

DESA

MEXICO, UNITED MEXICAN STATES  
UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME, 1978-1981 - DRAFTS

19 JULY - 1 DEC 1977

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED  
LANGUAGE SUBFOLDER  
VP/WG OCT 2014

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S-1906</u>
BOX	<u>32</u>
FILE	<u>6</u>
ACC.	<u>TE 311/1</u>



UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

AS/ar *p-a*

TO: Miss Jane Weidlund, Chief, Central America,  
A: Caribbean and Regional Projects Section, AB/OTC

DATE: 1 December 1977

THROUGH: Mr. Simos Vassiliou, Assistant Director in Charge  
S/C DE: DPAS/CDPPP

REFERENCE: TE 322/1 MEX

FROM: Augusto Silvany, Economic Affairs Officer  
DE: DPAS/CDPPP

SUBJECT: MEXICO - Draft Country Programme 1978-81  
OBJET:

1. There are two ongoing projects under DPAS substantive jurisdiction which are included in the Country Programme for Mexico for the period 1978-81: (a) MEX/72/013 "Desarrollo Regional y Urbano", US\$392,200 (1978-79); and (b) MEX/78/004 "Programación para el Desarrollo" US\$ 1.700,000 (1978-81).

2. The Country Programme clearly establishes the direct linkages of the project MEX/78/004 with the project MEX/72/013 as well as with those of Rural Development (MEX/74/006) and Capital Goods (MEX/72/014). This indicates the important role of the project MEX/78/004 as a basic instrument to create and increase the national capacity in planning and administration, particularly in regional development planning.

We notice that in 1979 the project MEX/72/013 is drastically reduced in size which seems to be one indication of the implicit assumptions that, by then, the country will be able to deal with those questions being tackled with the assistance of this project. This national self sufficiency can be related to the training effort and institution building results of the project MEX/78/007.

3. As a minor point, we do not understand the criterion adopted for the classification of the projects in the categories appearing in the Country Programme. It is not easy to understand the inclusion of MEX/72/013 as a project in Human Settlement, when it deals with planning techniques, while several projects are kept under rural development as if they would not deal with human settlements.

RECEIVED

DEC 21 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC





*P-a.  
20/xii/77*

REFERENCIA:

APARTADO POSTAL: 6-719  
MEXICO 6, D. F.  
CABLE UNDEVPRO, MEXICO  
TELEX: 017-71-055  
UNATIONS-MEX.

MEX/PRO/300/CP # 1517

RECORDS CONTROL

DEC 29 1977

18 November 1977

Dear Mr. Valdés:

*TE 311/1 Mexi*

Subject: Assistance to the Government of Mexico from Organizations of the United Nations System

.....  
I am pleased to enclose herewith five (5) copies of the Annex II to the revised draft Country Programme document, entitled "Assistance from Organizations of the U.N. System."

This chart includes information on Regular Programme activities of all United Nations Organizations in Mexico, with the exception of the UNESCO; this information will be forwarded to you as soon as it has been received.

Yours sincerely,

Benjamin Gurman  
Resident Representative, a.i.

Mr. Gabriel Valdés  
Asst. Director and Administrator  
Regional Bureau for Latin America  
United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations, New York

*cc: H. Schwamy  
H. Mathiasen*



## ASSISTANCE FROM ORGANIZATIONS OF THE U.N. SYSTEM

Project/Activity (Title)	Source of Assistance	Amount of Assistance 1977 (US\$)	Duration	Objectives
Socioeconomic Development	UNICEF	\$ 250,000	1972-1978	Promotion of integral community development through the adoption of appropriate programmes (states of Chiapas, Oaxaca and Quintana Roo).
Malaria Eradication (MEX 0200)	PAHO/WHO	126,330	1972-1979	Malaria eradication; epidemiological studies.
Dental Health (MEX 1600)	PAHO	14,314	-1979	Cooperation in design and use of new odontological systems with special attention given preventive dental care, use of simplified techniques, and intermediate-level technician training.
Water Supplies (MEX 2100)	PAHO	208,774	1972-1979	Acceleration and improvement of processes for programming work design and personnel training.
Zoonoses Control (MEX 3300)	WHO	14,640	1972-1979	Assistance to improve programme for control of zoonoses and biological elaborations.
Rabies Control (MEX 3301)	PAHO	59,770	1973-1979	Collaboration on Mexico-U.S. border to interchange epidemiological information and strengthen programme coordination.
Community Development (MEX 4400)	WHO	9,775	1977	Promotion of health in rural communities through personnel training programmes in the field of public health.
Rehabilitation (MEX 4500)	WHO	59,640	1972-1979	To minimize the number of invalids in Mexico; rehabilitation programmes; the training of specialists in neurological activities in Prosthesis and Orthosis.



Project/Activity (Title)	Source of Assistance	Amount of Assistance 1977 (US\$)	Duration	Objectives
Health Services MEX 5100	WHO	\$ 71,980	1972-1979	Cooperation in health and in the development of services to cover marginal and urban populations.
Field Office Mexico/U.S. Border (MEX 5101)	WHO/PAHO	105,390	1976-1979	Assistance in the study and programming of health activities at the border.
Health Services in Chiapas (MEX 5102)	PAHO	68,545	1973-1979	Collaboration in the execution of integrated health service programmes for the social and economic development of the indigenous population.
Human Resource Development (MEX 6000)	PAHO/WHO	107,465	1973-1979	Contribution to the development of training programmes for health personnel.
Nursing Education (MEX 6300)	PAHO/ PAHEF			Improvement of teaching and provision for a structural organization for nursing personnel training programmes.
Sanitary Engineering Education (MEX 6400)	WHO	22,020	1972-1979	Cooperation with universities in the training of professional and technical personnel in sanitary education.
Veterinary Education (MEX 6500)	WHO	18,790	1972-1979	The improvement of veterinary teaching through the use of educational resources, experiments, research and laboratories.
Immunology Training Centre (MEX 6900)	PAHO	5,510	1972-1978	Promotion of multi-disciplinary training in research and teaching in the field of immunology.
Dentistry Teaching Materials (MEX 8400)	PAHEF	4,378	1977	Cooperation in the acquisition of material and equipment for dentistry teaching.



Project/Activity (Title)	Source of Assistance	Amount of Assistance 1977 (US\$)	Duration	Objectives
Latin American Centre for Health Education Technology (MEX 8700)	WHO/ PAHEF/ PAHO	\$ 66,853	1972-1979	Promotion of development of health personnel/resource through training of school and information service teaching personnel.
Educational Tech- nology in Dentistry (MEX 8701)	PAHO/ PAHEF	65,477	1974-1977	Coordination of study pro- grammes of Mexican school of dentistry.
Control of Atmos- pheric Pollution	PAHO	2,700	1977-1979	Determination of the extent of atmospheric contamina- tion and preparation of norms and regulations for its control; to strengthen laboratories and research centres.
Promotion of Commercialization of Technology	UNIDO (S.I.S.)	5,500	1977	Assist in the preparation of guidelines and criteria to promote the commercializa- tion of Mexican technology at the international level.
Plastics Technology Institute	UNIDO (S.I.S.)	9,500	1977	Estimate future demand for technical personnel for the plastics industry; determine training requirements; de- fine terms of reference for the possible establishment of a Plastics Technology In- stitute.
Spirulina Algae	UNIDO (S.I.S.)	25,000	1977	One expert in Toxicology.
Control of the Mediterranean Fly (6/MEX/03/T)	FAO	209,500	1977-1978	Integrated insect control.
Food Science and Technology Centre (6/MEX/02/T)	FAO	31,500	1977	Technological cooperation in operation of the centre.



Project/Activity (Title)	Source of Assistance	Amount of Assistance 1977 (US\$)	Duration	Objectives
Communications (6/MEX/01/T)	FAO	\$ 35,000	1977	Training of personnel for communications in rural development.
Population Programme	FAO/ UNFPA	50,000	1977	Education on population matters, as related to rural development.
Extension of Family Planning Services	UNFPA	300,000	1974-1979	Development of new types of family planning services and assistance in sub-urban areas
Development of Social and Population (Vital) Statistics	UNFPA	2,427,034	1974-1977	Formulation and establishment of studies for evaluation of population characteristics and demographic statistics.
Maternal-Child Health	UNFPA	1,901,280	1974-1979	To supply family planning information and services.
Research and Training in Population Communications	UNFPA	63,084	1974-1977	To develop and evaluate population and communication systems.
Mexican Fertility Survey	UNFPA	16,983	1976-1977	To obtain data for fertility evaluation for formulation of population policies.
Sex Education	UNFPA	678,398	1976-1978	To change attitudes towards sexuality and sexual roles. Eventual establishment of Mexican Sexual Education Institute.
Complementary Rural Feeding	WFP	1,900,000	1971-1978	To supplement diets, protein-rich commodities for pre-school children and pregnant and nursing mothers in rural areas of country.
Complementary Hospital Feeding	WFP	270,000	1972-1979	To supplement diets, protein-rich commodities for patients in governmental health and welfare hospitals.



Project/Activity (Title)	Source of Assistance	Amount of Assistance 1977 (US\$)	Duration	Objectives
Rural Works Programme	WFP	\$ 2,500,000	1972-1978	Food for workers in rural communities of the country.
Environmental Improvement	UNEP	50,000 (For Latin America)	1977	UNEP/ROLA Fund for travel of Latin American Scientists to conferences, workshops, seminars, meetings on en- vironmental matters.
Planta Nucleo- eléctrica Laguna Verde	IAEA	Not Available	1977	Evaluation and licensing of the plant; verification and inspection of its construction.
Radioactive Minerals	IAEA	Not Available	1977	Their lixiviation <u>in situ</u> .
Polymers	IAEA	Not Available	1977	Applications of ionizing radiation to the polymer industry.
Worker Education	ILO	\$ 45,000 (Approx.)	1975- 1977	One regional consultant assigned to Mexico.
Mexican Agricul- tural Policy	ECLA	54,000 (Approx.)	1977-1979	Collaboration with different governmental bureaus and organizations, analyzing their influence on the country's agricultural policy. Analysis and establishment a quantum of agricultural exports period 1959-1975.
Mexican Income Distribution	ECLA	24,000 (Approx.)	1977- 1978	Analysis of income distribu- tion in the country.
Mutual Economic Aid Council (CAME)	ECLA	18,000 (Approx.)	1977	Study of Mexico's commercial exchange programmes and other agreements with this Council.
Basic Research Problems	ECLA	14,000 (Approx.)	1977	Collaboration with Mexican research institutes and cen- tres to determine the develop- ment process and basic prob- lems related to research and investigation methods and programmes in the country.



