



Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social
NACIONES UNIDAS-CEPAL-PNUD GOBIERNOS DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
UNITED NATIONS-ECLA-UNDP LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GOVERNMENTS

ILPES

Institut Latino-Américain de Planification Economique et Sociale
NATIONS UNIES-CEPAL-PNUD GOUVERNEMENTS DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE ET DES CARAIBES

SIXTH MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF ILPES
Mexico City, April 16, 1985

Distr.
RESTRICTED

LC/IP/R.50 (CT 6/3)
March 30, 1985

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH



ILPES: PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1985
AND REPORT ON ACTIVITIES, 1984 */

*/ This corresponds to an updated version of documents ST-VII/3 and ST-VII/4 distributed to the member countries of the Seventh Subcommittee of ILPES, Brasilia, December 1984.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
PART ONE	3
I. GENERAL DIRECTIVES AND ADMINISTRATION OF ILPES...	3
PART TWO: ACTIVITIES BY MAIN PROGRAMMES	9
II. DIRECT AND INTERINSTITUTIONAL ADVISORY ASSISTANCE	9
III. TRAINING AND WORKING-SEMINARS	17
IV. APPLIED RESEARCH	26
V. DIRECTION OF HORIZONTAL CO-OPERATION	32
ANNEX I: ILPES: 1984 PROGRESS REPORT	33
ANNEX II: INDEX OF COUNTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS	81

INTRODUCTION

1. The Programme of Work for 1985 continues the launching of the "New Institutional Project 1984-1986", adopted at the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES (Buenos Aires, May 1983), confirmed unanimously at the Twentieth Session of ECLAC (Lima, April 1984) and updated in accordance with the recommendations of the Seventh Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee (Brasilia, December 1984).
2. Its execution --as in 1984-- will be based on the installed capacity of the Institute itself, on its mobilization of consultants and also on its power to rally or catalyze the efforts of other international or regional agencies. It will be essential to have the support of UNDP, both on the part of its network of Resident Representatives and its Regional and National Programmes, and there must be a continued strengthening of the activities carried out jointly with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), in pursuance of the co-operation established in 1984.
3. Likewise, within the United Nations, it will still be vital to maintain the articulation established with some sectoral agencies such as UNCTAD, UNESCO, IIEP, ILO (via PREALC) and UNICEF, apart from the natural and irreplaceable support of the ECLAC System itself. In addition, the IDB will continue to be a basic factor to enable ILPES to provide the advisory assistance requested by the countries and to carry out some new joint activities (in training and research). With further reference to international financial agencies, an important element is the co-operation of the World Bank, especially through the EDI, a joint training activity already launched in the English-speaking Caribbean

4. The present document begins with the general and administrative guidelines of the Institute (Part One) and continues with details of the work planned in Advisory Assistance, Training, Research and Horizontal Co-operation (Part Two). There has been no repetition of activities already detailed in the Report on 1984 (see annex 1) which will obviously be continued in 1985. In this case the present proposal is not exhaustive and lays emphasis on the most important activities.1/

5. It must be borne in mind that ILPES works in response to requests from the countries, and other activities may be incorporated into this Programme for 1985. On the other hand, the imbalance between the volume of requests for help and the internal restrictions on resources may well call for a severe assessment of priorities in respect of their fulfilment.

1/ At the Seventh Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee (Brasilia, December 1984), approval was given to both Reports (1984 and Proposed Programme of Work for 1985), and it will be the task of the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee to reconsider them and ratify its approval subject to amendments which it may judge pertinent.

PART ONE

1. GENERAL DIRECTIVES AND ADMINISTRATION OF ILPES

6. ILPES hopes to carry out in 1985 a major programme of activities in line with the overview presented here and with due observance of its two-fold institutional role as a permanent organ of the United Nations and as an intergovernmental service agency. Although there is certainly a marked disproportion between the work requested and the internal resources of the Institute, this is largely counterbalanced by its power to mobilize other technical resources.^{2/} At all events, the priorities determined by the Governments --through the Technical Committee and Subcommittee, the chief directive agencies of its activities-- constitute the decisive criterion for resource allocation within the Institute. In order to execute this programme ILPES will continue with the modernization and rationalization of its internal operations, thus enabling better services to be offered to the countries.

7. April 1985 represents a new landmark in the career of the Institute, both because of the Fifth Conference --defining new directives for the second half of the decade, and because of the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee-- evaluating and reorienting the "New Institutional Project: 1984-1986". Additionally, 1985 will see the initiation of ILPES' new policy of decentralization in order to give better service to the Caribbean and the Central American Isthmus.

8. The discussion of this Proposal for Activities in 1985 is particularly opportune, in that it enables the member countries to make their requests for

^{2/} It will be recalled that the aspects directly related to technical and financial resources are considered separately (see document LC/IP/R.51-CT.6/4). During 1984, in addition to its basic team, ILPES had the collaboration of 42 hired consultants and 94 professionals from other agencies (72 of these from ECLAC).

direct services in advisory assistance or horizontal co-operation or to use their lines of action in training or research. In fact, the interest of the member countries can be envisaged from two angles (as can be inferred from the Report for 1984, see annex I): on the one hand, that of the direct relations of each country with the Institute; on the other, that of their relations with each of the international agencies or non-member governments with which ILPES is linked, for the initiation of joint activities.

9. In both these aspects, success depends on several factors internal and external to the Institute. Internally, it must continue the aforesaid rationalization of its administration and above all pursue its efforts to adapt the profile of the work done by ILPES (in volume, quality and timeliness) to the profile of the demand by the member countries. Externally, there is evidence of two urgent needs: one, to halt the Institute's vulnerability in face of the rapid fall in subsidies from within the United Nations; and, two, to reestablish and/or make effective the commitments to the Institute collectively assumed by the member countries in May 1983 (Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee, Buenos Aires).

10. Of course, in the web of the factors of success the technical conditioners are enmeshed in a number of financial conditioners. From the technical angle, the recent history of the Institute --that is, with reference to the 1980s-- contains some imbalances which must be pointed out. First, the substantive process of the economic and social development of the Region became critical; the previously accumulated structural problems were intensified by the shock of the world crisis, especially transmitted to the Region by way of the external indebtedness. Secondly, the formal process of government intervention in the economic and social sphere became more complex; urgent measures and new priorities had to be adopted and greater public responsibilities accepted in conditions of fewer resources. Third, it became increasingly necessary for the Latin American and Caribbean countries to rationalize their activities both

governmental and semi-governmental (decentralized sector and public enterprises), introducing more economic and social efficiency into the State, whatever its institutional or doctrinal base.^{3/}

11. At the same time --and as the combined result of the three phenomena indicated-- the demand for the services provided by ILPES was at least doubled.^{4/} Nonetheless, the installed technical capacity of the Institute was reduced simultaneously by about 30% (measured in expert/years). A loss of quality would have been the natural result had it not been for the compensatory mobilization of experts from other United Nations agencies and above all from the ECLAC System itself (see note 2/). Even so, the cost for the Institute --in addition to the extra work for the remaining team-- was the elimination of some lines of activities (even where standards of excellence had been reached) and some loss of institutional identity in those fields in which the borderline was reached between the supply of services exclusive to ILPES and the function of concentrating and distributing human resources of undoubtedly high quality but seconded from the most varied agencies and with very diverse attitudes.

12. In approaching the end of its 23rd year (June 1985) ILPES can present a record of services rendered which in principle should be reassuring; it seems to be generally agreed that it has become an institutional patrimony of Latin America and the Caribbean which performs, in the field of planning or of co-ordination of economic and social policies, certain functions of strategic significance for the development of the Region, functions which, besides, have no equivalent in the types of services provided by any other international agencies in the Region. Nonetheless, if the dynamic disparity indicated

^{3/} Concerning the crisis, the recent period of adjustment and the role of the public sector, see ILPES: "Síntesis: Planificación y Políticas Públicas en 1982-1984 y Perspectivas para la Segunda Mitad de la Década", ILPES, Santiago, Chile, March 1985 (Fifth Conference, document LC/IP/L.15-CM.5/4).

^{4/} It would suffice to compare the present report with the former reports on activities which have been regularly presented to the Technical Subcommittee or Committee of the Institute (see documentation corresponding to the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Meetings of the Subcommittee, held respectively in Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico, and to the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the Technical Committee, held respectively in Guatemala and Buenos Aires).

between the demands of its member countries and their real capacity to contribute (see paragraphs 10 and 11) were to continue, the Institute could be seriously weakened. In this respect also the discussion of the present Proposed Programme of Activities is particularly timely.

13. With regard to State intervention in the economic and social spheres --which is after all the main "object" of the Institute's activities-- there are two guiding principles that might be laid down with relative clarity so as to embrace aspects relating to the concepts and practice of planning in the Region. On the one hand, the Institute should maintain the pluralism of its areas of work; it should be ready to respond to requests of all kinds from its member countries, in essence very heterogenous in respect of their institutional framework and in particular the role of the State. On the other, the follow-up of the planning practised in the Region suggests that the Institute should remain attentive to all the modalities observed today (see paragraphs 46 to 48 in the document CM 5/4 already mentioned), concentrating more on those which appear to be more frequent.

14. In brief, there are four broad situational types. One, of course, is the planning which adopts a more centralized management of the economy by the State. A second is the strategic planning for a market economy which emanated recently from theoretic postulates to have its first effective trial in the Region. A third, already tried on a more varied and extensive basis, also assumes decentralized decisions and predominance of private initiative (and here it differs from the first), but makes use of a book-plan as a synthesis of the planning goal (and here it differs from the second). This third situation certainly persisted in the Region but at the same time it modified and renewed itself; moreover, under the pressure of the crisis, the book-plan generally reduced its claims to "foresight" (and avoidance of chance), while acquiring something of the character of a broad guide to macroeconomic and social policies, without the aid of quantified estimates. A fourth situation implies a relaxation

of the meaning of "planning" and assumes an approach to the concept of "State management" or more precisely "management or administration of public policies", without "planning" having to coincide with either concept. In this case, there may also be resistance to the very idea of a "plan" even though it will necessarily be agreed that the objectives and instruments of the "finalist" policies (defined by their aims) and of the "instrumental" policies (fiscal, monetary, public prices, wages, exchange rate, etc.), should be made compatible with each other and maintain some intertemporal consistency.

15. Actual economic processes (observed in the countries) are of course always more complex than the models implicit in any taxonomy regarding planning concepts and practices. It would scarcely be feasible to adopt the four modalities sketched above and use them to classify each member country. Nor would it be easy to complement the taxonomy by distinguishing each case with typifications of the role of the State or of insertions in the external framework or even of patterns of income distribution, etc. Further, if the approach were reduced from national level to sectoral or regional (provincial) areas, the classification would become even more difficult. It is within this order of ideas that the Institute is required to take into account the different real models of planning and of co-ordination of economic and social policies found in the Region. It should pay more attention to those modalities which occur more frequently (that is, the third and fourth in the order presented) and, at the research and training level, always consider the different innovations which --in any case-- can help to enrich governmental practice in the Region.

16. From this standpoint, it is proposed at the same time to maintain the Institute's areas of speciality or concentration, defining them a little more precisely than in the last two years. The Institute should concentrate its activities on: first (its "leit-motif"), planning and economic policies; second, the programming of the public sector and public projects (including the decentralized sector and preinvestment); third, social programmes and policies and, fourth, regional planning and policies.

17. At the same time, it is considered pertinent to maintain its present four priority thematic nuclei as frames of reference for ranking and articulating its different activities: one, compatibilization of the decision-taking process for the short, medium and long term; two, implications for planning of the new international insertion of the economies of the Region during and after the present crisis; three, the impact of the crisis on both dimensions, the society and the internal space of the countries and four, the role of the State in the near future of Latin America and the Caribbean, regarded from the viewpoint of planning or co-ordination of public policies.

18. The guidelines sketched out here, complementing the concrete priorities put forward by the member countries, should constitute the overall frame of reference for starting up the present Proposed Programme of Activities in the coming year. The combination of these elements to define the Institute's resource allocation and the mobilization of complementary resources from other organizations is naturally neither easy nor immediate. At all events, each concrete step should be taken with the proviso that the services to the member countries should reconcile an excellent theoretic and technical foundation with an effective sense of urgency, pragmatism, efficiency and social efficacy.

19. These requisites hold good both for support activities in the countries more closely concerned with "planning" and for all the multiple activities of the National Planning Agencies which sometimes go beyond their more specific functions (see paragraphs 43 to 46 in the cited document CM 5/4). Generally the collaboration sought from the Institute relates to the whole functional spectrum of these Agencies; in some cases it relates to problems of institutional reinforcement (see in particular paragraph 49, document CM 5/4).

PART TWO: ACTIVITIES BY MAIN PROGRAMMES

II. DIRECT AND INTERINSTITUTIONAL ADVISORY ASSISTANCE

20. Since its creation in 1961 ILPES has been supplying its member countries with technical co-operation services which have been considerably modified with the passage of time. In particular, they have evolved from an initial pattern of missions composed of a large number of technicians and lasting for prolonged periods, engaged in collaborating in the strengthening and/or creation of National Planning Systems, to a pattern consisting of short missions to assist the governments in more specific areas such as the drawing up of projections and strategies, the establishing of national project systems, etc.

21. This evolution is due, on the one hand, to the maturity and growing autonomous capacity of the National Planning Agencies and, on the other, to the changes that have taken place in the planning activity itself. This relies less and less on formal plans and more and more on the agile adjustment of economic policy to the medium- and long-term strategies which, implicitly or explicitly, are being applied. This last is the more necessary in the 1980s in view of the tensions introduced into government policies by the international crisis and its national correlates. In effect, the programmes of internal and external stabilization tend to assume features opposed to the aims of development (see Parts One and Two of document CM 5/4), and it is the function of the planning agencies to take positive action to minimize these contradictions and avoid an excessive sacrifice of these objectives. ILPES is responding to these changes in the situation of the countries, adapting the content and the form of its advisory assistance to a number of new needs. In parallel, it can maintain in 1985 other thematic areas in which it has vast experience, such as planning of the public sector, regional planning and social policies.

