

MICROFICHED **ARC SER**

ANNUAL REPORT

1993/1994

**Regional Office for Latin
America and the Caribbean
(LACRO)**



The International Development Research Centre
Le Centre de recherches pour le développement international
El Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo



MICROFICHED ARCSEH

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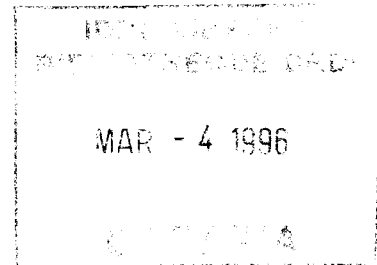
**Regional Office for Latin
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(LACRO)**

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1. INTRODUCTION

**1.1 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN:
CURRENT CONDITIONS AND CENTRE STRATEGY**

A.D. Tillet

In 1993 Latin America and the Caribbean, in contrast to other regions of the world, gave the appearance of stability. There was no major civil war nor boundary dispute - as in Asia and Africa or Southern Europe - and it would seem that the governments and peoples of the continent could continue their return to economic prosperity. However it is becoming more difficult to make consistent generalizations about the region; different countries are following different development paths and are faced with a combination of unresolved as well as new social and political issues.

Economic prospects

The 1980's, commonly described as the "lost decade", saw a major decline in the economic fortunes of the continent. Since then the governments of most countries in the region have, with different degrees of willingness, subscribed to the "Washington consensus" approach to policy reform; a combination of fiscal discipline, trade and financial liberalization, public sector contraction, together with privatization and deregulation.¹ And as a result Latin American and Caribbean governments have begun to seek opportunities beyond the North American continent while attempting to find ways to consolidate their economic position. The most dramatic example of this process, (and which has had a profound effect on the way that governments in the region look at future economic policy making), was the signature by Mexico of the North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Canada. Chile and Argentina immediately requested accession to the agreement which is seen as providing considerable advantages to Mexico by ensuring a continued flow of foreign investment. In response, the governments that make up the MERCOSUR - Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and also Argentina - announced an accelerated timetable which will be difficult to achieve. There was some stirring among the Andean countries to renew the Pacto Andino and the Caribbean countries continued to discuss an organization (independent of language) that would encompass all countries in the subregion. Throughout most of the year the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) continued its

¹ The phrase was coined by John Williamson, see The Progress of Policy Reform in Latin America, Washington, (1990).

tortuous negotiations until final signature and could well have a greater impact than any of the regional or subregional agreements on the different countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Inter-American Development Bank proclaimed 1993 as a year in which "the recovery takes hold" and the figures in T.1 tend to support this view. The table rank orders larger and smaller (less than one million population) economies by per capita income growth rates for 1993, although a number of economies - particularly Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela - saw estimated declines in contrast to 1992.

However apart from a very small number of countries, such as Chile, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Peru, the long term growth path has been negative (see column 3) and it is estimated that only two countries, Chile and Colombia, have now surpassed their 1980 per capita income levels. The remainder, using this indicator, continue to struggle to return to their position in 1980. One substantial achievement, illustrated by the fifth column, is the reduction in inflation rates with only Brazil - an important exception - remaining at hyperinflation rates. Reduced inflation with the resulting economic stability has attracted foreign capital to the region and in contrast to the 1980's, when capital flows went to the public sector, today the major inflows are to the Latin American private sector as investments and loans. The fear of a return to inflation remains a principal preoccupation of most governments and dominates their policy prescriptions. Further, with a foreign public debt of \$447 bn. for the region, an increase in international interest rates could spoil present satisfactory fiscal balances and so the intention of many governments to invest more in social programs.

A Changing State?

The move to more open economies, combined with fiscal prudence, is resulting in a change in the pattern of government or state obligations to its citizens. The corporate state of the 1970's is being replaced by a different animal, not yet entirely formed, but slimmer and less protective of different social groups than in the past. The new state is being redefined by three different forces of privatization, decentralization and democratization.

Privatization is a direct result of government failure and the search for fiscal balance. Mexico, for example, has raised over \$22 bn from privatizing state companies so strengthening its public finances. More is expected from privatization than book keeping as the Inter-American Bank notes,