Project/Activity (title)	Source of Assistance	Amount of Assistance 1977 (US\$)	Duration	Objectives
Modernization of Meteorological Services	WMO	\$ 3,838	1975-1977	Fellowship for Ph.D. studies at University of Reading. Continuation of UNDP/WMO project MEX/73/007.



JN/jd

Ms. Jane Weidlund, ~~Chief~~ **ORIGINAL DIRECT**  
Central America, Caribbean and Regional  
Projects Section  
Office of Technical Co-operation

23 May 1977

V. Kandaswamy, Officer-in-Charge  
Technical Co-operation Section (Africa and the Americas)  
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

**RECORDS CONTROL**

**MAY 26 1977**

MEXICO - Country Programme, 1978-81

TE 311/1 Mexi

1. Further to your memorandum of 13 May 1977, the Centre would make the following observation on the "Note on Country Programme of Technical Co-operation" accompanying your memorandum.
2. The note concentrates on four priorities of the Government for UNDP co-operation: economic and social development planning, food production, capital goods development and employment promotion, but indicates that these areas are "open ended" and can be viewed from numerous perspectives.
3. Under this more open interpretation and with economic and social development planning and employment promotion in mind, it can be suggested that consideration be given to UNDP assistance in the housing sector which would be oriented to the attainment of both of these objectives.
4. We would like to bring to your attention that a joint meeting was held 27-29 October 1976 in New York between members of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and INFONAVIT-Mexico (Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores) with the purpose of "obtaining elements of judgment that would permit the appreciation of results of action in housing programmes". This was followed by a meeting on 31 March 1977 with Mr. B. Roitman, Acting Director of the ILO Project on Planning and Promotion of Employment in Mexico, to "explore the possibility of obtaining a more formal co-operation with the Centre through direct assistance by a CHBP staff member on such matters as labour, organization and housing production aspects of the formal construction industry and the informal building activities in Mexico."
5. It is now understood (see attached copy of 26 April 1977 letter to the Centre from Dr. Roitman) that the Secretaría de Asentamientos Humanos y Obras Públicas feels that the offer by the Centre of a short mission by one of the Centre's professional staff would not be satisfactory.
6. Given that there is evidence of a need for assistance in this sector, both related to social development and employment creation, we would suggest that this possibility should be considered in the second cycle country programme and that a project be included that would meet the needs of the sector.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

*las* SAO/vpw

RECORDS CONTROL

JUN 10 1977  
7 June 1977

Miss Jane Weidlund, Chief, Central America,  
Caribbean and Regional Projects Section, AB/OTC

Mr. Howard Brand, Assistant Director  
Energy and Mineral Development Branch, CNRET/ESA

Nasuh Adib, Chief  
Energy Section, EMDB, CNRET/ESA

Mexico Country Programme, 1978-1981

*RE 311/1 MEXI*

The note on the country programme of Mexico contains some very interesting ideas and offers possibilities for technical co-operation in the field of energy.

In particular, there is need for the development of new sources of energy - such as solar, wind, biogas and geothermal and for tying this to rural development strategies. The United Nations/CNRET would be prepared, if requested, to provide experts to help in the preliminary survey, identification and evaluation of the feasibility of harnessing and use of the above-mentioned new sources of energy where appropriate, and in the preparation of project documents.



## UNITED NATIONS

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM RECORDS CONTROL

NOV 21 1977

16 November 1977

- TO: 1. Mr. Nassuh Adib, Chief  
Energy Section, Energy and Mineral Development Branch  
CMRET
- 22 Mr. Tse-Chan Chang, Director  
Division of Public Administration and Finance
3. Mr. Jean-Pierre Lévy, Chief  
Ocean Economics and Technology Office, CMRET
4. Mr. Dudley Midstake, Assistant-in-Charge  
Institutional Development and Popular Participation Section  
Social Development Division
5. Mrs. Natalina Robinson, Programme Officer  
Technical Co-operation Unit, Statistical Office
6. Mr. Simos Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-Charge  
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPP

TE 311/1 Mexi

FROM: Jane Weidlund, Chief *Jane Weidlund*  
Central America, Caribbean and Regional Projects Section  
The Americas Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

SUBJECT: MEXICO - Draft Country Programme, 1978-81

.....

I am attaching for your comments a copy of the draft country programme document prepared by Mexico for the period 1978-1981. This draft programme, which includes phase II operations for two economic planning projects currently under execution by UNOTC, contains proposals for eight additional new projects in areas that appear to be within the United Nations' competence. The eight projects are:

1. Desarrollo y Planificación Rural
2. Centro de Capacitación para Reuniones Internacionales
3. Sistema Integrado de Cuentas Económicas Nacionales (draft project document just received for comments and copy attached for Statistical Office)
4. Capacitación de Recursos para el Desarrollo e Información
5. Desarrollo Rural y Urbano del Noroeste
6. Exploración Geotérmica
7. Plan Nacional para Crear una Infraestructura en Ciencias y Tecnologías del Mar
8. Investigación de Energía Solar



Mr. Jean Labbens, UNDP Resident Representative in Mexico, will be at Headquarters from 28 November to 2 December 1977, and I should like to take the opportunity of his visit for us to discuss these project proposals with him. Could you please, therefore, let me have your Division's comments on this document, including specific proposals for United Nations inputs into the various projects listed above, by 25 November 1977.



NACIONES UNIDAS  
PROGRAMA PARA EL DESARROLLO



*Mr. Garcia H.H. 16/11/77*

UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

APARTADO POSTAL: 6-719  
MEXICO 6, D. F.  
CABLE UNDEVPRO, MEXICO  
TELEX: 017-71-055  
UNATIONS-MEX.

REFERENCIA:

PRO/300/CP  
1396

2 November 1977

Dear Ms. Weidlund,

Subject: MEXICO - Draft Country Programme Document 1978 - 81

*I have one H.H.*

..... I am forwarding attached 15 copies of the draft country programme document prepared by the Government. As you are aware, the country programme is to be submitted for approval at the June 1978 Governing Council. Your comments would be appreciated.

By separate letter, we are sending draft project documents or revisions for those current activities which are expected to continue into 1978.

Yours sincerely,

*J. Blum*  
Jean Labbens  
Resident Representative

Ms. Jane Weidlund, Chief  
Central America, Caribbean and  
Regional Projects Section  
The Americas Branch  
Office of Technical Co-operation  
United Nations, New York.

RECEIVED

NOV 16 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC



## UNITED NATIONS

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



## NATIONS UNIES

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

*no. Garcia H.H. 28/XI*  
*P. a. 8/12/77*

TO: Ms. Jane Weidlund, Chief  
A: Central America, Caribbean and Regional Projects  
Section, AB/OTC

DATE: 22 November 1977

REFERENCE: TE 322/1 MEXICO

THROUGH: Mr. Tse-chun Chang, Director  
S/C DE: Division of Public Administration and Finance

FROM: I. Pérez Salgado, Special Technical Adviser  
DE: Division of Public Administration and Finance

SUBJECT: MEXICO -Draft Country Programme 1978-1981  
OBJET:

Please refer to your memorandum on the above mentioned subject.

In reviewing the Draft Country Programme of Mexico, we have noticed that there is a proposal for assistance to the Centre for Research and Training in Economics (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas -CIDE) in the following areas:

- Development of curricula for the training of administrators for the public enterprise sector
- Establishment of new teaching methodologies and preparation of teaching material
- Training of the teaching staff
- Development of new research activities.

Our Division has provided, through OTC, advisory services to the Centre. In fact, one of our technical advisers has helped the Centre in the formulation of the curricula for its Graduate Programme in Public Administration, as well as participated in its teaching activities. Furthermore, our Regional Project RLA/75/038 will subcontract one of its research projects with the Centre.

*in the unit of \$12,000. H.H.*

As in the Draft Country Programme there is not indication of who will be the executing agency for the proposed project, we would like to point out that our Division will be ready for providing the necessary backstopping to this project should OTC become the executing agency.

RECEIVED

NOV 25 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC



ORIGINAL DIRECT

AS/ar

Miss Jane Weidlund, Chief, Central America,  
Caribbean and Regional Projects Section, AB/OTC

1 December 1977

TE 322/1 MEX

Mr. Simos Vassiliou, Assistant Director in Charge  
DPAS/CDPPP

RECORDS CONTROL

Augusto Silvany, Economic Affairs Officer  
DPAS/CDPPP

DEC 7 - 1977

MEXICO - Draft Country Programme 1978-81

1. There are two ongoing projects under DPAS substantive jurisdiction which are included in the Country Programme for Mexico for the period 1978-81: (a) MEX/72/013 "Desarrollo Regional y Urbano", US\$392,200 (1978-79); and (b) MEX/78/004 "Programación para el Desarrollo" US\$ 1.700,000 (1978-81).

2. The Country Programme clearly establishes the direct linkages of the project MEX/78/004 with the project MEX/72/013 as well as with those of Rural Development (MEX/74/006) and Capital Goods (MEX/72/014). This indicates the important role of the project MEX/78/004 as a basic instrument to create and increase the national capacity in planning and administration, particularly in regional development planning.

We notice that in 1979 the project MEX/72/013 is drastically reduced in size which seems to be one indication of the implicit assumptions that, by then, the country will be able to deal with those questions being tackled with the assistance of this project. This national self sufficiency can be related to the training effort and institution building results of the project MEX/78/007.

3. As a minor point, we do not understand the criterion adopted for the classification of the projects in the categories appearing in the Country Programme. It is not easy to understand the inclusion of MEX/72/013 as a project in Human Settlement, when it deals with planning techniques, while several projects are kept under rural development as if they would not deal with human settlements.



