System for submission to the Ministers and Heads of Planning, and have included co-operation among planning bodies as a new activity in the UNDP-financed Phase V Project of ILPES within CEPAL's 1980-1983 Medium-Term Programme.

CONCLUSIONS AND RESULTS

ILPES can be said to have complied with the basic aims and immediate objectives established in the Phase IV Project and with the guidelines and mandates of the Governments. Not all the fields envisaged could be covered, however, while it was not possible to study others in sufficient depth and adjustments had to be made in line with the recommendations of a UNDP evaluating mission which issued a report in November 1976.

In the section on recommendations a more detailed analysis is made of the suggestions of the evaluating mission, which were largely taken into account in the preparation of the Phase V Project.

The following salient facts and important results may be noted in this Phase:

(a) Greater participation of the Governments in the programming, execution and evaluation of ILPES activities

The establishment of the Technical Committee and the Technical Sub-Committee and the creation of the System of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies have greatly revitalized ILPES as regards the performance of its functions at the request of Governments.

(b) Greater diversification of sources of financing

During Phase IV the income deriving from advisory services agreements increased substantially. At the end of the Phase, the United Nations approved the inclusion in the CEPAL Budget of professional and local posts to a value of approximately US\$400,000. Contributions of bilateral co-operation, especially for training and research activities, also increased.

/Lastly, from

Lastly, from 1977 onwards, several countries pledged contributions and the Caracas Conference adopted a recommendation that the countries' contributions to the ILPES budget should be made on a more regular basis.

(c) Increased Training Programme activities

During this period, more regular courses were held at ILPES headquarters and training activities in the countries themselves increased considerably. The important links forged with academic centres and institutions inside and outside the region were another noteworthy features.

(d) Increased capacity to provide advisory services

Taking into account the small staff dealing with the growing requests for advisory assistance, ILPES has had to form specialized missions of consultants under the direction of more permanent and experienced staff members. This system has enabled its advisory activities to be substantially expanded, thus providing greater opportunities for Latin American technical personnel.

(e) Specialization in several advisory fields

ILPES has gained valuable experience in planning at the regional, state and local level during Phase IV and has initiated activities in the field of urban planning. During this phase, advisory services have made an important contribution to short-term planning and pre-investment systems.

(f) Development of basic research both for the requirements of ILPES programmes and for the improvement of planning as a government instrument

During Phase IV, research activities in the following fields are noted for their significant contributions: short-term planning and policies, the State and planning, social policies and critical poverty, regional planning, urban planning, long-term planning and natural resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the Institute's experience in the implementation of the work programme for the Phase IV Project, the mandates and recommendations of Governments and the suggestions of the UNDP evaluating mission, the following recommendations emerge which to a great extent have been taken into account in the preparation of the Phase V Project.

- To promote the exchange of experience among the planning bodies of Latin America and "horizontal co-operation".
- To establish closer relations between advisory, training, research and co-operation activities among planning bodies.
- To intensify joint action of ILPES with CEPAL, other organs of the United Nations system and others; and some international and bilateral co-operation agencies operating in the planning field.
- In the field of research, to place particular emphasis on: planning techniques, instruments and methods; regional development strategies in Latin America; short-term planning and policies; the role of the State in the economic and social development and planning process. In this area, attention would have to be centred on the public sector and planning (operational capacity of the public sector, government policy and budget, public enterprises); social sectors and planning (social sector and the plan, integration of social and economic programmes); planning and integration.
- As regards training, it is considered desirable to intensify the holding of international training courses for professionals based on case studies and research applied to teaching, with the participation of teaching personnel from national centres; to hold regular and intensive national training courses; to promote the organization of national

/training centres;

training centres; to support the existing centres by means of joint teaching experience and common basic studies; to continue to promote a system of relations between training centres; and to keep in touch with participants who have graduated from the courses.

- With regard to advisory services, attention should be centred on: the preparation and up-dating of diagnoses, the formulation of long-term strategies with greater emphasis on the relationship between natural resources and economic development, and on spatial and environmental variables; the preparation of medium-term plans, with a more detailed analysis of the problems of financing the plan; preparation of short-term plans, including public sector planning and programme budgets, plan implementation and control, with emphasis not only on the opening up of programmes and the control of physical goals, but also on the integration of medium-term plans, short-term plans and economic policy; regional planning; the organization and operation of planning systems.

The mechanism for systematically evaluating the results of advisory services should be improved for their more effective use in training and research activities.

- As regards co-operation among planning bodies: to act as Technical Secretariat of Planning Ministries and Bodies in Latin America; to promote horizontal co-operation; to promote joint economic and social co-operation activities; to promote joint activities between government technical personnel and ILPES technical staff; to promote the exchange of experience and information among planning bodies; to intensify publications and issue periodical organs reporting on the progress of and obstacles to planning.