22. To carry out the Advisory Assistance Programme ILPES hopes to continue diversifying the national origins of the experts and consultants it employs; to continue the more intensive use of the staff of the ECLAC System and to attempt also to diversify the sources of finance for the specific projects. The incorporation of UNDP's indicative figures of national programming --several cases in close collaboration with DTCD, the participation of international agencies such as the IDB, and the system of sharing costs with interested governments, are three wide-ranging mechanisms for the support of new advisory assistance activities on the part of ILPES.^{5/}

23. Generally speaking (see paragraph 16 of this document), the Programme of Work for 1985 of the DAP maintains the same areas of activity already established; planning and economic policy; programmes and projects in the public sector; social programmes and policies; and regional planning. In some cases there will be an attempt to complete tasks begun in 1984, as in the formulation of the plans for Belize and Paraguay; in others, work will be extended to fields complementary to the projects already completed (Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala); and finally, a start will be made on three new projects. As a special measure during 1985, the advisory assistance missions will be more centred on development strategies capable of defining the adjustment and reactivation programmes in the medium term. Thus, the support will frequently be concentrated on the improvement of the existing co-ordination of public policies and of the public sector.

24. As regards Planning and Economic Policy, co-operation with the development plans of Belize and Paraguay will be completed in the first half of the year.

^{5/} On the completion of this document the IDB approved two new projects of advisory assistance (Guatemala and the Dominican Republic) in which the Institute figures as the executive body. Both will be included in the set of advisory assistance activities in 1985.

In both countries, assistance with the implementation of these plans will be continued, including the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Ministries of Planning in the execution of the policies, programmes and projects. In both cases, emphasis will be placed on the reinforcement of the information systems and the use of medium-term models, which will continue to give direction to the execution of the plans.

25. In the case of Preinvestment and Projects, work will be done on the linkage of global policies with the programmes and sets of projects and national projects required to substantiate the orientations of adjustment and development policies. In some cases (as in the Dominican Republic and Guatemala) a link will be established between the reinstallation and strengthening of the national systems of projects and preinvestment funds, with support for the conduct of studies on sectoral, subsectoral and regional preinvestment. In other cases (Honduras and Costa Rica), the support will be less as regards magnitude and the resources of technical co-operation, although it will cover practically all the main fields of the designing and assessment of projects and the orientation of preinvestment activities.

26. There will be continued support for the preparation of integrated fiscal budgets, both of foreign exchange and monetary, consistent with the general guidelines adopted in the adjustment programme or development plans. In Guyana, at the request of the IDB, a mission is already in the field to help to evaluate the project "Institutional support for national systems of planning and projects". In the light of the findings reformulations will be proposed for a second stage of this project, at the request of the said Government. The new programme will be directed mainly to the strengthening of the National Office of Projects and the national and regional planning systems.

27. As regards Planning and Social Policies, four technical co-operation schemes are already being planned in association with the IDB in relation to the financing of social policies: Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay

and Paraná (Brazil). In this field there is a series of activities directly connected with the DRP/ILPES.

28. Finally, in the field of Local and Regional Planning, it is hoped to be able to give wider scope to the experience initiated in municipalities of Colombia and Chile and a start has been made on technical co-operation projects in Ecuador and the Dominican Republic. In particular, in Ecuador a scheme of collaboration has already been agreed --with the support of the IDB-- which will continue for three years, combining sectoral (rural) and regional policy.

29. The activities of the Advisory Assistance Programme will become more operative with the creation of the ILPES units for the Caribbean and Central America. Both regions will have high priority in 1985 and, when the respective units are at post, it will be possible to work out detailed programmes of advisory assistance for each of these subregions.^{6/} Before describing other advisory services which will be given outside the field of the DAP we present a summary of the group of activities considered up to now (see table A).

30. An intensive advisory assistance service is provided directly by the Latin American Economic and Social Documentation Centre (CLADES) through the System of Information for Planning (INFOPLAN), a joint project with ECLAC in which ILPES maintains a permanent professional. During 1985 INFOPLAN will pursue the following main activities: advisory missions to some 10 countries and approximately eight seminars on the strengthening of information infra-structures for economic and social planning; supply to the countries of two new volumes of PLANINDEX (summaries of documents on planning in Latin America and the Caribbean), in addition to the provision of information for the NATIONAL PLANINDEX to at least six countries; the continuation of services to users of planning with their data base. It will also continue to support the

^{6/} Until the two units are established, the Institute will of course continue to serve the two subregions from its headquarters in Chile with the help of the local offices of ECLAC (Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago) and of the UNDP.

Table A

ILPES: ADVISORY ASSISTANCE PROJECTS FOR 1985-1987

Country	Field of activity	Specific subjects	Financial source and agreements
1. BELIZE	Global planning	Elaboration five-year plan. Preparation implementation plan. Training of personnel	UNDP/DTCD
2. BRAZIL - Bahia	Information system for planning	Design of an information system for planning. Methodology for estimating the GDP of the State. Conjunctural indicators	State of Bahia
3. COLOMBIA	Municipal planning	Elaboration of criteria and methodologies for: - making municipal management more efficient and effective in fiscal and administrative aspects; - preparation of municipal investment programmes; - formulation of integral plans of municipal development	UNDP
4. COSTA RICA	Global and sectoral planning	Formulation of medium- and long-term strategies. Short-term analysis. Programming of investments.	Government via UNDP
5. CHILE	Municipal planning	Linkage of municipal planning with national planning. Improvement of financial and budgetary management of social programmes	UNDP

(table A cont.)

Country	Field of activity	Specific subjects	Financial source and agreements
6. ECUADOR			
- Local	Municipal planning	Continuation of 1984 tasks.	UNDP
- Rural	Rural regional planning	Programming of integrated rural development at national level with emphasis on pilot case of Loja Province.	IDB
7. EL SALVADOR	Social policies	Special programmes for social area.	UNDP
8. GUATEMALA	Global planning and projects	Institutional analysis of system of planning and projects. Improvement of information system. In-service training.	IDB
9. GUYANA	Planning and projects	Institutional strengthening in both fields.	IDB
10. HONDURAS	Global planning	Preparation of development plan for 1986-1990.	UNDP
11. PANAMA	Preinvestment and projects	Institutional strengthening in both fields.	<u>a/</u>
12. PARAGUAY	Global planning	On-going work on National Development Plan 1985-1989. Application model macro-economic projections. Improvement of information system for planning	

(table A concl.)

Country	Field of activity	Specific subjects	Financial source and agreements
13. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Global planning and projects	Strengthening of planning system with emphasis on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- global and sectoral programming;- automatic data processing and design of information systems;- short-term consultancies on subjects relating to technical co-operation, the public sector and financial programming.	IDB

a/ This advisory service has been recorded in accordance with a request of a government agency of the said country, though negotiations are still proceeding.

countries in the creation of data bases on sources of statistics and human resources appropriate to planning processes and will persist in concerting efforts with the national and regional agencies to avoid the dissipation of isolated efforts and to improve the use of the scarce financial resources available for the documentation and management of information on planning.

31. Finally, several member countries attributed increasing importance to the environment, both to prevent its immediate deterioration and to enrich and improve it; in such cases, it becomes vital to incorporate this dimension into development planning, which will in turn require greater coherence between the short and the long term. In this field the advisory assistance that ILPES can channel to the countries depends on the collaboration agreed with the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Unit for Development and the Environment. As a result of this co-operation the Institute is participating in the workshops of the project "Incorporation of the environmental dimension into the processes of development planning: case studies, methodological aspects and horizontal co-operation". For 1985 advisory assistance has been programmed for the Technical Planning Secretariat of Paraguay in relation to the preparation of the National Development Plan, carried out with the aforementioned joint support of DTCD and ILPES. This opens another line of co-operation in the advisory assistance field which the Institute will articulate with this ECLAC/UNEP Unit in the case of every firm request.

III. TRAINING AND WORKING-SEMINARS

32. The Programme of Work of the DTP will continue to incorporate the subjects and priorities emanating from the main immediate concerns of the member governments in face of the present crisis. This will have to lead to a greater diversification of the thematic fields and contents, and also to an expansion of the geographical area in which it conducts its activities. An example of this is the incorporation of new subjects such as Science and Technology, Latin American Integration and International Technical Co-operation. With regard to the expansion of the geographical coverage, mention must be made of the work projected in Haiti and in the English-speaking Caribbean countries. Among the planned activities set out below, it should be noted that some depend on the availability of finance.^{7/}

A. ACTIVITIES OF AN INTERNATIONAL TYPE

33. With reference to Courses, 14 are included in the Programme for 1985; in several cases it is a question of continuing training activities already begun (see annex I). In others it is a matter of new activities, some still awaiting financing approval.

i) Twenty-sixth International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies, Chile (24 weeks).

This will be held in Santiago from 24 June to 6 December. It constitutes a central training activity of the Institute with a tradition of 26 years (having begun with ECLAC itself). It plays an irreplaceable role in that it is the only Post-Graduate Course attended by participants from almost all the countries speaking Romance languages and by a similarly diversified teaching panel; thus it fosters

^{7/} It is proposed to accompany the analysis of the planned activities given below with the amendments mentioned in the Report for 1984 (see annex I, paragraphs 25 to 63).

a greater interchange of experiences on the subject of present development problems and their management (see also paragraph 17 of annex I).^{8/}

- ii) Second Course-Workshop on Current Problems and Development Strategies
CIDE/ILPES/ECLAC. Mexico (12 weeks).

This will be held in Mexico between September and November and will be designed for participants coming from Mexico and the Central American countries and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. As in its previous versions it will be directed to the analysis of the main problems affecting the countries of the area and to reflection and discussion on the alternatives which have been put forward in the countries of the Region in face of the impact of the international economic crisis (see paragraph 26 of annex I).

- iii) Third Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies ECLAC/ILPES/OAS/UNCTAD.
Paraguay (3 weeks).

This will be held in Asunción, Paraguay, with similar aims to those of the Courses held in 1984: to present the "state of the art" in the field of foreign trade policies, considering the experience accumulated by governmental practice in recent years and analysing the real options open to the South American countries to which this third course-seminar is directed.

- iv) Fourth Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies ECLAC/ILPES/OAS/UNCTAD.
Central America (3 weeks).

This will be held in a venue to be decided, with orientation and content similar to that described in the previous paragraph.^{9/}

8/ Despite its tradition, its up-to-date content, its exceptional demand (more than 10 applications for each vacancy, or 7 if only those are considered which arrived in time for the Selection Committee of 1984), this Course is in danger of being discontinued. In 1985 there are now no UNDP resources for fellowships, the only funds for this being those approved by the Government of the Netherlands, which will cover the attendance of around 15 participants from relatively less developed countries.

9/ It is possible that there will also be a third version of this Course in 1985 in Santiago, with the financial support of the Carl Duisberg Foundation (CDG), Germany.

- v) Course-Seminar on Latin American Integration ALADI/ECLAC/ILPES.
Uruguay (2 weeks).

It is planned to hold this in Montevideo, in order to examine the approaches and results of the integration schemes in force in Latin America and to plan an updated approach with emphasis on mechanisms of regional co-operation and consensus on the international plane.

- vi) Course-Seminar on Transnational Corporations ECLAC/ILPES/CTC.
Chile (3 weeks).

This is being planned to be held in Santiago, with a view to examining the role of the transnational corporations in the economies of the Region and their influence on the elaboration of public policy. It will pick up the latest advances on the subject made by the Centre for Transnational Corporations (CTC) of the United Nations.

- vii) Course on National Economic Policies CDB-EDI/World Bank-IARM-ILPES.
Barbados (3 weeks).

This will be held in October-November in Barbados for the English-speaking Caribbean countries, for the purpose of analysing the problems involved in the design and execution of public policies. This activity will be carried out conjointly with EDI/World Bank at the headquarters and with the support of the Caribbean Development Bank.^{10/}

- viii) Second Subregional Course on Planning and Environment in the Andean Area ECLAC/ILPES/CAF/UNEP. Colombia (4 weeks).^{11/}

This will be held in Medellin, Colombia, during April with a view to continuing a wide-ranging discussion on environmental problems, in the sphere of development planning. In this case stress will be laid on the specific experiences of the countries of the Andean Subregion.

- ix) Third Subregional Course on Planning and Environment in the Andean Area ECLAC/ILPES/CAF/UNEP. Venezuela (4 weeks).

This will be held in Caracas and will have the same objectives as those described in viii).

^{10/} See as an activity prior to this course a seminar already held (paragraph 34, item iv).

^{11/} It is possible that there may also be a version of this activity in Santiago, with the financial support of the Carl Duisberg Foundation (CDG), Germany.

- x) Second Course on Social Planning ILPES/ASONG/ECLAC. Chile (3 weeks).

This Course will take place in Santiago, from 8 to 26 April, with a view to analysing the mechanisms of planning and assessment of social projects utilized by the non-governmental institutions. It is intended for professionals associated with organizations of this type throughout the Region.

- xi) Course on Regional Planning. Costa Rica (10 weeks).

This is planned to be held in San José, Costa Rica, with a subregional coverage for Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic, and will deal with regional problems in their national dimension and with a specific approach for the countries of the Subregion. The finance anticipated (DSE/Federal Republic of Germany) is not yet assured.

- xii) Course-Seminar on Planning and Evaluation of Investment in Socialist and Market Economies ILPES/JUCEPLAN. Cuba (2 weeks).

Havana is being considered as the venue, for the purpose of studying the regional experience in decisions on investments in socialist and market economies. It would embrace theoretico-methodological aspects in the context of the different styles of planning.^{12/}

- xiii) Course on Programming of Science and Technology ILPES/UNESCO. Uruguay (2 weeks).