T.1 Latin America and the Caribbean: select indicators

	Per capita income Growth rates			Per capita USD (1991)	Population (mn)	Inflation (%) (1993)
	1993	1992	1981-991			
Larger Economies						
Argentina	4.8	1.0	-1.5	2,790	32.70	7.7
Chile	4.4	8.5	1.6	2,160	13.40	12.2
Perú	4.4	-4.7	2.4	1,070	21.90	41.3
Costa Rica	3.5	4.2	0.7	1,850	3.10	9.2
Panamá	3.5	6.0	-1.8	2,130	2.50	1.6
Brazil	2.9	-2.5	0.5	2,940	151.40	2,244.0
Colombia	2.8	1.8	1.2	1,260	32.80	21.2
El Salvador	2.7	2.5	-0.3	1,080	5.30	13.5
Uruguay	1.4	6.8	-0.4	2,840	3.10	52.3
Jamaica	1.0	0.5	0.0	1,380	2.40	24.8
Paraguay	1.0	-1.0	-0.8	1,270	4.40	19.5
Guatemala	1.0	1.8	-1.8	930	9.50	12.8
Bolivia	0.8	0.4	-2.0	650	7.30	9.2
Honduras	0.7	2.6	-0.5	580	5.30	13.4
Rep. Dominicana	-0.1	4.6	-0.2	940	7.20	3.3
Ecuador	-0.5	1.0	-0.6	830	10.80	32.2
Mexico	-1.3	0.5	-0.5	3,030	83.30	8.7
Trinidad	-2.0	-1.7	-5.2	3,670	1.30	11.5
Venezuela	-3.1	4.6	-1.3	2,730	19.80	44.1
Nicaragua	-4.6	-3.0	-4.4	460	3.80	28.3
Haiti	-12.6	-12.3	-2.4	370	6.60	60.0
Cuba			-4.1		10.70	
Smaller Economies						
Guyana	3.0	6.8	-4.5	430	0.80	
Belice	1.4	5.4	2.5	2,010	0.19	
Dominica	2.6	2.4	4.7	2,440	0.07	
Bahamas	0.9	-0.7	1.3	11,750	0.26	
S. Lucía	n.a	5.2		2,490	0.15	
St. Vincent	n.a	3.7	5.2	1,730	0.11	
St. Kitts & Nev	n.a	3.6	5.8	3,960	0.04	
Antigua	n.a	0.7	3.8	4,430	0.08	
Granada	n.a	0.4		2,180	0.09	
Barbados	n.a	-4.3	1.3	6,630	0.26	0.3
Suriname	n.a	-6.8	-4.5	3,630	0.46	

Source: World Development Indicators, (1993), CEPALC, (1993)

" In the business sector, privatization is accompanied by technology transfers, the development of competitiveness through market deregulation and in general an increase in the overall efficiency of the economy. Thus, the expectations of economic agents are positively affected, which is an essential component of any development strategy. The success of privatization programs depends on a stable macroeconomic environment and must be accompanied by clear and straightforward policies". ²

Decentralization has the same origin - a wish to ensure that central government expenditures are reduced - but is also combined with an increasing realization that **democratization** cannot be based on electoral politics alone. Unlike privatization, there are few examples of successful state decentralization in Latin America. Mexico, for example, may have a federal government but until recently it has been so in name alone, with the central government the source of both money and influence.

For decentralization to be effective, governments will have to permit political and fiscal decisions to be devolved to regions and municipalities and will thus involve issues of power which bureaucrats and elected representatives may be reluctant to permit. Even in Chile, the pioneer of decentralization, there have been difficulties in devolving educational and health services from the central government to local entities. Most local populations - when and if asked - tend to be in favour of greater empowerment. Decentralization, if pursued, will lead to friction between central and local governments and might alter the way in which Latin American states are governed.

The Social Debt

The International Labour Organization used the phrase "social debt" to describe the loss in living standards experienced by most Latin American and Caribbean countries since 1980. It was reminder that reduced economic growth and debt payments have a social consequence for the majority of the population. The Inter-American Development Bank, which takes an optimistic view of the prospects of the region's economies, notes,

" ..there is evidence that the standard of living of the vast segment of the population has deteriorated and that every day growing numbers of people are finding it harder and harder to satisfy their basic needs." ³

² See Economic and Social Progress in Latin America, Washington, (1993) p.14.

³ Ibid, p.14

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) estimates that the decade between 1980 and 1990 saw an increase of an additional 60 mn poor people in the region, 53 mn in urban areas. The poor in 1990 amounted to 46 per cent of the total population. Using \$60 (USD) per month as the poverty line, and half that amount or \$30 (USD) as an indicator of extreme poverty, the Commission calculates that there are 195 mn poor and 93.5 mn living in extreme poverty. The persistence of poverty is closely related to the distribution of income, where the figures - subject to both dispute and interpretation - continue to show substantial inequalities. Recent data is to be found in T.2, where each column indicates the percentage of the population and the cells the percentage of consumption or income available or used by them. Thus the lowest 20 percent of the population in Brazil receive only 2.1 per cent of income; while the top 20 percent have 67.5 percent. The figures are even more startling when one looks at the top ten percent of the population, which in the case of Brazil receive over half of national income. The Commission concludes that in only two countries for which there are figures, Chile and Colombia, has there been a move to greater equality.