UNITED NATIONS

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

11.1205-1  
A. PARCIN  
p. a  
8/12/77

TO: Jane Weidlund, Chief  
A: Central America, Caribbean  
and Regional Projects Section, OTC

DATE: 21 November 1977

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:REFERENCE: ED 312 (17)

FROM: Jean-Pierre Lévy, Chief  
DE: Ocean Economics and Technology Office

TE 311/1 MEXI  
RECORDS CONTROL

SUBJECT: Mexico - Draft Country Programme 1978-1981  
OBJET:

DEC 13 1977

1. Our comments concern topic no. 7, the National Plan for the Creation of a Marine Science and Technology Infrastructure.
2. We believe that the basic thrust of the programme requires a cooperative effort on the part of the United Nations, UNESCO and possibly FAO. For matters concerning resource development, coastal engineering, marine technology and coastal zone management, this Office is prepared to assist in all phases of the training programme including seminars, workshops, training courses and curriculum development.
3. The broad multidisciplinary nature of coastal area development and mangement requires a special preparation for scientists, engineers and administrators. In addition, governmental administration may have to be strengthened in order to make maximum use of the country's resources. Through our experience on this kind of planning effort, we can be of direct assistance.
4. The OETO is also undertaking a major effort in marine and coastal technology and its application in developing countries. Close collaboration with the national institutions will strengthen the national technological capabilities and promote technical co-operation among developing countries. Through its support and participation in the IOC Training Education and Mutual Assistance (TEMA) programme, efforts have begun to establish curricula and training courses in this area.
5. We hope these comments will prove useful and we are ready to make whatever contribution is asked of us.

RECEIVED

NOV 21 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC



UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Ms. Jane Weidlund, Chief  
A: Central America, Caribbean and Regional  
Projects Section  
THROUGH: The Americas Branch, OTC  
S/C DE:  
FROM: Evner Ergun, Acting Assistant Director  
DE: Social Development Branch, CSDHA  
SUBJECT: Mexico - Draft Country Programme, 1978-81  
OBJET:

DATE: 21 November 1977

REFERENCE:

RECORDS CONTROL

DEC 13 1977

TE 311/1 MEXI

*quiet* I refer to your memo of 16 November 1977. We have examined the draft country programme and note that three projects are within the UN area of competence generally and of interest to CSDHA. The first is the proposed project MEX/75/010 (Rural Planning). This project comprises assistance to the National Rural Development Research Centre (CIDER) in the area of rural development planning. The area of rural planning is one in which the UN has historically had competence, although within the Department of ESA this is shared by the CDPPP, CHBP and the CSDHA, depending upon the orientation and level involved. In practice, rural development planners could come from any of a number of disciplines and we suggest that substantive support of this project be handled departmentally through the ESA Rural Development Task Force. On this basis, by examining the rosters maintained by each of the various units concerned and taking into account suggestions, an appropriate candidate should be obtained without undue difficulty. In this connexion, this project should be discussed with Mr. Labbens in order to determine the specific type of planner, in terms of background, is needed as well as the types of consultants which will be required. The Centre would like to participate in the meeting with Mr. Labbens and would suggest that Mr. John Mathiason, as secretary of the ESA Task Force, also be invited to participate.

The second project is Social Economic Development of Chiapas, Oaxaca and Quintana Roo. This project consists primarily of an FAO expert attached to PRODESCH. In the past, through UNICEF, we have provided assistance in data acquisition for monitoring and evaluation to PRODESCH. While we assume that this is not included in the requirements for UNDP assistance, we might confirm that fact with Mr. Labbens.

A third project of interest is that entitled Integration Rural Development of the Northwest. This project appears to be primarily involved with studies and appears to be conceived as a Government-executed project. This should be verified. However, even if no assistance will be required directly from the UN, we should place on record that if this is a government-executed project, the review and appraisal should be entrusted to UN/ESA. Within the Department this responsibility should be equally shared among CSDHA, CHBP and CDPPP.

RECEIVED

NOV 30 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC



ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

NACIONES UNIDAS  
PROGRAMA PARA EL DESARROLLO



UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PRESIDENTE MASARYK 29-140. PISO  
MEXICO 5, D. F., MEXICO

REFERENCIA: PRO/300/CP  
N° 524

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL  
6 MAY 1977  
ACTION TO  
1 WEIDLUND  
2  
3  
APARTADO POSTAL 5719  
CABLE UNDEPRO, MEXICO  
TELEX 017-71-055  
UNATIONS MEX.

27 April 1977

Dear Miss Weidlund,

Subject: MEXICO Country Programme 1978-1981

.....  
I am forwarding attached the copy of the original Note on the  
Country Programme which at the same time is being sent to the Govern-  
ment. An English text is also enclosed.  
.....

Unofficially, we are informed that the Government's priorities for UNDP co-operation are: economic and social development planning, food production, capital goods development and employment promotion. A possible additional area is energy development. No ranking has yet been established for these priority areas. As indicated in the Note, those areas are "open ended" and can be viewed from numerous perspectives.

The Government has designated an internal Working Group to establish an orientation for the UNDP Programme as a whole and to review specific proposals. This group includes representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Programme and Budget and the National Council for Science and Technology, CONACYT.

One of the initial objectives of this Working Group is to establish a broad based dialogue with national entities and financial institutions, semiautonomous state enterprises and research and education institutions in order to receive their views and interests with regard to technical co-operation. One of the explicit desires of the Foreign Affairs Ministry is to establish projects in areas where more direct local or regional participation of institutions can be achieved.

As a result of these encounters which have been taking place in the past month, and which will continue, the working group has requested the presentation of initial outlines for specific project proposals by the beginning of May.

Miss Jane Weidlund, Chief  
Central America, Caribbean and  
Regional Projects Section  
The Americas Branch  
Office of Technical Co-operation  
United Nations, New York.

RECEIVED .../

MAY 9 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
MUST BE RETURNED TO  
RECORDS CONTROL, ROOM 2074

cc: DPAS  
CSHA  
DPAF  
CHBP  
W/F (max-gent)

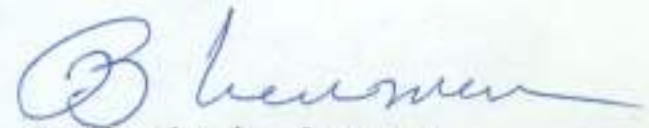
10/1/77



Through our contacts with the various Ministries, development finance institutions, project personnel and counterparts and using to a maximum UN family personnel in Mexico, we are being kept informed of numerous proposals. In many instances, project and agency personnel have assisted government entities to prepare initial draft proposals.

Considerable enthusiasm has been generated in the initial stages of this programming exercise. As anticipated, the proposals already being aired appear in a first approximation to add up to several times the available UNDP resources. The Government co-ordinating authorities will now need time to digest and assess these proposals and to establish an initial order of priority. By mid-June we would hope to have a rough idea of the focus and content of the Country Programme proposal. The Government is informed that the draft Country Programme document is expected to be completed by end August.

As developments occur, I will be communicating on more specific aspects of the content of the Country Programme. Needless to say, any comments or suggestions would be most welcome.



Benjamin A. Gurman  
Acting Resident Representative



NOTE ON COUNTRY PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION:

MEXICO / UNDP - 1977-1981

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Mexico in its letter of 18 February 1977 communicated to the UNDP the intent of the Government of Mexico to present to the June 1978 session of the Governing Council the country programme of UNDP cooperation for the period 1978-1981. The present Note presents some initial views of the UNDP Representation in Mexico pertaining to the possible scope and orientation of the country programme. For clarity, the reference to UNDP technical cooperation in this note includes the relevant technical and financial resources financed by the projects along with the backstopping of the UN specialized agencies.

The country programme remains the most important planning mechanism which enables the Government to select in advance, in the light of UNDP resources likely to be available over the programme cycle, those development objectives toward which it wishes to direct technical cooperation efforts with UNDP support. In this joint effort it is essential to emphasize that the specific programmes to be included are in fact Government initiatives in which the national effort in terms of human, monetary and physical resources outweighs the UNDP contribution.

The resource position of the UNDP is well known to the Government and the recent financial crisis has been the subject of considerable debate. By enacting austerity measures in 1976, the establishment of financial controls and the extraordinary contributions of a number of Governments including the generous Mexican Government advance of \$1.016.000, the liquidity crisis eased during the course of 1976, and 1977 begins with a small operational reserve. Yet, the



voluntary nature of annual contributions to the UNDP places it in a vulnerable position, and measures have been adopted to ensure that programme expenditures are in line with available financial resources. Thus, while for planning purposes a multi-year indicative planning of resources is the cornerstone of country programming, a more strict financial control and monitoring system is operational through the establishment of annual country expenditure ceilings adjusted periodically based on the overall UNDP resource position.

As the Government is aware, the UNDP Governing Council established an Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) for Mexico of US\$20 million for the period 1977-1981. Therefore, the projects funded in 1977 are included in the US\$20 million. The IPF is the order of magnitude of the resources expected to be made available from UNDP during the five year IPF cycle 1977-1981 which applies to all countries. Since the first country programme for Mexico covers the period 1973-1977, the second will be of four years, 1978-1981, to more closely correspond with the IPF period.

The annual expenditure ceiling established by the UNDP for Mexico as of March 1977 is as follows: 1978 - US\$3,475,000; 1979 - US\$3,719,000; 1980 - US\$3,972,000; 1981 - US\$4,246,000, for a total of \$15,412,000 for the four year programme cycle. Should the total resource position permit, an additional 10% will be distributed later in the cycle. From the above ceilings, the sum of US\$200,000 annually is to be deducted as UNDP's reimbursement to the Government for the US\$1,016,000 advance received in 1976.

The decision of the Governing Council to retain the \$20 million IPF for Mexico reflects its determination to distribute the targeted 14% annual growth in voluntary contributions to the less developed nations with per capita incomes of under US\$500. Thus the establishment of the \$20 million IPF for Mexico (1977-1981) was not in itself a consequence of the UNDP's financial crisis.