By the agreement of both institutions this will be held in Montevideo, with the aim of examining the insertion of the problems of science and technology in the overall development strategies and analyzing the economic and social impact of technological progress in order to improve the formulation of national programmes of science and technology.^{13/}

- xiv) Inter-American Course-Workshop on Construction of Indexes of Foreign Trade ECLAC/CIENES. Chile (8 weeks).

It will probably be held in Santiago, organized jointly by CIENES and ECLAC/ILPES between November and December of the present year.

^{12/} This seminar was proposed in the Technical Subcommittee of ILPES, of which Cuba is at present a member.

^{13/} On this subject there is another Course being studied with UNIDO and the Industrial Division of ECLAC but concentrated on subjects of technological options for industrial development in the reactivation policies during the 1980s.

34. Six main seminars are planned, also on an international scale, without prejudice to others which may possibly be incorporated into this Proposed Programme of Work in the coming months.

i) Seminar on Higher Education in Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean ILPES/IVEPLAN. (One week).

This would be devoted to analysing the orientation, content and modalities of education in planning both in the universities and in other Latin American training institutes, in order to make a balance on the "state of the art" in this field. This activity forms part of the co-operation between ILPES and IVEPLAN, with a view to strengthening their government training programmes in science and technology.

ii) Seminar on Current Problems and Challenges in Latin American Education UNESCO/ILPES - Chile.

This was held in Santiago in the third week of March with 25 high-level experts from 10 countries of the Region and 2 European countries (France and the Federal Republic of Germany), and attended also by authorities in education from IIEP (UNESCO/Paris), OAS and ECLAC in addition to the two sponsoring institutions, that is OREALC (UNESCO, Santiago, Chile) and ILPES. The debates were centred on the problems facing education in the 1980s and those foreseeable for the next decade, along with a discussion on alternative educational strategies and their repercussions on the planning of education.

iii) Seminar on Youth and Development - CSDHA/UN/Vienna with ILPES and DDS/ECLA. Chile (one week).

This seminar will take place in Santiago, and will consider how the development styles existing in the Region and the current crisis generate new situations of violence and insecurity and will explore the role of popular participation in dealing with these conditions, with emphasis on the youthful strata of the population. This event will form part of the activities promoted for the International Year for Youth.

iv) High-Level Seminar on Co-ordination of National Economic Policies EDI/World Bank/IPOES/IARM/Caribbean Development Bank. (One week)

This was held in Barbados from 11 to 15 February last, and was attended by professionals and authorities of the ECCB, CARICOM, UNDP/Barbados and ECLAC/Trinidad and Tobago, and of the secretariats of finance and planning of 11 English-speaking countries. There was a discussion and exchange of experiences on

"National Economic Management Issues in the Caribbean", with emphasis on development policies, structural adjustment and the impact of the crisis on public policies. There was also a discussion on the consequences of the crisis for the management of the public sector and the design of policies on foreign trade and the exchange rate, on prices and incomes, monetary and fiscal policies.

- v) Hispano-American Symposium on the Role of Public Enterprises ICI/ILPES, venue to be decided (one week).

This is being studied within the framework of the co-operation programme established between ICI and ILPES, with the chief aim of drawing up guidelines for a joint programme of activities on the subject. The preliminary studies give reason to believe that this meeting will produce a fruitful interchange of European and Latin American experiences on the subject of public enterprises and their control.

- vi) Seminar on Alternative Development Strategies - CIDE/ILPES/ECLAC Mexico. Mexico City (one week).

This is planned to take place at CIDE headquarters in Mexico towards the end of the year, with a view to making a balance between the alternative scenarios of development for the second half of the decade, along with an evaluation of alternative strategies applied or recommended in the Region.

B. ACTIVITIES OF A NATIONAL TYPE

35. For 1985 four advanced or special Courses are planned (see below i to iv) and another seven of a basic or intensive nature (see v to xii), all in relation to training activities at predominantly national level. In some cases there are participants from other countries and in others, although the Course is national, its findings may have regional interest (for example, those of Spain).

- i) Sixth Course on Development Processes and Problems in Latin America ICI/ILPES. Spain /6 weeks).

This will take place in Madrid from 21 October to 29 November, under the auspices of the ICI, and will examine topics relating to development, planning and public policies in a situation of crisis.

- ii) Course-Seminar on Development Processes and Problems in Latin America - ICI/ILPES/CIDOB. Spain (4 weeks).

This Course might be held in Barcelona, from 18 October to 22 November, with an agenda similar to that projected for Madrid and under the same sponsors.

- iii) Course on Planning and Management of Public Enterprise in the Energy Field - YPF/ILPES. Argentina (9 weeks).

This is planned to be held jointly by Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (YPF) of the Argentine Republic and ILPES, in Buenos Aires, beginning in May next. Its aim is to survey the whole system of planning and the energy sector in the Argentine Republic and to give practical training in the management of State oil companies.

- iv) Course on the Planning of Services for Rural Regional Development - ILPES/CERUR/STP. Paraguay (6 weeks).

This will be held in Asunción, Paraguay, from the middle of May next, with a view to analysing the role and characteristics of the planning of support systems for integrated rural development. It depends on the confirmation of financial backing by CERUR.

- v) Course on Regional Planning - UNC/ILPES. Argentina (8 weeks).

This has been programmed to take place in Mendoza, the Argentine Republic, and its purpose is to examine the application of the theories and techniques of regional planning to the problems and reality of the Cuyo region, at the request of the University of that province.

- vi) Course on Regional Planning of Investment - ILPES/CENDEC. Brazil (12 weeks).

This Course would give continuity to the co-operation programme established more than a decade ago with CENDEC, with a view to analysing the technical and operative bases of preinvestment and investment in the context of regional development planning. The specific content and the venue are being reconsidered at the present time (March 1985).

- vii) Course on Regional Planning - ILPES/CTPEA. Haiti (8 weeks).

This is being planned to take place in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, with a view to supporting the implementation of the recent law on decentralization in that country. It is linked with the advisory assistance which the Institute has provided in conjunction with the Government of Haiti.

viii) Course on Budgetary Programming ILPES/STP. Haiti (5 weeks).

As in the previous case, this is being considered as a Course for Port-au-Prince. It would analyse the role of the public sector as a mobilizing agent of development in conditions of increasing demand and financial constraints. Although it has been officially requested, it depends on the availability of resources.

ix) Course on Planning and Economic Policy CONSUPANE/ILPES.
Honduras (7 weeks).

This would be held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and would be aimed at the study of procedures to bolster the co-ordination of policy in the medium and short term, and the analysis and follow-up of the crisis. Here also the Course will benefit from the parallel work in Advisory Assistance which the Institute is giving to the Government of Honduras.

x) Course on the Programming of the External Sector. Nicaragua (8 weeks).

This is being considered in conjunction with UNDP, with a view to holding it in Managua, Nicaragua. Its purpose would be to strengthen the design and execution of foreign trade policies in a context of scarcity of foreign exchange and of structural transformation.

xi) Course on Programming and Budgetary Management ILPES/STP.
Paraguay (5 weeks).

This will probably take place in Asunción, Paraguay and will aim at strengthening in the participants the capacity for analysing the economic crisis in terms of a global and integrated view of the public sector, considering medium- and short-term horizons.

36. As regards National Seminars, there are six of these already programmed or in preparation. The Institute's part in some cases is very limited but normally it plays a vital role in making each of these activities possible.

i) Seminar-Workshop on Regional Planning and Public Policies UNC/ILPES.
Argentina (1 week).

This would be held in Mendoza, and would examine the theoretical and methodological aspects of support for economic and social planning, with special reference to the case of the Cuyo region.

- ii) Seminar on Regional Development National University of San Juan/ILPES Argentina (1 week).

This would take place in San Juan, with a content similar to that outlined above. In both cases the direct participation of ILPES is relatively limited, most of the work being done by former fellowship holders.

- iii) Advanced Seminar Workshop on Regional Planning National University of Rio Cuarto/ILPES. Argentina (2 weeks).

This would be held in Rio Cuarto, with a content similar to that described in the two preceding paragraphs, although more time and attention would be given to the analysis of national regional experiences.

- iv) Seminar on the External Sector and Development Strategies CACIPEX/ILPES/ECLAC. Bolivia (2 weeks).

This is proposed for La Paz, Bolivia, and would seek to stress the role of external trade in the alternative development strategies within a framework of financial restrictions at national and international level. Despite the Institute's interest in complying with this request from the Bolivian Government, the seminar depends on specific financing.

- v) Seminar on Services and the Development Process ECLAC/ILPES/UNTACD/OAS. Honduras (2 weeks).

This is planned to be held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, with a view to analysing and disseminating in the Region the findings, methodologies and scope of the study on the Honduran experience in the identification of key services, participation of the services sector in the national economy, and the recommendations for sectoral policy which have emerged from this.

- vi) Workshop on "The environmental dimension in development planning for the Rio Guayas Basin" ECLAC/ILPES/UNEP/CONADE.

This activity is still under consideration as a possible joint project with the ECLAC Environmental Unit and UNDP.

IV. APPLIED RESEARCH

37. Within the general conception of the Institute's Programme of Work, the main lines of research emanate from what is defined as priority in the biennial Conferences of Ministers and Heads of National Planning Organizations. Some of the guidelines which the DRP may adopt in its programme for 1985 are given below. It will be recalled that the first months of the year were dedicated to the preparation of the Fifth Conference (see list of documents in: ILPES, Doc.: LC/IP/L.12 - CM 5/1).

38. With regard to the character and content of strategic planning, it will be useful to review and discuss from a conceptual standpoint several innovative proposals in respect of this planning, which improve on the traditional approaches. There may also be a debate on the non-deterministic conceptions of planning and those based on conceptualizations of the theory of systems and on iterative calculation. The co-operation of IVEPLAN (Caracas) may be an important element in this task.

39. In addition, work will be concluded on the analysis of the "Technical Innovations in Centralized Planning", including concepts and methods currently being applied or tested. This analysis, especially in the field of territorial decentralization and the autonomous management of enterprises, might be useful for the improvement of planning in some countries on some sectors of the Region, when they are transferable to market economies.

40. In connection with Planning Methodologies and Techniques, it will be useful to pursue some studies of an instrumental nature, designed to offer the National Planning Agencies an alternative methodology of real utility for their regular work. These studies should be based on conceptualizations of the economy applied in the individual experience of some countries, and should always be characterized by a sense of pragmatism. On the one hand, there is a need to

improve the macroeconomic methodologies of programming for the market economies of the Region, giving flexibility to the various theses on economic adjustment in the short term, and harmonizing them with medium-term goals and more permanent policies. On the other hand, certain methodologies of programming in priority areas should be developed, including: external sector; central government, decentralized institutions and public enterprises; investment programming and governmental resource allocation; and certain sectoral programmes to be defined in each country. All these analyses should refer to the specific problems faced by the countries of the Region, especially in this recessive crisis; they should propose new procedures for the organization and management of information and make it possible to evaluate alternative solutions.

41. In a wider perspective, these orientations converge upon the study of the existing institutional models for development planning in the decentralized economies and their relation with the decision-making process in the short, medium and long term. Pursuing this thematic line which is now defined as priority for the Institute, it will be necessary to identify the main institutional "models" in force, from that which conceives planning as a purely academic and advisory activity to those conceptions which assign it important functions of co-ordination and execution of economic and social policies. There would also be an analysis of the linkages and instances of co-ordination and decision between the planning system and the bodies responsible for the design and execution of other specific policies. The result of these researches should make an effective contribution to the improvement of the national systems of planning or co-ordination and management of public policies.

42. With reference to researches in the social field, it should be remembered that the Institute, from its foundation, contributed to the wide-ranging studies which identified the "obstacles to development"; later, it propounded the social problems associated with the so-called "structural reforms", and supported major efforts which led to decisive restatements of the theory of development, in

particular those included in the term "unified approach". The work of ILPES in "social reflection" never ceased, and encompassed the changing and varied socio-economic problems of the Region. Midway through this decade, the Institute faces the challenge of helping to find solutions to the social impact of the crisis and of formulating new public policies which will take into account the austerity of the coming years and be realistic in relation to the institutional situation of each member country. Among the new topics the following are outstanding: financing of social policies; health and its intersectoral dimension; problems connected with social violence and policy (anomie, juvenile delinquency, etc.); the impact of the crisis on the educational sector; the new modalities of popular economy in the urban informal sector (including small enterprise); social decentralization and policies and deconcentration of the social services.

43. The preparation of techniques and instruments for social planning and the conception and co-ordination of social policies in market economies is another major line of research in the social field. Both in the analysis of these topics (paragraph 42) and in the designing of appropriate instruments, it will be essential to bear in mind the social impact of the crisis, especially as regards employment and income, and the resulting need to support with a keen sense of pragmatism governmental decisions for the shorter term (see also document CM 5/4, annex II). At the same time, a more far-reaching inquiry is needed into the actual traditional concept of the state of well-being in a period of acute scarcity of resources. In several countries it is considered that "positive discrimination" in favour of the groups more seriously affected by the crisis constitutes a crucial aspect of the activities of social development. Likewise, it is important to make sectoral analyses and to adopt a more synthetic view of social policy; the scarcity of resources calls for clearer priorities and prevents the tackling of all social objectives at the same time. From this viewpoint policies directed to the informal sector become increasingly important; the crisis has contributed to a demand for specific policies designed for its support.

44. Of course, much of the social aspect has to do with the analysis of the functions of the State, as was the custom in the past, and how the new periods of crisis will affect their future development, a subject which is already incorporated as priority in the Institute's current scheme of work. There has always been a keen debate on this subject, between those who favour and those who oppose State control; this controversy has been partially overtaken by the effects of the crisis, which has compelled an increase in compensatory intervention and regulation to avoid the sharpening of recessive trends in the domestic economy. In order to help to clarify the debate it is important to re-analyse the trends which have inevitably occurred as the result of State participation in the economy in recent years.