The increase or continuation of poverty in Latin America is no longer the result of rapid population growth; most countries in the region have gone through the demographic transition. Rather growing poverty is the failure of economic growth to create viable jobs or livelihoods. The structure of employment is changing from wage employment to informal arrangements and self employment. One of the most important features of Latin America's international competitiveness has been the effective reduction, (and compression), of wage levels. The increasing flexibility of the labour market - a polite term for a reduction in labour rights - is strongly linked to the increasing importance of small enterprises; and which is in turn associated, according the ECLAC, with urban poverty. Employment rates might appear to have been maintained but all jobs are not equal and certainly not equally paid.

The inability to create effective livelihoods for large segments of the urban population is a major threat to the long term recovery of Latin America. Not only have there been surprisingly violent urban riots in countries as diverse as Argentina and Venezuela but reduced opportunities, coupled with a retiring state, are leading to a concern for civic safety in large and small cities alike. More important, perhaps, is the growth of long term unemployment among urban youth. ECLAC comments that,

"a large majority of youth - those with less than ten years of education - do not earn twice the value of the poverty index per capita, which is the equivalent of less than \$120 (USD) per month in urban areas. More, in almost all countries, the proportion of youth that are effected

T.2 Latin America and Caribbean: income distribution

Country	Year	Lowest 20 %	40%	Highest 20%	10%
Brazil	1989	2.1	7.0	67.5	51.3
Honduras	1989	2.7	8.7	63.5	47.5
Guatemala	1989	2.1	7.9	63.0	46.6
Chile	1989	3.7	10.5	62.9	48.9
Panama	1989	2.0	8.3	59.8	42.1
Mexico	1984	4.1	11.9	55.9	39.5
Dominican R.	1989	4.2	12.1	55.6	39.6
Colombia	1988	4.0	12.7	53.0	37.1
Peru	1985-86	4.9	14.1	51.4	35.4
Costa Rica	1989	4.0	13.1	50.8	34.1
Venezuela	1989	4.8	14.3	49.5	33.2
Jamaica	1990	6.0	15.9	48.4	32.6
Canada	1987	5.7	16.9	40.2	24.1

Note: percentages refer to income or consumption.

Source: World Development Indicators, (1993), T.30, p.296-297

by poverty conditions is significantly higher than at the end of the 1970's and, in all cases, the incidence of poverty in this segment is higher than among the rest of the employed." ⁴

The failure of what would be considered to be relatively well educated youth, a decade ago, must raise considerable concern. Educational expenditures have kept pace with population growth and for many years it was assumed that the decline in illiteracy (Latin America and the Caribbean have the lowest rate among developing regions)⁵ together with the expansion of secondary education would result in both jobs and a decent income.

Higher education and research

The combination of increasing poverty and ineffective education has encouraged both donor agencies, led by the World Bank, and educators to question continued public investments in higher education and to argue that state educational expenditures should be targeted at the primary and secondary levels.

The demand for university education remains unsatiated; in 1960 there were over 3,000 higher education institutes and about 600,000 students, while today there are 7 million students with approximately 100 thousand taking post-graduate courses. In addition, this rapid growth is occurring at a time when public resources for education are increasing slowly and the proportion of government expenditure spent on university education is static or declining. Per student costs vary dramatically by country and institution. Finally, and with unknown consequences for the system, higher education is being **privatized** as a result of increasing demand and declining resources.

The growth of private universities has not been matched by a commitment to research which continues to be undertaken, if at all, by and in public institutions. Apart from Chile and Brazil there appears to be little evidence of increasing government expenditures, the dominant source, in science and technology. A recent survey notes that reduced effectiveness of science and technology research is not simply a question of demand but public

⁴ See Panorama Social de America Latina, Santiago, (1993) p.12 (own translation). They comment that youth unemployment ranges from 15 per cent (Costa Rica) to 85 per cent (Honduras) with the average for the continent between 30-40 per cent.

⁵ The World Bank estimates that 16 per cent of the population are illiterate, 17 per cent of all females (1990).

priorities.⁶ And for this reason donor agencies supporting science and research are particularly important for Latin America and the Caribbean growth and development.

International Development Research Centre

It is in the above context that the IDRC is carrying out its work in Latin America and has developed a strategy based on the Corporate Program Framework. The Regional Framework was set out last year and the following paragraphs are taken directly from the document.⁷

"The general objective of the Centre's Strategy for the Latin American and the Caribbean Region for the period 1993-96 will continue to be the support to research aimed at the design, evaluation and dissemination of **key policy interventions** to promote sustainable human development.