Given these resource limitations, it may be suggested that greater attention be given to the examination of complementing technical and financial resources outside the confines of the IPF, first within the UN family of organizations in Mexico and second with other multilateral and bilateral programmes. In this respect, the country programme process may assist the Government to better catalog existing technical cooperation activities and also to establish an inventory of viable technical cooperation and pre-investment proposals.

The Government may wish to examine the benefits to be derived for selected projects from complementary financial sources by means of direct contribution through counterpart cost sharing. Two projects in 1976 benefited from cost sharing contributions. In addition, funds in trust agreements by which bilateral funds are channeled to UN organizations for specific projects is an additional source to augment total resources. Two projects in 1977 are beneficiaries of this source of financing, and the Government may wish to examine other possibilities.

The country programme exercise provides an opportunity to systematically examine the application of "new dimensions" in UNDP technical cooperation. Given the resource limitations, it would not be an exaggeration to say that this approach in utilizing UNDP resources is perhaps the main challenge over the next few years with regard to the role of the UNDP in Mexico. Given the country's advanced professional and institutional capacities in a number of fields, it should be possible to identify projects in which "new dimensions" can be applied to the benefit of the country.

In simplified terms, "new dimensions" translates into making greater use of national capacity with more direct UNDP support. Where there are obvious advantages for multilateral support, the "new dimensions" can provide the



opportunity for contracting nationals and consulting firms. In some select cases, direct Government execution can be examined. The introduction of "new dimensions" would be on a case by case basis with due consultation with all parties concerned.

In line with new approaches to international cooperation, the options and opportunities for the sharing of capacities and skills, Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC), will undoubtedly be of importance to the Government in the selection, design and recommendations for the implementation of specific projects. At the same time, Mexico would appear to have the experience in a number of fields to increase its role as a supplier of technical cooperation particularly within the framework of TCDC. The technical, informative and administrative services of the UNDP are at the full disposal of the Government to jointly investigate and promote to the full extent all opportunities for TCDC.

As a result of an evaluation of the experience of the first cycle of country programmes, the UNDP has introduced greater flexibility and has considered simplified procedures. There is a marked shift of emphasis from the presentational to the substantive aspects of programming; for example, the document itself is to be a maximum of 30 pages in accordance with the decision taken by the Governing Council.

In the presentation of the country programme document, with a view to imparting maximum flexibility in the utilization of resources, it is sufficient to specify on-going projects and those which are due for implementation during the first two years. For the remaining two years, it would be sufficient to present the approximate magnitude of resources to be assigned to priority areas of attention, and the specific projects could be worked out in detail at a later stage. It is perfectly acceptable, and in our judgement desirable, for not all



of the IPF to be absorbed by specific projects at the time of programming. Mention can be made of the type of activities which are envisaged to achieve specific objectives which are not yet crystallized in project form. In short, the country programme should provide a well defined strategic framework (but not a straightjacket) for the maximization of UNDP's contribution to the country's development.

In addition, greater financial flexibility can be considered in the management of UNDP resources with some innovations. For example, often it is only possible to identify gaps in technical know-how during the execution of a particular project. And given the prospects of a continued tight financial control, it may prove difficult to approve even minimal additional funds at an appropriate time for the sound development of a project. To provide for such contingencies for the programme as a whole, the Government may wish to consider a specific project endowed with the financial and administrative flexibility required for recruitment on short notice.

With regard to programme content and in order to provide for the transition from the present to the future programme cycle, a first order of priority is for the Government to reach decisions regarding current projects: to include, revise and reformulate or terminate them.

There will most probably be important linkages between programme cycles which will provide a sufficient continuity of action in 1978, in priority sectors identified by the Government for UNDP cooperation. Undoubtedly, there will be pressures to continue projects which no longer fit within these priority areas. This programming exercise will provide the single best opportunity for the Government to select out those activities which while meaningful, dilute the impact of UNDP cooperation.



As part of the evaluation process, we recommend the reactivation of project Tripartite Review meetings suspended in 1976 as the result of the financial crisis. The parties to the Review are the Government represented by both the national executing agency and the coordinating authority for technical cooperation, the UNDP and the corresponding UN specialized agency. Such meetings would provide the opportunity to jointly examine the present situation of the project which would provide the elements for recommendations as to the future course of action.

It must be admitted that in 1976 and to a lesser extent in 1977, the concept of programming was overtaken by contractual and accounting preoccupations. For the majority of projects in Mexico the contractual commitments which constituted the basis for programme continuity had little relation to resources previously programmed.

It is consequently refreshing to return again to the discipline of programming even within the constraints of limited resources. However, the programming exercise in itself will undoubtedly create new demands and expectations several times greater than the resource availability. The UNDP representation in Mexico will rely heavily on the support and leadership role of the Government's planning and coordinating authorities to provide a shape and context to the UNDP role in Mexico.

In this respect, it would be most advantageous if the Government could communicate to us as soon as possible one or more specific development objectives or particular themes for the concentration of UNDP assistance in areas in which it is considered to be strategically important, i.e., where it can have a catalytic role and where it has a comparative advantage over inputs from other sources. A minimal conceptual framework can serve as the basis for the iden -



tification of individual projects and also avoid an exaggerated dispersion of limited resources. The alternative is to mold a series of unrelated activities into a loosely conceived programme. Additional management benefits would be derived from concentrating UNDP cooperation in strategic areas.

The present Administration in February informed the UNDP of four priority areas for UNDP concentration: development planning, food production, the development of capital goods industry and employment. The 1977 programme was adjusted accordingly within the constraints of the approved expenditure ceiling and respecting existing legal commitments. 1977 may therefore be considered as a transition year to the forthcoming programme cycle.

The four themes may serve as an initial orientation of activities of the country programme. These areas are "open ended" and lend themselves to a broad or narrow conceptual interpretation. Therefore, the Government may wish to consider to be more explicit as to some specific goals for UNDP cooperation within these four areas.

While specific proposals will originate from the Government, we take the liberty to present some comments for the consideration of the national coordinating authorities. These comments are not intended to include data and other information on the development problems and perspectives of the country nor is the national development strategies reviewed. The central issue is UNDP's possible supportive role in the country's development effort.

Within the field of development planning, it is apparent that the present Administration is attaching increased importance to restructure and reinforce the nation's planning capacity in its multiple facets; at the national level in its global and multisectoral aspects; at the sectoral level, and at the regional level, encompassing intersectoral and spatial planning. Given the varied approaches //



new concepts and methodologies, multilateral technical cooperation adapted to the development strategy of the country seems to offer attractive prospects for an interrelated group of activities in the forthcoming country programme.

A team of experts is presently working with the Ministry of Programme and Budget in various aspects of economic planning and programming; others are assigned to different Ministries and are cooperating in sector analysis and programming. The challenge seems to be to achieve an improved operational framework for the planning system ranging from training activities to the support of the Government's programming efforts in priority areas. Some experimentation with intersectoral and multi-institutional work groups which cross project lines might be considered for UNDP activities with common denominators.

An increased growth rate in food production is understandably of paramount concern to the country. The bottlenecks to increased production are highly complex and not all of them readily lend themselves to external technical cooperation. The UN system has considerable experience and is highly adaptable to providing specialized advisory assistance in a wide gamut of fields ranging from applied research, agricultural planning, to farm management, agro-industrial growth, storage facilities and marketing mechanisms, to mention only a few areas of possible interest to the Government, for joint cooperation in agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry development.

With numerous possibilities and limited UNDP resources, some areas of concentration would be desirable. Several on-going activities could possibly provide a nucleus or group of rural development projects related to specific geographic and/or ecologic areas which offer prospects for increased exploitation providing for the growing food demands, employment opportunities and income generation.



For example, in 1977 UNDP cooperation in marine fisheries and agricultural development have concentrated in the lower Gulf of Mexico states and southeastern region, which is one of the potential growth areas of the country. Other UN family organizations, through their own funding, have important programmes in support of Government initiatives to improve the living conditions of the rural population of this region, which could be examined as a point of a multisector UN system cooperation on a regional basis. Another possible geographic/ecologic area for UNDP support is in the development of arid and semi-arid zones which occupy a major portion of the country. These areas are particularly adaptable to combining rural development projects with applied research in technology adaptation.

In the field of agricultural research, UNDP support to the global project on Research and Training in the Development of Quality Protein Maize at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) merits special mention as a centre of excellence. Opportunities for an association of UNDP activities at the country level with CIMMYT would seem to offer possibilities for multiplier effects

The area of industrial productive capacity to which the Government addresses priority to UNDP cooperation is capital goods development. Rapid growth, particularly in heavy industry, has created an increasing demand for machinery and equipment only found in external markets, thus placing a burden on the trade balance and dependency on foreign technology. Capital goods, perceived in the broad context of essential industrial production, can include a wide range of products, which are vital inputs to the across the board industrial growth potential of the country.

In addition to the programming of the capital goods sector the multilateral



character of the UN technical cooperation is well adapted to a number of fields which seem to be particularly relevant to the present industrial development process; for example industrial programming, technological research and adaptation, product quality improvement and standardization and export promotion, to name only a few.

Varied approaches may be considered so as to maximize the impact of limited UNDP resources in the industrial sector. One approach could be to concentrate resources in a few specific fields, one being capital goods development. Additionally, it may be of interest to set aside funds and to establish terms of reference and operational procedures whereby short term consultants can be made available for a broader range of industrial activities.

In the industrial field the UNDP regional programming, particularly in Latin America, is seeking opportunities for economic integration, research, training, information gathering and the exchange of experiences in industrial know-how. These are only some of the areas in which Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) has a particularly high applicability, and country and regional development efforts can interrelate.

Employment lends itself perhaps to the broadest of interpretations of the four areas as it may be viewed as a consequence of the totality of economic conditions, opportunities and limitations prevailing at a given moment of time.

A realistic multisector diagnosis of the actual and projected work force employment structure, supply and demand factors, training and education requirements, etc., may be one planning and programming function in which UNDP support may be effective. The Government may also wish to present specific proposals for education and training in particular fields.