45. The outlines established up to now (March 1985) for research activities in the social field, in addition to the profile given above, are summarized hereunder:

i) Participation. The Institute is planning to conduct a study --in collaboration with the ECLAC Social Development Division-- on the forms assumed by the informal economy in the Region, especially in a situation of international crisis. The subject is related to participation, so that it is hoped to reach conclusions enabling policies to be suggested which will tend to increase the participation of those who are engaged in informal production.^{14/} In the area of participation the Institute will continue to collaborate with the activities initiated by the United Nations Research Institute on Social Development (UNRISD), to whose Board of Directors it belongs. It also hopes to publish the report on participative planning which was prepared as a result of the comparative research on experiments made in the Region, which gave rise to two working meetings in Caracas (Venezuela) and Panama City (Panama) with the support of CORDIPLAN and MIPPE respectively.

^{14/} On the occasion of a recent advisory mission to the Government of El Salvador for the preparation of profiles of projects designed to cope with the situation of the population displaced by the war, special importance was given to the element of participation, and experience was obtained on its inclusion in small projects aimed at marginal sectors.

ii) Financing of social policy. A study is planned on advisory assistance and training for public officials which will increase the efficiency of social expenditure. The Institute has its own approach to the programming of resource allocation to social sectors, which is not limited to investment. It remains to combine this new approach to expenditure with a systematic analysis of innovative sources of financing.^{15/}

iii) In Health, an agreement has been reached with the Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO), to carry out an analysis of national cases which will underscore the interrelations existing between health and other social sectors, and the way in which the group can be planned appropriately, laying emphasis on the redistributive impact of the measures recommended. Likewise, there are plans for training courses on Social Planning and Public Health.

iv) In Education, a research project has been agreed with the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP, Paris, UNESCO) to study the changes that have taken place in Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to financing and expenditure, the privatization of educational activities and the municipalization and decentralization of responsibility in this area. The work will be centred on co-operation between OREALC-IIEP-ILPES.

v) Similarly, the Institute agreed on a programme of joint activities with the Organization of American States, both in the area of methodologies of preparation and evaluation of social projects, and in training in social planning, and in the probable joint execution of or mutual collaboration in advisory services. At the same time, work continues on support for the training activities of the Inter-American Centre for Social Development.

vi) ILPES is considering a possible collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Human Development and Humane Studies (Vienna) with a view to conducting research on violence and development. Basically, the aim is to ascertain in what way economic growth and in particular its paralization and even social retrocession have exacerbated situations of violence, so as to be able to formulate alternatives for overcoming these forms of tension by resorting to mechanisms of participation. An attempt would be made to define instruments suitable for incorporation in development plans and programmes and in the articulation of economic and social policies.

vii) With the same Centre (and in support of ECLAC) consideration is being given to a Seminar for those responsible for the Youth Sector in the countries of the Andean area, which would deal with the new socioeconomic situation of Latin

^{15/} Some decisions have recently been taken on the subject which should allow the Institute to play a more active part in a study already defined in this field and sponsored by the IDB, as was noted in the Report for 1984 (see annex I).

V. DIRECTION OF HORIZONTAL CO-OPERATION

47. This is an area which will be reformulated during 1985. In the first two months work was finished on the definition of new mechanisms to stimulate horizontal technical co-operation in the Region. Similarly, liaison activities will be continued along with support for initiatives from the countries in the specific field of planning (see paragraphs 73 et seq. in annex I).

48. The holding of the High-level Symposium on International Technical Co-operation (see document ST-VII/7) produced a series of recommendations for inclusion by the Institute in its activities for 1985. These are: organization of courses on the formulation, control, follow-up and evaluation of projects on technical co-operation; organization of periodic meetings of high-level officials of the focal points of technical co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean and promotion of a greater interchange of experiences; establishment of a regional information system on international technical co-operation and co-ordination of the sectoral work on information of the specialized agencies and the governments; collaboration with the information networks which permit an effective interchange in respect of institutions, experts, programmes and projects on international technical co-operation. These new mandates of the Institute are the result of the responsibilities which the National Planning Agencies are increasingly assuming in the sphere of international technical co-operation. Nevertheless, the Institute can only consider its inclusion in the Plan of Work for 1985 in complementation to the activities already carried out in the same field by other agencies; in particular, the UNDP itself and the Operations Division of ECLAC.

America and the Caribbean and the impact this produces on youth, encouraging the interchange of experiences among the participants.

46. Finally, with regard to research on regional economy and planning, 1985 will see the termination of the study "Trade policy and regional development", which considers the impact of external openness on the regional industrial structure, the data collection and processing for the period 1974-1980 having being completed in 1984. Additionally, it is proposed to carry out a comparative study on the mechanisms and amounts of the transfers of resources from the central government to the subnational governments (making use of case studies of Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Colombia).

ANNEX I

ILPES: 1984 PROGRESS REPORT

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	35
II. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR	38
A. RATIFICATION OF THE "1984-1986 NEW INSTITUTIONAL PROJECT"	38
B. SCCOPALC	39
C. INSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENTS	40
III. ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT	41
IV. TRAINING PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT	49
A. INTERNATIONAL POST-GRADUATE COURSE AT HEADQUARTERS	49
B. ADVANCED AND SPECIAL COURSES	50
C. SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS	53
D. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS	56
E. OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATING TO TRAINING	57
V. RESEARCH PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT	63
VI. HORIZONTAL CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT	70
VII. PUBLICATIONS	74

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Programme of Work carried out by the Institute in 1984 began with the implementation of the new 1984-1986 Institutional Project adopted at the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee (Buenos Aires, May 1983), supplemented at the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee (Mexico City, November 1983) and unanimously endorsed by the governments at the Twentieth Session of ECLAC (Lima, April 1984).^{1/}

2. Implementation of the 1984 Programme of Work was based on the ability of the Institute itself to put people under direct contract and on its power to call upon or to provide impetus for the efforts of other international or regional bodies. It enjoys the fullest possible support of the member governments; of UNDP, which has provided continuous support for ILPES since its creation, and of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the system of bodies to which the Institution belongs and which collaborates with it to a significant degree.

3. In 1984 the Institute established important contacts with various international co-operation agencies for the performance of specific studies and the definition of common fields of interest. In this regard, in addition to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), mention should be made of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) in connection with

^{1/} For information regarding the Institute's Governing Bodies, see table 6 at the end of this annex.

two important joint projects (Paraguay and Belize); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank System; the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); the Organization of American States (OAS); the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and ALADI. Consideration of possible joint activities continued with SELA, UNEP, JUNAC, CAF and OLADE.

4. Moreover, ILPES continued participating as a permanent member of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD/Geneva), the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR/Geneva) and the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP/Paris).

5. Mention should also be made of new inter-agency relations to promote lines of co-operation of interest to member countries of the Institute, including those established with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Institute for Public Administration (IIAP) in Paris; the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels; the World Health Organization in Geneva; the Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD) in Caracas; the Inter-American and Iberian Public Budget Association (ASIP) located in Ecuador and the United Nations University (UNU) in Tokyo.

6. Within the ECLAC system, regular working relations were maintained with the various institutions in the system, including the Office of the Executive Secretary and the Divisions of the

Commission; CELADE; CLADES and the various special projects functioning within ECLAC. Mention should be made of the excellent working relations maintained with the UNDP Liaison Office for ECLAC/ILPES (see table 5).

7. As mentioned above, this Report for 1984 is an updated version of the document submitted to the Seventh Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee (Brasilia, December 1984), at which final arrangements for the preparation of the Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning and the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee were decided. The substance and conclusions of that Meeting are contained in Document ST-VII/II containing the Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee of ILPES (Santiago, Chile; December 1984). This document has been distributed to all the member countries together with document LC/IP/R.52-CT 6/5 (also prepared in connection with the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee), and for that reason its contents will not be described here. This annex begins with a brief description of the actions taken by the Office of the Director and within SCCOPALC. This is followed by dealing with sections Advisory Services, Training, Research and Horizontal Co-operation in which the work accomplished in the four basic ILPES programmes is covered. The document ends with a report on publications activities.

II. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

8. In 1984, in spite of its very limited technical plant, ILPES accomplished a considerable amount of work, which it was able to do, as already noted, because of its authority to call upon and work in association with government entities and other specialist bodies at international level. Internally, work continued on the modernization of organizational aspects and the rationalization of operations and procedures so as to provide the member governments better service.

A. RATIFICATION OF THE "1984-1986 NEW INSTITUTIONAL PROJECT"

9. April 1984 marked the holding at Lima, Peru, of the Twentieth Session of ECLAC, at which the fullest possible support was given to the new institutional project of ILPES and to the orientation of its programme of work. Mention should be made of the incorporation of two new countries into ILPES --the United States Virgin Islands and the British Islands, thereby raising the number of member countries to 37, four of them associate members.

10. At this Session, the Directors of ILPES gave an account of the activities carried out and the bases laid for work in the future. It was reported that the mandates received at the Nineteenth Session of ECLAC (Montevideo, 1981) had been fulfilled in spite of financial restrictions. It was stressed that the new approach to the work reflected the need to overhaul planning as practiced in the Region, both conceptually and operationally, and to tie it in closely with both the structural problems confronting the countries and the short-term decision-making process.

11. Four categories of priority activities had been established for the Institute: the articulation of short-term policies with medium- and long-term policies; the effects on national planning systems of the reinsertion of the regional economy into the international economic order as a result of the current crisis; the impact of the crisis on the spatial and social dimensions within the countries and the review of the role of the public sector in the last half of this decade. A resolution on the Institute was unanimously adopted at the Twentieth Session, reflection ratification of the progress reports and working patterns laid for 1984.

B. SCCOPALC

12. The main activities carried out by ILPES in 1984 in its capacity as Technical Secretariat of the System for Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean were as follows:

- i) Organization of the High-Level Symposium on National Technical Co-operation, Mexico City, 15 to 19 October 1984 (see document ST-VII/7, ILPES, Santiago, November 1984).
- ii) Preparation, in conjunction with the Plan and Budget Department of Mexico, of the Organizational Guidelines for the Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning (Mexico City, April 1985).
- iii) Continuation of the work in support of INFOPLAN (System of Information for Co-operation in Planning), which is the direct responsibility of CLADES/ECLAC, with support from IDRC.
- iv) Support of the Inter-American Planning Society (SIAP) in the organization of the Subregional Meeting on Planning in the Southern Cone, held at ECLAC-ILPES Headquarters in 1984.

- v) Technical contribution to the Twelfth Inter-American and Iberian Seminar on Public Budgeting, organized by the Ministry of Economics and Finance of Spain and the Asociación Interamericana e Ibérica de Presupuesto Público (Madrid, June 1984).
- vi) Participation in the Eighth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC). Presentation of the bases for ILPES Action in the Caribbean (Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June 1984).

C. INSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENTS

13. In 1984 work continued on the implementation of agreements with member governments, agreements on contributions or memoranda of understanding within the framework of the New Institutional Project.^{2/} Of note in this period were the new contributions approved by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Grenada, Panama and Paraguay which the Institutes receives in addition to the contributions which other governments, including Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico and Venezuela, were already making. Important agreements were signed for the performance of the Technical Activities already referred to (see chapters III to VII).

14. Agreements with non-member Governments include those signed with France (IIAP) and the Netherlands (Government and ISS) for research and training and agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany (Heidelberg), Japan (associate expert) and Spain (multipurpose agreement with ICI), which remained in force. Initial steps were taken to attract to the Region support from other non-member governments, including the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Israel (CERUR), the last two of which are to come into force in 1985.

^{2/} For details, see document LC/IP/R.51-CT 6/4, also prepared in connection with the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES.

III. ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT

15. Advisory services activities continued to provide the way in which the Institute participates directly in the planning exercises and development policy management performed by the planning bodies of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. ILPES has recently been working through short-term missions, frequently in association with national technicians and experts. The preferential use of the system's own experts (ILPES or ECLAC) mean that the cost of each advisory services project is shared with the country and the corresponding financial institution (UNDP, IDB, etc.).

16. This technical participation in the form of advisory services is concentrated in the general topical areas provided for in the ILPES Programme of Work and is channelled according to the need of each country. In 1984 this involved basic and periodic activities of planning bodies (such as the formulation or evaluation of the execution of plans and strategies); the strengthening of institutional capacity in specific fields (such as the Assembly of National Projects Subsystems, the creation of preinvestment funds or the initiation of Planning Information Subsystems) and regional planning (including some aspects of rural development and municipal administration). In some cases, the co-operation extended by the Institute consisted in technical co-operation in the selection and recruitment of long-term experts and the supervision of and follow-up on their activities. The main tasks carried out in the four areas covered by the ILPES Programme of Work include Planning and Economic Policy, Public Sector Programming, Planning and Social Policy and Preinvestment and Projects.

17. With regard to Planning and Economic Policy, ILPES provided advisory services to the Planning Ministries or National Planning Bodies of Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay. In general the work involved the implementation of adjustment policies to cope with the international economic crisis. In some cases, (Belize and Paraguay), ILPES participated in the formulation of development strategies and five-year plans. In others (Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras), the time span of the strategy was shorter (two or three years) in response to the need to formulate programmes in the framework of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and/or international financing bodies.

18. In the formulation of strategies, new procedures were adopted in respect of the practices followed previously. For example, consideration has been given to a larger number and variety of economic policy instruments; in addition to projects with an immediate impact, adjustment plans or programmes based on medium-term models have been envisaged. These models were prepared on the basis of a general proposal designed by the ILPES Research Programmes Department, which was adapted to the individual characteristics of each country. Nearly always, the staff of planning ministries or equivalent bodies was trained in the handling of the models so as to enable them to make current macroeconomic projections in the future and to analyse the impact of new internal and external factors which may come into play, without having to depend on other technical co-operation missions.

