

DESA

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
ANNUAL REQUESTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

4 JAN 1973 - 21 JULY 1978

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED
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VP/WG OCT 2014

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S-1906</u>
BOX	<u>37</u>
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ACC.	<u>TE 311/1</u>

INDEX AND RECORDS CONTROL FORM

COMMUNICATION FROM: Gonzalo F. Serrano

Date: 22-3-74

Reference: 0685

Addressed to: _____

FILE NUMBER: TE 311 / 1 PANA Part _____

CCF or FD No. 3/283

Cross-References: _____

CHARGED TO: Mrs. Koru.

Date: 27 MAR 1974

Bring Forward (BF) to: _____

on _____

INDEX AND RECORDS CONTROL FORM

COMMUNICATION FROM: Dumas A. Pires

Date: Feb. 14. 74.

Reference: 0350

Addressed to: _____

FILE NUMBER: TE 311 / 1 PANA.

Part _____

CCF or FD No. 2/70

Cross-References: _____

CHARGED TO: Mrs. Koru.

Date: _____

21 FEB 1973

Bring Forward (BF) to: _____

on _____

INDEX AND RECORDS CONTROL FORM

COMMUNICATION FROM:

GONZALO F. SERRANO

Date:

27th JULY 1973

Reference:

PRO 300 IPF (A)

Addressed to:

Mrs. Korn

FILE NUMBER:

TE 311/1 PANA

Part

CCF or FD No.

8/149

Cross-References:

CHARGED TO:

Above

Date:

6-8-73

Bring Forward (BF) to:

on

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



ms. Weidlund
PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA EL DESARROLLO

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE EN PANAMA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO, PANAMA

DIRECCION POSTAL: APARTADO 6314
PANAMA 5, PANAMA

TELEFONO 64-5777

REF. PRO 300 CP (C)
No.

21 July 1978

RECORDS CONTROL
E5 OCT 1978

TE 311/1 PANA

Dear Mrs. Korn,

..... Please find enclosed, a copy of the CP review report signed by the Planning Minister and myself. I am also sending you two copies of our Country Programme Management Plan for your perusal.

*attach. to
W/F. +
A. Salvany*

As you will notice, the revision document of the Country Programme contemplates OTC's participation in two projects. Aside from the comments which appear in each of the documents mentioned, I would like to add an observation on each:

PAN/78/006 - Regional Planning. We are awaiting Mr. Garcia-Tudero's mission report together with the draft project document. Once this draft is received, we shall discuss it with the government and see to it that the official request is submitted soonest.

PAN/78/010 - Geothermal Energy. As you will observe in the attached documents, the assistance is planned to start around 1980. It is too early now to take a decision as to the formulation of the project, but we shall keep you informed about developments, particularly in view of the fact that the country is receiving British Assistance on the subject, and we shall have to await the results of that mission to have a more complete picture.

Yours sincerely,

Ivo C. Pokorny
Ivo C. Pokorny
Resident Representative

Mrs. Carmen Korn
Deputy Director
The Americas Branch
UN/OTC
New York, N. Y.

*cc: Mr. Salvany
H. Faib*

La Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cooperación Técnica entre Países en Desarrollo (CTPD) tendrá lugar en agosto/septiembre en Buenos Aires
"Una oportunidad para que la comunidad mundial ayude a liberar la capacidad creadora latente de 2.000 millones de personas"
(de la Declaración de Kuwait sobre CTPD, 5 de junio de 1977)

ORIGINAL DIRECT

A. GARCIA TIG
vºbo en borrador: Sr. Hof
cc.: Sr. Herrera
Sr. Alvarez

FEB 27 1978

TE 311/1 PANAMA

2 de febrero de 1978

Estimado señor Lambrano,

Su atenta carta del 18 de enero de 1978 dirigida al Sr. Findley Burns ha sido entregada a esta oficina para nuestra atención.

Aunque los medios de comunicación respecto a nuestros programas de cooperación técnica son normalmente a través de los representantes residentes del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, cumpla con confirmarle que obra en nuestro poder la solicitud de su Gobierno para asistencia en establecer un programa de contabilidad gubernamental, propuesta identificada con el número PAN/77/011. Estamos estudiando el programa propuesto y tenga la seguridad de que nos comprometemos a proporcionarles el mejor tipo de asesoría asequible.

Le saluda atentamente,

Jane Weidlund, Jefe
Sección para América Central,
el Caribe y Proyectos Regionales
Subdirección de las Américas
Oficina de Cooperación Técnica

Señor
Felix Lambrano
Director de Sistemas de Contabilidad
Contraloría General
Apartado 5213
Panamá 5, Panamá

ORIGINAL DIRECT

OA/MA

Srta. Antonia García, AB/OTC

17 de abril de 1978

TE 3/4/1 PANAMA

RECORDS CONTROL

Oscar Alvarez, Asesor Técnico, DPAF

20 APR 1978

PAN/77/011: Contabilidad Gubernamental Integrada

1. La nueva versión del documento de proyecto concentra el objetivo inmediato en el establecimiento de un marco de referencia para la implementación posterior de un sistema de Contabilidad Gubernamental Integrada (Presupuestal-Patrimonial), en tanto que la versión anterior tenía una orientación mayor hacia el establecimiento de un sistema de tesorería. Para los propósitos perseguidos, estimamos que el documento de proyecto es adecuado.
2. Creemos que existe una aparente contradicción entre la parte IIIA, que indica que debido a la corta duración del proyecto no se prevé la necesidad de ninguna revisión tripartita o técnica y la parte IIIB, según la cual se prevé una reunión (tripartita) para evaluar los logros del proyecto, y para considerar las posibles necesidades futuras en materia de asistencia técnica. Esta contradicción, sin embargo, no tiene importancia ya que la parte IIIA se refiere a las revisiones recurrentes que se llevan a cabo durante la vigencia de un proyecto y la parte IIIB al procedimiento de evaluación final. Sugerimos que se autorice la firma del proyecto, en los términos de la carta abril/6/78 del Sr. Pokorny.
3. La descripción de funciones contiene responsabilidades que ya no tienen cabida dentro de la nueva versión del proyecto ya que en la misma, los puntos 3 y 4 tienen una fuerte orientación hacia el establecimiento de un sistema de tesorería, aspecto que no está contemplado en el documento de proyecto. A fin de lograr la máxima compatibilidad entre los mismos y clarificar las funciones del experto, sugerimos se aprueben los términos de referencia adjuntos.

Solicitud del Gobierno de Panamá

Contabilidad Gubernamental Integrada PAN/77/011

DESCRIPCION DE FUNCIONES

Título del puesto: Consultor en Contabilidad y Auditoría Gubernamental

Duración: Tres meses

Fecha de iniciación: Mayo 1977

Lugar: Ciudad de Panamá

Funciones: El consultor deberá evaluar y recomendar ajustes a los procedimientos seguidos para el registro y control del presupuesto nacional de ingresos y egresos con el propósito de adecuarlos a los planes de contabilidad gubernamental integrada iniciados por la Contraloría General y se adopten, en una segunda etapa, los programas de auditoría gubernamental. En particular, el informe del consultor deberá contener:

1. Análisis de los presentes procedimientos y sistemas seguidos para la recepción de fondos y para el financiamiento del presupuesto de gastos.
2. Análisis de los procedimientos de control presupuestal del gasto y su vinculación con los planes de contabilidad gubernamental integrada y con el proceso de descentralización con control fiscal que la Contraloría está gestando.

.....

3. Recomendar un programa de trabajo para que en una segunda etapa se pueda:
 - a) Evaluar y ajustar los procedimientos de control presupuestal requeridos, compatibles con los sistemas contables mejorados que el proyecto pueda recomendar;
 - b) Adecuar los procedimientos de auditoría de conformidad con los requerimientos e implicaciones del literal a);
 - c) Proyectar las normas que permitan la elaboración técnica del Informe Financiero Anual.

Calificaciones: Tener grado universitario en Economía o Contabilidad y experiencia en Contabilidad y Auditoría Gubernamental.


Idioma: Español

Antecedentes: Mediante el proyecto PAN/71/015 efectuado de enero de 1973 a diciembre de 1974, se realizó un diagnóstico de los sistemas financieros y contables del Gobierno Central y se diseñó un sistema de Contabilidad Gubernamental Integrada. El presente proyecto persigue asesorar al Gobierno de Panamá en la implementación de un sistema de Contabilidad específicamente en los aspectos de registro y control de ingresos y contabilidad patrimonial.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

6 - MAR 1978


A. GARCIA/TEG

Mr. G. Pérez-Ramírez, Chief,
Population Division, OTC

Population Section

¹⁷
~~10~~ February 1978

TE 342/1 PANAMA

Henry Hof, Officer-in-Charge, Central America,
Caribbean and Regional Projects Section, AB/OTC

New Request from Panama

PAN/78/POL - Estudio de la Situación y Perspectivas
Demográficas vinculadas al Desarrollo económico y social
de Panamá

A copy of Mr. A. Herrera's letter of 10 February 1978 to Mr. Olivos attaching a draft project document for the above-cited proposal was recently received by OTC. This correspondence is herewith attached for your review and comments. Since only one copy of the draft project document was received, kindly return it to us when forwarding your comments.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS Drafted by LM/va

Cleared by: J. Mathiason

18 NOV 1977

14 November 1977

Mr. P. Blacque-Belair, Chief
Programme Planning and Co-ordination Section and
World Food Programme, OTC, ESA

Evner Ergun, Acting Assistant Director
Social Development Branch, CSDHA

TE 311/1 Panama

Comments on project proposal WFP/Panama 2436

We have appraised the subject project document WFP Panama 2436 - Economic and Social Rehabilitation of Indigenous Population through Agro-forestry Programme as requested by your memo of 3 November 1977, and offer the following comments which are based on the experience of an earlier project executed by OTC, in which technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA) and the National Community Development Office (DIGEDECOM) for PAN/71/521 Training and Advisory Services in Rural and Community Development and Agrarian Reform. Our observations are based in large part on that experience because it involved coverage of the Guaymie indigenous population, as well as other indigenous populations of Panama.

There can be no question that the situation of the Guaymie population has been deteriorating socially and economically, with disastrous results for the ecology of the forested areas in which these people live. The description of the needs of the Guaymies in the project document can be easily verified in a number of other Government documents and reports. However, this is not a new problem. It is one that has been evolving for more than two decades. From the point of view of the desire of the Forestry Service of the Ministry of Agricultural Development to assist the Guaymies is indeed commendable.

Unfortunately, the kind of aid proposed in this project does not address the basic problems of the Guaymies. The pressure of the Guaymie population on the land and forest resources of their habitat has become so great that these people are forced to emigrate, as indicated on p. 42. The legal problems of land rights have not been resolved, although they have been called to the attention of authorities in a number of ways since 1969. The Guaymies live in small scattered settlements over a large area, much of which is virtually impenetrable and without roads (see pp. 54 and 62). These people live by simple traditional subsistence methods of slash-and-burn agriculture with only a rudimentary leadership structure and social organization (p. 42). It is inappropriate to compare their culture with that of the small cultivators or peasants who are integrated into the national economy, even marginally. The Guaymies live outside the predominant socioeconomic system of Panama, and their problems must be approached differently.

The diagnosis of the fundamental problem and the elaboration of a strategy on pp. 49-65 indicate the complexity of the programme required to produce a change in this situation. The objectives stated on pp. 53-54 for the project are quite

/...

consistent with a comprehensive approach of integrated rural development to be intensively concentrated on the Guaymies within a rather large area covering parts of four provinces.

The proposed inputs of both WFP and the Ministry of Agricultural Development would, in our opinion, be altogether inadequate to achieve the project objectives. Moreover, the well-known history of difficulties in carrying out a rural/community development programme among the Guaymies raises a number of questions about the operational capacity of the Ministry to implement this project with the very meager resources proposed on pp. 86-89.

We also have doubts that adequate provision has been made for the logistics of receiving, warehousing and distributing the food supplies. However, the WFP is much better able to comment on these aspects.

The project does not provide for comprehensive planning of an integrated rural/community development mechanism to support this project with a number of basic services, along with an interministerial co-ordinating machinery to insure that those services will indeed be available. For these reasons, we conclude that WFP should not approve this project proposal until the Government has overcome these structural defects.

We call attention, in this respect, to the Agency Terminal Report on Project PAN/71/521 of UNDP/OTC.

JRM/sb

ORIGINAL DIRECT

Ms. Jane Weidlund, Chief
Central America, Caribbean and Regional
Americas Branch, OTC

31 October 1977

Projects Section

7 - NOV 1977

TE 322/1 PANA
(113-2)

TE 311/1 PANA

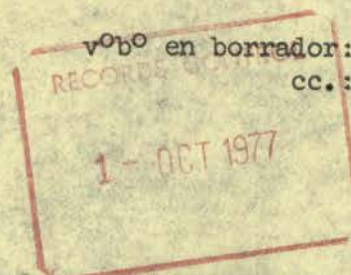
Nasuh Adib, Chief
Energy Section, Energy and Mineral Development Branch, CNRET

Panama, Proposed Geothermal Energy Project

We refer to your letter of 26 October 1977 to Mr. Herrera on the above subject.

We wish to note that we have no technical background information on this project and that it will be necessary for our Technical Adviser, Mr. McNitt and the Project Manager of RLA/74/083, Mr. Einarsson, to meet in Panama in order to assist the Government in the preparation of the project document. Mr. McNitt will be responsible for preparation of the work plan and Mr. Einarsson for preparation of the economic justification.

ley.
A. GARCIA/TLG
Sr. Hof
cc.: Sr. Adib/Sr. XXXX
McNitt



TE 312/1 PANAM(2172)

26 de octubre de 1977

Estimado señor Herrera,

Le agradezco su carta del 12 de octubre informándonos que el proyecto de energía geotérmica, inicialmente propuesto en 1975/76, ha sido aprobado dentro del programa de desarrollo nacional de Panamá trazado para el período 1977-81. Conforme a lo sugerido por usted, esta Agencia preparará un borrador del documento de proyecto correspondiente, para su presentación al Gobierno hacia mediados de 1978. Según vaya avanzando nuestra compilación de datos sobre la situación geotérmica actual del país, sin duda tendremos que valernos de sus buenos oficios para completar el cuadro de antecedentes y objetivos. Por lo tanto, podrá contar con nuestras nuevas comunicaciones en los meses venideros con respecto a esta actividad.

Con muy cordiales saludos,

Jane Weidlund, Jefe
Sección para América Central,
el Caribe y Proyectos Regionales
Subdirección para las Américas
Oficina de Cooperación Técnica

Señor
Angel Herrera
Representante Residente del PNUD
Apartado 6314
Panamá 5, Panamá

cc.: Señor Sveinn Einarsson

ORIGINAL DIRECT

A. GARCIA/TLG

Cleared in draft: Mr. Hof
cc.: Mr. Adib/Mr. McNitt

3 - OCT 1977

27 September 1977

TE 322/1 PANAMA

Dear Mr. Herrera,

At the time Panama's Country Programme for the ongoing cycle was under discussion, the Government expressed interest in a geothermal exploration project, going as far as drafting a project proposal. An earmarking of \$200,000 was budgeted for this proposal, and it was intended that, if approved by UNDP, the project would commence in 1977. Due, however, to lack of funds the proposal had to be dropped from the slate of projects under consideration for inclusion in Panama's approved Country Programme for 1977-81.

Although the United Nations has been providing some assistance to Panama in geothermal energy by occasional visits by staff technical advisers, this effort is inadequate to develop Panama's geothermal potential to the level dictated by Panama's growing energy demands.

Since UNDP's financial situation now has a healthier outlook, we wonder whether there is any probability of resuscitating this project proposal. This Agency stands ready to assist in the preparation of a project document should the Government wish to re-consider geothermal development assistance at this time.

Yours sincerely,

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

Mr. Angel Herrera
UNDP Resident Representative
Apartado 6314
Panama 5, Panama

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

JRM/sb

8 - SEP 1977

6 September 1977

TE 311/1 PANA

Ms. Jane Weidlund, Chief
Central American, Caribbean and Regional
Projects Section, OTC

Nasuh Adib, Chief
Energy Section, Energy and Mineral Development Branch, CNRET

Suggestions for a Project in Panama

We refer to UNDP memorandum PCO/FIN/2 of 5 August 1977 addressed to the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation on the subject of the current financial situation of UNDP and the rate of project approvals.

In this connection, we suggest that the Resident Representative in Panama be requested to discuss with the Government the possibility of re-instating a geothermal exploration project which was originally scheduled in the country programme to begin in 1977, but was dropped due to lack of funds. The project was budgeted for US \$ 200,000 to be expended over a two-year period.

As you know, we have been trying to provide some assistance to Panama in this field by occasional visits (when no travel costs were involved) by staff technical advisers, but we feel this effort is inadequate in view of the present level of interest in geothermal development expressed by the Government.

We confirm that technical assistance can be made available from the Centre to assist in the preparation of a project document.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA EL DESARROLLO

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE EN PANAMA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO, PANAMA

DIRECCION POSTAL: APARTADO 6314
PANAMA 5, PANAMA

REF.

PRO 300 CP (C)
No. 2396

22 SEP 1977

TELEFONO 64-5777

19 August 1977

TE 311 / 1 PANAMA

Dear colleague,

..... You will please find enclosed two copies of Panama's Country
Programme Management Plan, updated to 30 June 1977.

Any comments you may like to make concerning this document
would be most welcome.

Yours sincerely,


Angel Herrera
Resident Representative

gpr 3d/s
Miss Jane Weidlund, Chief
Central America, Caribbean and
Regional Projects Section
The Americas Branch
UNITED NATIONS
New York, N. Y. 10017

RECEIVED

AUG 30 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC

COUNTRY PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART I. Main Programme Management Actions

Country: PANAMA

Page 1

Date: 30 June 1977

The timing of the actions shown below is given for planning purposes and may be subject to change

PROGRAMME ACTIONS		3rd Quarter 1977			4th Quarter 1977			1st Quarter 1978	2nd Quarter 1978	REMARKS
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
On-going Country Programme								RVW CP		
New Country Programmes										
APPROVED ASSISTANCE	Exec. Agency	3rd Quarter 1977			4th Quarter 1977			1st Quarter 1978	2nd Quarter 1978	REMARKS
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
<u>Agriculture, forestry and fisheries</u>										
76/005 Agricultural Planning	FAO			PROG REP				PROG TRIP REP RVW		
77/003 Forestry Training	FAO							FINAL REV		Fellowships only
INT/74/016 WECAF	FAO			START PROJ				PROG REP		
<u>Education</u>										
71/519 ICASE	UNESCO							FINAL REV		Fellowships only
<u>General economic and social policy plan.</u>										
72/008 Regional Development	UNOTC			PROG REP				PROG REP	TRIP RVW	
<u>Industry</u>										
75/2 Investment System & Dev. Financing	UNDP					TERM REP AG	END OPER			
<u>International trade</u>										
RLA/75/003 UPEB	UNCTAD						PROG REP		PROG TRIP REP RVW	
RLA/76/004 Fish Products Marketing Inf.	FAO						PROG REP		PROG TRIP REP RVW	
<u>Labour Management and Employment</u>										
74/018 Employment Planning and Promotion	ILO	PROG REP						PROG REP	TRIP RVW	
77/004 Labour Legislation	ILO					TERM REP AG	END OPER	FINAL REV		
<u>Science & Technology</u>										
74/023 Meteorology	WMO		TERM REP AG	END OPER						
<u>Transport & Communications</u>										
74/019 Civil Aviation (Phase II)	ICAO	PROG REP	TRIP REV			TERM REP AG	END OPER			Third phase expected as of 1/1/78.