In addition to the four areas, development planning, food, capital goods, and employment, the field of energy resources, a priority area of the Government's development strategy, offers interesting possibilities for UN system cooperation. On a country and regional level, particularly in Latin America, the UN system is embarking on innovative research and pre-investment studies on non-conventional sources of energy, including solar, geothermal and nuclear energy. In the broader field of natural resources exploitation, particular mention is made of the experience and capacity of the UN system to carry out mineral exploration activities.

In summary, these initial views on the possible orientation of the country programme are intended to initiate a dialogue to solicit the Government's own views on the programming of UNDP resources for the period 1978-1982. We look forward to this opportunity to assure that UNDP cooperation conforms to the Government's interests in support of the country's development.



NOTA SOBRE EL PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE COOPERACION TECNICA:  
MEXICO/PNUD 1977-1981

La Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de México, en su carta del 18 de febrero de 1977, comunicó al Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), la intención del Gobierno de México de presentar a la sesión de Junio de 1978 del Consejo de Administración el programa nacional de cooperación del PNUD para el período 1978-1981. Con referencia a esta comunicación, en la presente Nota la Representación del PNUD en México se permite **hacer** algunas consideraciones generales acerca del posible alcance y la orientación del programa nacional antes mencionado. Para mayor claridad, la referencia a la cooperación del PNUD en esta Nota incluye los recursos técnicos relevantes, financiados a través de proyectos y el apoyo de las organizaciones especializadas de las Naciones Unidas.

El programa nacional sigue siendo el mecanismo más importante de programación que permite al Gobierno seleccionar los objetivos del desarrollo hacia los cuales desea dirigir los esfuerzos de cooperación técnica del PNUD, tomando en cuenta los recursos que se estima estarían disponibles durante el ciclo de programación. En esta labor conjunta cabe recalcar la importancia primaria que tiene el aporte nacional en recursos humanos, monetarios y físicos en relación con la contribución del PNUD.

La situación financiera del PNUD es bien conocida por el Gobierno y la reciente crisis financiera ha sido objeto de muchas deliberaciones. Al haberse establecido medidas de austeridad en 1976, controles financieros, y al haber contado con contribuciones extraordinarias de algunos Gobiernos, incluyendo el generoso adelanto del Gobierno de México de \$1,016,000, la crisis de liquidez se aligeró durante el curso de 1976 y el año de 1977 comenzó con una pequeña reserva operacional. Sin embargo, la naturaleza voluntaria de las contribuciones anuales al PNUD lo sitúa en una posición vulnerable, y ya se han adoptado medidas para asegurar que los gastos del programa en su totalidad no sean mayores que los recursos financieros disponibles. A raíz de lo anterior se reconoce que para fines de programación una visión multi-anual de recursos es fundamental, mientras que para un control financiero más estricto se establezcan cifras-tope de gasto anuales por país, ajustadas periódicamente en base a la situación global de recursos del PNUD.



Cabe notar que el Consejo de Administración del PNUD estableció una Cifra Indicativa de Planificación (CIP) para México de US\$20 millones de dólares para el período 1977-1981. Por lo tanto, los proyectos financiados en 1977 están incluidos en los US\$20 millones. La CIP indica la magnitud de los recursos que el PNUD pone a disposición durante el ciclo financiero de cinco años y que se aplica a todos los países. En vista de que el primer programa nacional de México cubre el período 1973-1977, el segundo será de cuatro años, 1978-1981, para que así corresponda más directamente con el ciclo de programación del PNUD señalado por la CIP.

El gasto tope anual que el PNUD ha establecido para México en marzo de 1977 es como sigue: (en dólares EUA) 1978 - 3,475,000; 1979 - 3,719,000; 1980 - 3,972,000; 1981 - 4,246,000, por un total de 15,412,000 para los cuatro años del ciclo de programación. Si la situación financiera total lo permitiera, se podría gastar un 10% adicional durante el ciclo. De las cifras tope anteriores, habrá que deducir anualmente la cantidad de US\$200,000 por concepto de reembolso al Gobierno por parte del PNUD por el adelanto de US\$1,016,000 que se recibió en 1976.

La decisión del Consejo de Administración de mantener la CIP de \$20 millones para México refleja su determinación de distribuir el 14% de crecimiento anual en las contribuciones voluntarias a las naciones menos desarrolladas, o sea con un ingreso por persona inferior a US\$500. Por lo tanto la decisión de fijar la CIP en \$20 millones para México (1977-1981) no ha sido en sí una consecuencia de la crisis financiera del PNUD.

Dadas estas limitaciones de recursos, se podría sugerir que se buscaran nuevos recursos técnicos y financieros complementarios fuera de los confines de la CIP; primero, dentro de la familia de organizaciones en México de las Naciones Unidas y segundo, con otros programas multilaterales y bilaterales. A este respecto, el programa nacional podría constituir una ayuda al Gobierno para definir mejor las actividades de cooperación existentes y también para establecer un inventario de proyectos viables de cooperación técnica y de preinversión.



El Gobierno podría considerar igualmente los beneficios que alcanzarían algunos proyectos seleccionados, con la asignación de recursos financieros complementarios por medio del sistema de contribución directa en forma de costos compartidos de contraparte nacional. En 1976 dos proyectos recibieron los beneficios de contribuciones de costos compartidos. Además, fondos en fideicomiso de recursos bilaterales canalizados a los organismos de Naciones Unidas para proyectos específicos, podrían ser una fuente adicional para aumentar los recursos totales. En 1977 dos proyectos son beneficiarios de esta fuente de financiamiento, y podrían complementarse otros casos en los próximos años.

El ejercicio del programa nacional ofrece una oportunidad para examinar sistemáticamente la aplicación de las "nuevas dimensiones" en la cooperación técnica del PNUD. Dadas las limitaciones de recursos, no sería exagerado decir que este enfoque es quizás el reto más importante en los próximos años, a la función del PNUD en México. Dado el alto nivel profesional e institucional en un gran número de campos, debería ser posible identificar proyectos en los que se puedan aplicar las "nuevas dimensiones".

En pocas palabras, "nuevas dimensiones" significa utilizar más ampliamente la capacidad nacional con apoyo directo del PNUD. Donde haya ventajas obvias en el apoyo multilateral, las "nuevas dimensiones" brindan la oportunidad de contratar expertos nacionales y firmas de consultoría. Por otra parte, en casos seleccionados, se podría examinar la ejecución directa por parte del Gobierno. De todas maneras las "nuevas dimensiones" se efectuarían a partir de un estudio caso por caso, consultando debidamente a todas las partes involucradas.

De acuerdo con los nuevos enfoques de cooperación internacional, y para concretar opciones y oportunidades para compartir capacidades y habilidades, el sistema de la Cooperación Técnica Entre Países En Desarrollo (CTPD), del PNUD, sin duda será de importancia para el Gobierno en la selección, diseño y recomendaciones para la realización de proyectos específicos. Al mismo tiempo, México ofrece posibilidades para incrementar su acción como proveedor de cooperación técnica, especialmente dentro del marco de la CTPD. Los servicios técnicos, de información y administrativos del PNUD están a la completa disposición del Gobierno para investigar y promover al máximo todas las oportunidades que ofrece la CTPD.



Como resultado de una evaluación de la experiencia obtenida en el primer ciclo de los programas nacionales, el PNUD ha introducido mayor flexibilidad y ha optado por procedimientos más sencillos. En este sentido, hay un marcado cambio de énfasis desde los aspectos de presentación a los de carácter sustantivo; por ejemplo, el documento del programa nacional debe tener un máximo de 30 páginas, de acuerdo con la decisión del Consejo de Administración.

En la presentación del documento del programa nacional, con el propósito de asegurar el máximo de flexibilidad en la utilización de recursos, es suficiente especificar los proyectos en marcha y aquellos que estén programados para ejecutarse durante los primeros dos años. Para los dos años restantes será suficiente indicar la magnitud aproximada de recursos a asignarse a áreas de prioridad y los proyectos específicos se tratarán en detalle en su oportunidad. Es perfectamente aceptable, y a nuestro juicio deseable, que no se utilice toda la CIP en proyectos específicos a la hora de la programación. Se puede hacer mención al tipo de actividades que se espera logren objetivos específicos y que todavía no se cristalizan en forma de proyecto. En breve, el programa nacional debe proporcionar un marco estratégico bien definido para utilizar al máximo la contribución del PNUD, sin limitaciones excesivas.

Además, puede lograrse una mayor flexibilidad financiera en el manejo de los recursos del PNUD con algunas innovaciones. Por ejemplo, es frecuente que las lagunas en conocimientos técnicos sólo se pueden identificar durante la ejecución de un proyecto y, dadas las perspectivas de un rígido control financiero, será difícil aprobar, por mínimos que estos fuesen, fondos adicionales en el plazo adecuado. Previendo tales contingencias del programa en su conjunto, sería conveniente que el Gobierno elaborara un proyecto específico para disponer de fondos a corto plazo con flexibilidad financiera y administrativa para el reclutamiento de los especialistas requeridos.

En relación con el contenido del programa y con el fin de tomar las medidas necesarias para la transición entre el actual ciclo de programación y el futuro, es necesario que el Gobierno llegue a decisiones con respecto a los proyectos vigentes: es decir, decidir a incluirlos, revisarlos y reformularlos o terminarlos. Aunque algunos proyectos continúen más allá de 1977, en todos los casos el Gobierno deberá establecer nuevos presupuestos para 1978 y los años siguientes, en función de las prioridades que ahora establezca.



Probablemente habrá una importante relación entre ambos ciclos de cooperación, que permitirá la suficiente continuidad de acción en 1978 en sectores de prioridad identificados por el Gobierno para la colaboración del PNUD. Sin duda habrá solicitudes para continuar proyectos que ya no entren en estas áreas de prioridad y, por lo tanto, este ejercicio de programación brindará la oportunidad al Gobierno de no incluir aquellas actividades dispersas que diluyen el impacto de la cooperación del PNUD.