19. With regard to Public Sector Programming, ILPES support consisted in strengthening institutions and budgeting skills. The former involved the giving of impetus to the creation or strengthening of National Systems of Pre-investment Programmes and Funds (Haiti, Costa Rica and Guatemala). More links have been established between

the Economic and Social Planning Department of Planning Ministries (or equivalent bodies) and Ministries of Finance and Central Banks; and the ties between global and regional planning bodies with each individual country have also been strengthened. Where budgeting is concerned, the Institute co-operated in the simultaneous preparation of consistent fiscal, monetary and exchange budgets (Paraguay and proposal for implementation by the Dominican Republic in 1985). In this connection, advantage was taken of recent experiences by some countries of the Region. In Bahia (Brazil), substantial support began to be given in the preparation of public accounts at State level, giving continuity to the advisory services which the Institute had formerly successfully provided for Minas Gerais (Brazil).

20. With regard to Planning and Social Policy, the Institute continued to co-operate in the evaluation of social policies implemented in the framework of medium-term plans (Ecuador). The Institute geared its support to the design and dissemination of technical methodologies and proposals aimed at solving problems in financing adjustment policies. This effort included, in particular, problems in financing, health, education, housing and social security policies, those being the policies in which problems relating to expenditure and investment financing were the most acute. In 1984, the experience initiated in the State of Paraná (Brazil) was pursued, its findings being adapted and used in the work been done in Costa Rica, Paraguay and El Salvador.

21. With respect to Regional and Local Planning, the Institute has co-operated with the Government of Ecuador in laying the foundations for the introduction of the topic of sectional government planning in the National Planning System and for the

creation of a body for sectional development and training. With regard to the development of water basins, the full-scale study for the Guayas (Ecuador) region was completed with direct support from IDB. Meanwhile, in Colombia, it was decided that ILPES would participate in two new projects: strengthening of departmental planning and local management and planning, taking advantage of the studies which it made while providing the Municipality of Cali with advisory services. In the Dominican Republic, the bases were laid for ILPES co-operation in the strengthening of local planning (initiated early in 1985). In Chile, co-operation extended to the Municipality of Las Condes in conjunction with ECLAC has continued, the aim being to strengthen the exchange of experience in municipal planning and management.

22. The Institute participated at the technical level in the Seminar on Municipal Development Planning in Latin America and in the Latin American Meeting on Intendants and Mayors, organized by IULA and the Municipality and Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires (October, 1984). Preliminary contacts have been established with international bodies with regard to the preparation of a project at regional level for training, exchange of experience and advisory services in local planning (with support from the World Bank and UNDP/Chile).

23. Activities in Pre-investment and Projects were carried out in close collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank and were designed to strengthen the methodologies and procedures used in national projects systems at central, sectoral and regional level. Emphasis was laid on the simplification of information mechanisms and on in-service training for the technical staff of sectoral and regional bodies responsible for project

identification, formulation and evaluation and the determination of criteria for use in selecting projects for meeting the requirements of adjustment policies. Both these topics were covered in the work completed in January for Piauí (Brazil) and in activities carried out in Haiti and the Dominican Republic (with support from IDB).

24. The following table contains a summary of the activities performed by the Advisory Services Programme, showing expert-months, sources of financing and origin of experts, close to thirty field missions having been carried out.

Table 1

ILPES: SUMMARY OF ADVISORY SERVICES ACTIVITIES IN
1983 AND 1984 a/

COUNTRY Region	Field of activity (participating agencies)	Topic and/or progress made
1. ARGENTINA - La Plata	Regional planning (UNDP)	Preparation of a medium-term development policy.
2. BELIZE	Global planning (UNDP/DTCD)	Formulation proposal for five-year development plan 1985-1990.
3. BRAZIL		
- Minas Gerais	State planning (UNDP)	Creation of a methodology for the design of a system of regional accounts for the State.
- Bahia	Information for planning system (Bahia Government)	Application of the methodology created in Minas Gerais for the design of a system of regional accounts for the State.
- North-east	Regional planning (IPEA/UNDP/ECLAC-Brasilia)	Evaluation industrialization policy for the north-east and identification of new investment opportunities.
- Piauí	Regional planning and water resources (IPEA/UNDP)	Plans for a development strategy and methodology for calculating GDP, planning investments, identifying development alternatives agricultural production and formulating the water resources programme of the State of Piauí.

a/ For 1983, only activities which were still under way in 1984 are included. Activities initiated in 1985 are not shown in this table (e.i. Guyana).

(table 1 Cont.)

COUNTRY	Region	Field of activity (participating agencies)	Topic and/or progress made
4. COSTA RICA		Global and social planning (UNDP and ECLAC/Mexico)	Harmonization of the short-term macroeconomic policy with medium-term plans and programmes. Strengthening and updating of the quantitative planning framework. Analysis of social expenditure, in particular in terms of employment and income distribution with special reference to the agricultural and industrial sectors.
5. CHILE		Municipal planning (UNDP)	Preparation of a seminar on municipal planning and management in regional cities.
6. ECUADOR			
- Guayas		Regional planning (IDB and CEDEGE)	Formulation Regional Plan for Development of River Guayas Basin and Santa Elena Peninsula
- National		Social and institutional planning	Analysis of the capacity of the State, its transformations and social participation.
- Local		Municipal planning (UNDP)	Preparation of the methodological bases for preparing strategical approaches to the incorporation of local governments in the municipal planning system.
- Rural		Regional planning at rural level (IDB)	Signing of a technical co-operation agreement and preparation of programmes of work.
7. GUATEMALA		Global planning (IDB)	Preparation of a global development strategy and the quantitative work supporting it.

(table 1 Concl.)

COUNTRY	Region	Field of activity (participating agencies)	Topic and/or progress made
8. HAITI		Pre-investment and projects (IDB/DTCD)	Identification of ideas for pre-investment projects. Formulation investments programme 1985-1986. Holding of training seminars.
9. HONDURAS		Global planning (UNDP)	Short-term localized support in the programming, implementation and co-ordination of the macro- economic planning activities of the planning bodies.
10. PARAGUAY		Global planning (DTCD/UNDP)	Formulation National Development Plan 1985-1989. Preparation of macroeconomic projections model. Preparation of baseline study of social sectors.
11. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		Pre-investment and projects (IDB)	Identification basic areas requiring technical co-operation.

IV. TRAINING PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT

25. The Programme of Work of this Department was aimed at anticipating the demands for training to which the current crisis has given rise in the countries of the Region, perfecting the teaching focus of each curriculum. This has been reflected both in the incorporation of new priorities projects (as in the case of those relating to alternative development strategies and foreign trade policies) and in the approach to be taken to other more traditional subjects; it may also be observed in the approach of studies adopted, which seek to improve the real skills of the professionals participating in courses and seminars.

A. INTERNATIONAL POST-GRADUATE COURSE AT HEADQUARTERS

26. The Twenty-fifth Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies gave continuity to the Institute's central training component, in which teaching staff is available from ECLAC, PREALC, UNDP, DTCD and IIAP (France) and financing, from the Netherlands. The Twenty-fifth Course was held in Santiago, Chile, for a duration of 23 weeks from 2 July to 7 December, in two fields of specialization --global planning and regional planning. This Course with its new curriculum, elicited great interest in the countries of the Region, attracting 160 authorized applications from which 45 participants were selected from 17 countries of the Region and two from Spain. The Course included a systematic analysis of recent events and current problems in Latin America and the Caribbean, with emphasis placed on the impact of the international crisis on the economic and social policy adopted at national level in each case.

B. ADVANCED AND SPECIAL COURSES

a) International

27. The International Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Latin America (ILPES Headquarters) was organized jointly by ILPES, ECLAC, OAS and UNCTAD and held in Santiago, Chile, for a duration of 4 weeks and attended by 26 senior participants from 12 countries. It also enjoyed the support of experts from the World Bank, PREALC, OAS and UNCTAD in classes or lectures. Its basic objective was to carry out an overall review of foreign trade policies, with consideration given to the experience acquired by governments in recent years and to the real options available to the countries of the Region. At the same time an effort was made to view these policies as part of a development process aimed at reducing the external vulnerability of the economies within a more extensive time frame.

28. The Second Course-workshop on Current Problems and Development Strategies (Mexico) organized in conjunction with CIDE and ECLAC/Mexico and attended by 30 professionals, 9 of whom came from Central American countries. This activity involved the analysis of the main problems affecting the countries of the area and the consideration and discussion of the alternatives being proposed to cope with the present crisis circumstances, in terms both of the actual experiences of the countries and of proposals emerging from the academic debate in the Region.

29. A second International Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Latin America was held in Honduras in conjunction with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), ECLAC and OAS. Its objectives were similar to those of the first course

mentioned above, the participants in this case coming from the Central American countries and Panama, and the Dominican Republic.

b) National courses

30. For the first time a Social Planning Course (ASONG/Chile) was held as a joint effort with the Association of Non-governmental Bodies of Chile. This two-month course was attended by 27 professionals from institutions affiliated with ASONG, many of them in managerial positions. The purpose of the Course was to analyse the planning machinery and evaluate the projects utilized by this kind of institution in the social sectors and to discuss specific tasks which those sectors could undertake to assist in the process of national development.

31. A Course on Planning Techniques (Paraguay) was organized at the request of the Planning Department of Paraguay, in co-operation with the Development Centre of Paraguay (CEPADES) and with financial support from UNDP/Asunción. It was held over a period of 2 months in Asunción and attended by 44 professionals from the public sector of Paraguay. The purpose of the Course was to consider the main theoretical and methodological aspects of the global planning process, with emphasis placed on the formulation of medium-term strategies for Paraguay. The Course was aided by the results achieved in the work done in Paraguay by the ILPES planning component in conjunction with DTCD.

32. Another Regional Planning Course was held in Argentina, having been organized in conjunction with the National University of Río Cuarto and financed by UNDP/Buenos Aires. It was held in the city of Río Cuarto from June to August and attended by 24

professionals from the provincial public sector and from university institutions within the Argentine Republic. This Course was designed for the purpose of supporting the formulation of regional development plans within the framework of the national planning system. At the same time it sought to give continuity to manpower training in Río Cuarto as a foundation on which a future post-graduate course in this subject could be built.

33. The Ninth Regional Development Planning Course was held in Brazil, having been organized in conjunction with the Training Centre of the Planning Office in the Office of the President of the Republic (CENDEC), and the Administrative Service of the State of Maranhão, with financing from UNDP/Brasilia. The Course was held at San Luis, Maranhao (Brazil), from September to November and was attended by 30 professionals from programmes and projects in State planning systems in the North-East of Brazil. This Course centred on specific problems in the regional context with special consideration given to the impact on a regional economy of large investment projects (such as the Carajás Complex involving multimetals mining and agriculture).

34. As another co-operation activity with the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) the Fifth Course on Development Processes and Problems in Latin America was held in Spain. This Course, held at Madrid for 50 professionals in October and November, was part of an ongoing effort to strengthen knowledge concerning Latin America and Spain. The Fifth Course was an attempt to respond to the interest shown in the Latin American situation in intellectual circles and in public and private sectors of Spain by analysing a number of topics relating to development, public policies and planning in the current context of the Latin American crisis. ICI had already opened this Course to candidates from countries in the European Common Market the preceding year.

35. A Social Planning Course was held in Argentina, having been organized in conjunction with UNICEF and the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, and financed by them, UNDP/Buenos Aires and the Federal Investments Council (CFI). It was held in the city of La Plata in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 5 to 30 November. Its basic intention was to consider the subject "Experiences, instruments and modalities of social policy" within the framework of the socioeconomic crisis experienced by the Southern Cone countries. This Course marked the resumption of a long tradition of joint ILPES/UNICEF training activities in which a series of courses had been held on the topic of planning and social policy both at the Headquarters of the Institute and in other countries.

C. SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

a) Activities organized by ILPES

36. A Seminar on Planning and Regional Development was held in Chile having been organized in conjunction with the Regional Centre for Economic Studies (CREE) of the Universidad del Norte. It was held in Antofagasta in January with the participation of ILPES experts, who assumed responsibility for the main topics discussed. It was attended by close to 80 experts, mainly from the Region. At the Seminar consideration was given to diverse theoretical and practical aspects of development and regional planning, and the prospects for Chile in this connection were discussed.

37. The North of Chile (Chuquicamata, Antofagasta) was also the site of a Seminar-workshop on Private and Social Evaluation of Investment Projects, organized in August in conjunction with the National Copper Corporation (CODELCO). The expositions were

attended by 25 professionals, most of them highly qualified engineers from various divisions of CODELCO, while the project analysis sessions were attended by about 15 experts from CODELCO. This Seminar was held to consider the frame of reference of projects in the national and regional context, with consideration given to their external impact and to the role of the evaluator in generating alternatives for purposes of decision-taking.

38. An Academic Workshop on Regional Planning was held at Valparaíso, Chile, in September, having been organized in conjunction with the Commercial Engineering School of the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences of the Catholic University of Valparaíso (UCV); its participants included experts from the Institute specializing in the main topics discussed. This activity included an academic component which was attended by about 25 teachers and students from UCV, and a round table attended by about 35 professionals from the Region. The exercise was aimed at examining the theoretical aspects of development and regional planning and at analysing the state of and outlook for regional development in Chile and in the Fifth Region of the country.

39. Finally, also at Antofagasta, Chile, a Regional-Sectoral Seminar was held in October, having been organized by the Regional Centre for Economic Studies (CREE) of the Universidad del Norte with participation by ECLAC and ILPES experts. This Seminar was given for educators and professional from the public and private sectors of the Region, and its aim was to promote discussion of the scope and content of regional-sectoral development planning.

b) Activities with ILPES participation

40. ILPES co-operated in the Seminar and Workshop on Poverty and Regional Development (Colombia) organized by the University of The Andes (UNIANDES) at Bogotá and the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague (Netherlands), in Bogotá (January). ILPES participated in expositions on regional planning the presentation of reports and the holding of discussions.