NOTE: TERM REP AG Agency's Draft Terminal Report.

TERM REP RR

Resident Representative's Terminal Assessment Report.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PLAN

Country: PANAMA

PART 1. Main Programme Management Actions

Date: 30 June 1977

Page 2

The timing of the actions shown below is given for planning purposes and may be subject to change.

[illegible]

COUNTRY PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART II. Financial Information (\$ 000)
Page 1

Country: PANAMA

Date: 30 June 77

IPF: \$7.5 million

The figures given below are current estimates for planning purposes and may be subject to change

Project number and short title	Exec. Agency	Date subm. Summary	Status of Rev.	Latest approved UNDP assistance	Planned net change in UNDP assistance					Total net change in UNDP assistance	GCCC (local currency)
					1977	1978	1979	1980	1981		
A. PLANNED PROJECT REVISIONS											
PAN/71/521 Community Development and Land Refrmr	UNOTC		DRAFT	667,914	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	
PAN/73/002 Management Training	UNIDO		FINAL	192,850	(3)	10	-	-	-	7	
PAN/74/005 Agricultural Planning	FAO		FINAL	103,598	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)	
PAN/76/001 Marine Fisheries Training	FAO		FINAL	-0- ^{1/}	1	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTAL					(4)	7	-	-	-	3	
^{1/} The former budget included 100 joint financing											

^{1/} The former budget included
100 joint financing.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART II. Financial Information (\$ 000)
Page 2

Country: PANAMA
Date: 30 June 1977
IPF: \$7.5 million

The figures given below are current estimates for planning purposes and may be subject to change

Project number and short title	Proposed Exec. Agency	Date subm. Summary	Status of Project	Planned UNDP Assistance					Total planned UNDP Assistance	GCCC (local currency)	
				1977	1978	1979	1980	1981			
B. PLANNED APPROVALS OF ASSISTANCE TO NEW PROJECTS											
PAN/76/003 Feasibility Teribe and Changuinola	UNDP		SIGN AG	172	428	63	-	-	663		
PAN/77/001 Civil Aviation III (PAN/74/019)	ICAO		SIGN AG	-	189	261	112	-	562		
PAN/77/002 Metrology II (PAN/74/013)	UNIDO		SIGN GOV	22	-	-	-	-	22		
PAN/77/005 Vocational Training	ILO		DRAFT	9	-	-	-	-	9		
PAN/77/006 Job Evaluation	ILO		PROP	7	-	-	-	-	7		
/77/007 Export Promotion	UNCTAD		PROP	-	100	100	-	-	200		
TOTAL				210	717	424	112	-	1,463		

COUNTRY PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART II. Financial Information (\$ 000)
Page 3 (Summary)

Country: PANAMA

Date: 30 June 1977

IPF: \$7.5 million.

The figures given below are current estimates for planning purposes and may be subject to change

	Total for IPF Period	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
(1) Country Ceilings (excluding joint financing)		900 ^{1/}	1,083	1,213	1,358	1,529
(2) Approved joint financing		45	10	-	-	-
(3) Additional joint financing envisaged		-	-	-	-	-
(4) TOTAL (1 + 2 + 3)		945	1,093	1,213	1,358	1,529
(5) Approved assistance ^{2/}	1,448	776	581	91	-	-
(6) Total Planned Net Project Revisions ^{2/}	3	(4)	7	-	-	-
(7) Total Planned New Projects ^{2/}	1,463	210	717	424	112	-
(8) TOTAL (5 + 6 + 7)	2,914	982	1,305	515	112	-
(9) BALANCE (4 - 8)		(35)	(211)	697	1,246	1,529

REMARKS: ^{1/} This figure represents the ceiling communicated by Headquarters on 22 January 1977, adjusted by Headquarters to reflect an overexpenditure of the preceding cycle, estimated at \$1,377,000.

^{2/} Includes joint financing contributions.

RE 311/1 PARA

11 May 1977

Dear Mr. Herrera,

Thank you for your letter of March 28th addressed to the United Nations Centre for Natural Resources and Transportation. This letter has been referred to this Centre since we are now responsible for tourism projects.

The assistance you are requesting for the planning of the tourism development of your property cannot be provided by the United Nations except upon an official request of the Panamanian Government to the UNDP Resident Representative.

We, therefore, suggest that you bring this matter to the attention of the Instituto Panameño de Turismo.

Yours very truly,

Katsuhiko Takahashi
Special Assistant to the Director
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Mr. Alfonso Herrera y Franco
Aptdo 4811
Panama 5, Panama

ORIGINAL DIRECT

AG
cc: Mr. R. May

RECORDS CONTROL

11 APR 1977

311
TE 302/1 PANA

7 April 1977

Dear Mr. Herrera,

Please refer to my letter of 25 October 1976 forwarding the report of Mr. Richard May, of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning on his mission to Panama to analyze the country's thermal tourism resources.

.....
In accordance with your request of 5 November 1976, we have translated Mr. May's report into Spanish. Three copies of the Spanish version of this report are attached for presentation to the Government of Panama.

We look forward to learning whether the Government will be interested in seeking further technical assistance in thermal resources/tourism, as proposed in our 25 October letter.

Yours sincerely,

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

Mr. Angel Herrera
Resident Representative
UNDP in Panama
Panama City, Panama

República de Panamá

Informe de la Misión encargada de estudiar el Turismo

Richard May

Asesor Técnico Especial

Centro de Vivienda, Construcción y Planificación

Naciones Unidas

29 de agosto a 9 de septiembre de 1976

1. Propósito y antecedentes de la Misión

La misión se organizó a petición del Gobierno, en nombre del Instituto Panameño de Turismo (IPAT), a fin de ayudar a determinar las posibilidades de aprovechar las aguas termales existentes en diversos puntos del país como base para fomentar el mayor desarrollo del turismo. El Asesor debía investigar la viabilidad y la necesidad de un proyecto de asistencia técnica en esta esfera. Esta petición fue presentada originalmente por el IPAT al Sr. Pierre Rhonheimer, Asesor Interregional de Turismo durante su misión a Panamá en marzo de 1975.

2. Turismo de aguas termales - Requisitos generales

2.1 Los usos posibles de las aguas termales varían según su temperatura*:

- a) Más de 100° C, para la producción de energía geotérmica
- b) Más de 70° C, para la calefacción de edificios
- c) Más de 40° C, para fines medicinales y baños cerrados
- d) Más de 35° C, para baños a la intemperie con fines generales de recreación

2.2 Las propiedades medicinales o terapéuticas de las aguas termales son también función de su composición química. Pueden determinarlas solamente expertos en balneología. (Debe advertirse que en la profesión médica hay grandes diferencias de opinión respecto del valor medicinal o terapéutico de las aguas termales.)

2.3 Un tercer factor para la evaluación de la calidad de los recursos de aguas termales es el caudal. Es evidente que el caudal debe ser suficiente

* Documento de proyecto HUN/71/511 - Plan Físico Nacional de Desarrollo de Turismo de Aguas Termales, Hungría.

para que se justifique el aprovechamiento de cualquier servicio que se proponga.

2.4 La ubicación de los servicios de turismo de aguas termales es un factor de importancia crítica. En general, el mercado más importante de los baños medicinales está constituido por los grupos de edad más avanzada, mientras que los usuarios de los baños de recreación pueden incluir a todos los grupos de edad. Es esencial contar con un fuerte mercado nacional como base para apoyar los esfuerzos destinados a atraer un mercado internacional. Por lo tanto, se aplican en general los siguientes criterios:

a) El lugar debe estar como máximo a una a una hora y media por carretera de una gran fuente de mercado, tal como una ciudad importante. Para los fines del mercado internacional, esta distancia se aplica al aeropuerto internacional más importante. Sería muy difícil desarrollar lugares que requirieran un vuelo de conexión y luego transporte por carretera de más de una hora.

b) Para las personas de edad más avanzada es necesaria la proximidad de servicios e instalaciones médicas modernas. Como tales servicios son muy costosos y requieren médicos especialistas, es muy improbable que se puedan desarrollar sitios primitivos y remotos que carezcan de esas instalaciones.

c) El clima debe ser templado. Los lugares excesivamente calurosos o fríos no son convenientes. Además, se pueden descartar las altitudes de más de 5.000 pies como peligrosas para las personas de edad más avanzada. Un régimen pluvial excesivo es poco deseable.

d) El terreno no debe ser muy escarpado a tiende permitir que las personas de edad más avanzada se desplacen libremente, paseen, etc.

e) Las atracciones múltiples constituyen una ventaja. Por ejemplo, la proximidad tanto de las montañas como del mar ofrece un ambiente atractivo y posibilidades de selección.

f) La disponibilidad de una fuente de agua fría pura para mezclar con las aguas termales es una necesidad, especialmente cuando esas aguas son demasiado calientes para que resulten agradables.

g) Además de lo expuesto cabe mencionar los requisitos generales de infraestructura para cualquier desarrollo turístico, es decir, caminos de acceso adecuados, aeropuertos cercanos, fuentes de energía, comunicaciones, alimentos y suministros, personal de servicios y administración, etc.

3. Conclusiones

3.1 En los estudios realizados en 1973 por la Dirección General de Recursos Minerales se identificaron 18 ubicaciones generales de fuentes termales. Las observaciones realizadas en 73 fuentes situadas en 17 de tales ubicaciones indicaron los siguientes niveles de temperatura:

	<u>Observaciones</u>
a) Menos de 35°C	22
b) 35 a 40°C	13
c) 40 a 70°C	31
d) Más de 70°C	7

Por lo tanto, la mayoría se halla en la gama de 35 a 70°C, adecuada para baños a la intemperie o baños medicinales cerrados.

3.2 Aunque se ha analizado la composición química de algunas fuentes, hasta la fecha no se ha hecho evaluación alguna de sus propiedades medicinales o terapéuticas. Además, no se dispone de datos sobre el caudal de todas las

fuentes, aunque en relación con la descripción de algunas, los expertos gubernamentales indicaron oralmente un caudal pequeño.

3.3 Sólo cuatro de las 18 ubicaciones generales de las fuentes se hallan a una y media a dos horas de la ciudad de Panamá. De éstas, se indicó que dos tenían una temperatura inferior a 35° y respecto de las otras dos se indicó un caudal insuficiente. Cinco ubicaciones generales se hallan en las proximidades de David, la tercera ciudad en tamaño de Panamá, cuyo aeropuerto llegan aviones a hélicetras 45 minutos de vuelo desde la Ciudad de Panamá. Se halla en la provincia de Chirquí, que ha sido designada en el programa regional de planificación como una zona de crecimiento potencial que requiere medidas de apoyo para el desarrollo. Dos de las ubicaciones de fuentes termales de esta zona se hallan en elevaciones muy pronunciadas. Una de éstas, "Cerro Pando" está siendo sometida a exploración relativa a energía geotérmica. Está situado a casi dos horas por carretera desde David, a una altura de unos 8.000 pies, lo que constituye una altitud peligrosa para las personas de edad avanzada, y también se halla en un terreno muy escarpado. A sólo 30 kilómetros por debajo de Cerro Pando, a una altura de 4.000 pies, se halla la localidad turística de Volcán, que podría constituir la base de un centro turístico de aguas termales si las fuentes estuvieran más cerca, o si se pudiera transportar económicamente la aguas termales por tuberías a esta distancia. La otra ubicación promisoría en esta zona se halla en Caldera, a sólo 30 minutos de David por carretera. Desgraciadamente, Caldera se halla a una altura de sólo 1.2000 pies, que no es suficiente para temperaturas adecuadas. La atractiva localidad turística de Boquete, a unos 3.000 pies de elevación, podría constituir una base turística para el aprovechamiento de fuentes termales en Caldera o, tal vez, las de Cerro Hornibo, situado a unos 30 kilómetros al este, a más de 6.000 pies de altura en terreno montañoso.

3.4 La única fuente termal de calidad promisorio en Panamá se halla en Calobre, aproximadamente a mitad de camino entre la Ciudad de Panamá y David. Sin embargo, la gran distancia entre esta localidad y las dos ciudades y su difícil acceso hacen que su desarrollo como centro turístico termal sea muy difícil, pues prácticamente no hay infraestructura para prestar apoyo a tal servicio.

4. Conclusiones

4.1 El turismo de aguas termales puede desempeñar algún día una función importante en la diversificación del turismo de Panamá. Desafortunadamente, en ninguna de las ubicaciones investigadas se ha hallado la combinación única de condiciones favorables para tal desarrollo. Una buena fuente de aguas termales existente en el Valle tendrá una situación ideal que satisfaría todos los criterios conducentes al éxito des desarrollo enumerados en la Sección 2 supra. Otras ubicaciones menos promisorias se hallan en Boquete y Volcán, que no tienen fuentes termales suficientemente cercanas para prever su desarrollo, excepto a un costo excesivo. Entre éstas, la posibilidad más alentadora es el desarrollo de Caldera como un satélite termal de Boquete, que merece un análisis más a fondo.

4.2 Actualmente se dispone de datos insuficientes respecto del caudal y las posibles propiedades medicinales y terapéuticas de las fuentes de aguas termales de Panamá.

4.3 El IPAT está desarrollando ambicioso programa para el desarrollo y la diversificación de los atractivos turísticos de Panamá en el período de 1976 a 1981, que entraña gastos de capital de más de 68 millones de dólares de los EE.UU. Es muy probable que la ejecución de ese programa, si se obtiene la

financiación necesaria, absorba todos los recursos del IPAT, y requiera un compromiso sustancial de fondos panameños de los obtenidos en préstamo de fuentes internacionales. Por lo tanto, la estrategia del IPAT consiste en iniciar estudios e investigaciones, de carácter preliminar solamente, del desarrollo turístico de las aguas termales durante los próximos tres a cinco años con la intención de programar cualquier desarrollo que se considere viable para el decenio de 1980. Para iniciar los estudios necesarios se requerirá asistencia técnica de fuentes internacionales o bilaterales.

4.4 La primera fase de tales estudios entrañaría:

a) La reunión de datos adicionales sobre la composición química y el caudal de las fuentes de aguas termales más promisorias, tales como las de Caldera y Cerro Pando. De esto podrían encargarse el Instituto de Recursos Hidráulicos y Electrificación, y la Dirección General de Recursos Generales del Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias, ambos gubernamentales.

b) El análisis de estos datos por un experto en balneología para determinar las propiedades medicinales o terapéuticas de estas fuentes y su conveniencia para el desarrollo turístico de aguas termales. Con los datos disponibles ese experto podría probablemente realizar el análisis en el período de un mes.

c) Si el informe del experto en balneología es favorable respecto del desarrollo de una ubicación dada, no debe complementarse ese informe mediante una planificación física preliminar y un análisis del coeficiente costo-beneficio del lugar seleccionado. Dicho estudio, si se limita a un lugar potencial, podría ser realizado por un equipo constituido por un experto en planificación físico

y un economista. Se estima que el elemento de planificación física requeriría tres meses-hombre y el elemento económico un mes-hombre, siempre que el Gobierno brindara al equipo el apoyo logístico necesario.

4.5 Sobre la base de las conclusiones favorables de los estudios mencionados, se pueden solicitar fondos de fuentes internacionales o bilaterales que concedan préstamos para la preparación de un estudio de previabilidad de la ubicación seleccionada.

5. Recomendaciones

5.1 El Gobierno debe proceder a reunir datos adicionales sobre el análisis químico y el caudal para la ubicaciones de aguas termales más promisorias.

5.2 Se debe tratar de obtener fondos de fuentes internacionales o bilaterales para la realización de los estudios recomendados en la sección 4 supra por expertos en balneología especializados en planificación física y economía, en los plazos sugeridos.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

RECORDS CONTROL

11 APR 1977
5 April 1977

DATE:

REFERENCE:

TO: Ms. Jane Weidlund, Chief
A: Central America, Caribbean and
Regional Projects Section
The Americas Branch
THROUGH: Office of Technical Co-operation
S/C DE: *hu*
FROM: Vt Kandaswamy, Officer-in-Charge
DE: Technical Co-operation Section
(Africa and the Americas)
SUBJECT: Centre for Housing, Building and Planning
OBJET: Mission Report to Panama - Mr. Richard May

TE 311/1 PANA

1. Please refer to your memorandum of 4 March requesting the typing of the Spanish translation of Mr. May's mission report in final form for transmission to the Government of Panama.

..... 2. The final typed report is attached hereto.

RECEIVED

APR 6 1977

CENTRAL AMERICA
CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL
PROJECTS SECTION, AB/OTC

ORIGINAL DIRECT

A. García

RECORDS CONTROL

cc: Mr. J. Pourtaubonde

6 APR 1977

TE 342/1 PANA

25 March 1977

Dear Mr. Herrera:

On 6 January 1977 we wrote to Mr. A. Ibarra, commenting on the Government of Panama's request for technical assistance in conducting a feasibility study of the hydroelectric potential of the Teribe and Changuinola Rivers.

Could you please let us know what decision, if any, has been reached concerning the implementation of this project.

Yours sincerely,

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

Mr. Angel Herrera
Resident Representative
UNDP in Panama
Panama City, Panama

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

A. Hof
Antonia

p. a.

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

THROUGH: *[Signature]*
S/C DE: Evner Ergun, Chief

FROM: Technical Co-operation Section (Africa and the Americas)
DE: Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

SUBJECT: Republic of Panama: Tourism Mission Report
OBJET: Republic of Panama: Tourism Mission Report

DATE: 8 December 1976

REFERENCE: 311/1 PANA

1. Please refer to the routing slip of 12 November 1976 from Mr. Hof, requesting a translation into Spanish of Mr. May's Tourism Mission Report prepared for the Republic of Panama.

2. We would agree with the Resident Representative's view concerning the inclusion of the background information, now contained in sections 1 through 6, in an appendix to the Report. We regret to inform you, however, that we are unable to comply with the request regarding the translation.