Como parte del proceso de evaluación para proyectos en marcha, recomendamos la reactivación de las reuniones tripartitas que fueron suspendidas en 1976 como resultado de la crisis financiera. Las partes asistentes a la reunión son el Gobierno representado tanto por la agencia nacional de ejecución como por la autoridad coordinadora de cooperación internacional, el PNUD y la agencia especializada correspondiente de las Naciones Unidas. Dichas reuniones darán la oportunidad de examinar conjuntamente la situación actual del proyecto, proporcionando los elementos para recomendaciones acerca del futuro curso de acción. La identificación de actividades en marcha que necesiten recursos adicionales para cumplir con los objetivos del proyecto, pueden ofrecer otra oportunidad para una mayor cooperación del PNUD. Así mismo sería útil revisar las conclusiones y recomendaciones de proyectos del PNUD recientemente terminados para identificar posibles actividades futuras.

Cabe admitir que en 1976 y en menor grado en 1977, el concepto de programación fue sustituido por las preocupaciones contractuales y contables. Para la mayoría de los proyectos en México los compromisos contractuales, que constituían la base para continuidad del programa, han tenido poca relación con los recursos previamente programados.

Consecuentemente, es saludable volver a la disciplina de programación aún dentro de la restricción de recursos limitados. Sin embargo, el ejercicio de programación indudablemente traerá consigo nuevas demandas y expectativas mayores que la disponibilidad de recursos. A este respecto, la Representación del PNUD en México confía plenamente en el apoyo y dirección de las autoridades gubernamentales de planeación y coordinación, para que éstas definan pautas de acción para el PNUD en México.



Para este fin sería ventajoso que el Gobierno señalara al PNUD a la brevedad posible uno o más objetivos específicos de desarrollo o temas particulares, para concentrar la cooperación del PNUD en áreas que se consideren estratégicamente importantes, v.g., donde pueda tener un papel catalítico y en el que tenga una ventaja comparativa sobre las contribuciones de otros orígenes. Un cuadro mínimo de conceptos puede servir de base para identificar proyectos individuales, evitando así actividades desvinculadas y un programa sin cohesión. Una concentración de los recursos del PNUD en áreas estratégicas también debería conducir al mejoramiento de la capacidad operativa.

En febrero, el Gobierno informó al PNUD de cuatro áreas de prioridad para la concentración de sus actividades: planificación del desarrollo, autosuficiencia en alimentos, desarrollo de la industria de bienes de capital y empleo. El programa de 1977 se ajustó hacia estos fines, dentro de las restricciones del gasto tope aprobado y respetando los compromisos legales existentes, pudiendo considerarse como un año de transición al próximo ciclo de programación.

Los cuatro temas indicados constituyen una orientación inicial de las actividades del programa nacional, pero se prestan a interpretaciones conceptuales más amplias o más limitadas. Por lo tanto, el Gobierno podría considerar una definición más exacta de las metas para la cooperación del PNUD.

Mientras se originen propuestas específicas del Gobierno, nos tomamos la libertad de presentar algunos comentarios para consideración de las autoridades coordinadoras nacionales. Estos comentarios no tienen la intención de incluir datos o cualquier otra información sobre los problemas de desarrollo y las perspectivas del país. Tampoco se examina la estrategia nacional de desarrollo. Más bien el tema central es la posible función de apoyo del PNUD al esfuerzo de desarrollo.

En el campo de la planificación del desarrollo, aparentemente la actual Administración otorga mayor importancia a reestructurar y reforzar la capacidad planificadora de la nación en sus múltiples facetas: a nivel nacional en sus aspectos globales sectoriales y multisectoriales; y al nivel regional, combinando aspectos



sectoriales e intersectoriales con el beneficio de un marco espacial. Dados los enfoques tan variados, nuevos conceptos y metodologías, la cooperación técnica multilateral adaptada a la estrategia de desarrollo del país, definida por el Gobierno, parece ofrecer perspectivas atractivas para un grupo de actividades interrelacionadas en el próximo programa nacional. Por ejemplo, un equipo de expertos está trabajando actualmente con la Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto en apoyo a varios aspectos de la programación económica y social; otros equipos colaboran con otras Secretarías en análisis sectoriales. El desafío parece ser la búsqueda de un sistema que opere en apoyo de la planificación que vaya desde la capacitación hasta actividades de respaldo a la programación que realice por campos de actividad, que el Gobierno considere prioritarios. Al respecto, podrían considerarse para actividades del PNUD con comunes denominadores, grupos de trabajo intersectoriales y multi-institucionales.

Es de entenderse que sea de capital preocupación para el país un incremento en el crecimiento de la producción alimenticia. Los obstáculos para aumentar la producción son altamente complejos y no todos se prestan a la cooperación técnica internacional. En cambio, el sistema de Naciones Unidas tiene bastante experiencia y es fácilmente adaptable a suministrar asesoría especializada en una amplia gama de campos desde investigación aplicada, planificación agrícola, a administración rural, desarrollo agro-industrial, infraestructura de almacenamiento y mecanismos de comercialización, por mencionar únicamente algunas áreas de posible interés al Gobierno, para la cooperación conjunta en desarrollo de la agricultura y la ganadería así como el sector forestal y la industria pesquera.

Con numerosas alternativas de acción y dados los recursos limitados del PNUD, sería conveniente concentrarse en algunas áreas. Diversas actividades de proyectos en operación podrían proporcionar un núcleo o grupo de proyectos en desarrollo rural relacionados con áreas específicas geográficas y/o ecológicas que ofrecen perspectivas para un aumento en la explotación de recursos tomando en cuenta las crecientes demandas de alimentos, las oportunidades de empleo y la generación de ingresos.



Por ejemplo, en 1977 la cooperación del PNUD en desarrollo agrícola y de pesca marina se ha concentrado en los estados al sur del Golfo de México y la región sureste, que es una de las áreas potenciales de crecimiento del país. Además, otros organismos de la familia de las Naciones Unidas, a través de sus propios fondos, tienen importantes programas en apoyo a las iniciativas del Gobierno para mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población rural de esta región. Todos estos programas se podrían examinar como un punto de cooperación multisectorial del sistema de Naciones Unidas sobre una base regional. Otra posible área geográfica/ecológica para apoyo del PNUD se encuentra en el desarrollo de las zonas semiáridas y áridas que ocupan una alta proporción del territorio del país. En estos casos podría combinarse la cooperación para el desarrollo regional con acciones en el campo de la tecnología aplicada.

En el campo de la investigación agrícola, amerita especial atención el apoyo del PNUD al proyecto global sobre Investigación y Capacitación para la obtención de maíz rico en proteínas de alta calidad en el Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento del Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT). Oportunidades de una asociación de las actividades del PNUD en México con el CIMMYT podrían ofrecer posibilidades de efectos multiplicadores.

En el campo industrial, el Gobierno ha asignado prioridad al desarrollo de bienes de capital. El crecimiento rápido, particularmente en la industria pesada, ha creado un aumento de demanda de maquinaria y equipo que ahora únicamente se puede obtener en mercados externos, trayendo consigo una carga en la balanza comercial y dependencia de tecnología extranjera. El rubro de bienes de capital comprende un amplio segmento de producción industrial esencial, y puede incluir una gran variedad de productos, que son insumos vitales para el crecimiento industrial del país.

Además de la programación del sector de bienes de capital, el carácter multilateral de la cooperación técnica de las Naciones Unidas está bien adaptado a otros campos que parecen ser particularmente apropiados al actual proceso de desarrollo industrial; por ejemplo, programación industrial, investigación y adaptación tecnológica, normalización y mejoramiento de la calidad de los productos y promoción de las exportaciones, por mencionar solo algunos.



Pueden considerarse enfoques muy variados para elevar el impacto de los recursos limitados del PNUD en el sector industrial. Un enfoque podría ser el concentrar los recursos en unos cuantos campos específicos, uno de ellos siendo el desarrollo de los bienes de capital. Además, podría ser de interés apartar fondos, sin definir ramas específicas, para poder disponer de consultores a corto plazo para un número más amplio de actividades industriales.

En el campo industrial, la programación regional del PNUD, particularmente en América Latina, está buscando oportunidades para integración económica, investigación, capacitación, recopilación de información e intercambio de experiencias en conocimientos industriales. Estas son únicamente algunas de las áreas en las que la Cooperación Técnica Entre Países En Desarrollo (CTPD) tiene particularmente una alta aplicabilidad, y donde se pueden interrelacionar los esfuerzos del desarrollo nacionales y regionales.

El empleo se presta quizá para la más amplia de las interpretaciones dentro de las cuatro áreas, ya que se puede considerar como una consecuencia de la totalidad de las condiciones económicas, oportunidades y limitaciones prevalecientes en un momento dado. Un diagnóstico multisectorial realista de la fuerza de trabajo presente y futura, de la estructura del empleo, los factores de oferta y demanda, los requerimientos de capacitación y educación, etc., podría ser una función programadora en la que el apoyo del PNUD pudiera ser efectivo. El Gobierno quizá también considere presentar propuestas específicas para educación, investigación y capacitación en determinados campos.

Además de las cuatro áreas antes mencionadas: planificación del desarrollo, alimentación, bienes de capital, y empleo, el campo de recursos de energía, área de prioridad dentro de la estrategia de desarrollo del Gobierno, ofrece interesantes posibilidades de cooperación de las Naciones Unidas. A un nivel nacional y regional, especialmente en América Latina, el sistema de Naciones Unidas está iniciando investigaciones innovativas y estudios de preinversión sobre fuentes de energía no convencionales, incluyendo la solar, geotérmica y nuclear. En el campo más amplio de explotación de recursos naturales, se puede hacer especial mención de la experiencia y capacidad del sistema de las Naciones Unidas para llevar a cabo actividades de exploración minera.