41. A large scale advisory services activity terminated in a Seminar on Industrialization in the North-East (Brazil) organized in conjunction with IPEA, UNDP/Brasilia and ECLAC/Brasilia. One of the focal points of the event was the study on industrialization policies of the North-East, which ILPES prepared in 1983 in the performance of advisory services to IPEA; at the Seminar discussions were held concerning instrumental problems relating to the policy of regional industrialization, with emphasis placed on small industry.

42. ILPES presented a report on the Latin American experience in regional planning, giving continuity to the series of documents it has been publishing on this subject for a number of years. This presentation represented a contribution to the First Latin American Regional Meeting on Practical Experience in Regional and Urban Planning in Latin America (Mexico).

43. The Institute also co-operated in the Seminar on Training in the Evaluation of Investment Projects (Brazil), organized by SEPLAN/PR, CENDEC, the World Bank and the Institute for Economic Development, at Brasilia in July. ILPES participated in this event by sending an expert in projects from its staff and an expert from ECLAC. Both these experts had already participated

in advisory services recently provided by the Institute in the north-east (Piauí).

D. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

44. In support of the Master's Programme in Social Studies in Population (Chile), ILPES co-operated in the delivery of courses on "Theory of Planning" and "Planning Experiences, Processes and Systems". This master's course is organized regularly by CELADE in Santiago, Chile. At the same time CELADE population experts co-operated on many occasions in connection with ILPES training activities, and in particular in the Twenty-Fifth International Course.

45. Another activity made it possible to reestablish a co-operation package in CERUR in Rehovot, under which joint training activities in regional-rural development for Latin America had previously been carried out. This consists in support for the Post-graduate Course on Regional Rural Development Planning (Israel), in which ILPES was responsible for teaching the Course on Latin American Economic Development.

46. ILPES co-operated in teaching the subjects "Financial aspects of development planning" and "Problems in financing regional planning", in the Basic Course on Economic Planning (Mexico). This gave continuity to the activity provided to the SPP/Mexico Training Centre for Development (CECADE), which was initiated years ago with the former PNCT, a programme in which the present CECADÉ originated.

47. An ILPES expert participated in the Workshop for Teachers, organized in Mexico by the School of Public Health and PAHO, by lecturing on the topic "Main aspects of the Latin American economic and social situation". This activity was part of the ILPES Programme of Co-operation with the Pan-American Health Office (PAHO).

E. OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATING TO TRAINING

a) Other instances of co-operation with national agencies in Latin America

48. Argentina: Three other activities may be noted. The first of these relates to interagency co-operation with the National University of Cuyo (Mendoza) in connection with curriculum design, academic training of young teaching staff and joint post-graduate activities in regional planning and public policies. Second, agreement has been reached with Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (YPF) to hold a Course on Planning and Management of the Public Enterprise in the Field of Energy, which will be held during the first half of 1985. Finally, discussions have been held with the Professional Council of Economic Sciences (San Juan) concerning the holding of joint workshops on matters relating to provincial development in the field of regional planning.

49. Chile: The following applications were processed: From the Regional Centre for Economic Studies (CREE) of the Universidad del Norte (Antofagasta) for co-operation in manpower training in regional planning. Another, from the School of Commercial Engineering of the Catholic University (Valparaíso) for co-operation in the organization of seminars and workshops, the delivery of lectures, discussion of studies, provision of bibliographical material and

in-service training for scholars in the field of planning. The Institute also co-operated with the School in the holding of a lecture on "Regional development in the face of the crisis and reactivation", to inaugurate the 1984 academic year. In continuation of the help it extends to institutions of higher education in Chile, ILPES co-operated with the Federico Santa Marfa University in Valparaíso in a series of lectures in which it was responsible for a lecture on the economic prospects of Latin America. The interest displayed by the University authorities was recognized by agreeing on future academic co-operation programmes.

50. Colombia: Conversations were initiated with the School for Higher Studies in Public Administration (ESAP) concerning the development of joint activities such as ILPES co-operation in the programme for specialized study in Administration of Urban and Regional Planning. With regard to joint activities, it has been suggested that it might be possible to hold a seminar on the role of the public sector in alternative development strategies.

51. Ecuador: The Institute responded to the application by the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning of the Central University of Ecuador (Quito), to co-operate in the design, academic development and teaching and bibliographical support of the Post-graduate Course in Planning. Representatives of this Faculty were received in the Office of the Institute, and arrangements were made for ILPES experts to visit Quito.

52. Haiti: An application was received from the Centre for Planning Techniques and Applied Economics (CTPEA) concerning the possibility of establishing a joint programme of work which could go into operation in 1985.

53. Dominican Republic: ILPES received and responded to an application from the University of Santo Domingo for co-operation in the design and development of a Master Course in Economic Development and Planning, to be held in co-operation with CIDE (Mexico), the University of Grenoble (France) and ILPES. In addition, consideration was given to a recent request from the National Civil Service Office (ONAP) to carry out activities to strengthen a training system in planning.

54. Venezuela: Contact was maintained with the Venezuelan Planning Institute (IVEPLAN) by holding conversation aimed at the definition of joint activities, such as the holding of a survey on the state of higher education in the field of planning in the Region and a seminar-workshop on the same subject, with a view to designing a Post-graduate Course on the Science and Techniques of Government.

b) Co-operation with other international bodies

55. ALADI: It has been agreed to co-operate in organizing a Course-Seminar on Latin American Economic Integration in Montevideo in 1985. This represents an effort to pool and develop the Institute's recent experience in its Courses on Foreign Trade Policy. Within the Institute, two Seminars on Horizontal Co-operation have been held at Headquarters, with substantial support from ALADI.

56. Word Bank/EDI: Conversations have been continued in both offices concerning the definition of a programme for co-operation with EDI in the field of training, agreement having already been reached on the performance of training activities for the English-speaking Caribbean. In addition, the Bank sent experts from its

staff to co-operate in ILPES activities in 1984. (The first joint Seminar was held in Barbados in February 1985.)

57. Centre for Regional Urban-Rural Studies (CERUR), Israel: Agreement was reached on the framework of a co-operation programme, in which provision is made for the following points: exchange of teachers for international courses, exchange of teachers for national courses and joint organization of training activities. Within the framework of this agreement, ILPES managed and made concrete arrangements for CERUR co-operation with CECADE in the holding of classes in rural regional planning in the Regional Planning Course held at Toluca, Mexico.

58. Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO): Agreement has been reached concerning possible teaching support for post-graduate courses which this institution is holding in its Buenos Aires and Quito offices. In this effort experiences acquired in social development and social policies by both institutions would be combined.

59. International Institute of Public Administration (IIAP): Within the framework of the new Technical Co-operation Programme of the Government of France with ECLAC/ILPES, initiated in 1984, a co-operation programme has been drawn up with IIAP with provision made for the following aspects of training: specialized studies in short-term planning in economic policy in IIAP-CEPEF for graduates of ILPES courses and IIAP teaching support for Planning Course (held regularly at Headquarters) in teaching the subject "Short-term Economic Analysis".

60. Institute of Social Studies (ISS): A new draft inter-agency agreement was formulated with ISS in the Netherlands and is being submitted to the Government of the Netherlands for its consideration.
61. Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC): Conversations were held with JUNAC for the purpose of defining joint activities and, in particular, continuing this organization's support of the ILPES/CIDE Course-Workshop.
62. Organization of American States (OAS): Agreement was reached concerning interagency co-operation with OAS on training activities and exchange of teachers, which has already been put into practice in the joint organization of the two Course-Seminars on Foreign Trade Policies mentioned above and in the participation of one teacher from OAS in the Twenty-Fifth ILPES Course, in which it was responsible for the subject "Integrated Rural Development Programme". ILPES/OAS co-operation is based on negotiations initiated in 1983, which were put on a formal footing in October 1984 in a memorandum of understanding covering activities in the economic, social and regional fields.
63. UNESCO: Possibilities for joint work in the field of social planning are under study with UNESCO, with special emphasis on educational planning. In this context, provision was made for the holding of a Seminar on Current Economic Problems and Challenges of Education in Latin America (held in March 1985). At the same time, provision has been made for a joint programme of work in the field of training in the area of science and technology planning.
64. Other subjects for co-operation still in their preliminary stages, include the following:

- i) With the Iberoamerican Social Security Organization (OISS), it has been agreed to consider the organization of a Symposium on Social Security Financing;
- ii) With the World Health Organization (WHO), an International Course in Health Planning, with emphasis on intersectoral actions, based on a preliminary case study;
- iii) With the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the Institute signed a co-operation agreement, in which it has been agreed to give teaching support to Courses on Planning and Administration of Health Systems held by National Schools of Public Health located in Buenos Aires, Río de Janeiro, Medellín and Mexico City;
- iv) With the Regional Training Programme in Agricultural Planning, Programming and Projects and Rural Development (PROCADES). Conversations were continued with PROCADES authorities with the aim of resuming interagency co-operation in training activities in the field of development and agricultural planning; and with the Inter-American Planning Society (SIAP), consideration is being given to a Latin American Training Programme in Municipal Development Projects, which would be undertaken as a joint SIAP/ECLAC/ILPES activity, with possible support from the World Bank.

V. RESEARCH PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT

65. In the field of Planning and Economic Policy, the main studies for the Fifth Conference (Mexico City, April 1985) were completed. In March 1984 a questionnaire was sent to all the planning bodies in the Region asking for factual information concerning planning activities during the period 1982-1984 and for an evaluation of the effects of the international recession on each economy (as agreed to at the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee held in Mexico City in November 1983). Country papers assigned to Institute staff advisers and the ECLAC/Mexico Office were also prepared.

66. These papers included studies relating to the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, the countries of the Central American Isthmus and the English-speaking Caribbean countries.

67. Progress continued on the study on the Projections Model of the Economy of Paraguay. A theoretical model was formulated, and a mission made up of the Director of Research and an associate expert travelled to Asunción to discuss it with the authorities in the Planning Department. The basic regressions of the model were made, and a computer programme was prepared for making the projections requested. This study is being carried out in the context of Advisory Services Project PAR/82/007, in co-operation with UNDP and DTCD.

68. Work continued on the preparation of the study on Situation and Prospects of the International Economy, with a view to giving planning and economic policy bodies of the Region an idea of the

current and future situation of a number of key indicators and parameters and improve their capacity for short-term programming. This work is viewed as being of top priority by countries without enough technical personnel specializing in the subject, in particular those which are relatively less well developed. Recently, the Planning Minister of one of those countries asked that while ILPES was considering other parameters, it should examine the possibilities of incorporating the systematic information system on Official Development Aid. Official Development Aid Project (see ILPES, Document ST-VII/7, December 1984).

69. In the field of Regional Planning, work was completed on the preparation of the information system, the collection of information and the initial phases of the following projects: i) trade policy and development of the regional industrial structure (1974-1980), and ii) preparation of the document on territorial decentralization. See summary of this study in Document LC/IP/L.15-CM 5/4, Annex I).

70. With respect to Social Planning Activities, the document entitled "El impacto social de la crisis" was prepared (summarized in the report of the Institute to the Fifth Conference prepared on the basis of original Institute studies, many of them produced as a result of advisory service missions, or of the questionnaire (see paragraph 64)).

71. With regard to "Public Enterprises", experts in the social field published a special issue of the Revista Estudios Sociales (Santiago, Chile), with an analysis of the situation in Latin America and case studies for Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. This publication contained the findings of studies carried out by the Institute in the past.

72. With regard to Alternative New Roles for National Economies in the World Economy in Future, work progressed on the basis of some of the development models which are emerging in the Region as a result of the impact of the crisis and of changes in the international scenario. This work was performed in co-operation with the ECLAC Social Development Division and involved participation in the various seminars on national cases, in which ILPES experts participated as speakers and commentators (see chapter VII).

73. With regard to social development research, the following should be noted:

- The role of the State. Many case studies were carried out which were presented at seminars within ECLAC and at a meeting held by the Wilson Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C., November 1984).

- Social Policy Financing. Special studies have been carried out on the impact of social policy in terms of redistribution. At the end of 1984 an important agreement was reached with CENDES (OAS/Buenos Aires) for joint research in this respect. In addition, with the IDB Social Division, consideration is also being given to applied research in this subject, which is potentially of great interest to the Region.

- Participative Planning. Progress has been made in these studies in conformity with mandates received at the Third Conference (Guatemala, November 1980).

- In association with the Political Science Department of the University of Heidelberg, the Institute had carried out a Comparative Study on Social Policies in the Southern Cone, which is expected to be issued in German and Spanish in mid-1985.

- Typology of Rural Regions. A typology of rural regions in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean was prepared in support of the Meeting of Experts on Rural Energy organized by ECLAC/FAO/OLADE. There follows a general summary of activities carried out in social programmes and policies (see tables 2 to 4).