3. Mr. May has advised the Government of Panama in English. Since it was known at that time that he is not fluent in Spanish, it is possible that the Government of Panama would accept, in this particular case, the English version of the Report. We would therefore suggest that this matter be discussed further with the Office of the Resident Representative. If the translation of the Report will be made by the Translation Service, we agree that only the main part needs to be translated.

RECEIVED

CAN
PROCESSED

H. HOF/TLG

cc. Mr. Ergun
Mr. May

TE 344/1 PANAMA

25 October 1976

Dear Mr. Herrera,

You will recall that from 29 August to 9 September 1976, Mr. Richard May, of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, undertook a trip to Panamá to analyze the country's thermal tourism resources. In this respect, I am pleased now to enclose three copies of his mission report.

The relatively limited time available did not allow Mr. May to make an extremely detailed analysis of the thermal tourism resources in the country, but we still believe they can be an important component of a diversified tourism activity pattern. It is recommended that the Government proceed with the gathering of additional chemical analysis and quantitative flow data on the most promising thermal water locations identified in Mr. May's report, and that they consider requesting further technical assistance for the services of a balneological expert for the initial period of one month to assess the value of thermal resources from a health care point of view. If the Government agrees, we would be pleased to prepare the job description for this expert. We think a technical co-operation project could then be prepared which should include market analysis for thermal tourism to be followed by area development schemes to integrate thermal tourism and other tourism activities in the country.

In due course, we look forward to the Government's reaction to Mr. May's report and any comments you may have on the matter.

Yours sincerely,

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

Mr. Angel Herrera
UNDP Resident Representative
Apartado 6314
Panamá 5, Panamá

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RM/MC

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

19 October 1976

Evner Ergun, Chief
Technical Co-operation Section
(Africa and the Americas)
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

RECEIVED CONTROL
OCT 22 1976

TE 311/PANA

Republic of Panama - Tourism Mission Report of Mr. Richard May
Special Technical Adviser - 29 August - 9 September

..... We submit herewith the above report on Mr. May's recent mission at the request of the UNDP Resident Representative. We are sorry to say that the limited time available did not allow Mr. May to make a more detailed analysis of the thermal tourism resources in the country, which we believe can be an important component of a diversified tourism activity pattern. It appears that the Government should proceed with the gathering of additional chemical analysis and quantitative flow data on the most promising thermal water locations identified in Mr. May's report; and should request further technical assistance for the services of a Balneological expert for the initial period of one month to assess the value of thermal resources from health care point of view. If the Government's reaction is favourable, we would be pleased to prepare the job description for this expert. When this point is cleared then we think a technical co-operation project can be prepared by us which should include market analysis for thermal tourism to be followed by area development schemes to integrate thermal tourism and other tourism activities in the country.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

JRM/sb
8 - SEP 1976

TE 311/1 Panama

7 September 1976

Dear Mr. Wright,

Thank you for your letter of 26 August, informing me of the plans of the Ministry of Overseas Development to undertake geothermal exploration work in Panama and requesting any advice or comments I might have.

I was aware that the Government had requested UNDP assistance in this field, and that the UNDP had agreed to finance a two-year, US\$ 200,000 project beginning in 1977. On receipt of your letter, I checked on the status of this project and found that it is no longer included in the 1977 budget, and therefore I must agree that there is no danger of duplication of effort. I have not been informed by the UNDP why the project was cancelled (or perhaps postponed?), but assume the decision was related to the financial difficulties which the UNDP has been experiencing since last December. Certainly, I am pleased to learn that work, at last, will be starting on such a potentially important project for the Government of Panama, but naturally, I am disappointed that the UN, apparently, will not be involved.

As I have never visited Panama, I am afraid I can give no specific advice on project implementation. Although I have not seen BRGM's report, (perhaps you could provide a copy?) Mahon's report seems to be quite comprehensive, but it is now a year out of date. On the basis of his report, I would agree with all of Mahon's specific recommendations concerning a work programme at Cerro Pando with the exception that I would up-grade Schlumberger profiling to dipole-dipole profiling. Before committing yourself to a specific resistivity system, however, I would assess the problem of contact resistance. If found to be severe, I would look into the possibility of using some of the newer systems being developed for EM and MT applications. Contact resistance was a major problem for us in Nicaragua, and the difficulties they are having there now could be due to never having obtained good resistivity data.

.../..

Mr. E.P. Wright
c/o British Embassy, Panama
Via Espana
120 Apartado 889 Zona (I)
Panama City, Panama

cc. Mr. Angel Herrera, Resident Representative, a.i.
Ms. Carment Korn, OTC

Another point I would like to make is that I think it imprudent to commit yourself to a specific area without having completed a thorough geochemical reconnaissance of all the thermal areas in the country. Mahon hints at this in his report, but perhaps he felt for some reason it was not desirable to emphasize the point. Our own experience has been that an initial reconnaissance is highly desirable. If you do not get bogged down setting up a local laboratory, the survey can be done quite quickly and cheaply.

If I, personally, can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to write. Perhaps you would keep me informed of your progress so that I could at least enjoy a vicarious participation.

Yours truly,

J.R. McNitt
Technical Adviser
Energy Section
Energy and Mineral Development Branch
Centre for Natural Resources,
Energy and Transport

P.S. I have never heard an authoritative account of the St. Lucia effort and would greatly appreciate hearing the outcome from an insider. Specifically, would you tell me how many holes were drilled, how deep, and what was their productivity?

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA EL DESARROLLO

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE EN PANAMA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO, PANAMA
DIRECCION POSTAL: APARTADO 6314
PANAMA 5, PANAMA

REF.

PRO 300 CP (C)
PAN/72/008
PAN/76/003
No. 2572

27 August 1976

RECORDS CONTROL	
31 AUG 1976	
1	MR. VAN HEERDEN
2	
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<input type="checkbox"/> PUT AWAY	
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ON	DAY MONTH YEAR
TO	

ORIGINAL ON FILE
TE 322/1 PAN/76/003 (2502)

Dear Mr. van Heerden,

file → TE 311/1 PAN/76/003

..... According to instructions we have received from UNDP Headquarters, you will please find enclosed my estimates of expenditures for OTC projects to be executed in Panama during 1977. I have estimated the experts' costs according to Mr. Patel's cable of 15 July, based on a post adjustment level 6. Allow me to make the following comments on each project.

PAN/72/008 - Planning and Administration of Regional
Development

The information here represents the figures contained in project budget "K" which has not yet been formally submitted to your Office because we are awaiting confirmation of the new pro-forma figures for 1977.

PAN/76/003 - Ecology and Feasibility Studies of Teribe
and Changuinola Rivers

The Government wishes to initiate project activities in the second half of 1977 and for this purpose has included a sum of US\$100,000 out of a total of \$1,060,000 allocated to

...../

Mr. Jan van Heerden, Chief
Central America, Caribbean and
Regional Projects Section
The Americas Branch
Office of Technical Cooperation
UNITED NATIONS
New York, N. Y. 10017
U. S. A.

this project in Panama's Country Programme. This total may have to be adjusted later in view of the overall reduction of our programme in Panama. We have broken down the \$100,000 according to the accompanying table including 19 m/m of expert services and \$10,000 for equipment. This breakdown will have to be revised at the time when the project document is prepared. In this connection, we look forward to Mr. Pourtauborde's visit in October.

As regards Mr. Morse's letter of 31 July 1976 instructing us to indicate the implications for 1978 expenditures of all projects included in the 1977 action plan, our estimate is as follows:

PAN/72/008	\$210,000
PAN/76/003	250,000

The amount allocated for PAN/76/003 is only tentative as the Government has not yet completed the action plan for 1978.

I will welcome any further comments you may have concerning these projects.

Yours sincerely,


Angel Herrera
Resident Representative

II. Project Title: Ecology and Feasibility Studies of Teribe and Changuinola Rivers

Project Number: PAN/76/003 (New Number)

11. Experts

11-01 Project Manager - 6 m/m - D.1	\$ 27,600
11-02 Expert - 6 m/m - P.4-5	24,600
11-03 Expert - 6 m/m - P.4-5	24,600
11-04 Consultant - 1 m/m - P.5	<u>4,100</u>
11-99 Total experts	80,900

15. Official Travel	<u>5,500</u>
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19. Total personnel component	86,400
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49. Equipment	10,000
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59. Miscellaneous	<u>3,600</u>
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99. <u>PROJECT TOTAL</u>	<u><u>\$ 100,000</u></u>
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INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Exhibition Road London SW7 2DE

Telephone 01-589 3444 ext

RECORDS CONTROL

File - SEP 1976
HA

Your reference

Our reference

TR 311/1 Panama

Date 26 August 1976

Mr. J. McNitt,
Technical Advisor,
Energy Section,
United Nations,
NEW YORK 17,
USA.

Dear Mr. McNitt,

I had the pleasure of meeting you at the UN Geothermal Symposium in San Francisco and took the opportunity of discussing some of the Institutes current activities in Montserrat and St. Lucia.

The Institute via the Ministry of Overseas Development has recently been asked to consider assisting the geothermal programme in Panama with particular reference to the Cerro Pando Project. The British Embassy contacted the UNDP people in Panama and was assured that there was no danger of duplication of effort but that on the contrary, any technical assistance provided would facilitate decisions the UNDP will have to take in due course.

I am expecting to go to Panama shortly and am writing to ask whether you might have any comments or advice to offer me concerning this project. Please address any reply to me c/o British Embassy, Panama,

Via Espana,
120 Apartado 889 Zona (I)
Panama City, Panama.

I have seen the report by Mahan (1975) and one by the BRGM (1976). I had hoped that it might be possible to return via New York when I could possibly have called in to discuss the project with you but unfortunately my itinerary does not permit this.

Yours sincerely,

NS Robin

pp

E.P. Wright

cc. Mrs. Korn
cc. Mr. Ditchburn
cc. Mr. Ergun
cc. Mr. Gaynor

cc. Ms. Hanrahan
cc. Mr. May

Drafted by: Van Rynbach/Hof/b

Cleared: Mr. Schoellkopf
Mr. Ouziel

Mr. William Goodkind, Director
Departmental Administration & Finance Office, ESA

Attention: Miss R. Hanrahan

Carmen F. Korn, Officer-in-Charge
Office of Technical Co-operation

Request for Official Travel

It would be appreciated if a travel authorization could be issued covering the below-mentioned official travel:

Traveller

Name: Mr. Richard May Grade: P 5
Functional Title: Special Technical Adviser Room: DC-1510
Division: Centre for Housing, Building & Planning Ext. 8945

Itinerary

New York/ Panama/ Georgetown (Guyana)/ Castries (St. Lucia)/ New York

Mission Period: 22 days, 28 August - 18 September 1976:
Panama 28 August - 9 September
Guyana 9 - 11 September
St. Lucia 11 - 18 September

Purpose of Travel

..... Panama: As requested by the Resident Representative (letter of 10 June 1976, copy attached) to advise the Government on the possible development of Panama's thermal waters as a means of fostering tourism.

Guyana: Mr. May will confer with the Regional Representative regarding the work programme for the orderly termination of project CAR/75/001, Assistance in Physical Planning. He will also discuss arrangements for the supervision of Associate Experts remaining in the island territories after the departure of senior experts during 1977.

St. Lucia: Mr. May will confer with the acting Project Management and staff on work programmes for the final months of the project; review progress and methodologies for the investment project identification and economic prefeasibility analyses; confer with consultants posted in the field regarding their work programmes; and confer with the leadership of the Participating Governments Co-ordinating Committee on arrangements for continuing physical planning advisory services following termination of the project.

The Substantive Office has been consulted and is in agreement with this mission. The Regional Representative is also in agreement with the mission. Please refer to his cable 244, copy attached.

Estimated Cost

Economy Air Fare New York/ Georgetown (Guyana)/
Castries (St. Lucia)/ New York \$552

Daily Subsistence Allowance:

(a) Guyana 2 days at \$30 per diem	60
(b) St. Lucia 7 days at \$24 per diem	168
Total	\$780

The above costs are chargeable to project CAR/75/001.

Economy Air Fare - Deviation Panama - Guyana \$ 69

Daily Subsistence allowance:

12 days in Panama at \$37 per diem	\$444
	\$513

The above costs relating to the Panama deviation and subsistence are chargeable to the INT/76/RO5 project.

Period of travel: 22 days, 22 August - 12 September 1977
Period of stay: 5 days, 22 August - 5 September
Period of stay: 9 days, 12 September - 21 September
Period of stay: 11 days, 21 September - 12 October

Period of travel

Period 1: 22 August - 5 September 1977. This period is devoted to the study of the development of the island territories as a means of fostering tourism.

Period 2: 12 September - 21 September 1977. This period will be spent with the Regional Representative and the Guyanese authorities for the study of the development of the island territories as a means of fostering tourism.

Period 3: 21 September - 12 October 1977. This period will be spent with the Regional Representative and the Guyanese authorities for the study of the development of the island territories as a means of fostering tourism.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL
RM/MC
3 - AUG 1976
28 July 1976

Mr. J. Van Heerden, Chief
Central America, Caribbean and
Regional Projects Section
The Americas Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

Evner Ergun, Chief
Technical Co-operation Section
(Africa and the Americas)
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

X-124 / TE 311/1 STLU
TE 311/1 Guyana
TE 311/1 PANAMA

Mission of Technical Adviser, Richard May to Panama, Guyana and
St. Lucia

1. Please refer to our official Travel Request for this mission dated 12 July.

2. This is to inform you that Mr. May will depart from New York on 14 August and will be on annual leave in Mexico until 28 August. Therefore, if his travel is not authorized prior to 14 August, we would appreciate your notifying the UNDP Resident Representative in Mexico City, and Mr. May will then make the necessary travel arrangements for his mission with that office.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

25 JUN 1976 HOF/TLG

23 June 1976

TE 342/1 PANAMA

311/1

Mr. Evner Ergun, Chief
Technical Co-operation Branch, CHBP

for Jan van Heerden, Chief, Central America,
Caribbean and Regional Projects Section, AB/OTC *H. H. H.*

Panama - Thermal Tourism

As suggested in your memorandum of 11 February 1976, we have communicated with the Resident Representative concerning the possibility of Mr. May undertaking a mission to Panama to discuss a proposed tourism project related to the country's thermal waters. Mr. Herrera's reply of 10 June isattached - for your comments, please.

You will note that the Government is positive about the mission though at no charge to its IPF. We are willing, nevertheless, to explore funding possibilities here at Headquarters if Mr. May's trip could be combined with other travel already programmed and funded for the region. Will you be kind enough to let us have your decision on this matter at your earliest convenience indicating, if affirmative, as precise an itinerary as possible and allowing a minimum of three weeks of time to process any necessary travel requests.

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USE BRIEF INFORMAL LANGUAGE FOR MESSAGE AND REPLY

SENDER: 1. Sends original and yellow copy to addressee via POUCH or AIRMAIL; 2. Keeps green copy; 3. On return of original, destroys green copy and forwards original to REGISTRY upon completion of action.

RECIPIENT: 1. Writes reply on original and yellow copy; 2. Keeps yellow copy and returns original to sender PROMPTLY via POUCH or AIRMAIL.

LE MESSAGE ET LA REPONSE DOIVENT ETRE REDIGES EN TERMES SIMPLES ET CONCIS

8 5 JUN 1976

L'EXPEDITEUR: 1. Envoie l'original et la copie jaune au destinataire par la VALISE ou par AVION; 2. Conserve la copie verte; 3. Au retour de l'original, détruit la copie verte et envoie l'original à l'ENREGISTREMENT lorsque la question est réglée.

LE DESTINATAIRE: 1. Ecrit sa réponse sur l'original et la copie jaune; 2. Conserve la copie jaune et renvoie l'original PROMPTEMENT à l'expéditeur par la VALISE ou par AVION.

UNOGRAMME FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ONUGRAMME
A REMETTRE IMMEDIATEMENT

H. HOF/TLG

TO: Mr. Angel Herrera
A IINDP Resident Representative
Apartado 6314
Panama 5, Panama

DATE: 23 June 1976

REFERENCE: TB 311/1 PANAMA

FROM: Jan van Heerden, Chief, CACARPS/AB/OTC
DE H. Hof
SUBJECT: Panama - Thermal Tourism
OBJET

MESSAGE

HERRERA. AAA YOURLET 10 JUNE RE POSSIBLE RICHARD MAY MISSION TO PANAMA FOR THERMAL WATERS TOURISM. EXPLORING SOURCES HEADQUARTERS FUNDING ASWELLAS RICHARD MAY AVAILABILITY DATES WHICH WOULD NECESSARILY BE PART WIDER TRIP TO REGION. BBB FOR YOUR INFORMATION RICHARD MAY DOES NOT HAVE SPANISH LANGUAGE CAPABILITY. PLEASE ADVISE SOONEST IF THIS SERIOUS OBSTACLE TO SUCCESS OF INTENDED MISSION

for JAN VANHEERDEN H. Hof

cc. Mr. Ergun

REPLY - REPONSE

TO: _____
A

DATE: _____

FROM: _____
DE

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

25 JUN 1976
H. HOF/TLG
cc. Mr. Rommen

TE 311/1 PANAMA

22 June 1976

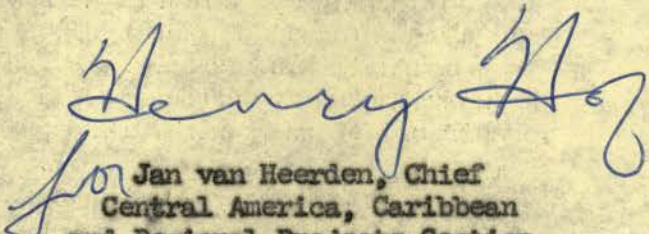
Dear Mr. Herrera,

You will recall that in August of 1975 Mr. Arie Rommen completed an assignment to advise on the establishment of a work plan for the proposed construction of bus terminals in Panama.

We have just received the Spanish translation of Mr. Rommen's report, entitled "Proyecto: Construcción de Terminales de Autobuses en Panamá - Informe de Misión" and dated 6 October 1975.

..... We are pleased to enclose five copies of the document for you and interested officials of the Government, as you requested earlier.

Yours sincerely,


for Jan van Heerden, Chief
Central America, Caribbean
and Regional Projects Section
The Americas Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Angel Herrera
UNDP Resident Representative
Apartado 6314
Panama 5, Panama

cc. Mr. Arie Rommen

ORIGINAL DIRECT

Cleared: Mr. Velázquez

22 JUN 1976
H. HOF/TLG

cc. Mr. Herrera
Mr. Pérez-Ramírez

17 June 1976

DN
Mrs. Nafis Sedik, Chief
Projects Division, UNFPA

TE 322/1 PANAMA

311/1

Carmen F. Korn, Officer-in-Charge
Office of Technical Co-operation

Population Dynamics and Its Relationship with Education
Reform (PAN/76/POL)

As requested in your memorandum of 6 May, I am pleased
..... to provide you herewith with our views on the above-mentioned
project proposal.