Annex I

DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME DURING PHASE IV

1. Algunos trabajos latinoamericanos sobre marginalidad. Critical study. Document for internal discussion. Rolando Franco.
2. Notas sobre la definición de pobreza. Document for internal discussion. Agustín Llona.
3. Posible uso de la información estadística disponible para estudios de pobreza en Santiago. Document for internal discussion. Edgar Ortegón and Agustín Llona.
4. Concentración del ingreso, estilos políticos y pobreza. Text for the CEPAL academic seminar. Rolando Franco.
5. El pensamiento económico sobre la pobreza. Internal document. Agustín Llona.
6. La extrema pobreza en América Latina. Basic outline for a possible ILPES document. Internal document.
7. Los cambios históricos entre la pobreza absoluta y la pobreza relativa. Internal document. Edgar Ortegón.
8. Bibliografía sobre la pobreza. Working document.
9. Características de la extrema pobreza en la provincia de Santiago, Chile. Internal document. Agustín Llona.
10. Proyecto de cooperación técnica en políticas tendientes a la erradicación de la extrema pobreza para los países de menor desarrollo relativo de América Latina y el Caribe (Haití, Bolivia, Honduras, El Salvador). Internal report for determining possible future research and advisory projects.
11. Comentarios sobre la pobreza y el Desarrollo industrial y urbano: el caso colombiano. Draft for comments. Edgar Ortegón.
12. Políticas para reducir pobreza urbana. Internal draft. Edgar Ortegón.
13. La pobreza en América Latina: concepto, descripción y políticas tendientes a su erradicación. Draft. First version. Aldo E. Solari, Rolando Franco, Edgar Ortegón and Agustín Llona.

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14. Las relaciones entre formaciones sociales y estructuras de poder en las ciencias sociales latinoamericanas. Document for the Course on Regional Development of the ILPES Training Programme. Rolando Franco.
15. Lines of research for policy decisions on the eradication of critical poverty. Santiago, October 1976, ILPES. Internal document.
16. Naturaleza, localización geográfica y condicionantes fundamentales de la pobreza rural. Pilar Vergara (CIEPLAN). Subcontract

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17. Aspectos políticos en el proceso de planificación de distintos países de América Latina: el caso de Argentina. Natalio Botana.
18. Estado y planificación: el caso de Chile. Eduardo Palma.
19. Estado y sociedad en Brasil: la planificación regional en la época de la SUDENE. CEBRAP
20. Procesos sociales: planificación y políticas públicas. Edgardo Boeninger.
21. Estado y planificación: el caso de Colombia. Instituto de Estudios Colombianos.
22. Investigaciones futuras en el campo de la planificación. Internal document prepared by Edgardo Boeninger.
23. Programme second phase project, Estado y planificación, October-December 1976 in Peru, Uruguay and Chile. Aldo E. Solari, Eduardo Palma, Rolando Franco and Edgardo Boeninger.
24. Uruguay: Surgimiento, auge y caída del Welfare State. Document of research on "Estado y planificación", Rolando Franco. Published in International Community Development Review.
25. Las elecciones generales uruguayas de 1971. Document of research on "Estado y planificación". Rolando Franco.
26. Estado y políticas globales en el Uruguay. Exploración preliminar. Aldo E. Solari and Rolando Franco.

Urban planning project in the context of
national economic planning

27. La interrelación de la planeación urbana y regional con la planeación nacional, económica y social. (Vols. I and II) Instituto de Estudios Colombianos.
28. La urbanización en el Brasil: aspectos demográficos, sociales, económicos y políticos. CEBRAP
29. Relaciones entre urbanización y desarrollo en Chile. Bases para la planificación urbana. Guillermo Geisse, Gabriel Pumarino and Mario Valdivia.
30. Esquema preliminar sobre modelo y metodología para el análisis regional. Jorge Rodríguez.
31. La valorización de la tierra y los asentamientos humanos. Luis Eduardo Rosas and Jorge Rodríguez.

Growth, natural resources and environment

32. Proyecciones del producto interno bruto, 1975-2000. Camilo Silva.
33. Revisión de las proyecciones. Camilo Silva.
34. Tasas de crecimiento agropecuario por productos, 1950-1975. C. Silva.
35. Estimación del ingreso personal disponible, 1950-1972. Estimación a precios constantes. Camilo Silva.
36. Metas de producción para el sector agropecuario. Camilo Silva.
37. Análisis estadístico de estimación de los parámetros del consumo. Muestras de 1953 y 1970. Camilo Silva.
38. Proyecciones de la demanda, año 2000. Camilo Silva.

Growth and short-term economic policy

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39. El rol de la indización en los procesos inflacionarios de América Latina. James A. Hanson and Roque Fernández.
40. La corrección monetaria en el Brasil, Colombia y Chile y especialmente su aplicación en financiamiento de la vivienda. Roger Sandilands.