Table 2

ILPES: SOCIAL POLICY ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE ADVISORY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Subject	Country and body supported	Project	Document
Social Policies Changes in the State	Ecuador - Office of the President of the Republic	Public Policies Document ECU/81/001	Document UPS/1 UPS/3 Mission report
Displaced population project profiles	El Salvador Ministry of the Interior and Planning MInistry	OPE ELS/83/004	Mission report
Preparation Provincial Development Plan with community participation	Argentina - Province of Buenos Aires Ministry of Economics	UNDP	Mission report and document UPS/19
Impact Social Policy on Redistribution Labour Economy Sector Emergency Plan	Costa Rica -MIDEPLAN Social Commission Office of President of the Republic	UNDP National Funds	Mission report and document UPS/4 UPS/11
Baseline study of Social Sectors	Paraguay - Planning Department	UNDP/DTCD PAR/82/007	Mission report
Incorporation Social Aspects	Belize: Central Planning Body	UNDP BEL/84/001	Mission report
Preparation Programme of Work designed especially for the Social Sectors, proposal for Horizontal Co-operation Programmes	Ecuador - Department of Rural Development	SEDRI/IDB	Mission report

Table 3

ILPES: SOCIAL POLICY ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Subject	Course	Duration	Document
Social Planning	ASONG	2 weeks	(Class-room contributions)
Social Projects for marginal areas	Uruguay UNICEF	2 weeks	Questionnaire in preparation
Social Policy lines	CIDES/OAS	1 week Buenos Aires	(Class-room contributions)
State and Development	ILPES Public Policies Course	2 weeks	Documents (Class-room contributions)
Democracy and Uruguay	Wilson Center (Washington, D.C.)	1 week	Document UPS/6
Economic Order and Democracy	Development Studies Center (CED) Santiago	3 days	Document UPS/10
Planning in the Southern Cone	SIAP - ILPES Santiago	3 days	Document UPS/7
Democratic transition in the Southern Cone	Iguazú - Argentina F. F. Ebert	1 week	---
Social Participation	Int. Est. Urbanos U. Católica Santiago	3 days	Document (Class-room contributions)
State and Development Styles	ECLAC	1 day	Document UPS/5
Theories of modernization and social change	Master Course, School of Sociology The Catholic University of Chile	2 days	---

Table 4

ILPES: SOCIAL POLICY ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Subject	With support from	Progress made	Document
1. Social impact of the crisis	ILPES	Completed	UPS/9 <u>a/</u>
2. Diagnostic study of social situation of Uruguay	UNICEF	Preliminary draft	UPS/15
3. Crisis and social policy in Mexico	ILPES	Draft	-
4. Housing policy in Colombia	ILPES	Draft	-
5. Economic survey of Uruguay: Social policies	ECLAC	In preparation	-
6. Theory of social planning	ILPES	In preparation	UPS/8/UPS
7. Social participation	ILPES	Draft	-
8. Decentralization	ILPES	Draft	UPS/2/UPS
9. Social Policy	ILPES/Heidelberg	Preliminary draft	UPS/12/UPS
10. Social impact of large dams	ILPES/CIDES	Book and documents	UPS/17
11. Women and development planning	ILPES/INSTRAW	-	UPS/16
12. Typology of rural regions	ECLAC/FAO/OLADE	-	-

a/ See summary in Annex II to Fifth Conference Document CM 5/4.

VI. HORIZONTAL CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

74. In 1984, ILPES rethought its activities in the area of Horizontal Technical Co-operation, concentrating its efforts on designing new mechanisms for providing incentives to such co-operation in the Region. However, it also performed a liaison activity, in support of initiatives taken by countries specifically in connection with planning, thereby given continuity to work carried out by the Horizontal Co-operation Department in past years. The search for new mechanisms is a consequence of suggestions made at the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee (Buenos Aires, May 1983) and the Seventh Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee (Mexico, November 1983). On both occasions, it was made clear that horizontal technical co-operation has great potential (to some extent unexplored) in the Region and that it would be advisable to strengthen it, considering the crisis scenario, the scarcity of foreign exchange in hard currency and the need for greater regional autonomy (see ILPES document ST-VII/6, November 1984, submitted to the Technical Subcommittee at its Seventh Meeting).

75. New activities to promote horizontal technical co-operation in the Region include:

- Preparation of the document entitled "El fomento a la Cooperación Horizontal en América Latina y el Caribe". This document contains a broad outline of activities which can be implemented on the basis of national currencies and details concerning the operation of a system to promote horizontal co-operation, including criteria for voluntary adhesion by countries, sources of financing, potential areas of interest, user institutions, items which can be financed and criteria

governing cost distribution. The document also suggests the creation of two new mechanisms, one for reducing horizontal technical co-operation credits and the other relating to periodic clearing of accounts.

- Technical missions to 11 countries to obtain details needed to complete the document mentioned above and, more recently, to get comments from experts who play an important role in this field (in particular in ECLAC, ALADI, UNDP and IDB) and from national authorities involved in the area.
- Preparation of the document entitled "Movilización de Recursos Nacionales para Cooperación Horizontal" in which account is taken of the comments collected on the document described and a strategy for establishing the proposed system in two stages is suggested. Itematization of horizontal technical co-operation, transparent information on supply and demand for horizontal co-operation and uniformity of criteria and routine operations are the points stressed in the first stage, which is entirely based on the initiative capacity of the countries concerned (see document ST-VII/6 mentioned in paragraph 72).
- Inclusion of an item on promotion of horizontal co-operation in the High Level Symposium on International Technical Co-operation (Mexico, 15 to 19 October) for consideration by participants later. (See Document ST-VII/7 mentioned in paragraph 67.) 3/

76. With respect to the Institute's more traditional liaison activities encouragement was given to efforts involving co-operation among countries, which are at present still in effect although the amount of progress made on them differs.4/

3/ With regard to international technical co-operation, ILPES participated actively in the Meeting held for the NORDESTE Project in Brasilia in November 1984.

4/ For years ILPES has worked to promote such bilateral co-operation. In some cases UNDP has supported it; in others support has come from the CT-INTRA Programme of IDB, and, some recently, substantial support has been provided out of the national funds which several countries have established specifically for horizontal technical co-operation.

i) Between Brazil and Colombia exchange of methodological experiences with regard to short-term indicators, adjustment policies, short-term planning and social indicators.

ii) Between Chile and Haiti, co-operation in the field of regional and municipal planning and in investment programmes and project analyses (first mission completed in October).

iii) Between Argentina and Paraguay, mutual co-operation aimed at providing incentive for agro-industrial activities.

iv) Between Ecuador and Brazil, Peru, Mexico and Colombia, co-operation sought by Ecuador for the purpose of incorporating rural housing projects in rural development programmes.

v) Between Chile and the Dominican Republic, co-operation in the field of municipal and regional planning and in investment projects analyses.

vi) Between Belize, Brazil and Mexico, co-operation in the field of administration, control of public enterprises as well as joint ventures for industrialization programmes.

77. At the internal level, the Horizontal Co-operation Department was assigned the task of preparing new activities with regard to Science and Technology policies as a result of formal requests received by the Institute. In this respect, the following activities were carried out:

- Preparation of the document entitled "Proposals about Training in Science and Technology", in which a description is given of a group of course subjects which can be combined in various ways in different areas of concentration but with a central nucleus dedicated to the rational planning of scientific and technological development.
- Preliminary presentation of this document with a view to attracting suggestions and sharing the costs of holding the courses in those international agencies involved in the subject --UNESCO, UNIDO, ECLAC, OAS, IDB and, in particular, the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (New York). The intention was always to incorporate any work done by ILPES into the framework of the Vienna Plan of Action, which lays down the priorities which United Nations agencies must adhere to in this connection, thereby avoiding any duplication of effort.

- Support to the ILPES Training Department through the formulation of a proposal with UNESCO for a Seminar-Workshop in national science and technology policy and inclusion of a new subject relating to science and technology in the Twenty-Fifth International Course on Development.

78. Mention should also be made of the support given by the Horizontal Co-operation Department to the new ILPES/PAHO Agreement; in addition, within its global strategy entitled "Health for all by the year 2000", PAHO has given priority to actions designed to promote and enlarge technical and economic co-operation among developing countries. PAHO and ILPES agreed to work together in certain areas. In 1984 a number of technical sessions were carried out by ILPES and PAHO experts in Santiago and Washington. Progress was made in the formulation of a specific proposal for the initiation of a pilot exercise in connection with horizontal co-operation for health.

79. Finally, some governments of the Region gave priority to certain regional environment programmes, giving the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America the task of examining alternative uses for national funds and funds from other sources in support of horizontal technical co-operation of common concern. The Regional Office carried out a study in this respect and convened a meeting of experts on the financing of technical co-operation for the purpose of evaluating options which might be adapted to actions for the environment. The work done by ILPES with regard to horizontal technical co-operation was used to support this study, and the Institute participated actively in this Meeting, which was held in Mexico in January/February 1984. The groups of experts recommended that the ILPES proposal should be adapted for use as a base of the mechanism for promoting the availability of national and international resources for environmental activities in the field of horizontal technical co-operation.

VII. PUBLICATIONS

80. In 1984 publications was one of those ILPES activities which was most severely affected by restrictions on technical and financial resources. It was necessary to postpone the publication of the "Planning Bulletin" and the "Temas de Planificación" series. (The former in both Spanish and English.) However, the "Cuadernos" series continued to be published, and a number of documents prepared in the fields of regional planning, social development and horizontal co-operation were reproduced for restricted distribution.

81. It should be noted that, thanks to co-operation by UNICEF, it was possible to initiate the publication in book form, of the results of a number of jointly sponsored seminars and research related to social development planning and social policies.5/

5/ The list of Institute publications are regularly distributed and for that reason are not included in this report.

Table 5
ILPES: MAIN TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ECLAC DIVISIONS AND PROJECTS ^{a/}

Division/Unit/Office	Number of experts	Collaboration
- CEFAL, Review Unit	1	<p><u>Direction:</u> - The Secretary of the Unit is the Director of the internal Technical Committee of the Institute (see table 6, page 45, note d).</p> <p><u>Training:</u> - Fifth Course on Development Process and Problems, Spain.</p>
- Programme Planning and Coordination Office	2	<p><u>Training:</u> - Twenty-fifth International Course, Chile.</p>
- International Trade and Development Division	7	<p><u>Training:</u> - Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Latin America, Chile.</p>
	1	<p>- Second Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Central America, Honduras.</p>
	5	<p>- Twenty-fifth International Course, Chile</p>
- Division of Natural Resources	2	<p><u>Training:</u> - Seminar on Regional Sectoral Planning, Antofagasta, Chile.</p>
	1	<p>- Seminar on Training in Project Evaluation, Brasilia, Brazil.</p>
	2	<p><u>Research:</u> - Joint action on the preparation of the base document and the organization of the ECLAC/FAO/OLADE Seminar for experts in rural energy.</p>
		<p>- Preparation of the missions of collaboration in the formulation of the Development Plan for Belize.</p>
- Transport and Communications Division	3	<p><u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Participation in advisory services to the Technical Planning Office of Paraguay for the formulation of the Development Plan.</p>
		<p>- Collaboration in the finance negotiations and the conduct of pre-investment studies for the introduction of "shipbreaking" activities and improvement of cabotage transport (Haiti).</p>

^{a/} To this summary should be added the permanent co-operation of the Executive Secretariat, the Deputy Secretariats, the Secretariat of the Commission and Conference Services, the Programme Planning and Co-ordination Division, the Division of Administration and all the other administrative services which give permanent support to ILPES.

(table 5, Cont.)

Division/Unit/Office	Number of experts	Collaboration
- Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division	1	<u>Training:</u> - Course for Planning Technicians, Asunción, Paraguay. - Twenty-fifth International Course, Chile. - Fifth Course on Development Process and Problems, Spain. <u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Advisory services to the Technical Planning Office of Paraguay in the formulation of the Development Plan.
- Division of Statistics and Quantitative Analysis	1	<u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Advisory services to the Planning Office for Science and Technology of the State of Bahia in the strengthening of the system of information for planning. <u>Research:</u> - Provision of statistics for the Paraguay model.
- Economic Projections Centre	1	<u>Training:</u> - Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Latin America, Chile.
- Joint ECLAC/UNEP Environment Unit	6	<u>Training:</u> - Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Latin America, Chile. - Twenty-fifth International Course, Chile. <u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Advisory services to the Technical Planning Office (STP), Paraguay in the formulation of the Development Plan. - Organization of Horizontal Co-operation in Rural Housing, Ecuador/Brazil/Mexico.
- Economic Development Division	6	<u>Training:</u> - Twenty-fifth International Course, Chile. - Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Latin America, Chile. - Second Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Central America, Honduras. <u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Advisory services to the Ministry of Planning of Costa Rica and to the Higher Council of Economic Planning of Honduras in Economic Policy. <u>Research:</u> - Provision of advanced data for the Economic Study 1983.

(table 5, Cont.)