You will observe that the Population Division suggests
consideration of a broadening of the institutional focus of
the Government counterpart - that is, beyond the Ministry of
Education - considering the close relationship between the
project's objectives in the population and education sectors
and with Panama's general development activities. While we
note that UNESCO is designated as executing agency, we stand
ready to provide any further assistance that may be desired
and to support the project on as integrated basis as possible
from the United Nations side.

cc. Mr. Angel Herrera

file → ORIGINAL ON FILE
TE 322/1 IR(140-2)
TE 311/1 PANAMA

18 May 1976
RECORDS CONTROL
21 MAY 1976

Note for the File

PANAMA

THERMAL TOURISM

Upon my return from mission, I discovered by perusing the CHBP "Reading file" that a cable had been received from IPAT welcoming a short preparatory mission by Mr. May. I had made arrangements with CTC for this mission to be charged to the regular budget (see my note for the file of 30 October 1976).

Had this fact been recalled in the memorandum of 11 February 1976 from Mr. Ergun to Mr. van Heerden, the latter would not have once more requested that charges be included in the IPF but would have simply advised the Resident Representative of Mr. May's short visit.

The purpose of this Note for the File is to document that I have spared no effort to follow up on this request and to try to implement a project which I found to be worthwhile both for Panama and CHBP.

Pierre M. Rhonheimer

cc. Mr. Nyaboya for Mr. Mamuko - DC-1520
Mr. Ditchburn for Mr. Ben Aissa - 2410 B
Mr. Lyubimov - DC-1554
Mr. May - DC-1510
Ms. Lemon - DC-1500

D. Stillman/tg

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

cc. - Mr. R. R. Argun

TE 311/1 PANA

6 April 1976

Dear Mr. Herrea,

RE: PANAMA - Thermal Waters Tourism

A cable has been received from Mr. José Arias, General Manager of the Instituto Panameño de Turismo (IPAT), requesting a mission by Richard May, who is a Technical Advisor in the Centre for Housing, Building, and Planning (CHBP), for the purpose of discussing initiation of a tourism project related to thermal waters. The CHBP informs us that Mr. May would be available to undertake the proposed mission.

Since such requests should be channeled through the office of the Resident Representative, we are referring the matter to you. Moreover, problems arise in that no provision has been included for such a project in the draft for the next Country Programme, and, as you know, no uncommitted IPF exists which could be allocated at present.

Would you be so kind as to consult with the Government on this and to advise our Office. Should the Government assign priority to the project, would you please send us word as to project plans and funding.

Sincerely yours,

Jan van Heerden, Chief
Central America, Caribbean
and Regional Projects Section
The Americas Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Angel Herrea
Resident Representative
UNDP
Panama City, Panama

cleared and cc. Mr. J. G. Ditchburn

ORIGINAL DIRECT

23/2/76
OGVM/65
RECORDS CONTROL

Miss Sheila Albuquerque, Chief
Reports Section, SSB

23 FEB 1976

TE 311/1 PANAMA

X-ref TE 322/1 IR(111-1)

Jan van Heerden, Chief
CACARPS/AB

Mission Reports - D. Robertson and A. Ronnen

1. The Government of Panama, through the Resident Representative, as per attached letter No. 0212 of 30 January 1976, is eager to receive the Spanish version of the above-mentioned reports.
2. Consequently, we would appreciate your assistance to have the enclosed documents translated, the costs of which may be chargeable to RP-INT-4-R01-1103 and RP-INT-4-R05-1133 respectively.
3. The Interregional and Regional Projects Section, MEMEAB has been consulted and approves this request.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

cleared and cc. Mr. J. G. Ditchburn

9/23/2 - re Robertson & Ronnen
JGVM/bb
RECORDS CONTROL
cc. Miss P. Chait

27 FEB 1976

23 de febrero de 1976

TE 311/1 PANA

TE 322/1 IR(111-1)

Estimado señor Herrera,

Informes finales - PAN/75/006 - Programa Geotérmico - William Mahon
- INT/74/RO1 - Servicios de Asesoría Interregional -
Desarrollo de los Recursos Naturales -
Donald Robertson
- INT/74/RO5 - Servicios de Asesoría Interregional -
Construcción de Terminales de
Transporte - Arie Ronnen

Con referencia a su carta No. 0212 del 30 de enero de 1976,
deseamos informarle sobre el estado de los informes finales mencionados
anteriormente y las acciones que nos proponemos tomar:

- 1) Mahon: La traducción del documento al español costaría
aproximadamente US\$500 (12,000 palabras (appx.)
\$40 c/u = \$480.00). Al fin de autorizar la traducción,
necesitaríamos una confirmación cablegráfica suya
que se reflejará en una revisión posterior del
presupuesto la inclusión de US\$500 para cubrir gastos
de informes.
- 2) Robertson y Ronnen: Como ambas misiones fueron financiadas
con fondos del Programa Ordinario reservados a los
Servicios de Asesoría Interregional, estamos
solicitando la traducción de ambos informes con la
requerida anuencia de la Sub-dirección encargada de
esas misiones.

Sr. Angel Herrera
Representante Residente del PNUD
Apartado 6314
Panamá 5
Panamá

- 2 -

Hemos indicado que los costos de traducción se carguen a cuentas del programa ordinario, sin embargo ^{si} se produce algún contratiempo financiero le escribiremos nuevamente.

Le saluda atentamente,

Jan van Heerden, Jefe
Sección para América Central,
el Caribe y Proyectos Regionales,
Subdirección de las Américas,
Oficina de Cooperación Técnica

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL
AB/Ja

18 FEB 1976

11 February 1976

Mr. Jan Van Heerden, Chief
Central America, Caribbean and Regional
Projects Section
Office of Technical Co-operation

TE 311/1 PANA

Evner Ergun, Chief
Technical Co-operation Section (Africa and the Americas)
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

PANAMA - Thermal Tourism

1. Please make reference to cable No. 19 from Mr. José Arias, General Manager of IPAT (Instituto Panameño de Turismo) to Mr. Paul Mwakuko, regarding the above mentioned subject, copy attached for your information.

2. As you may know, the officials from IPAT have been interested in initiating a tourism project in Panama, specifically concerning thermal water tourism. We understand that during Interregional Adviser, Mr. Rhonheimer last mission in Panama, the possibility of a larger project was discussed with the Institute. We have been informed that at that time, Mr. Arias had requested a mission in accordance with Mr. Rhonheimer's recommendation. Presumably as a result of further personal correspondence between Mr. Rhonheimer and Mr. Arias and through the above mentioned cable, he now informs us that the Government is prepared to accept the mission of our Technical Adviser, Mr. Richard May in mid-March.

3. We would like to suggest that OTC get in touch with the office of the Resident Representative to formally arrange the invitation for the proposed mission to take place.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA EL DESARROLLO

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE EN PANAMA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO, PANAMA
DIRECCION POSTAL: APARTADO 6314
PANAMA 5, PANAMA

RECORDS CONTROL

27 FEB 1976

TELEFONO 64-5777

REF.

PAN/75/006/01/01
No. 0212

30 de enero de 1976

TE 311/1 PANA
XNY TE 322/1 IR (11-1)

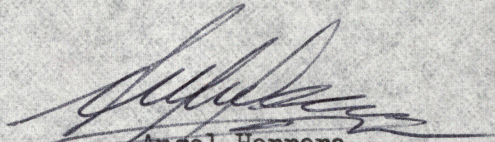
RP-INT-4-R05-1133

Estimado Sr. van Heerden:

Sírvase hacer referencia a mi carta No. 3671 del 26 de noviembre de 1975 mediante la cual me permití solicitarle me enviara lo antes posible las traducciones al Español de los informes técnicos preparados por los Sres. William Mahon, Donald Robertson y Arie Ronnen, todos de la OCT.

Agradeceré me informe el estado actual de las traducciones de los informes y la probable fecha de entrega de las mismas.

Le saluda muy atentamente,


Angel Herrera
Representante Residente

Señor
Jan van Heerden, Jefe
Sección de Centro América, el
Caribe y Proyectos Interregionales
Oficina de Cooperación Técnica
NACIONES UNIDAS
Nueva York, N. Y. 10017
U. S. A.

RECEIVED

FEB 4 1976

CACRPS/AD/5, IC

ORIGINAL DIRECT

cc. Mr. H. K. Chang (CNRET)

RECORDS CONTROL

JGVM/bb

18 DEC 1975

TE 311/1 PANA

10 December 1975

Dear Mr. Herrera,

Subject: PANAMA - Construction of Bus Terminals - Highlights
of Mr. Ronnen's report

The report under reference has now been evaluated by the Substantive Office and ourselves, and we highlight hereunder the salient points of this document:

A- A three-stage work programme is recommended that is:

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Main Activity</u>	<u>Estimated Duration</u>
1	Preparation of Functional Programmes for each of the city/town projects destined for construction. It will include compilation of data, traffic studies and forecast of demand, etc.	3 experts; 4 m/m each (12 man-months)
2	Revision of location studies in collaboration with the working teams of the Ministry of Planning and the Municipalities.	3 consecutive months (by Government working teams)
3	Elaboration of pre-feasibility and economic studies for each of the city/town projects and for the overall comprehensive programme, including the determination of construction phases and priorities, estimated of capital costs, etc.	2 experts; 4 m/m each (8 man-months)
Total programme: 5 city/town projects		Total 5 experts; 20 man-months

.../

Mr. Angel Herrera
UNDP Resident Representative
Apartado Postal 6314
Panama 5, Panama

B- During the brief mission it was ascertained that the passenger facilities are scarce and that the transport companies' installations leave a lot to be desired for their daily operations.

C- We understand the genuine interest which the Government has to implement a national plan to improve transport services and the possible construction of Bus Terminals at five regional traffic centres. However, before a decision could be taken concerning the possible scope and duration of assistance to be given by the United Nations it would be necessary to take deeper probe of the overall problem.

The previous statement, of course, reflects the thinking of the United Nations as a provider of technical expertise; however, in view of the severe cash shortage reported by the UNDP, yourselves and the Government should take a hard look at the above suggestions and determine if such a request receives high priority and has any real chance of being implemented from the IPF funds for Panama.

Yours sincerely,

Jan van Heerden, Chief
Central America, Caribbean &
Regional Projects Section,
The Americas Branch,
Office of Technical Co-operation

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

RECORDS CONTROL

18 DEC 1975

DATE: 11 November 1975

REFERENCE: TE 311/1 PANAMA

TO: Mr. Jan van Heerden, Chief
A: Physical Resources Projects Section, ELAIPB/OTC

THROUGH: Mr. Norbert Falzon, Assistant Director in charge
S/C DE: of Transport and Cartography Branch, CNRET/ESA

FROM: H.K. Sang, Officer-in-Charge
DE: Transport Section

SUBJECT: PANAMA: Report of Mr. A. RONNEN on his mission to Panama:
OBJET: Construction of Bus Terminals

1. The short report (five and a half pages) covers Mr. Ronnen's two-week mission to Panama in August 1975. The specific purpose of the expert's mission was to provide assistance in establishing a work programme toward the preparation of a National Plan for the construction of Bus Terminals in five regional traffic centres. This is part of the Government's wider programme to improve transportation services in Panama.

2. The expert visited various places, studied the problems, and found that passenger facilities are scarce and the transport companies' installations are inadequate for their daily operations.

3. On the basis of the available data and in collaboration with the co-operating agency, namely, the Department of Transportation Co-operatives, the expert prepared a three-stage work programme as follows:

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Main Activity</u>	<u>Time Required (estimate)</u>
1	Preparation of Functional Programmes for each of the city/town projects destined for construction. It will include compilation of data, traffic studies and forecast of demand, etc.	3 experts; 4 mm each (12 man-months)
2	Revision of location studies in collaboration with the working teams of the Ministry of Planning and the Municipalities.	3 consecutive months (by Government working teams)
3	Elaboration of pre-feasibility and economic studies for each of the city/town projects and for the overall comprehensive programme, including the determination of construction phases and priorities, estimates of capital costs, etc.	2 experts; 4 mm each (8 man-months)

Total programme: 5 city/town projects

Total: 5 experts;
20 man-months

RECEIVED

20 NOV 1975

PRPS/ELAIP/OTC

/...

4. We consider that the expert's mission has been useful to the Government. However, his recommendations, contained in the report, are too sketchy to be of practical value to the Government planners. The two-week period should have enabled the expert to spell out the necessary details of the proposed action programme for the construction of terminals.

CV
Drafted by: G. Velez

Cleared by: V. Christ/fk

cc. Mr. D. Oliden-López UNDP
Mr. A. Mikolajuk ESA

RECORDS CONTROL

4 - NOV 1975

TE 311/1 Panama

30 October 1975

Dear Mr. Ronnen,

Ref/ Construction of Bus Terminals in Panama

We acknowledge receipt of your report on the mission accomplished in Panama last August regarding a study for the construction of land transportation terminals. A copy of the report has been forwarded to the Substantive Office for their comments, which will be transmitted to you as soon as they are available.

Yours sincerely,

J. G. Ditchburn, Acting Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and
Interregional Projects Branch, OTC

Mr. A. Ronnen
Project Manager
c/o UNDP
Bogotá
Colombia

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA EL DESARROLLO

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE EN PANAMA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO. PANAMA
DIRECCION POSTAL: APARTADO 6314
PANAMA 5, PANAMA

REF. PRO 300 REG (B) 01
No. 3497

30 October 1975

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL
J.R. Ditchburn
RECORDS CONTROL

5 - NOV 1975

TELEFONO 64-5777

Dear Mr. Ditchburn,

We are in possession of two technical reports prepared by
OTC consultants, as follows:

1. A report by Mr. Donald Robertson, OTC Interregional advisor, concerning ferruginous sands in Panama. It is based on his visit here from 5 through 18 March 1975, and was forwarded by your office on 24 October 1975.
2. A report on "Construction of Bus Terminals in Panama", prepared by OTC regional advisor, Mr. Arie Ronnen, as a result of his visit from 19 August through 29 August 1975. (Copy attached).

.....
The Government of Panama has asked a number of times that all our correspondence with them, and in particular technical reports, be in Spanish. We therefore request that your office kindly translate these documents. We will then of course be most happy to forward them to government authorities for further comments.

Yours sincerely,

Angel Herrera
Resident Representative

Mr. John G. Ditchburn, Acting Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and Inter-
Regional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Cooperation
UNITED NATIONS
New York, N. Y. 10017
U. S. A.

October 6, 1975

(cc: ECLA, Santiago
(Mr. Mazairac, Director, CESI/OPI
(Mr. Vassiliou, Assist. Director, DPAS/CDPPP
(Mrs. Korn, Deputy Director, ELAIB/OTC
with copy (Mr. Velázquez PMO, PRPS/ELAIB
of report (Mrs. Vernon, Interreg. Programming, ELAIB
(Mr. Ditchburn, Deputy Chief, PRPS/ELAIB
(Mr. Mortensen, Chief, Reports Section, SSB
(Interregional Registry
(Country Registry

JGD/mg

for info.

(cc: Mr. Baum, Director, CNRET
Mr. Doerner, Chief, AS/SSI
Mr. Robertson, I.R. Adv.

24 October 1975

Dear Mr. Herrera,

INT/74-R.01: Interregional Advisory Services in Resources Development -
Report of Mr. Donald ROBERTSON

Reference is made to the assignment undertaken by the above-mentioned Interregional Adviser (Mineral Resources Development) for the period 5 through 18 March 1975.

Mr. Robertson's report on his mission to Panamá, which has been reviewed by our substantive colleagues and endorsed by ourselves, can now be forwarded to the Government, noting that his recommendations following his preliminary evaluation of the Magnetic Beach Sands in Panamá appears to be encouraging for the Government.

..... Accordingly, we attach 4 copies of his report, one being for your retention and the others being for transmittal to the Government.

Yours sincerely,

John G. Ditchburn, Acting Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and Inter-
Regional Projects Branch, OTC

Mr. Angel Herrera
Resident Representative UNDP
Apartado 6314
Panamá 5, Panamá

cc: Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago.

Report on Mission

to

Panama

by

D. P. Robertson, Interregional Adviser
Minerals Section
Energy and Mineral Development Branch
CNRET/ESA

5-18 March 1975

1. In response to a request of the Government of Panama, the writer completed a mission to Panama from 5-18 March 1975.
2. The purpose of the visit was to carry out a preliminary evaluation of deposits of ferruginous sands and to make appropriate recommendations in the event the deposits appeared to be commercial.
3. During the mission, meetings were held with the following:
The Resident Representative, Mr. Gonzalo Serrano, and Mr. John Schwager, Programme Officer
Sr. Jorge Marengo, Jefe, Oficina de Asistencia Tecnica Internacional
Dr. Jorje L. Quiros Ponce, Director General of the Direccion General de Recursos Minerales (DGRM) (Ministerio de Comercio y Industrias)
Ing. Cervantes Escalona, Jefe del Dept. de Petroleo, DGRM
Dr. Giorgio Recchi, Jefe del Dept. de Geologia, DGRM
Ing. Jorje Jarpa, Jefe de Minas y Canteras, DGRM
Sr. Gonzalo Acosta Sarmiento, UN Petroleum Adviser to the Government of the Republic of Panama
4. On March 12 a field trip was made to the Chame Peninsula where a number of beach sand deposits have been outlined and where dredging operations were conducted for about 1 year, to the end of 1972.
5. During discussion with Dr. Quiros and Sr. Acosta, interest was expressed in having the Golfo de Chiriqui overflowed by an airborne magnetic survey as a first step in investigating hydrocarbon potential. Subsequently, the writer received a request from Dr. Quiros that he, the writer, attempt to interest the Canadian International Development Agency in undertaking this programme as a grant. The writer is awaiting technical details before undertaking the mission, which is contingent on a similar request

received from another country. At the time of writing this report, it appears that this task cannot be undertaken until June, due to travel of the writer on mission to other countries.

- 6. Forming part of this Mission Report, is a paper entitled Magnetic Beach Sands in Panama, which contains the findings and recommendations of the author.

9 May 1975

Magnetic Beach Sands in Panama

Preface

- (1) The adviser was invited by the Direccion General de Recursos Minerales to comment on the viability of magnetic beach sands in the country, to consider the results of test sampling programmes and to make appropriate recommendations.
- (2) Consideration is given below to yet unexamined areas and recommendations made on exploration methods to be used in order to prove or disprove the existence of magnetite rich sands and to obtain an indication of the order of magnitude of reserves available. Indications of sufficient reserves combined with other factors may lead to the establishment of a minimum size direct reduction (DR) process plant producing sponge iron.
- (3) Suggestion is made for regional and detailed studies.