/41. Efectos de

41. Efectos de la indización en el mercado de capitales del Brasil. Claudio R. Contador.
42. La indización: ¿Debe aplicarse en forma selectiva o general? Lauchlin Currie.
43. Indización e incertidumbre. Roque B. Fernández.
44. An empirical enquiry on the short-run dynamics of output and prices. Roque B. Fernández. (For publication in the America Economic Review)
45. Money and output in Mexico, Colombia and Brazil. Robert Barro.
46. Capital utilization, growth, employment and Bop and prices stabilization. Daniel Schydrowsky.

Other documents

47. La programación de la política monetaria en la República Dominicana. James A. Hanson.
48. 1976 - Notas sobre la política monetaria en un año difícil. James A. Hanson.
49. Leading sectors and institutional reform, Journal of Economic Studies. James A. Hanson.
50. A quarterly econometric model of Panama. Jere Behrman and Juan R. Vargas.
51. Optimal exploitation of natural resources with an empirical application to the case of Chile and Venezuela. John McDermott.
52. Desarrollo financiero, desarrollo económico y demanda por dinero. Luis Eduardo Rosas.
53. Projecting debt and debt service requirements. James A. Hanson.

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54. Teoría, acción social y desarrollo en América Latina. Aldo E. Solari, Rolando Franco and Joel Jutkowitz. Published by Siglo XXI, 1976.
55. Poder y desarrollo en América Latina. Studies in homage to José Medina Echavarría. Aldo E. Solari. Prepared for publication in the first quarter of 1977 by the Fondo de Cultura Económica.

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57. Latin American typology: An essay on measuring social discontinuities. Rolando Franco. Published in Social Indicators Research (dordrecht-Holland).
58. Social formations and power structures in Latin America. Jorge Graciarena and Rolando Franco. Book for publication in Current Sociology (The Hague-Paris).
59. The family in Uruguay. Aldo E. Solari and Rolando Franco. Included in Man Singh Das, Editor, The Family in Latin America, New Delhi, 1976.
60. Apuntes para un análisis sociológico de la inflación. Rolando Franco. For publication in Revista Paraguaya de Sociología, Asunción 1976.
61. Equality of opportunities and elitism in the Uruguayan University, Aldo E. Solari and Rolando Franco, Walter Hahn, ed.
62. Periferia, Rolando Franco. En Diccionario de Ciencias Sociales (Instituto de Estudios Políticos, Madrid, 1976), pp. 466-469.
63. Sociología crítica latinoamericana, Rolando Franco. En Diccionario de Ciencias Sociales (Instituto de Estudios Políticos, Madrid, 1976) pp. 913-915.
64. Tercerismo, Aldo E. Solari. En Diccionario de Ciencias Sociales (Instituto de Estudios Políticos, Madrid, 1976).
65. Educación y pobreza, Aldo E. Solari - for the "reading" part of the course on poverty.
66. Desarrollo y políticas educacionales, Aldo E. Solari. For CEPAL Review N° 3.

Annex II

MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS PREPARED OR REPRODUCED BY THE
ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

1. Sugerencias sobre institucionalidad de las funciones de asesoría a la pequeña industria en Costa Rica. ILPES Mission in collaboration with OFIPLAN, UNIDO and the National Programme of Artisan-Type and Small-Scale Industry, May 1975. Preliminary report.
2. Consideraciones sobre la evaluación de la estrategia y la política de promoción de exportaciones (Costa Rica). Roberto Tomasini. September 1975. Preliminary report.
3. Costa Rica: Sector descentralizado. Algunas estadísticas básicas. Eliana Calvo, November 1975. Preliminary report.
4. Algunas sugerencias para la revisión de las proyecciones globales del plan de desarrollo (Panamá). James A. Hanson. February 1976.
5. Informe de la misión de asesoría del ILPES al Gobierno de Panamá, March 1976. Preliminary versión.
6. Convenio de Panamá - Constitutivo del Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA), April 1976.
7. Consideraciones sobre la evaluación de la estrategia y la política de promoción de exportaciones. Roberto Tomasini, Costa Rica, June 1976. Rev.1.
8. Contribución potencial del sector construcción al desarrollo económico del país. Antonio Baltar, June 1976, Costa Rica. Preliminary versión
9. Contribución potencial del sector construcción al desarrollo económico del país. Antonio Baltar, June 1976, Costa Rica. Rev. 1.
10. 1976 - Notas sobre la política monetaria en un año difícil. James A. Hanson, September 1976. Advisory assistance to the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic. Preliminary versión.
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19. Esquema indicadores metodológicos para organizar el diagnóstico descriptivo de la coyuntura. Enrique Sierra, November 1977.
20. Diagnóstico y lineamientos de estrategia para el desarrollo económico y social del Estado de Bahía. December 1977.
21. Sistema de estadísticas e informaciones para la planificación regional: El caso de Minas Gerais, Brasil, Elsie Wood and Retórico Fretes, February 1978. Preliminary version