En resumen, estos comentarios iniciales sobre la posible orientación del programa nacional tienen la intención de iniciar un diálogo para solicitar los puntos de vista del Gobierno sobre la programación de los recursos del PNUD para el período 1978-1981 con el fin de asegurar que la cooperación del PNUD se ajuste a los intereses del Gobierno en apoyo al desarrollo del país.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

/alb

Ms. Jane Weidlund, Chief, Central America,  
Caribbean and Regional Projects Section, AB/OTC

23 May 1977

Mr. A. Faridad, Officer-in-Charge  
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPPP

RECORDS CONTROL

Celso W. Bueno, Special Technical Adviser  
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPPP

MAY 25 1977

Mexico Country Programme, 1978-1981

TE 311/1 Mexi

1. Please refer to your request for comments of 13 May.
2. The present "Note on the Country Programme of Technical Cooperation: Mexico/UNDP - 1977-1981" is bound for a preliminary orientation on the preparation of the next Mexican country-programme.
3. In this quality, we think that this is a useful document, as it emphasizes the convenience of: (a) integrating the country-programme exercise in a broader approach including other sources of assistance, (b) leaving a wide margin of flexibility in order to attend emerging needs, (c) keeping continuity as it refers to the on going assistance, and (d) concentrating the UNDP programme assistance in priority areas. We believe these are basic features of and adequate country programming exercise.
4. As it concerns to the Mexican Government process of defining priorities for the next period, we are glad to know that development planning, food production, capital goods production and employment, have been so far adopted as first priorities. Development Planning has to provide the basis for the coherent and economic leading of all other priority activities. Foodstuff production, capital goods production and employment are priorities that naturally arise from the Mexican economic and social conditions.
5. As it refers to the possible inclusion of the energy sector as a "fifth priority" one, we think that, given the present world trend and the new oil resources identified in Mexico, this sector, in our view, surely deserves a preferential treatment.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

A. GARCIA/TLG

Cleared in draft: Mr. Hof

RECORDS CONTROL

MAY 25 1977

311  
TE 322/1 MEXICO

24 May 1977

Dear Mr. Gurman,

Your letter of 27 April 1977 attaching the Note on the Country Programme (of Mexico) was received and distributed to the pertinent offices in OTC. We have requested the various offices that are studying this document to submit their comments to us by 31 May, in order that we may aggregate them and let you have our views prior to the Government of Mexico's final assessment of its Country Programme for 1978-1981.

Since one of the priority areas of the Government relates to spatial planning, I should like to inform you that recently we received an information copy of a report published on 31 January 1977 by the World Bank, which (in three volumes) deals with the changing spatial dimensions of production, employment and consumption in Mexico. We do not know what distribution may have been given in Mexico to this document, but it may be of interest to our regional planning project in Mexico or to its counterpart. We suggest that, should this document be of interest, the World Bank be requested directly to release a copy of this restricted document to the interested party(ies). The report's call number is 1081a-ME, Spatial Development in Mexico (in three volumes), 31 January 1977.

Another World Bank document that may also have some informational value for project MEX/72/013 is Urban Development in Mexico (in three volumes), Report No. 1449-ME. World Bank Headquarters' address in Washington is 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20433. Requests for documents should be addressed to: Publications Department, Room A-110.

Yours sincerely,

Jane Weidlund, Chief  
Central America, Caribbean  
and Regional Projects Section  
The Americas Branch  
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Benjamin Gurman  
UNDP Resident Representative, a.i.  
Apartado Postal 6719  
Mexico 12, D.F., Mexico



ORIGINAL DIRECT

A. Garcia

cc: Mr. L. Landry  
Mr. J. Baudot  
Mr. G. Desmond  
Mr. V. Kandaswamy  
Mr. N. Adib  
Mr. R. MacEachen

TE 311/1 MEXICO

1 July 1977

RECORDS CONTROL

JUL 8 - 1977

Dear Mr. Gurman,

Subject: Mexico Country Programme, 1978-81

..... Following our review of your "Note on the Country Programme of Technical Co-operation: Mexico/UNDP - 1978-81", we should like to provide you with a compilation of the observations made by the substantive offices at United Nations Headquarters which assisted us in our assessment of this document.

In general, it is our opinion that the document contains all the elements that characterize an effective country programming exercise, inasmuch as it: (a) takes a broad planning approach by taking into account all sources of assistance available to Mexico; (b) leaves a relatively wide margin of flexibility in order to attend to emerging needs; (c) maintains continuity as it refers to on-going assistance; (d) focuses the UNDP programme on priority areas, as determined by the Government.

As concerns the Mexican Government's priorities for the next planning cycle, we were interested to note that development planning, food production, capital goods production and employment have so far been adopted as first priorities. Development planning, of course, is an important foundation on which other areas of national and regional and local development can effectively be built. Foodstuff production, capital goods production and employment are priorities that arise naturally from the economic and social conditions in Mexico. Regarding the possible inclusion of the energy sector as a fifth priority following those already mentioned, we think that, given the present world trend and the new oil resources identified in Mexico, this sector surely merits preferential treatment.

The draft "Note" appears to confirm our impression that the United Nations' advisory services to the Mexican Government in national and regional development planning has had substantial impact, thanks in large part to the efforts of the teams of experts assigned to projects MEX/72/013, "Regional and Urban Planning" and MEX/73/004, "Training of Government Programming Units". We assume that the sustained importance

Mr. Benjamin Gurman  
Resident Representative a.i.  
UNDP in Mexico  
Mexico City, Mexico



of regional development planning within the proposed scheme of economic and social activities for the next national planning cycle will call for continued assistance from these two projects. If such is indeed the case, we look forward to maintaining these important services. Furthermore, we trust that Mexico's participation in the UNDP regional project RLA/74/030, "New, Renewable Sources of Energy in Latin America" will yield high returns to Mexico. You will recall that in early April of this year the United Nations made available to the Inter-Agency Group on Alternative Energy Sources in Latin America, which convened in Mexico City, Mr. Ion Stancescu, United Nations Special Technical Adviser in Energy and Electricity. If we can be of any further assistance, either on a regional or national basis in this area, please let us know.

We hope that despite the delay in conveying these comments on the Mexico Country Programme under consideration for 1978-1981, they may still have some bearing on the programme to be drafted.

Incidentally, would you be kind enough to send us an additional copy of the most recent external assistance report for Mexico, to allow us to better assess the future of UN/OTC assistance in the context of current and recent aid activities.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Hof, Officer-in-Charge  
Central America, Caribbean and  
Regional Projects Section  
The Americas Branch  
Office of Technical Co-operation



UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Ms. Jane Weidlund, Chief  
A: Central America, Caribbean and Regional  
Projects Section

DATE: 23 May 1977

THROUGH: Office of Technical Co-operation  
S/C DE:

REFERENCE:

FROM: V. Kandaswamy, Officer-in-Charge  
DE: Technical Co-operation Section (Africa and the Americas)  
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

SUBJECT: MEXICO - Country Programme, 1978-81  
OBJET:

1. Further to your memorandum of 13 May 1977, the Centre would make the following observation on the "Note on Country Programme of Technical Co-operation" accompanying your memorandum.

2. The note concentrates on four priorities of the Government for UNDP co-operation: economic and social development planning, food production, capital goods development and employment promotion, but indicates that these areas are "open ended" and can be viewed from numerous perspectives.

3. Under this more open interpretation and with economic and social development planning and employment promotion in mind, it can be suggested that consideration be given to UNDP assistance in the housing sector which would be oriented to the attainment of both of these objectives.

4. We would like to bring to your attention that a joint meeting was held 27-29 October 1976 in New York between members of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and INFONAVIT-Mexico (Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores) with the purpose of "obtaining elements of judgment that would permit the appreciation of results of action in housing programmes". This was followed by a meeting on 31 March 1977 with Mr. B. Roitman, Acting Director of the ILO Project on Planning and Promotion of Employment in Mexico, to "explore the possibility of obtaining a more formal co-operation with the Centre through direct assistance by a CHBP staff member on such matters as labour, organization and housing production aspects of the formal construction industry and the informal building activities in Mexico."

5. It is now understood (see attached copy of 28 April 1977 letter to the Centre from Dr. Roitman) that the Secretaría de Asentamientos Humanos y Obras Públicas feels that the offer by the Centre of a short mission by one of the Centre's professional staff would not be satisfactory.

6. Given that there is evidence of a need for assistance in this sector, both related to social development and employment creation, we would suggest that this possibility should be considered in the second cycle country programme and that a project be included that would meet the needs of the sector.

RECEIVED

MAY 25 1977

CENTRE FOR AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC



UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Miss Jane Weidlund, Chief  
A: Central America, Caribbean and Regional  
Projects Section, OTC

DATE: 14 June 1977

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM: Gerald M. Desmond, Officer-in-Charge  
DE: Centre for Social Development and  
Humanitarian Affairs

SUBJECT: Mexico: Draft Country Programme 1978-81  
OBJET:

REFERENCE:

RECORDS CONTROL

JUL 8 - 1977

To 311/1 Mexi

In reference to your memorandum of 13 May on this subject, we have studied Mr. Gurman's note and the accompanying documents. We offer the following comments.

The indicated five priority areas for UNDP assistance to Mexico during 1978-81 include two fields of substantive interest to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. These are development planning and food production. These two activities include a common area concerned with rural development and local planning, in which CSDHA has been involved for a number of years. Conventional planning approaches at the macro level need to be expanded to cover the microplanning needs of countries like Mexico which have a large population of low income, subsistence farmers engaged in producing a significant share of the national food supply. CSDHA will be engaged in research and technical assistance in local-level planning for rural development jointly with other units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs has recognized this hiatus in planning methodology and is attempting to remedy the past neglect of this important area of local-level planning for rural areas by including in its internal programme of work for the next biennium 1978-79 a project described as "Decentralized planning in rural development". This activity will be jointly carried out by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. Together, these units will carry on research in rural planning in 1978-79, concentrating on preparation of a first set of training materials on decentralized planning including monitoring and evaluation, drawn from experiences in developing countries.

Because of the importance of the national rural development programme (PIDER) of the Government of Mexico, we believe that it is essential for the UNDP Country Programme to give attention to the problems of local-level planning for rural development as an aspect of the two priority areas of development planning and food production. We are also particularly desirous of documenting and analyzing the current experiences of the Government in applying methods of systematic

RECEIVED

JUN 16 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION AB/OTC

Ms. Garcia  
17/VI H#01- I'd like  
SPAS to see  
this; our  
proposal to  
RL should  
be a joint  
endeavor.



monitoring and evaluation of rural development projects, and the related training activities by which national experts have been prepared to design and implement such activities.