Background

Black sands are an obvious feature of the south coast and to a limited extent of the north coast of Panama. These are composed of quartzitic sand finely admixed with femic silicates and titaniferous magnetite. Due to density differences and natural forces, some sands have a higher concentration of magnetite than others; in one such area, adjoining the Estero de la Boca del Rio Chame, recovery of this material by dredging was undertaken for a couple of years until the end of 1972. Comments on this operation and on the potential of other areas are contained in the reports of Mr. E. H. MacDonald, Consultant, who made visits to Panama in 1972 and 1973.

The dredge mining was on a care and maintenance basis at the time of Mr. MacDonald's last mission in 1973. Since that time the operation has ceased entirely, salvagable equipment was removed and the dredged area filled and levelled, although not satisfactorily in that topsoil material was not replaced.

The property is still held by the owners and it is not known if future operations are contemplated.

Subject matters dealt with by Mr. MacDonald went beyond examination of magnetic beach sands and its extraction; very sound suggestions are made concerning industrial sand operations and the recovery of less than commercial quantities of magnetite in these sands during cleaning and sizing treatment. This report is concerned only with those items of his reports that deal with known and postulated deposits of magnetic sands and with recommendations for the search and testing of untouched beach sand areas.

Magnetic Sand Locations

Magnetite-bearing beach sands are exposed in a number of beaches that extend from west and south of Panama City around the Herrera Los Santos peninsula into the Golfo Chiriqui. Some of these were visited and recommendations made by Mr. MacDonald in 1972 and 1973.

Punta Chame to Coronado

This sector was the location of a dredging operation which ceased in 1973. The beach area is divided by the Rio Chame and the operation took place on the easterly part. Based on data from the operators, Sierra Panama S.A., he calculated that the recoverable reserves were 1,282,000 tons of magnetite (out of a total of an estimated 2,500,000 tons). The outlined ore areas were calculated to have 12.8% of magnetite in the sands. A maximum of 200,000 tons are thought to have been extracted during the dredging operations. MacDonald recommended that much closer drilling grids should be used for further investigations, about 200 feet by 25 feet. He felt that because the recovered grade was higher than 12.8% and the drilling grid on which the reserves were estimated was too widely spaced (and the company then compelled to use a 'safety factor' reduction to 65% for reserves calculations), that the true tonnage would be greater.

Comment is made later in this report on this aspect of greater reserves.

Chitre to Pocrí

A frontal dune near Monagre requires test drilling, which should also be undertaken inland to the north.

Isla de Canas

MacDonald obtained values of 45% (at .8m depth) and 37.5% magnetite at 2 metre depth on the eastern tip of the island. He recommended intensive sampling of the island and the coastline stretching westward.

Test drilling has been carried out since his departure by the DGRM in order to see if intensive drilling is warranted. The survey consisted of 'grab-sampling' on 17 profiles at right angles to the beachfront, with generally about 3 holes per profile. Except for the top .2m which was spooned, the other samples in the holes consisted of small amounts of material taken from the bottom of each 1 metre level of penetration. Forty-eight boreholes were completed along 13 kms of beach.

An arithmetic average of all sample results gives 13% magnetite. It is noted, however, that the top 2 metres is unusually high and this type of averaging cannot provide meaningful results. If the top .2 metres fraction is discarded, the average is about 5-6%, down to an average of 2 metres. On the face of it, the area appears negative; however, as mentioned later, sampling did not go below 2 metres and what may lie below that horizon and still at a dredgable depth is unknown. Several holes should be drilled to 5 metres in order to examine the possibility of material at depth.

Rio Indio to Maria Chiquita

The potential size of the area appears too small to be economic (MacDonald para 36) and the area should be discarded.

Puerto Armuelles-La Barqueta

MacDonald took a test hole to 4.5 m with the following results:

<u>Depth</u>	<u>% Magnetite</u>
0-1	14.0
1-2	6.4
2-3	6.5
3-4	12.4
4-5	28.9

Note the higher values at the deeper horizons, not reached in the DIRM survey.

A test programme of 23 holes was conducted by the DIRM, 69 samples being taken.

Again, while the arithmetic average is only 7.6%, it has to be observed that, if the two ends of the sample series are discarded by inspection, there is a section of beach (between samples DE 630 and DE 647) which has an average of 12.77%. This section of beach is over six kms in length, if the sampling was done at MacDonald's recommendation of 1 km spacing. This could represent a sizeable ore body. This section, rather than be abandoned, should be reconsidered, and deeper drilling done.

Isla de Pedro

MacDonald obtained an average of 10% magnetite from 10 holes averaging 7.5 feet in depth. More and deeper drilling appears warranted.

Boca de Hacha and Playa Las Pavas

Neither of these beaches appears to warrant further work.

MacDonald visited the Changuinola area on the north-west Atlantic coast. In the Sixaola-San San-mouth of Rio Changuinola beach, he recommends a limited programme on the beach and investigation of the landward side for hidden deposits, though cautioning about the mining and transport difficulties from the area. He does not think these difficulties unsolvable.

Comments

- (1) All of these deposits, whether partially defined or under consideration, have been located by visual means on the surface; none have been sought for at depth.
- (2) Typically there are superficial concentrations which have attracted interest and which may or may not persist to a few metres depth. On the whole, test sampling has not taken place to depths of 4 and 5 metres, despite evidence (as at Chame in dredging) that ore may exist at reachable horizons.
- (3) There is no reason why deposits cannot be found where there are no surface exposures in beach areas, in adjoining shallow bays (particularly Bahía de Chame) and below ground inland back of the present beachfront, which adjoin the source rocks. It is a fact that industrial sand is being extracted which has 5% magnetite content and which has a deleterious effect in the use for concrete.

In the Bahía de Chame, water depths are commonly around the 3 fathom mark and similar depths occur for a considerable distance on the ocean side of the peninsula. Hidden deposits may exist on the Chame peninsula itself and on the mud-flats mangrove areas and flat ground in the inland areas as far back as the rock exposures.

In order to justify a programme of work, some consideration has to be given to the economic potential.

Extraction and Sales

MacDonald has given reasons for the losses in the first dredging operation and which led to its closure. Yet he states (1972 report, para 71 and on) that with to-day's prices and with proper operating techniques, a profitable mining operation is likely. The magnetite may have an assured market as part of the dredging operation. Consideration should be given to an alternative use - as feed for a Direct Reduction plant.

Direct Reduction, Iron Ore Beneficiation

Although the direct reduction processes account for little more than 1% of present world production, the procedure may be relevant here because it depends on and has been the result of the availability of high-grade iron ore, as would be the case in the Panamanian magnetite and, secondly, because it can be operational in as small a capacity as 60,000 metric tons/year (Engineering and Mining Journal, January 1975, p. 82).

As of November 1974, North American DR capacity-installed, operating and committed totalled 4,084,000 net tons per year of sponge iron (Engineering and Mining Journal, December 1974, p. 65). It is estimated that demand for metallurgical iron may go to 27 million tons/year by 1985 in North America.

There are a variety of DR processes that produce iron sponge, of which the Hy/L and Midrex processes predominate. There are variations of these techniques but basically the ore material is reduced by hot gases. In the Hy/L process, carbon monoxide and hydrogen, which are generated by the steam reforming of natural gas or other hydrocarbons, reduces iron ore to sponge iron in four fixed bed reactors. Metallization for ore ranges from 82% to 87% and energy consumption is approximately 15 million BTU's per net ton of sponge. The Midrex process is a vertical column type reducer; it produces a 92% metallized sponge with an energy consumption of about \pm 22 KWH per net ton.

Feed for the process has a gangue limitation of about 3% (SiO_2 and Al_2O_3) which the magnetite concentrator could maintain from the sands by an appropriately designed flow sheet.

The significant point is that a minimum sized direct reduction plant in Panama (60,000 tons/year) would probably have the high grade concentrate which is necessary as feed. MacDonald notes that in the Nueva Gorgona to Punta Chame area alone, recoverable reserves are probably quite unrealistically low.

A 60,000 tons/year plant would produce 1,200,000 tons of sponge iron in twenty years (i.e. over an estimated minimum write-off period) and would require approximately 3,210,000 tons of high grade magnetite as feed. If a safety factor of beach sand recovery of 80% is used, we arrive at the following:

<u>Tons Iron Production/Year Requires</u>	<u>Tons Magnetite Concentrate Feed</u> (85% FE recovery + 55% FE content)
60,000	128,350
<u>Tons Magnetite in Beach sands (80% recovery)</u>	<u>times 20 year supply</u>
160,437	3,209,000 tons

The 'safety factor' as used by Hierro Panama (65%) is probably high so that recovery from sands should be actually higher, as suggested by MacDonald if secondary rolls are used in concentration.

It is to be noted that the original tonnage calculated by the operating company in Chame is given as 2,500,000 tons of magnetite (MacDonald 1972, para 14). MacDonald (in paras 15, 39, 43) considers the reserves and recoverable reserves as being low as, for one thing, the company only test-drilled to 15 feet although it mined to 20 and also the test drilling was widely spaced; hence the 65% factor was applied.

About 200,000 tons were mined from the Gorgona area - perhaps another 200,000 tons is not available from the urbanized Chame point. Deducting these amounts leaves a conservative reserve of 2,100,000 tons in the Chame area itself. As only the visual evidences of magnetite were investigated by the company, there may exist in the Chame area enough ore for a minimum plant for 2/3 of the 20 years supply, without regard to other sources on nearby beaches or deposits in the Bahia de Chame.

There is the possibility of more ore in the foreshore and offshore areas on both sides of the Chame peninsula. Moreover, MacDonald has estimated a 5% content of magnetite in the sand which is used in Panama City for industrial purposes and which he suggests could be extracted (to beneficiate the sand for industry use) and which material could be stock-

piled. Better quality sand is a necessity for the construction industry, not only to provide better concrete but to enable less cement to be used.

It is possible that several times the 20 year supply could be found in the beaches and in shallow bays from the Chame to Chiriqui sector.

Exploration Procedures

It is useful to quote from MacDonalds 1972 report, paras 29 and 30:

"29. Hence it is strongly recommended that a comprehensive mineralogical study be made of the characteristics of the valuable heavy minerals found in different locations and that the data, so obtained be used to identify the rock types from which they derived. This study will include the mineragraphic examination of the various minerals in polished section and examination, in thin section, of suites of specimens of rocks from the districts in which they occur. Grain counts and grain size distribution analyses are important as also are the chemical and instrument analyses of the elements concerned.

"30. The knowledge gained from this work can then be applied to the search of buried concentrations in fossil dunes and along ancient coastlines which may now lie several miles inland. Successive variations in level between the sea and the land may also have resulted in the formation of concentrations beneath those which are currently being mined (Stewart 1954)."

The following exploration studies should be undertaken:

On-Ground areas

The Chame peninsula, as the area having most known potential at this time, should be examined in detail in order (1) to establish background technical information and interpretation of geophysics which will serve as guides for evaluating other areas and (2) to establish ore reserves. While it is a fact that the visible deposits are owned, the interest of the country is not served if these are not developed; some arrangement with the owner is suggested, such as carrying out the work by the DGRM and charging the cost back to the leasee.

(a) Establish topographic control. By transit or theodolite, run a cleared base line from a point at the east end of the unremoved stock pile at Gorgona down the centre of the peninsula to the end of Punta Chame, offsetting if necessary (approx. 25 kms). Turn off cross-lines by instrument every 200 m interval along the base line, marking the turn-off stations permanently. Suggested scale 1:5,000.

Cross lines to be run extending from the low-tide level along the Pacific coast, north as far as possible. This will cover the flat lands, accessible mangrove areas and mudflats as far back as rock exposures. Near the mouth of Rio Chame, lines should extend about 2 kms inland.

Sub-stations on the cross-lines to be established at 40 m intervals. Note that the stations can be paced in, no great attempt at accuracy is necessary. It is only necessary and worthwhile to survey when anomalies of interest are found. Sub-stations can be marked by pre-cut stakes driven rapidly into the ground with a small hammer.

(b) Plot on the base map (1:5,000) the outline of known deposits.

(c) Put in additional stations at 20 m intervals when the cross-lines cover these known areas. Additional cross-lines will have to be run over the known magnetite areas in order to achieve a 20 m grid pattern.

(d) Commence drilling to depths of 7 metres on each station of the 20 m grid on known deposits. All material to be extracted and analyzed for magnetite content at no more than 1 m depth intervals. Appropriate auger drilling equipment to be used.

(e) Concurrent with drilling, complete a magnetic survey on all lines, using a proton precession magnetometer. Closer spaced readings to be taken where anomalies are found.

(f) A test programme of seismic profiling to indicate bed-rock profile may be useful (portable 12 channel equipment).

Geophysical surveys should be programmed, operated and interpreted by a qualified geophysicist. The results of drilling can be correlated with geophysical results and this knowledge used in the search for other deposits in other beach areas and inland areas.

Off-shore Deposits

Extraction of sand for commercial purposes has revealed a magnetite content of, commonly, 5%. Mr. MacDonald suggested and described in detail methods for testing by drilling for commercial sands (Appendix I, 1973 report). It is suggested here, however, that there may exist some deposits in the Bahia de Chame, and elsewhere, that could be dredged for the magnetite content itself, apart from any recovery of the lower grade material from commercial sands.

The best approach is to use a proton precession magnetometer (where a few degrees of tilt does not affect the readings) and an ordinary rowboat. Compasses bearing headings may be used to keep the boat on lines roughly spaced 200 metres apart. If anomalous values are obtained, marker buoys can be dropped overside. Later other marker buoys may be 'shot-in' using a transit from shore and more detailed and exact readings taken before auger sampling. Much of the bay is shallow so that near sea bed surface deposits would be mineable.

Other offshore areas and inland areas that suggest themselves for investigation by the above method are:

The Littoral from Puente Caimito extending south

Bahia de Panama

Offshore area south (the Pacific side) of Nueva Gorgona - Punta Chame

Inland, beach and offshore sectors of Golfo de Paíta

Inland, beach and offshore sectors of Tonosi and Golfo de Montijo

Due to the near surface position of magnetite sands, the random polarity distribution of particles, and the attenuation effects of altitude, it is doubtful if airborne magnetometry would distinguish discrete anomalies from the background, according to expert opinions.

Recommendations

- (1) There is an incentive to further the search for magnetite sands of economic grade.
- (2) The unsuccessful (i.e. uneconomic) operation conducted on the peninsula should not act as a deterrent to further and more detailed search for deposits, since that operation appears to have been ill-designed and ill-managed.
- (3) The Government is urged to have the exploration surveys outlined in this report carried out so that the order of magnitude of the magnetite resources may be defined.

(4) While performing the survey, contact should be made with representatives of successful beach sand operators or with consultants (possibly UN-sponsored) who could examine the ore being defined and suggest minimum grades necessary under the conditions existing and to provide a pre-feasibility study for production of magnetite.

(5) While the magnetite might be sold directly to interested parties (as for example the producers), it is advisable to seek the advice of a reputable iron/steel industries consultant to investigate the economics of erecting a direct reduction plant in Panama. In this respect, it must be remembered that the consumption of Panama is about 16,000 tons/year; sales would have to be developed in other Central American countries. This might be possible given the lower transport costs for delivery of sponge to these countries as compared to their traditional suppliers. Another factor would be the cost of importing liquified natural gas or hydrocarbons from Venezuela for use in the DR process. Only a highly qualified consultant specialist in the tin and steel industries would be able to analyze all the elements concerned.

The advantages to the country are obvious - lower iron costs and a gain in foreign exchange rather than a deficit position with respect to iron imports.

D. P. Robertson
Interregional Adviser
Minerals Section
Energy and Mineral Development Branch
CHRET/ESA

April 1975

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

RECORDS CONTROL

12 NOV 1975

TO: Mrs. Carmen F. Korn, Deputy Director
A: Office of Technical Co-operation

DATE: 20 October 1975

THROUGH: Lev Lyubimov, Deputy Director-in-Charge
S/C DE: Center for Housing, Building and Planning

REFERENCE: *ORIGINAL ON FILE* TE 322/1 IR(140-2)

TE 311/1 PANAMA

FROM: Pierre M. Rhonheimer, Inter-regional Adviser (Tourism)
DE: Center for Housing, Building and Planning

SUBJECT: Panama - Thermal Tourism

OBJET: Follow-up on mission report (18 Nov.-11 Dec. 1974)
Proposed preliminary mission by Mr. R. May

- 1. Reference is made to the letter from Mr. A. Herrera, the Resident Representative in Panama to Mr. Ditchburn, dated 10 October 1975, in answer to his cable of 9 October 1975 requesting agreement to a short term preparatory mission by Mr. R. May. This letter is self explanatory.
- 2. Mr. Herrera refers to his previous letter on this subject to Mr. van Heerden dated 23 September 1975, stating that:
- "... at this moment the Ministry of Planning is preparing the country programme for the next quinquennium and, on the other hand, the IPF for 1972-1976 has been fully committed and, therefore, no new project can be authorized to be implemented until the Government completes the new CP."
3. This letter of 23 September was never received here at the Center - nor was it probably seen at OTC. Had we seen it, we would have proposed that the short term preparatory mission by Mr. May be financed from inter-regional funds so that the proposed project once properly justified and formulated by IPAT with the assistance of Mr. May, could be submitted to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy for consideration in the new Country Programme and inclusion in the 1977-81 IPF.
4. As both IPAT and CHBP consider that this project would have a great impact on the future development of tourism in Panama, you might well propose that Mr. May's preparatory mission be financed from the inter-regional budget.
- cc. Mr. May - LX 2131
Mr. Ditchburn - 2410 E
Mr. Blacque-Belair - 2511
Miss Christ - 2410 D

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA EL DESARROLLO

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE EN PANAMA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO, PANAMA
DIRECCION POSTAL: APARTADO 6314
PANAMA 5, PANAMA

27 OCT 1975

TELEFONO 64-5777

REF. PRO 300 REG 01
No. 3225

10 October 1975

TE 311/1 PANA
Res

Dear Mr. Ditchburn,

Kindly refer to your letter of 18 September 1975 and your cable No. 159, concerning a preliminary mission by Mr. Richard May, Special Technical Adviser, from 22 October to 5 November.

..... As we informed you in our letter of 23 September 1975, copy of which is enclosed, Panama's IPF for 1972-76 has been fully committed and indeed 20% of the 1977-81's IPF has been already committed prior to the end of 1976.

In addition, we have yet to receive in this office any formal request from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy, which is the official government channel for UNDP assistance, concerning a project on thermal tourism. The government is presently formulating its Country Programme for the coming IPF period and no tourism project has yet to be mentioned.