Division/Unit/Office	Number of experts	Collaboration
- Division of Operations	2	<p><u>Training:</u> - Organizational support. Participation in the High-Level Symposium (ITC).</p> <p><u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Support in the organization of the advisory projects for 1984 and the preparation of those for 1985.</p> <p><u>Direction:</u> - Permanent collaboration in the projects and agreements of the Institute.</p>
- Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES)	3	<p><u>Direction:</u> - Joint action in the INFOPLAN System.</p> <p><u>Training:</u> - Twenty fifth International Course.</p>
- UNDP Office of Liaison with ECLAC and ILPES	1	<p><u>Training:</u> - Organizational support.</p> <p><u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Organizational of horizontal co-operation in regional programming of investments and projects Haiti/Chile.</p> <p><u>Direction:</u> - Permanent link with UNDP/New York.</p>
- Social Development Division		<p><u>Training:</u> - Twenty-fifth International Course, Chile.</p>
- Joint ECLAC/UTC Unit	6	<p><u>Training:</u> - Twenty-fifth International Course, Chile.</p> <p>- Fifth Course on Development Process and Problems in Latin America, Spain.</p> <p>- Second Course-Workshop on Development Strategies, Mexico.</p> <p>- Second Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Central America, Honduras.</p> <p>- Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies in Latin America, Chile.</p>
- Joint CEPAL/UNIDO Industrial Development Division	2	<p><u>Training:</u> - Twenty-fifth International Course, Chile.</p>
- ECLAC/CELADE Habitat Unit	1	<p><u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Advisory assistance in municipal planning to Chile (Municipality of Las Condes) and in the preparation of projects in the Dominican Republic and Colombia.</p>

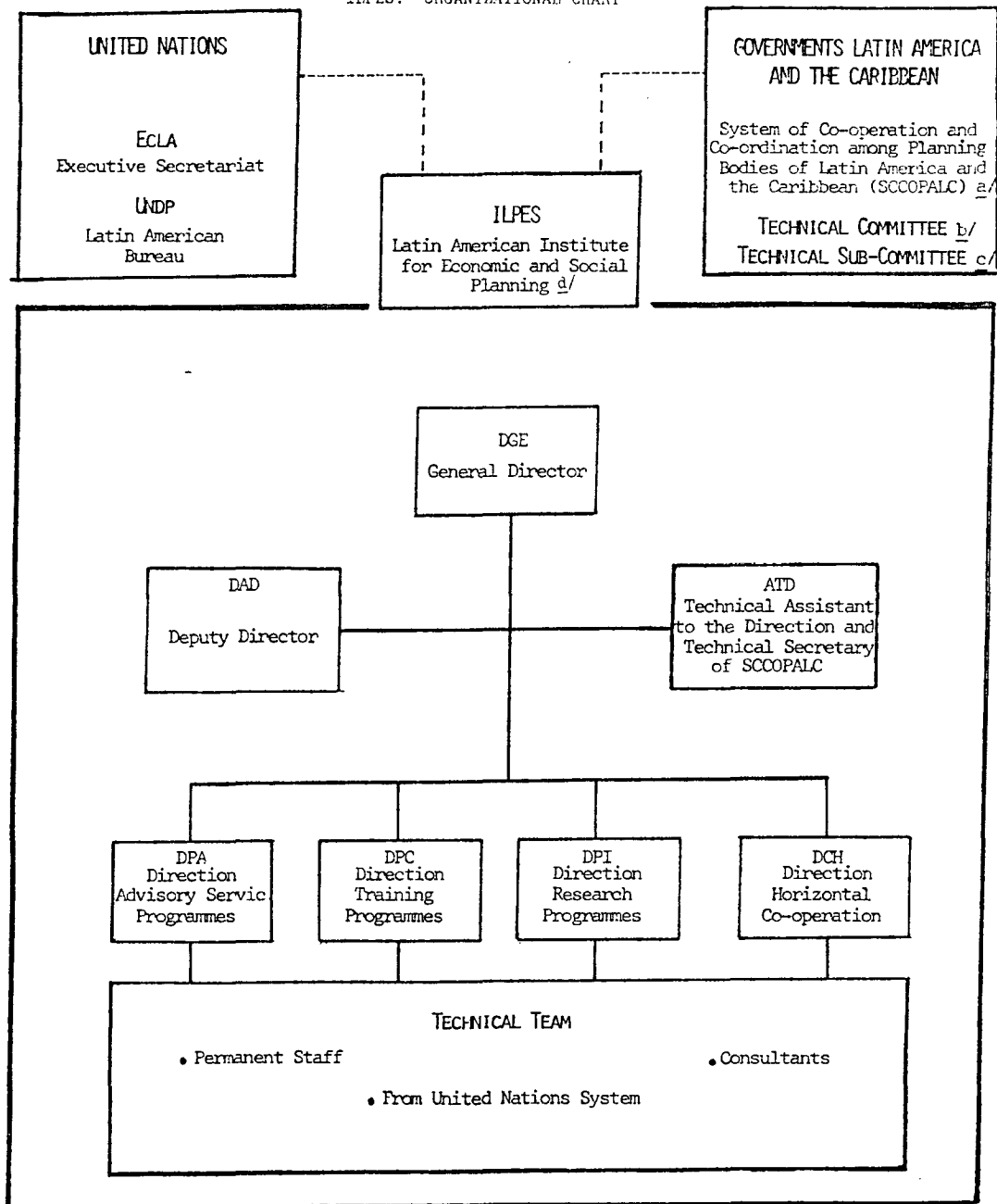
(table 3, Cont.)

Subregional Office/Office/Project	Number of experts	Collaboration
- Mexico Subregional Office	b/ 3	<u>Training:</u> - Support for all the training activities conducted in Mexico and contribution to other activities in the office and to special courses. <u>Direction:</u> - Support in research and advisory assistance for Central America and links with the Chairmanship of the Technical Committee.
- ECLAC Buenos Aires Office	3 b/	<u>Training:</u> - Support for training activities in Argentina and special course. <u>Direction:</u> - Link with the Chairmanship of SCOPALC. <u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Support for advisory services at national and provincial level.
- ECLAC, Brasilia Office	b/ 1	<u>Training:</u> - Support for training activities in Brasilia and special courses. <u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Assistance to the Economic Planning Council (Honduras) in the preparation of the medium-term economic model. - Support for advisory activities in the States (M.G. and Bahia.)
- ECLAC Colombia Office	b/ 1	<u>Training:</u> - Backing for training activities in Colombia <u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Support for the exploratory mission on municipal planning in the Dominican Republic. <u>Direction:</u> - Advisory assistance to the Netherlands Antilles. - Secretariat of the High-Level Symposium on ITC.
- ECLAC Washington Office	b/	<u>Direction:</u> - Co-operation in co-ordination with various national bodies based on Washington. - Local routine contacts with IDB, the World Bank, PAHO and OAS.
- ECLAC Port-of-Spain Office, Trinidad and Tobago	b/ 1	<u>Training:</u> - Support for training activities held in the Caribbean. <u>Advisory assistance:</u> - Assistance in the formulation of the development plan for Belize. <u>Research:</u> - Revision of the 1984 study on public policies in the Caribbean.

(Table 5 Concl.)

Subregional Office/Office/Project	Number of experts	Collaboration
- ECLAC Montevideo Office	b/	<p><u>Direction:</u> - Support for various activities conducted with the Government.</p> <p>- Local contacts with ALADI and UNESCO/Montevideo</p>
- Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)	2	<p><u>Research:</u> - Computer programming of the projections model for Paraguay.</p> <p><u>Training:</u> - Twenty-fifth International Course, ILPES Headquarters.</p> <p><u>Direction:</u> - Regular contact with the Institute for the examination of common problems.</p>
- RIAL Project	1	<p><u>Training:</u> - Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies.</p>
- Project on the Monetary System	4	<p><u>Training:</u> - Stabilization Policies --Twenty-fifth International Course, Chile.</p> <p>- Course-Seminar on Foreign Trade Policies, Chile</p>
- PROCADES	2	<p><u>Training:</u> - Collaboration in the agricultural aspects of some activities.</p>
b/ In their own premises, the ECLAC Offices in the Region play an important role in local representation of the Institute, along with the corresponding Office of the Resident Representative of UNDP.		

ILPES: ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



a/ Established during the First Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (Caracas, Venezuela, April 1977) and ratified by Resolution 372 (XVII) of the Seventeenth Period of Sessions of ECLAC (May 1977). At present Argentina is the President of the System and it is represented by the Secretary of State of Planning.

b/ Established by Resolution 340 (AC. 66) of the Committee of Whole of ECLAC (January 1974) and formed by the Ministers and Heads of Planning of 37 Member Countries. At present Mexico is the President of the Technical Committee and it is represented by the Secretary of Programming and Budget of the Presidency of the Republic.

c/ Established in the First Meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES (May 1975) and formed by 7 members of the Technical Committee (renewables). In addition to Mexico (Presidency) the present members are the following: Brazil (Vice-Presidency), Costa Rica (II Vice-Presidency); Guatemala (Rapporteur), Colombia, Cuba and Venezuela (Directors).

d/ DGE, DAD, ATD, Directors of Programmes and a Director from ECLAC constitute an Internal Technical Committee (ITC).

ANNEX II

INDEX OF COUNTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

INDEX OF COUNTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

A. Reference by Country/Page

- Argentina	4, 5, 23, 24, 25, 35, 40, 44, 46, 51, 53, 57, 60, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 78, 80
- Austria	21, 30, 72
- Barbados	19, 21, 60
- Belize	10, 13, 36, 42, 67, 72, 75, 78
- Bolivia	25
- Brazil	1, 2, 12, 13, 23, 31, 37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 52, 55, 56, 62, 63, 64, 71, 72, 75, 76, 78, 80
- Chile	5, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 37, 39, 40, 44, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 63, 64, 68, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79
- Colombia	11, 12, 13, 19, 31, 44, 55, 58, 62, 63, 69, 72, 77, 78, 80
- Costa Rica	5, 10, 11, 13, 20, 40, 42, 43, 47, 67, 76, 80
- Cuba	20, 40, 63, 80
- Dominican Republic	10, 11, 12, 15, 20, 43, 44, 45, 59, 72, 77, 78
- Ecuador	12, 14, 25, 36, 40, 43, 44, 47, 58, 60, 63, 67, 72, 76
- El Salvador	14, 29, 43, 67
- France	21, 30, 36, 40, 49, 59, 60
- Federal Republic of Germany	18, 19, 21, 40, 64, 69
- Grenada	40
- Guatemala	5, 10, 11, 14, 42, 47, 65, 80
- Guyana	11, 14, 46
- Haití	17, 23, 24, 40, 42, 45, 47, 58, 63, 72, 75, 77
- Honduras	11, 14, 24, 25, 40, 42, 47, 75, 76, 77, 78
- Italy	40

- Israel	40, 56, 60
- Japan	36, 40
- Mexico	5, 12, 18, 22, 31, 35, 39, 40, 47, 50, 55, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 69, 70 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 80
- Netherlands	10, 18, 40, 55, 60
- Netherlands Antilles	78
- Nicaragua	24
- Panama	14, 20, 29, 40, 51
- Paraguay	10, 11, 14, 18, 23, 24, 36, 40, 42, 43, 47, 51, 63, 67, 72, 75, 76, 79
- Peru	1, 35, 38, 63, 72
- Spain	22, 23, 40, 49, 52, 75, 76, 77
- Switzerland	36
- Trinidad and Tobago	12, 21, 78
- Uruguay	19, 20, 38, 59, 64, 68, 69, 79
- United States of America	65, 68, 72, 73, 77, 78
- Venezuela	19, 26, 29, 31, 36, 40, 59, 80
- Virgin Islands (USA)	38
- Virgin Islands (England)	38

B. Reference by Institution/Page

- ALADI, Montevideo	19, 36, 59, 71, 79
- ASIP, Quito	36
- ASONG, Chile	20, 51, 68
- CABET, Honduras	50
- CACIPEX, Bolivia	25
- CAF, Venezuela	19, 36
- CARICOM, Guyana	21
- CDB, Barbados	19
- CDCC, Port of Spain	40
- CDG, Germany	18, 19
- CECADE, Mexico	56, 60
- CED, Chile	68

- CEDEGE, Ecuador	47
- CELADE, Santiago	37, 56, 77, 79
- CEPADES, Paraguay	51
- CEPEF, France	60
- CTC, New York	19, 77
- CENDEC, Brazil	23, 52, 55
- CENDES, Argentina	65
- CERUR, Israel	23, 40, 56, 60
- CFI, Argentina	53
- CIDE, México	18, 22, 50, 59, 61
- CIDES, Argentina	68, 69
- CIDOB, Spain	23
- CIENES, Santiago	20
- CLAD, Caracas	36
- CLADES, Santiago	12, 37, 39
- CODELCO, Chile	53, 54
- CONSUPLANE, Honduras	24
- CONADE, Quito	25
- CORDIPLAN, Venezuela	29
- CREE, Chile	53, 54, 57
- CSDHA, Vienna	21
- CTPEA, Haití	23, 58
- DTCD, New York	1, 10, 13, 16, 35, 46, 48, 49, 51, 63, 67
- ESAP, Colombia	58
- ECCB	21
- FAO, Roma	66, 69, 75, 76
- FLACSO, Quito	60
- IARM, Barbados	19, 21
- ICI, Spain	21, 23, 40, 52
- IDB, Washington	1, 11, 12, 14, 15, 36, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 65, 71, 72, 78
- ILO, Geneva	1
- INFOPLAN, Santiago	12, 39, 77
- INSTRAW	69

- IPEA, Brazil	46, 55
- IPOES	21
- IIAP, France	36, 40, 49, 60
- IIEP, France	1, 21, 30, 36
- IULA, Argentina	44
- IVEPLAN, Caracas	21, 26, 59
- ISS, Netherlands	40, 55, 61
- JUCEPLAN, Cuba	20
- JUNAC, Peru	36, 61
- MIPPE, Panama	29
- OECD, France	36
- OAS	18, 21, 25, 36, 50, 61, 65, 68, 72, 78
- OISS, Spain	62
- OLADE, Quito	36, 66, 69, 75
- ONAP, Dominican Republic	59
- OREALC, Santiago	21, 30
- PAHO, Washington	30, 36, 57, 62, 73, 78
- PREALC, Santiago	49, 50
- PROCADES, Santiago	62, 79
- RIAL, Santiago	79
- SEDRI, Quito	67
- SELA, Venezuela	36
- SEPLA-PR, Brazil	55
- SIAP, Chile	39, 62, 68
- STP, Mexico	23, 24, 76
- SCCOPALC, Santiago,	37, 39, 78, 80
- UNDP	1, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 24, 32, 35, 37, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 67, 71, 77, 79, 80
- UNEP, Mexico	16, 19, 25, 36, 73, 76
- UNIDO, Vienna	20, 72, 77
- UCV, Chile	54

- UNC, Argentina	23, 24
- UNCTAD, Geneva	1, 18, 25, 36, 50
- UNESCO, Paris	1, 20, 21, 30, 36, 61, 72, 73, 79
- UNIANDES, Colombia	55
- UNICEF, Nueva York	1, 36, 53, 68, 69
- UNITAR, Geneva	36
- UNRISD, Geneva	29, 36
- UNU, Japan	36
- World Bank/EDI	1, 10, 19, 21, 36, 44, 50, 59, 78
- WHO	62
- YPF, Argentina	23, 57