We therefore urge OTC and UNDP to consider ways in which a modest project for decentralized planning in rural development and food production could be included in the Country Programme consistent with the UN system-wide ACC rural development exercise and assigned to ESA for technical support. This would provide the linkage required to enter into a two-way communication with the Government on methodology of local-level planning and monitoring and evaluation of rural development. We believe that several consultant missions and TCDC exchanges for short periods would be sufficient to provide technical assistance to the Government in this field, and at the same time to provide ESA with the documents and field observations needed for preparing its published materials on this subject.

If the Government and UNDP express interest in a project of this kind, a draft project document could later be prepared jointly by the responsible ESA centres and submitted to the Resident Representative. We would suggest that the project be entitled "Decentralized Planning for Rural Development" and timed to begin in July 1978 with an allocation of about \$50,000 in the Country Programme.

We would like to point out that the Department of Economic and Social Affairs itself will make an input of about 100 work-months of professional time on this project in the next biennium. If the UNDP Country Programme could be co-ordinated with the Department's contribution, this joint project would provide an example of concerted effort in poverty-oriented rural development along the lines requested by the ACC and ratified by ECOSOC.





TO: Miss Jane Weidlund  
A: Chief, Central America, Caribbean and  
Regional Projects Section, OTC/ESA

DATE: 30 June 1977

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM: Jacques Baudot *26*  
DE: Chief, Social Planning Section, CDPPP/ESA

SUBJECT: Mexico: Draft Country Programme 1978-81  
OBJET:

REFERENCE:

RECORDS CONTROL

JUL 8 - 1977

*PE 311/1 Mexi*

1. Due to the current involvement of the Human Resources and Development Branch in projects related to rural development, your note of 17 June to Mr. Vassiliou requesting the views of the Centre on a CSDHA memo on the above-mentioned subject was forwarded to us. We thought that it might be useful for you to have some ideas of our own work on this area.
2. The CDPPP will undertake during the biennium 1978-79 a "study of the relationship between rural development programmes and over-all strategies for socio-economic development". The relevant information for this project will be collected from existing documents, from contacts with the Regional Commissions and from the "exploratory country missions" organized in five countries (Bolivia, Liberia, Lesotho, Somalia and Western Samoa) in 1977 by the ACC Task Force on Rural Development. A staffmember of CDPPP is participating in two of these missions. We are not seeking additional resources for this project.
3. Regarding the project mentioned in the CSDHA memorandum, whose title is "Planning for rural development" (see Future A/32/6, section 5.A, p. 15) and which is to be focused on institutional and organizational issues related to rural development programmes, the contribution of CDPPP will be modest. We intend, in the context of our sub-programme on integrated development planning, to provide inputs on changing priorities in development planning, on implementation of rural development programmes and on training of planners in collaboration with regional planning institutes. The resources earmarked in the programme-budget 1978-79 will be sufficient to carry out this task. CSDHA has the major responsibility for implementing this project (see Future A/32/6, section 5.A, programme element 1.2, p. 90) and has budgeted 84 work-months of professionals, \$7.9 thousand for consultants and \$6.9 thousand for travel to that effect (see E/AC.51/INF.6, p. 46).

RECEIVED

JUL 1 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC



UNITED NATIONS

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

*Ms. Mariana VVH  
10/VI*

TO: Miss Jane Weidlund, Chief, Central America,  
A1 Caribbean and Regional Projects Section, AB/OTC

DATE: 7 June 1977

THROUGH: Mr. Howard Brand, Assistant Director  
S/C DE: Energy and Mineral Development Branch, CNRET/ESA

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Nasuh Adib, Chief  
DE: Energy Section, EMDB, CNRET/ESA

SUBJECT: Mexico Country Programme, 1978-1981  
OBJET:

The note on the country programme of Mexico contains some very interesting ideas and offers possibilities for technical co-operation in the field of energy.

In particular, there is need for the development of new sources of energy - such as solar, wind, biogas and geothermal and for tying this to rural development strategies. The United Nations/CNRET would be prepared, if requested, to provide experts to help in the preliminary survey, identification and evaluation of the feasibility of harnessing and use of the above-mentioned new sources of energy where appropriate, and in the preparation of project documents.

RECEIVED

JUN 9 1

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC





*P a 29/Jul/77*

PRESIDENTE MASARYK 29-14o. PISO  
MEXICO 5, D. F., MEXICO

APARTADO POSTAL: 6-719  
CABLE: UNDEVPRO, MEXICO  
TELEX: 017-71-055  
UNATIONS-MEX.

REFERENCIA: PRO/300/CP  
N° 899

20 July 1977

RECORDS CONTROL

AUG 5 1977

*TE 311/1 MEXI*

Dear Mr. Hof,

Subject: MEXICO - Country Programme 1978-1981

Thank you for your letter of 1 July 1977, enclosing a compilation of the observations made by the offices at United Nations Headquarters on the "Note on the Country Programme". We are grateful to you for your comments. It is still my hope that the broad planning approach and wide margin of flexibility envisaged in the "Note" are maintained in the New Country Programme at present being prepared by the Government.

..... I am enclosing for your information a financial table received unofficially from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the projects tentatively included in the Government's forthcoming country programme proposal. I understand that this proposed allocation of funds has been agreed to by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of Programme and Budget and CONACYT, the three entities assigned to review the country programme. While some changes may be anticipated, the basic content is not expected to change. We have sent under separate cover, a copy of this table to all Agencies and project managers in Mexico.

..... Please find attached an additional copy of the 1976 Technical Assistance report for Mexico, as you requested.

Yours sincerely,

Benjamin A. Gufman  
Resident Representative a.i.  
United Nations Development Programme

Mr. Henry Hof, Officer-in-Charge  
Central America, Caribbean and  
Regional Projects Section  
The Americas Branch  
Office of Technical Co-operation  
United Nations, New York.

RECEIVED

JUL 28 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC



PROGRAMA TENTATIVO PNUD-MEXICO 1978-1981

15 julio 1977

<u>Areas y Proyectos</u>	<u>Total Asignado (Miles de dólares)</u>	<u>Duración</u>
<u>Desarrollo Rural</u>	<u>1,687.9</u>	
Desarrollo Rural de Trópico Húmedo	1,051.8	1978-1981
Desarrollo y Planificación Rural	56.9	1978
Sistema de Mercadeo de Alimentos	515.8	1978-1981
Desarrollo Rural Alto Chiapas	63.4	1978
<u>Capacitación</u>	<u>2,426.8</u>	
Centro de Capacitación para el Desarrollo (CECADE)	1,978.5	1978-1981
Centro de Capacitación para Reuniones Internacio- nales (CECARI)	312.5	1978-1981
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE)	135.8	1978-1979
<u>Desarrollo Pesquero</u>	<u>3,161.3</u>	
Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero	2,950.0	1978-1981
Ciencia y Tecnología del Mar	211.3	1978
<u>Empleo</u>	<u>2,101.4</u>	
Planificación de Empleo	815.7	1978-1981
Instituto del Empleo (INET)	416.7	1978-1979
Creación de Empleo Rural	869.0	1978-1981
<u>Desarrollo Industrial</u>	<u>3,856.9</u>	
Desarrollo Industria Bienes de Capital	2,300.0	1978-1981
Instituto de Envase y Embalaje	1,300.0	1978-1981
Industria Química-Farmacéutica	166.0	1978-1980



<u>Areas y Proyectos</u>	<u>Total Asignado (Miles de Dólares)</u>	<u>Duración</u>
<u>Asentamientos Humanos</u>	<u>1,465.4</u>	
Desarrollo Regional y Urbano	425.0	1978-1979
Desarrollo Regional-Urbano del Noreste	1,040.4	1978-1981
<u>Energía</u>	<u>1,742.1</u>	
Exploración de Recursos Geotérmicos	1,107.1	1978-1981
Sistemas de Irrigación con Energía Solar	35.0	1978-1979
Proyecto de Energía Sec. y Fomento Industrial	600.0	1978-1981
<u>Centro del Tercer Mundo</u>	<u>224.6</u>	1978-1981
<u>Reserva Financiera</u>	<u>244.5</u>	
TOTAL GENERAL	<u>16,910.0</u>	



ORIGINAL DIRECT

AG

Ag.

TE <sup>311</sup> ~~311~~/1 MEXICO

RECORDS CONTROL 29 July 1977

AUG 5 1977

Dear Mr. Gurman,

Thank you for your letter of 19 and 20 July attaching copies of the preliminary and tentative financial composition of Mexico's forthcoming country programme proposal. We look forward to learning from you in due course the details of these proposed programmes.

I should also like to thank you for so promptly complying with my request for a copy of the 1976 Technical Assistance Report for Mexico.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Hof, Officer-in-Charge  
Central America, Caribbean and  
Regional Projects Section  
The Americas Branch  
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Benjamin Gurman  
Resident Representative a.i.  
UNDP in Mexico  
Mexico City, Mexico



NACIONES UNIDAS  
PROGRAMA PARA EL DESARROLLO



UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

*Ms. Garcia*

*P. a 29/VII/77*

PRESIDENTE MASARYK 29-140. PISO  
MEXICO S. D. F., MEXICO

APARTADO POSTAL: 6-719  
CABLE UNDEVPRO, MEXICO  
TELEX: 017-71-055  
UNATIONS-MEX.

REFERENCIA:

PRO/300/CP



Dear Miss Weidlund,

Subject: MEXICO - Country Programme 1978-1981

The Technical Cooperation Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has authorized me to inform the UN family of organizations of the preliminary and tentative financial composition of the forthcoming country ..... programme proposal, as per the attached table. Please keep in mind that this is an unofficial presentation, subject to modifications. Nevertheless, we do not anticipate major changes.

Shortly, we will be communicating with you with regard to the content of the proposed programme and of the projects of particular interest to individual Agencies.

*Benjamin A. Gurman*

Benjamin A. Gurman  
Resident Representative a.i.  
United Nations Development Programme

Miss Jane Weidlund, Chief  
Central America, Caribbean and  
Regional Projects Section  
The Americas Branch  
Office of Technical Co-operation  
United Nations, New York

RECEIVED

JUL 28 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA  
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL  
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC

*cc: DPAS/CDPPP*