For this reason, we regret that we cannot take any further action on this project.

Yours sincerely,

Angel Herrera
Resident Representative

Mr. John G. Ditchburn, Acting Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and Interregional
Projects Branch
Office of Technical Cooperation
UNITED NATIONS
New York, N. Y. 10017
U. S. A.

pl note important!
RECEIVED
15 OCT 1975

cc Mr Kandacovany
cc Mr May
cc WF

PRPS/ELAIP/OTC

15/10/75

PRO 300 REG 01 (8)
No. 3070

23 September 1975

Dear Mr. van Heerden:

I wish to refer to your letter TE 311/1 PANAMA, dated 18 September 1975, regarding a thermal tourism project requested by the Instituto Panameño de Turismo directly to the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations.

You may wish to know that at this moment the Ministry of Planning is preparing the country programme for the next quinquennium and, on the other hand, the IPF for 1972-1976 has been fully committed and, therefore, no new project can be authorized to be implemented until the Government completes the new CP.

Yours sincerely,

Angel Herrera
Permanent Representative

Mr. Jan van Heerden, Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and
Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation
UNITED NATIONS
New York, N. Y. 10017

PRH/anc
RECORDS CONTROL

14 OCT 1975

9 October 1975

TE 322/1 IR(140-2)
TE 511/1 PANAMA

Dear Mr. Domingues,

Further to Mr. Rhonheimer's letter of 16 September 1975 concerning the proposed thermal tourism project in Panama, please be advised that we have suggested a two weeks visit to Panama by Mr. Richard May, Special Technical Advisor, for a preliminary mission the end of October, to assist you to formulate a project document.

The suggestion was made to Mr. Dinar Pires, the Resident Representative, A.I., by letter dated 18 September 1975 and signed by Mr. Julian Hayden, Chief, Physical Resources Projects Section, OIC.

We do hope that you have communicated with Mr. Pires confirming that Mr. May's visit will be welcome on the date indicated.

Sincerely yours

Lev. A. Lyubimov
Deputy Director-in-Charge
Center for Housing, Building and Planning

Mr. José Rogelio Domingues
Assistant Manager
Instituto Panameño de Turismo
Apartado 4421
P.O. Box 5,
Republica de Panama

cc. Mr. Rhonheimer
Mr. May
Mr. Ditchburn
Ms. V. Christ
Mr. Dinar Pires (by pouch)
Res. Rep. in Panama, Panama

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA EL DESARROLLO

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE EN PANAMA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO, PANAMA
DIRECCION POSTAL: APARTADO 6314
PANAMA 5, PANAMA

REF. PRO 300 REG 01 (B)
No. 3070

23 September 1975

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Dear Mr. van Heerden:

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Yours sincerely,

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE	CONTROL NO.
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Angel Herrera
Resident Representative

Mr. Jan van Heerden, Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and
Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation
UNITED NATIONS
New York, N. Y. 10017

RECEIVED

06 OCT 1975

PRPS/ELAIP/OTC

TE 311/1 PANAMA

seen
G. 7/10/75
Then, nothing
to do, except
inform
the Housing
Centre

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

JvH/mg
cc: Mr. Ergun/May 23 SEP 1975
Miss V. Christ

TE 311/1 PANAMA

18 September 1975

Dear Dimas,

Our colleagues in the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning have informed us that the Instituto Panameno de Turismo is interested in initiating a tourism project in Panamá concerning thermal tourism; and they indicated that Mr. Richard May, Special Technical Adviser, could be made available for a preliminary mission from 22 October to 5 November, to assist the Government to formulate a tourism project.

Would you please let us know whether you have received a bona fide request for such a project and if so, whether a small-scale project document could be prepared to cover Mr. May's two-week mission.

Yours sincerely,

Jan van Heerden, Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and Inter-
Regional Projects Branch, OTC

Mr. Dimas Pires
Resident Representative, a.i.
UNDP
Apartado 6314
Panamá 5, Panamá

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

RECORDS CONTROL

23 SEP 1975

TO: Mr. J. Van Heerden, Chief
A: Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and Interregional Projects
Office of Technical Co-operation

THROUGH:
S/C DE: *[Signature]*

FROM: Evner Ergun, Chief
DE: Technical Co-operation Section
(Africa and the Americas), CHBP

SUBJECT: Republic of Panama; Mission By Mr. Richard May.
OBJET:

DATE: 16 September 1975

REFERENCE: T-311 / PANAMA

1. We have been informed that the Instituto Panameno de Turismo is interested in initiating a tourism project in Panama concerning thermal tourism. We welcome this project in view of the importance of the subject matter in the country and would like to assist the Government in the formulation of the project requested.

2. Mr. Richard May, Special Technical Adviser, is available for this mission from 22 October to 5 November.

3. Since a request for this mission has not been received to date from the Resident Representative, we suggest that he be notified of Mr. May's availability and requested to make the necessary arrangements with IPAT.

*suggest PRODOX be prepared for
his mission.*

RECEIVED

23 SEP 1975

PRPS/ELAIP/OTC

Mr. van Heerden

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:

A:

Mrs. Kern

FOR ACTION

POUR SUITE A DONNER

FOR APPROVAL

POUR APPROBATION

FOR SIGNATURE

POUR SIGNATURE

ARE DRAFT

PROJET A REDIGER

FOR COMMENTS

POUR OBSERVATIONS

MAY WE DISCUSS?

POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?

YOUR ATTENTION

VOTRE ATTENTION

AS DISCUSSED

COMME CONVENU

AS REQUESTED

SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE

NOTE AND FILE

NOTER ET CLASSER

NOTE AND RETURN

NOTER ET RETOURNER

FOR INFORMATION

POUR INFORMATION

Could you please let me know if this is a new project, and the i cutting away of affirmative.
Thank you

Date:

FROM:

DE:

*F. SUAREZ
RM 2074
EXT. 2241*

M E S S A G E

FOR:
POUR :

FROM:
DE :

Telephone No.:
No de téléphone :

Extension:
Poste :

Room No.:
No de bure

RETURNED YOUR CALL

VOUS A RAPPELÉ (E)

WILL CALL YOU AGAIN

VOUS RAPPELLERA

WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL

VOUDRAIT QUE VOUS L'APPELIEZ

CAME TO SEE YOU

EST VENU (E) VOUS VOIR

WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU

VOUDRAIT VOUS VOIR

J-H

No project.

GENERAL file.

Please get notes

Received by - Reçu par :

Date:

Time - Heure :

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA EL DESARROLLO

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE EN PANAMA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO, PANAMA
DIRECCION POSTAL: APARTADO 6314
PANAMA 5, PANAMA

REF. PAN/75/004/A/01
No. 2926

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

8 September 1975

INDEX

TE 311/1 PANA

Dear Carmen:

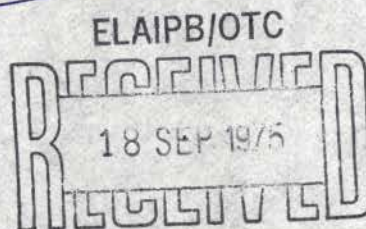
Just for your information, I am enclosing
herewith a photocopy of the Gaceta Oficial No. 17.905,
informative Organ of the government of Panama, containing
Law No. 41 of 1st. August 1975 by which the Mineral
Development Corporation of Cerro Colorado is created.

Sincerely yours,



Dimas A. Pires
Resident Representative, a.i.

Mrs. Carmen F. Korn
Deputy Director
Office of Technical Co-operation
UNITED NATIONS
New York, N. Y.



OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE	CONTROL NO.
MUST BE RETURNED TO RECORDS CONTRL. ROOM 2874	9/440

17 SEP 1975
ACTION TO: Mr. Korn
2
3 TELEFONO 64-5777
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUT AWAY
INITIALS <i>GH</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> BRING FORWARD
ON DAY MONTH YR.
TO:

GACETA OFICIAL

ORGANO DEL ESTADO

AÑO LXXII

PANAMA, REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, JUEVES 14 DE AGOSTO DE 1975

No. 17.905

CONTENIDO

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE LEGISLACION

Ley No. 41 de 1o de Agosto de 1975, por la cual se crea la Corporación de Desarrollo Minero Cerro Colorado.

MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION

Resueltos Nos. 911 y 912 de 4 de Agosto de 1975, por los cuales se ordena la inscripción en el Libro de Registro de la Propiedad Literaria y Artística de una Obra.

AVISOS Y EDICTOS

Consejo Nacional de Legislación

CREASE LA CORPORACION DE DESARROLLO MINERO CERRO COLORADO

LEY No. 41

(de 1o. de Agosto de 1975)

Por la cual se crea la Corporación de Desarrollo Minero Cerro Colorado.

EL CONSEJO NACIONAL DE LEGISLACION

DECRETA:

DISPOSICIONES GENERALES:

ARTICULO 1.- Créase una empresa estatal denominada Corporación de Desarrollo Minero Cerro Colorado, la cual tendrá personalidad jurídica, patrimonio propio y autonomía en su régimen interno, sujeta a la política de desarrollo económico y social del Organismo Ejecutivo por conducto del Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias y a la fiscalización de la Contraloría General de la República.

ARTICULO 2.- La Corporación tendrá como objeto la administración y explotación de los productos derivados y sustancias asociadas que se extraigan del yacimiento minero de Cerro Colorado, así como la realización de actividades relacionadas con proyectos especiales que le asigne el Organismo Ejecutivo.

ARTICULO 3.- La Corporación está facultada para:

- Ejercer derechos y contraer obligaciones.
- Extraer, concentrar, fundir, refinar, transportar, industrializar y comercializar los productos y subproductos de los yacimientos mineros cuyos derechos de explotación se le concedan.
- Comprar, vender, hipotecar, permutar y arrendar bienes muebles e inmuebles distintos a las concesiones o derechos mineros que se le otorgan por el artículo anterior.

d) Contratar personal técnico especializado y el que requiera para su funcionamiento.

e) Contratar servicios de asesoría técnica.

f) Contratar empréstitos con entidades públicas o privadas y emitir bonos, obligaciones o títulos de cualesquiera denominación, con la autorización previa y específica del Organismo Ejecutivo en los casos que se requiera la garantía del Estado.

Se autoriza el Organismo Ejecutivo para dar las garantías que requieran la contratación de empréstitos o emisiones de bonos de que trata este acápite.

g) Realizar las demás actividades necesarias para el cumplimiento de sus fines.

ARTICULO 4.- La Corporación estará libre del pago de impuestos, contribuciones o gravámenes y gozará de los mismos privilegios de la Nación en las actividades judiciales en que sea parte.

ARTICULO 5.- La Corporación podrá realizar, todas o partes de sus actividades, por sí misma, por medio de contratos de operación conjunta, contratos de servicios, contratos de otro tipo o en asociación con otras personas públicas o privadas.

ADMINISTRACION

ARTICULO 6.- La Corporación de Desarrollo Minero Cerro Colorado tendrá un Directorio de Política, un Consejo Ejecutivo, un Gerente General y las unidades administrativas que sean requeridas para el desarrollo de sus funciones.

ARTICULO 7.- El Directorio de Política estará integrado por:

- El Ministro de Comercio e Industrias, quien lo presidirá.
- El Ministro de Planificación y Política Económica.
- Un miembro de la Comisión de Legislación designado por el Organismo Ejecutivo; y
- Los miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo.

ARTICULO 8.- El Directorio de Política tendrá las siguientes atribuciones:

- Aprobar las políticas, planes y programas de la Corporación.
- Aprobar el programa anual y el proyecto de presupuesto.
- Vigilar el funcionamiento de la Corporación.
- Estudiar y recomendar los contratos que requieran la aprobación del Consejo de Gabinete o del Consejo Nacional de Legislación.
- Dictar los reglamentos de la Corporación.

ARTICULO 9.- El Consejo Ejecutivo estará integrado por

GACETA OFICIAL

ORGANO DEL ESTADO

DIRECTOR
HUMBERTO SPADAFORA P

OFICINA:

Editora Renovación, S.A., Vía Fernández de Córdoba (Vista Hermosa). Teléfono 61-7834 Apartado Postal B-4 Panamá, 9-A República de Panamá.

AVISOS EDICTOS Y OTRAS PUBLICACIONES

Dirección General del Ingresos
Para Suscripciones ver a La Administración.

SUSCRIPCIONES

Mínima: 6 meses: En la República: B/6.00

En el Exterior B/8.00

Un año en la República: B/10.00

En el Exterior: B/12.00

TODO PAGO ADELANTADO

Número sueldo: B/0.05. Solicítalo en la Oficina de Ventas de Impresos Oficiales. Avenida Elay Alfaro 4 16.

tres (3) ciudadanos panameños mayores de veinticinco (25) años de edad nombrados por el Órgano Ejecutivo uno de los cuales fungirá como Presidente del mismo, por designación del Órgano Ejecutivo. El Presidente del Consejo Ejecutivo tendrá a su cargo la representación legal de la Corporación y jurisdicción coactiva. La representación legal podrá ser delegada en otro de los miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo o en el Gerente General en caso de ausencia temporal del titular de la misma. La jurisdicción coactiva podrá delegarse en cualquier servidor público de la Corporación.

ARTICULO 10.- El Consejo Ejecutivo tendrá las siguientes atribuciones:

a) Dirigir la Corporación ejecutando las políticas, planes y programas aprobados por el Directorio de Política.

b) Crear los cargos que se requieran para el funcionamiento de la Corporación y asignar sus remuneraciones según el presupuesto.

c) Nombrar y remover, de común acuerdo con el Gerente General, a los directores o jefes de departamentos, así como a los representantes de la Corporación en las empresas asociadas o que realicen operaciones conjuntas o contratos de servicios.

d) Negociar y concertar los contratos que tenga que celebrar la Corporación.

e) Autorizar los contratos de préstamos u otras operaciones para la adquisición, gravamen o enajenación de bienes muebles o inmuebles. Los contratos por cuantía mayor de quinientos mil balboas (B/500,000) se celebrarán mediante los procedimientos de concurso de precios o de licitación pública. No obstante, cuando las especificaciones, características técnicas o las necesidades así lo requieran, el Consejo Ejecutivo de la Corporación podrá proceder a la contratación directa.

La comercialización de los productos minerales que se extraigan de yacimientos cuyos derechos de explotación se

le concedan queda exceptuada del procedimiento señalado y se realizará según los usos de la industria.

f) Conceder permisos o licencias al Gerente General y designar a la persona que haya de reemplazarlo en caso de ausencias temporales; y

g) Cualesquiera otra que le asigne el Directorio de Política.

ARTICULO 11.- El Gerente General tendrá a su cargo la dirección administrativa y técnica de la Corporación. Deberá ser panameño y haber cumplido los veinticinco (25) años de edad. Será nombrado por el Órgano Ejecutivo.

ARTICULO 12.- Son funciones del Gerente General:

a) Atender la gestión diaria de los negocios y actividades de la Corporación, de acuerdo con la ley y las normas, reglamentos e instrucciones que al respecto dicten los órganos superiores de la Corporación.

b) Proponer y acordar con el Consejo Ejecutivo los nombramientos y remociones del personal directivo.

c) Nombrar y remover los empleados y trabajadores de la Corporación.

d) Presentar anualmente ante el Directorio de Política, conjuntamente con el Consejo Ejecutivo, el proyecto de presupuesto y los proyectos de planes y programas de la Corporación.

e) Presentar a la consideración del Directorio de Política el informe anual sobre la marcha de la Corporación, el cual, una vez aprobado, será enviado al Presidente de la República y a la Asamblea Nacional de Representantes de Corregimientos; y

f) Ejecutar las directrices y resoluciones de los órganos superiores de la Corporación.

PATRIMONIO

ARTICULO 13.- El patrimonio de la Corporación de Desarrollo Minero Cerro Colorado estará constituido por:

a) Los derechos sobre los yacimientos mineros de Cerro Colorado, así como cualesquiera otros derechos que se deriven de las actividades que para su realización le otorgue el Órgano Ejecutivo.

b) Los bienes muebles e inmuebles que a cualquier título adquiera.

c) Los créditos e intereses de sus capitales e inversiones.

d) Las herencias, legados y donaciones que se le hicieren, que serán recibidos a beneficio de inventario.

e) Los subsidios y transferencias de capital del Estado; y

f) Cualesquiera otros bienes o derechos que adquiera con motivo de sus operaciones.

ARTICULO 14.- Esta Ley entrará en vigencia a partir de su promulgación.

Dada en la ciudad de Panamá, a los 10. días del mes de

Agosto de mil novecientos setenta y cinco.

Comisionado de Legislación,

ERNESTO PEREZ BALLADARES

COMUNIQUESE Y PUBLIQUESE

ING. DEMETRIO B. LAKAS
Presidente de la República

Secretario General,

ROGER DECEREGA

GERARDO GONZALEZ
Vicepresidente de la RepúblicaRAUL E. CHANG P.
Presidente de la Asamblea Nacional de
Representantes de CorregimientosEl Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,
CARLOS OZORES T.El Viceministro de Educación,
HUGO GIRAUDEl Ministro de Hacienda y Tesoro,
MIGUEL A. SANCHIZEl Ministro de Desarrollo Agropecuario,
GERARDO GONZALEZEl Ministro de Trabajo y Bienestar Social,
ROLANDO MURGASEl Ministro de Salud,
ABRAHAM SAIEDEl Ministro de Planificación y
Política Económica, el.
JOSE A. SOKOLEl Ministro de Obras Públicas,
NESTOR TOMAS GUERRAEl Ministro de Vivienda,
JOSE A. DE LA OSSAComisionado de Legislación,
MARCELINO JAENComisionado de Legislación,
NILSON A. ESPINOComisionado de Legislación,
MANUEL B. MORENOComisionado de Legislación,
ADOLFO AHUMADAComisionado de Legislación,
RUBEN DARIO HERRERAComisionado de Legislación,
CARLOS PEREZ HERRERAComisionado de Legislación,
ELIGIO SALASComisionado de Legislación,
DAVID CORDOBA

Ministerio de Educación

ORDENASE LA INSCRIPCION EN EL LIBRO DE
REGISTRO DE LA PROPIEDAD LITERARIA
ARTISTICA DE UNA OBRA

RESUELTO No. 911

Panamá, 4 de agosto de 1975

EL MINISTRO DE EDUCACION
en uso de sus facultades legales

CONSIDERANDO:

Que el Licenciado RAUL E. VACCARO, varón, panameño, mayor de edad, vecino de esta ciudad, con cédula de identidad personal No. 8-73-69, abogado en ejercicio, en su carácter de Apoderado Especial de Fondo Educativo Interamericano, S.A., de Panamá, R. de P., según Poder Especial que reposa en los archivos del Ministerio de Educación, en el expediente que contiene el registro de la obra "La Aventura del Trabajo Intelectual", solicita a Su Excelencia el señor Ministro de Educación, la inscripción en el Libro de Registro de la Propiedad Literaria y Artística que se lleva en este Ministerio, de la obra titulada "CIENCIA I", propiedad de Fondo Educativo Interamericano, S.A., de Panamá.

Que la mencionada obra forma parte de la nueva serie "Ciencias" la cual consta de libros de texto para el alumno del primero hasta el sexto grado de escuela primaria, con una guía para el Maestro, correspondiente al grado respectivo y diversos materiales suplementarios. La serie "Ciencias", estimula la investigación y la disciplina científica. En cada libro se encuentra una verdadera integración balanceada entre procesos y contenidos que constituye el enfoque de la serie. El contenido de la serie está integrado alrededor de cuatro grandes conceptos científicos: Espacio, Tiempo, Energía y Materia, temas que se inter-relacionan gradualmente y permanecen en el marco teórico como ideas fundamentales y unificadoras para los grados superiores.

Que la obra en mención es propiedad de Fondo Educativo Interamericano, S.A., de Panamá, República de Panamá, y fue impresa por Von Hoffman Press, de St. Louis, Missouri, E.U.A. Consta de un (1) tomo de 112 páginas y una primera edición de 86,000 copias.

Que la anterior solicitud ha sido formulada dentro del tiempo estipulado en el Artículo 1915 del Código Administrativo y dado cumplimiento al ordinal 2o del Artículo 1914 del mismo Código.

RESUELVE:

Ordénase la inscripción en el Libro de Registro de la Propiedad Literaria y Artística que se lleva en el Ministerio de Educación, de la obra titulada "CIENCIA I", de la nueva serie "Ciencias" que ha sido solicitada por el Licenciado RAUL E. VACCARO, en representación de Fondo Educativo Interamericano, S.A. de Panamá, República de Panamá.

cc: Economic Commission f. Latin America, Santiago)
Mr. Mazairac, Director, CESI/OPI)
Mr. Vassiliou, Asst. Director, DPAS/CDPPP)
Mrs. Korn, Deputy Director, ELAIBP/OTC)
Miss Christ, PMO, PRPS/ELAIPB)
Mr. Ditchburn, Deputy Chief, PRPS/ELAIPB)
Mrs. Vernon, Interregional Programming, ELAIPB)
Mr. Mortensen, Chief, Reports Section, SSB)
Interregional Registry)
Country Registry)

J.G.Ditchburn/gdr

with

cc: Mr. Mwaluko)

copy

Mr. Doerner)

for info

Mr. Rhonheimer)

of

report

29 August 1975

VIA POUCH

TE 322/1 IR (140-2)

Dear Mr. Pires,

INT/74-R.09: Interregional Advisory Services in Tourism -
Report of Mr. Pierre RHONHEIMER

Reference is made to the assignment undertaken by the above-mentioned Interregional Adviser (Tourism) during the period 18 November through 11 December 1974.

..... Mr. Rhonheimer's report on his mission to Panama has been reviewed by our substantive colleagues who have no comments. However, since the preparation of this report, Mr. Rhonheimer has received a letter (copy attached) from Sr. José Rogelio Arias, Jr. dated 25 March 1975 requesting a mission by a Technical Adviser from the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to assist the Government in the preparation of a Project Document for a project on thermal tourism to be called "Preservation of National Resources and Regulations of Land Use for Tourism Development". This request is under study and will depend on availability of funds for such a mission.

..... Meanwhile, we would appreciate your transmitting the report to the Government and, for this purpose, we attach seven copies of the report, one being for your retention.

Yours sincerely,

Jan H. van Heerden, Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and
Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Dimar Pires
Resident Representative of UNDP, a.i.
Apartado 6314
Panama 5, Panama

future Panama Project

TE 322/1 PAN A



PANAMA

INSTITUTO PANAMEÑO DE TURISMO

Apartado 4421, Panamá 5, República de Panamá Teléfono 64-4000

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL

120/75/259

TO: Mr. Rhonheimer

DATE: 120/75/259

FILED FORWARD ON DAY MONTH YR.

TO:

OFFICIAL OF THE RECORDS

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL

120/75/259

4-43

120/75/259
March 25, 1975

Mr. Pierre M. Rhonheimer
United Nations Inter-Regional
Adviser on Tourism
Center for Housing, Building
and Planning
United Nations Building
New York 10017, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rhonheimer:

Please refer to your letter TE322/1 IR (140-2), dated March 2, 1975 in relation to our present interest to develop the thermal tourism potentialities of the Republic of Panama.

In that regard we are ready to receive the expert you wish to designate for the project. However, in order to be prepared for his visit, we would like advance information on his needs, that is, basic data on the country, facilities, assistance, etc.

The best time for his visit would be on or around June 1975.

I thank you personally for your interest in Panama and look forward to further correspondence on this matter.

Sincerely,

JOSE ROGELIO ARIAS Jr.,
General Manager

JRAJR/edevial

Country Report

UNITED NATIONS

RESTRICTED

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

March 1975

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

TOURISM

MISSION REPORT

by the

INTERREGIONAL ADVISER ON TOURISM

Pierre M. Rhonheimer

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

MISSION REPORT

18 November - 11 December 1974

1. The Adviser arrived at Tocumen Airport, Panama, on Monday 18 November very late at night and was met by Mr. Miguel Tejada, the Information Director of IPAT (Instituto Panameño de Turismo) representing Mr. José Rogelio Arias, Jr., the Director-General of this governmental organisation who introduced him to Mr. and Mrs. Enrique B. Marquez, members of the local Lions Club who were to act as his social host in Panama for the duration of the OAS Inter-American Travel Congress and who accompanied him to his hotel.
2. This represents a rather important, notable and worthwhile innovation in the organization of reception and hospitality services by a national Government Tourism Bureau, especially when this Bureau is responsible for the organization of congresses, seminars, symposia, conventions or meetings of the governmental or even private sector.
3. Mr. José Rogelio Domínguez, who much later was assigned as the Adviser's counterpart and who is the Technical Assistant and Deputy to the Director-General of IPAT, Mr. Arias, at the Adviser's request explained the workings and purpose of this rather new scheme.

Whenever a meeting is organized by IPAT, the latter gets in touch with one of the important voluntary civic organizations such as the Lions Club or Rotary etc. and requests them to constitute a "transportation" or "hospitality" committee. This committee, in agreement with and according to the information (attendance list), assigns to each committee member (preferable Mr. and Mrs.) one person or a married couple for which the club member then becomes responsible. He then meets the visitor on arrival and accompanies him to all the social events connected with his meetings - lunches, dinners, cocktail parties and even excursions throughout his stay in Panama and then eventually bids him goodbye on his departure at the airport.

4. There are quite a few advantages to this system - promotional, social and economic.

5. From the promotional point of view, it is clear that the visitor, by becoming personally acquainted with the local resident, is better informed about local conditions and the local resident, on a personal basis, will probably better succeed in making the visitor appreciate and like his country. From the social point of view, the system ensures that there will be an equal mix of local residents and foreigners at all the social gatherings and that the visitor will not

only meet people of his own profession or interests but of all walks of life. In the Adviser's particular case, his host was a Panama Canal Engineer rather than a tourism professional. Lastly, almost all government tourist organizations are short of good means of personal transportation - in other words limousines - and therefore usually they have to transport every member of a convention or congress by bus which is not the most comfortable way of going to a luncheon or dinner and has to be closely scheduled. In this case many, if not all, of the participants have the advantage of their host's own private car at a time mutually convenient.

6. On Tuesday 19 November, the Adviser visited the Resident Representative's office and was accompanied to and introduced at the Headquarters of the IPAT office to arrange his programme. There seems to have been some kind of a mix-up because while IPAT knew that the Adviser would attend the OAS meeting, it had not yet made any arrangements for his further stay. Also all high-level officials were much too preoccupied and busy with the OAS Congress and not really available for discussions.

7. From 20 November to 27 November, the Adviser, accompanied by the Regional Adviser on Tourism from ECLA, Mr. Paul Frings, attended the OAS meetings and the attached report of Mr. Frings refers.

It must be said that both advisers witnessed an extremely interesting demonstration of technical assistance efficiency by Mr. Ricardo Ansola-Betancourt's organization. The congress meetings were held very much on a substantive level and the attached "Final Act" consisting of 133 pages refers.

8. Towards the end of the Congress, the Adviser managed to have discussions with the Director-General of IPAT, Mr. Arias, who assigned to him his counterpart, Mr. José Rogelio Domínguez. Finally, there really were only two full days left for the two of us to get into active consultative and advisory work. One of the subjects discussed extensively was the matter of training of local guides and courriers. The Adviser discussed with him the curriculum and extent of the various subjects to be taught in seminars and courses to be organized by IPAT for the training of guides and courriers. The matter of recruitment and working conditions were also discussed extensively.

9. Another pressing subject on which consultations were needed and advice was received was the organization of the forthcoming (within three weeks) IUOTO/WTO official meeting which had not been finalized at that time. Not only did the Adviser assist in the proper

formulation and translation of the official invitation forms but also on accommodation, transportation, security, excursions, health, social and other arrangements to be made.

10. For the last working day in Panama, IPAT had arranged individual meetings with briefing and question and answer periods with those heads of departments of IPAT who were available and who had specific problems to solve, such as :

- (a) Mr. Ralph Barrel, the Economic Adviser, with whom hotel and investment problems were discussed;
- (b) Mr. Juan Rosas-Recaudación, the Collector, with whom means of control of proper collection of the hotel tax and the airline ticket tax was discussed and new suggestions were made;
- (c) Miss Carmen Arias, in charge of public relations, and Mrs. Audrey Kline, in charge of publicity, as well as Mrs. Manualita de la Guardia, the Promotion Director, discussed with the Adviser proposals that had been made to them and asked policy questions and were also given some new ideas;

- (d) Mrs. Carlos Ritter, the Head of Internal Tourism, discussed that subject with the Adviser, including means of organizing domestic school and student excursions;
- (e) Mr. Miguel Tejada, the Information Director at the Tocumen Airport, discussed with the Adviser the problem of hotel reservations made at the airport by arriving tourists and their transportation into the city. The problem was that of competition between hotels linked with unethical activities by the taxi drivers, who very often divert passengers. A new system of deposit receipts, possibly including a transportation voucher to be contracted between IPAT and the Hotel Association was suggested and will probably be implemented.

11. Finally, the Adviser had a discussion with Mr. Luis A. Ambulo, Head of the Engineering and Operations Department with whom at the specific request of Mr. Arias, the matter of thermal tourism was discussed. The Adviser told both Mr. Arias and Mr. Ambulo that thermal tourism is definitely not to be expected from North America but is quite popular in Europe, Latin America and even some parts of Asia. Mr. Ambulo informed the Adviser that some 25 thermal locations in 6 provinces had been identified in the whole country. According to the map the Adviser was shown, they are widely spread

over the entire nation. Very little, if anything, is known about the majority of them. Mr. Ambulo told the Adviser that he would, send him a list of them (as attached), together with the following preliminary information which was requested but has not yet been received :

- distance in kilometres from the capital, Panama City;
- distance in kilometres from each other;
- closest city or agglomeration to each location;
- distance and type of airports, harbours or railroad terminals from each location;
- state of road leading to the location;
- type of terrain with information as to of any kind of natural resources, subsoil and above - minerals, forests, lakes, rivers etc.;
- climate;
- medical facility (including medical corps);
- population (type, density and principal activity);

which information could probably be supplied by his own office.

Mr. Ambulo also promised to obtain a preliminary evaluation of the quality and quantity as well as some indications as to the healing power and possible mineral drinking water use for each source.

12. Mr. Ambulo was of the opinion that the matter of thermal tourism could and should be included in a much larger project which might be called "Preservation of natural resources for the tourism potential including regulation of land use conservation and further development of this tourism potential". The justification would really be the fact that the many thermal sources are so widely spread over the country that an over-all study and/or survey could be justified.

13. Mr. Ambulo's idea would be to mount a six-month mission composed of one physical planner, one transportation expert, one natural resources expert, one ecologist and one tourism expert.

14. The Adviser recommends that unless the Regional Tourism Adviser, Mr. Paul Frings, is unavailable for this task, a special technical

adviser from the Center for Housing, Building and Planning be dispatched to Panama to further discuss such a project and even possibly - in agreement with the Government - actually prepare the required project documentation.

15. The Adviser would like to conclude this report by expressing his gratitude for the gracious hospitality and so very kind co-operation extended to him by his Panamanian colleagues during his mission to their beautiful country.

**NOTA SOBRE EL VIAJE DEL ASESOR REGIONAL DE LAS NACIONES
UNIDAS EN PROMOCION DEL TURISMO A PANAMA.**

I. Panamá: XII Congreso Interamericano de Turismo

La Secretaría General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos en carta del 25 de octubre de 1974 invitó a la CEPAL a participar como observadora en el XII Congreso Interamericano de Turismo, del 22 al 29 de noviembre de 1974 en Ciudad de Panamá. El congreso, que se celebra cada dos años, contó con la asistencia de 100 personas aproximadamente:

- delegados de los gobiernos miembros de la OEA, principalmente los respectivos directores nacionales de turismo y sus asistentes;
- observadores permanentes de países no miembros de la OEA: Canadá, España, Francia, Israel, Italia, Países Bajos y República Federal de Alemania;
- observadores de organismos especializados interamericanos:
 - Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres (CIM);
 - Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia (IPGH);
 - Organización Panamericana de Salud (OPS);
 - Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID);
 - Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de América Latina (COTAL);
 - Federación Interamericana de Abogados (FIA);
 - Federación Interamericana de Touring y Automóviles Clubs (FITAC);
 - Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Arquitectos (FFAA);
 - Instituto Interamericano de Estadística (IASI);

- Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores (ORIT);
- Organización Sudamericana de Turismo (SATO);
- Secretaría de Integración Turística Centroamericana (SITICA);
- Air Transport Association of America (ATAA);
- Federación Automovilística Internacional (FIA);
- representantes de las líneas aéreas de la región.

Las Naciones Unidas estuvieron representadas por el Asesor Interregional en Turismo, con sede en Nueva York, y por el Asesor Regional en Promoción del Turismo, con sede en Santiago.

Después de diversos discursos de inauguración, el congreso trató cinco materias principales:

- 1) Orientación interamericana del turismo
- 2) Investigación y planeamiento
- 3) Promoción del turismo
- 4) Facilitación
- 5) Organización y capacitación.

Para las materias 2), 3), 4) y 5) fueron constituidas cuatro comisiones que, basándose en los documentos presentados, llegaron a 46 resoluciones que se mencionan en el acta final del congreso. Los relatores de las comisiones emitieron sendos informes sobre las conclusiones, los que también fueron incluidos en el informe final.

La OEA presentó 105 documentos, según le fue pedido por resoluciones del XI Congreso Interamericano celebrado en Buenos Aires, de los cuales los siguientes serán de gran utilidad para el trabajo diario de los directores nacionales de turismo:

- Criterios sobre metodologías que permiten medir el impacto social ocasionado por la ejecución de proyectos de desarrollo turístico (Doc. 16);

- Turismo como alternativa para el desarrollo:
 - esquema conceptual de una estrategia (Doc. 17);
- Concepto de una estrategia turística (Doc. 17, Anexo 1);
- Preparación y evaluación de proyectos técnicos de desarrollo turístico (Doc. 19);
- Consideraciones sobre planificación, economía y turismo (Doc. 22);
- Una nota sobre turismo y tipo de cambio (Doc. 23);
- Inventario de los servicios de asistencia técnica y financiera en materia de turismo que ofrece la Secretaría General, así como otros organismos internacionales y entidades públicas y privadas (Doc. 24);
- Guidelines of a promotion plan to develop the potential U.S. travel market (Doc. 26);
- The need of promoting Latin America and the Caribbean (Doc. 28);
- Tourism growth in Latin America - A correlation of positive and negative aspects (Doc. 29);
- Mecanismos de simplificación y facilitación del turismo (Doc. 32);
- Inventario de los programas de capacitación turística y disciplinas conexas ofrecidos en América del Sur, Caribe, Estados Unidos de América y estados no miembros de la OEA (Doc. 33);
- Anteproyecto de convención interamericana para facilitación del turismo (Doc. 42);
- Programa interamericano de estadísticas básicas de turismo (Doc. 53).

Como sede del XIII Congreso fue elegida Venezuela, y Chile para congresos extraordinarios que los países puedan convocar para tratar temas de urgencia.

El congreso fue considerado de alto nivel y útil para el cambio de opiniones entre los directores nacionales de turismo, los organismos internacionales públicos y privados, especialmente con referencia a asistencia técnica, ayuda financiera y metas comunes para la promoción del turismo.

El país huésped mostró a los delegados y observadores algunos centros turísticos de Panamá.

4C 20 Feb. 75 / Q



PANAMA

INSTITUTO PANAMEÑO DE TURISMO

Apartado 4421, Panamá 5, República de Panamá Teléfono 64-4000

POZOS TERMALES EXISTENTES EN PANAMA

COCLE

Los Pozos
El Valle

DARIEN

Membrillo
Arreti
Jampavado

PANAMA

Buenos Aires
El Salitral
Portobelo
El Chagre

CHIRIQUI

Cerro Pando
Los Hornitos
Cerro Hornito
Caldera
Peje Perro
Galique
Tolé

HERRERA

Agua Caliente
Pesé

VERAGUAS

Agua Salud
El Barrero
Chitra
Jicaron
Coiba
El Pedregoso
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Mr van Heerden
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49 VANKEERDEN YR57 WILLING PREPARE SHORT-TERM PRODOC BUT WILL APPRECIATE ADVISING APPROXIMATE DATES DURATION PROJECT AND IF TO BE EXECUTED CENTRALAMERICAN ADVISER WHICH WILL REFLECT DIRECTLY PROJECT COST AS PRESUME ONLY AIRTRANSPORT PERDIEM CHARGED OUR IPF

SERRANO

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Discussed by tele phone
with Mr Serrano
requesting approval to charge
cost to PRPS assistance in
country
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29/4/75

Drafted: E. Wurfl/ik
Cleared: H. Herman/H

Mr. Noel J. Brown, Special Assistant to the
Executive Director and Senior Liaison Officer
Office of the Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme

RECORDS CONTROL

14 April 1975

TE 311/1 PAN

APR 1 1975

Carmen F. Korn, Acting Deputy Director
Europe, Latin America and Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

PANAMA - Programa de la Educación y Dinámica de Población
aplicada a las Escuelas de Producción - PAN 72/PO3

-
1. We enclose copy of the project document of the above-mentioned request.
 2. Please note that this request is at present under consideration and that the Government of Panama attaches great importance to this project.
 3. In order to forward our comments as soon as possible, we would be grateful if you could reply by 1 May 1975.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

E. Wurfl
Cleared: H. Herman *W*

Mr. Leon Tabah, Director
Population Division

26 March 1975

TE 311/1 PAN *A*

Carmen F. Korn, Acting Deputy Director
Europe, Latin America and Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

PANAMA - Programa de la Educación y Dinámica de Población
aplicada a las Escuelas de Producción -
PAN 72/PO3

.....

We enclose copy of the project document of the above mentioned request.

Please note that this request is at present under consideration and that the Government of Panama attaches great importance to this project.

In order to forward our comments as soon as possible, we would be grateful if you could reply by 1 April 1975.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

c.c. Mr. Ergun
Mr. Grava

RECORDS CONTROL KW:pk

5 DEC 1974 4 December 1974

Mr. Sergije Makiedo
Assistant Administrator and Director
Regional Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean
and the Middle East, UNDP

TF 311/1 PANA

Kenneth Watts
Deputy Director
Africa Branch, OTC

Master Plan Studies of the Canal Zone

.....
In fulfillment of our terms of reference in relation to the evaluation of the above project, I would like to submit herewith five copies of the mission report prepared by myself and my two colleagues, Professor S. Grava of Hunter College and Mr. Evner Ergun of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. The recommendations [redacted] in this report were reached unanimously and are now submitted for your consideration.

We would like to take the opportunity of thanking you for giving us the opportunity of taking part in an extremely interesting and fruitful mission.

KW

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL
OCT 1 1974
C. Tresniowski/JMJ

TE 311/1 PANAMA

16 October 1974

Dear Mr. Pires,

I refer once again to your letter of 22 July requesting information on wind-generated electrical power. In my letter of 9 August I told you we had asked the advice of our colleagues in the Energy Section in order to provide you with the information you required.

..... I am pleased to enclose now a general report on the evaluation of wind power generators recently prepared by one of our advisors. The attached report includes a brief summary of the operational characteristics of a number of small and medium sized wind power generators, as well as of two larger units which have been installed and operated in Denmark and West Germany. At the moment we do not have any useful technical data on recent installations in Holland and France, referred to by the Director General del Instituto de Recursos Hidráulicos y Electrificación, Dr. Gonzalo F. Serrano, in his letter dated 17 July 1974 to the Resident Representative. Therefore, we would appreciate any information which might be available to him.

In order to provide a preliminary data base for the evaluation of the possibilities of wind power in Panama. We suggest that the Government undertake the following action:

- (1) Assemble available wind speed data from meteorological stations and airports located in or near those areas where it is considered that the use of wind-generated electricity would be advantageous. Short-run (say hourly) and quick-run anemometer records would be especially useful for making better quantitative assessments of the availability and time distribution of wind power in these areas.

Mr. Dimas Pires
Resident Representative a.i.
UNDP in Panama
Apartado 6314
Panama 5
Panama

- (2) Consider the possibility of installing special temporary wind speed recorder on promising sites (e.g. hilltops, exposed coastal areas and the like) near potential consumer areas.
- (3) Using local knowledge and topographic maps, make some preliminary studies of the possibilities of using pumped storage by means of low-cost windmills to provide small-scale hydroelectric power or supplement existing small schemes.

I hope the above information will be of use, should this project materialize. We will be very pleased to supply any additional information which might come our way in the near future and we shall look forward to hearing from you again regarding the reaction from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy once they have read the preliminary information which we have supplied.

Very sincerely,

Jan van Heerden, Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and Interregional
Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Jan Van Heerden, Chief
A: Physical Resources Projects Section
ELAIPE/OTC

DATE: October 14, 1974

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE:

TE 311/1 PANAMA

FROM: G. V. Subba Rao, Chief
DE: Energy Section
CNRET/ESA

SUBJECT: WIND -GENERATED ELECTRICAL POWER FOR PANAMA.
OBJET:

.....

With reference to your letter of 9 August to Mr. Dimas A. Pires on the subject of wind-generated electricity for Panama, we have pleasure in enclosing a recently prepared general Report on the evaluation of wind power generators. This Report includes a brief summary of the operational characteristics of a number of small and medium sized wind power generators, as well as two larger units which have been installed and operated in Denmark and Western Germany. At the moment, we do not have any useful technical data on recent installations in Holland and France, referred to in a letter dated July 17 from the Director General of the Instituto de Recursos Hidráulicos y Electrificación to Dr. Gonzalo F. Serrano, Resident Representative, UNDP, Panama. We would therefore much appreciate any published material thereon.

In order to provide a preliminary data base for the evaluation of the possibilities of wind power in Panama, it is suggested that the following action might be undertaken by the Panamanian authorities.

(1) Assemble available wind speed data from meteorological stations and airports located in or near those areas where it is considered the use of wind-generated electricity would be advantageous. Short-run (say hourly) and quick-run anemometer records would be especially useful for making better quantitative assessments of the availability and time-distribution of wind power in these areas.

(2) Consider the possibility of installing special temporary wind speed recorder on promising sites (e.g. hilltops, exposed coastal areas and the like) near potential consumer areas.

(3) Using local knowledge and topographic maps, make some preliminary studies of the possibilities of using pumped storage by means of low-cost windmills to provide small-scale hydroelectric power or supplement existing small schemes.

Whether any UNDP assistance would be necessary for the collection or processing this information is a matter best left to discussion between the Panamanian authorities and the Resident Representative.

RECEIVED

15 OCT 1974

PRPS/ELAIPE/OTC

October 12, 1974

EVALUATION OF WIND POWER GENERATORS.

C. J. Bamwell

INTRODUCTION

Wind energy is solar energy which has been converted into mechanical form as the kinetic energy of moving air. As a consequence, it is possible, by the use of suitable machines, to convert this energy into more convenient forms with relatively high efficiency. The most common and widely used are sails, which are used to produce linear motion of ships, and windmills, which are used to produce rotary or reciprocating motion for driving machinery, generating electric power, or pumping water. The application of the concept of the sail to rotary wind machines dates far back into history and, under some circumstances, appears likely to have important uses in modern times for the construction of inexpensive generating plant in developing countries.

Although the greater part of the developed wind power throughout the world is still used for the traditional purposes of pumping water and driving machinery directly, many of the more recent ideas and designs have been directed towards the conversion of wind power into electrical forms. Electrical energy generated in this way, while usually much more expensive than that from conventional sources, has the advantage of a very wide range of uses, from heating and lighting to driving machinery and supplying communications and other electronic equipment. Apart from its high cost, which, for small installations, can range up to twenty five or more times than that from modern oil-fuelled thermal plant, electric power from wind machines is, ⁱⁿ nearly all areas, subject to wide and uncontrollable variability. If this variability cannot be tolerated, as is often the case, it is necessary to provide some form of storage or backup capacity to maintain the supply, and the capital and operating cost of this capacity adds materially to the overall price of the generated power. Similarly, if windmill generated power is simply fed into an already existing electrical system, the effect of its variability will be to still further reduce the load factor of other generating plant, with correspondingly adverse effects on overall system costs. If the maximum windmill output represents a significant fraction of the normal load, occasions must invariably

.../

arise when the windmill power exceeds the available load so that, even with the rest of the plant shut down, power must be dumped in some fashion; heating of domestic and other water supplies has been suggested as a use for this occasional surplus power, and would no doubt often be feasible. In any case, the firm capacity of the rest of the system cannot be reduced because of the windmills, since the output from these can be expected to fall to zero from time to time, with an essentially unpredictable incidence.

Provided the problem of irregularity of the supply can be either ignored or overcome in some way by special measures, wind electric power may have considerable advantages for supplying electricity to isolated settlements, where the cost of extending an existing power network is higher than the cost of the windpower plant. If this situation is a temporary one, the wind plant could eventually be dismantled and moved to a new area.

Given the right circumstances, the storage problem might be overcome by using wind power to pump water into an existing or specially built storage reservoir, which is used to supply a hydroelectric plant. Windmills for pumping water are much simpler and cheaper to construct than electrical plant, and the overall cost of such a scheme, in relation to the power produced, could compare very favourably with that of conventional generation, storage and conversion equipment. Also, a storage reservoir of this kind would be built largely with local labour, so that much of the expenditure of overseas exchange on costly technical equipment could be avoided.

EVALUATION OF WIND POWER SYSTEMS.

The performance and cost-effectiveness of a given wind power plant is so closely tied up with both the characteristics of the plant itself and with the local wind regime at the site where it is to be used, that these factors are difficult to separate in practice, but the following principles represent useful guidelines.

PLANT In order to evaluate a given generating plant in relation to others available, it is necessary to have the following information :-

- | | |
|--|--|
| The price, including shipping and installation costs. | (C, \$US) |
| The <u>rated</u> power output. | (P_r , Kilowatts) |
| The power output (P_g) in a steady wind of specified speed (V) | (P_g , Kilowatts)
(V, metres/sec, or miles per hour) |

.../

Or The total electrical energy generated over some fixed period. The period commonly used in reporting performance is one year, and this will be adopted here, with the symbol KWH, meaning kilowatt hours generated by the plant in one year.

Since there is no fuel cost, the total cost of the energy generated is made up of capital and operating costs, consisting of interest, depreciation, insurance and maintenance. The numerical constants in the following equations are based on an assumed overall rate of fifteen percent per annum on the capital cost. If other rates are applicable, the constants can be scaled accordingly.

Using the first set of data, the cost of the energy generated is

$$1.915 \times 10^{-4} C(V)^3/P_g \quad \text{mills per Kilowatt hour} \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Using the second set, cost is

$$1.679 \times C(V)^3/KWH \quad \text{mills per Kilowatt hour} \quad \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

(V in metres/sec)

These formulae give the cost of energy with the plant operating at a site where the effective wind power is equivalent to a steady wind of ten miles per hour (4.47 metres/sec.). This is not the same as the average wind at the site, if the wind speed is variable, which it normally is; it will be higher than the average wind, sometimes by a considerable factor, depending on the local wind regime. This must be borne in mind when calculating the expected costs at a new site from the test site data. Unfortunately, the wind data normally available from meteorological stations include only the mean wind speeds, usually averaged over relatively long periods and, even if continuous wind speed records or data for shorter averaging periods (e.g. hourly) are available, considerable processing is necessary to find the effective speed for power generation, though the basic calculations are quite simple. For preliminary evaluations two approximate but relatively simple methods may be suggested.

- (a) Assuming the effects wind variability at both sites to be roughly the same, multiply the power cost from the test site data by the cube of the ratio of the average wind speeds at the test site and at the proposed installation site.
- (b) From short-term average wind speed data available or specially collected at both sites, make sample calculations over limited periods to find the ratio

.../

of effective to average wind speed, and use these ratios to correct the long-period averages from each site to use as in (a). Evidently, extension of method (b) over the whole period, if justified, would give as precise a site correction factor as could be desired.

The rated power output (rating) P_r of a wind plant is a design feature which fixes the maximum power the unit will generate however strong the wind. In order to economise in costs, a wind plant is normally designed to deliver an output approximately proportional to the wind power up to some limiting value. Above this limit the output is kept nearly constant by some device such as air brakes (in small machines) blade feathering, or turning the rotor away from the wind. Since wind velocity statistics are such that the total amount of energy available during periods of very strong wind is relatively small, the use of a large and costly generator to exploit this limited amount of extra power thus is avoided.

While the rules for deciding the cutoff or rated power of a given plant in a given wind regime do not seem to have very precisely formulated, a check of the published data for operational units suggests that the rated power should be about four times the mean generated power over a long period. If the ratio is much less than this, it would indicate that the unit is under-rated for the location where it is being used, and a larger generator (with appropriate changes in the governing or feathering mechanism) could be installed if the design permits this. Similarly, if the ratio is found to be much more than four, the unit is over-rated in relation to the wind power available, and the size of the generator could profitably be reduced.

It should be pointed out here that the rated power of wind plants is often used in such a manner as to give a highly misleading idea of capital costs. Since, as noted above, the effective output of a wind power plant will be only about one quarter or sometimes considerably less of the rated power, the capital cost per kilowatt is understated by a factor of at least four times, if the plant price is simply divided by the rated power. From the foregoing discussion, it will be clear that the significance of the rated power of a wind plant is quite different from that of a conventional generating plant. In the case of the latter, rated power is the power the plant can deliver on demand for as long as it is required, whereas the "rated" power of the wind plant is available only capriciously for short periods, and at times not subject to any control by the user. Both conventional and wind plant are subject to load-factor limitations to their effective capacity, but the windmill is much more

.../

so because its output cannot be raised at will to meet increased load, nor can it be reduced to conserve fuel during periods of light load.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIND POWER PLANTS.

Table I represents a summary of the chief operational parameters for a series of wind power plants of recent design. The first two units, A and B, are respectively a large plant which operated at Gedser, Denmark from 1957 until 1969, when it was scrapped, and a somewhat smaller unit which was installed on the island of Sylt, West Germany, in July 1973. The remainder, C to K, are smaller commercial units, marketed in the USA; prices and performance are based information provided by the supplier for March, 1974.

The site performance data for A and B units are derived from published information, except for the bracketed values for the wind speed, all of which have had to be inferred by indirect means, or recalculated to avoid obvious inconsistencies. In particular, the site speed for Unit B (7.74 metres/sec) is the lowest speed at which a windmill of this area (95m^2) could generate the stated power (17.1 KW), assuming it was collecting all the stream power theoretically available to a windmill (that is, assuming 100% overall efficiency). Since other units, for which adequate data are available, have efficiencies only of the order of 65%, it is probable that the standard power cost for this unit (10 mph rating) given in the last column of the Table is too low. In the case of the Gedser mill (A), the quoted wind speed implies an overall efficiency of just under 100%, which may therefore also be too high. Also, since this unit was built in 1957, when construction and material costs were presumably much lower than now, its present-day price might be such as to bring it into the same class as the other windmills as regards cost of the power produced. The third unit listed (C) is a commercial unit which, like units A and B, is assumed to be operated without storage and in the same wind regime as unit B. Taking the various uncertainties in the first two figures into account, it seems likely that this 6 KW unit would be roughly cost-competitive with A and B in an area of relatively light winds and might be superior in the area of stronger winds where units A and B have operated. It may be noted that Unit C would be under-rated if operated in the strong wind area, since the ratio of generated to rated power is rather high (38.4%) and its cutoff wind speed (13.9 m/sec) is low compared with Units A and B. Hence, its performance under these conditions might be further improved (provided other design factors permitted) by increasing the size of the generator and changing the speed control.

.../

The cost of battery storage and the associated converter for supplying alternating current has a very important effect on the cost of the generated power. Thus, Unit K is the same basic windmill and generator as Unit C, but with 5 days storage capacity added. The added cost of these units (\$5,570, column B-1) more than doubles the cost of the power produced. Units F and G are likewise basically the same except for the addition of three days storage to G, and, in this case, storage increases the cost of power about 20%.

Apart from Units A, B and C, which represent special, and in some respects doubtful cases, because of the lack of complete data, it will be seen that, in a relatively light wind area, the cost of electrical energy from units with ratings ranging from 200 watts to 6 KW lies within the range from about 34 cents to 56 cents per kilowatt hour. In areas of stronger wind such as sites in northwestern Europe and, generally in the windy regions of the globe between latitudes 30 and 60° in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, there may be many sites where the cost of electric power from the wind will approach cost competitiveness with that from fossil fuel plants at current petroleum prices. Since the cost of wind generated power varies very nearly inversely as the cube of the effective wind speed, it is very sensitive to the effects of local variations within a given territory, and the selection of sites where wind speed is locally increased by topography can be expected to play an important part in wind power economics. Also, since the wind speed generally increases with height relative to the local terrain, the correct choice of the height of the tower or mast used to support the windmill can play an important part in determining the economics of wind power in a given region.

October 8 1974

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIND POWER PLANTS.
DATA FOR RECENT COMMERCIAL AND EXPERIMENTAL MODELS.

<u>RATING</u>				<u>COSTS</u>				<u>SITE PERFORMANCE - POWER COSTS</u>					<u>RATING IN 10 MPH WIND</u>				
UNIT	P_r	Windspeed		Ct.	S Days	\$US	B+I \$US	KW	m/s mph		P_g/P_r %	\$ / KW	mills KWH	P_g' KW	P_g'/P_r		mills KWH
	KW	m/s	nph												%	\$ / KW	
A	200	(16.5)	(36.9)	AC	-	38,000	-	45.6	(6.5)	(14.5)	22.8	834	14.25	15.7	7.8	2,420	44
B	70	16.5	36.9	AC	-	32,200	-	17.1	(7.74)	(17.3)	24.4	1,883	32.2	3.3	4.7	9,758	167
C	6	13.9	30.0	DC	-	4,695	-	2.3	(7.74)	(17.3)	38.4	2,038	34.9	0.445	8.9	10,551	180
D	0.2	8.7	19.4	DC	5	565	180							0.027	13.5	20,926	358
E	0.2	8.7	19.4	DC/AC	5	680	330							0.027	13.5	25,185	431
F	1.2	10.3	23	DC	-	2,270	-							0.103	8.6	22,039	377
G	1.2	10.3	23	DC/AC	3	2,755	485							0.103	8.6	26,748	458
H	2.0	11.2	25	DC/AC	4	4,495	860							0.137	6.8	32,810	561
I	4.0	10.7	24	DC/AC	4.5	7,655	3,445							0.274	6.8	27,938	478
J	5.0	-	-	DC/AC	3	8,180	3,445							0.411	8.2	19,903	341
K	6.0	13.	30	DC/AC	5	10,305	5,570							0.445	8.9	23,157	396

J. van Heerden/JMJ

cc Mr. G. V. Subba Rao

RECORDS CONTROL

AUG 1 3 1974

9 August 1974

TE 311/1 PANA

Dear Dimas,

Just a preliminary note to let you know that we are requesting our colleagues in the Energy Section to provide you with the necessary preliminary information on the topic of wind-generated electrical power, as requested in your letter of 22 July 1974. Your suggestion that possibly an expert be used to advise Panama on the subject is a good one and we could, perhaps, even let you have the name of somebody from within the region. However, I shall write in more detail on this as soon as I have the response from our technicians.

Yours sincerely,

Jan van Heerden, Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and Interregional
Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

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Mr. G. V. Subba Rao, Chief
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Jan van Heerden/JMJ

9 August 1974

TE 311/1 PANA

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AUG 1 1974
Jan van Heerden, Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section, ELAIB/OTC

Panama - Electrical generation and distribution

I should appreciate any information you could provide in
..... response to Mr. Pires' letter of 22 July 1974 (copy attached) in
which he asks for "preliminary information on the topic of wind-
generated electrical power".