The specific objectives will be:

- *Integrated policies for equity and quality of development* to make key ecosystems and the urban environment sustainable within the framework of viable productive transformation, social reform and environmental management policies, thus moving beyond goals of macroeconomic equilibria towards the creation of conditions of sustainable productive and equitable growth;
- *Research support and capacity building* through the promotion of comparative projects, inter-institutional and inter-sectoral project activities, selected institutional support, and task forces for training new cadres of development managers;
- *Facilitation of utilization of research results* by user communities through strengthening linkages between intermediary institutions and users, enhancing institutional arrangements, and supporting systems to help users seek effectively new knowledge; and,
- *Strengthening Canadian Participation* through joint participation of research groups from Canada and the region in networks and exchange training programs in Canadian and Latin American institutions".

⁶ "what is evident here is the impact of the economic crisis in the early and middle 1980s which further depressed the region.." see World Science Report, Paris, (1993)

⁷ See LARO Priorities Within the IDRC Corporate Program Framework 1993 - 1996.

Strategic Relevance of the Region

"The Centre strategy in the region will take advantage of:

- the relatively better comparative research capacity of the region to develop methodologies and technologies also relevant to other regions;
- opportunities to conduct comparative policy and intervention program evaluation due to the variety of approaches applied and the varied development levels in the region;
- high natural resource endowment and per capita availability of resources which makes management of natural resources important for global warming and biodiversity; and
- proximity and market linkages to North America, which will have important implications for trade, economic development, exchange of information, and geopolitical organization."⁸

Application of the Strategy

"IDRC's new holistic approach requiring interdisciplinarity and consideration of environmental sustainability is proving to be somewhat difficult to implement. This difficulty in introducing an integrated approach stems from the disciplinarity of existing research infrastructures, the traditional training of researchers, the lack of methodological tools for interdisciplinary research, normal resistance of institutions in accepting change, the lack of organizational flexibility in research institutions, and the sectoral organization of the State administration. Governments tend to focus more on growth rather than on sustainability.

It must also be admitted that methods for inter-disciplinary, inter-sectoral, and integrated research require development. Centre staff need to learn how to develop, monitor and effectively evaluate integrated projects, for which group work is indispensable. This will be time consuming, at times frustrating and most probably more expensive in terms of time and funds.

⁸

Op. cit. pp. 2-3.

LACRO: Areas of Concentration

Program activities will concentrate on:

- **Environmental Management:**
 - (1) Fragile Highlands Areas
 - (2) Biodiversity
 - (3) Water Resources Management

- **Health and the Environment:**
 - (4) Impact of Development and Production Activities on Health
 - (5) Environmental Management of Vector-Borne Zoonotic Diseases
 - (6) Policy Formulation

- **Information and Communication:**
 - (7) Information for Decision-Making
 - (8) Information Policy Research

- **Integrated Policies:**
 - (9) Research on Issues/Policy and Planning Tools
 - (10) Social Policy/Learning Systems for Change
 - (11) Macroeconomic Policy

- **Research Effectiveness, Innovation and Competitiveness:**
 - (12) Technology Development/ Diffusion/ Access
 - (13) Technology Management and Innovation Capabilities in SMEs and Intermediary Research Institutions
 - (14) Innovation Systems Management

The reaction of the recipients reached has been varied. The presentations at regional meetings have attempted to focus at the same time on the changes in the Centre, in the Regional Program and in the Divisional Programs. The audience has usually been formed by people with long association with IDRC, who have expressed concern because former kinds of support provided by IDRC for the development of some areas does not seem to be contemplated within the new strategy."⁹

2. LACRO PROGRAM TRENDS 1993 / 1994

The continent continues to experience serious environmental degradation which not only is attacking its resource base, but also affects the quality of life of the population. Macro-economic forces and related export drives have promoted the expansion of mono-specific crops on natural ecosystems throughout the continent. For example, hundreds of thousand hectares of forest are being incorporated every year into soy bean production in Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and other countries (i.e. in Mato Grosso production increased from 1.656 million tons in 1985 to 4.805 in 1994); rice production is encroaching on high biodiversity wetlands and artificial grasslands are created in former forest areas for cattle production. In many areas, mono-specific tree plantations have been established after elimination of the natural forests producing a critical impoverishment of the ecosystems with deleterious effects on local environments. In addition, several large hydro-projects have been implemented with important effects on aquatic and other surrounding ecosystems. And as a result of deforestation profound changes are occurring in the hydrological characteristics and regimes of fluvial systems: increased sediment, reduced fish stocks and biodiversity in rivers and associated water bodies, more frequent flooding and prolonged droughts.

Deforestation trends have continued in the Andes and Central American ranges increasing soil erosion and/or landslides on the steeper slopes. Mountain areas have also been affected by opening up new croplands in forest areas or their utilization for firewood and other purposes.

The southern grasslands have also been affected by non-sustainable plantations of exotic trees which in addition to eliminating the much richer prairie ecosystems, make the land unusable and encourage the development of several agricultural plagues (i.e. birds) among other negative environmental effects.

The processes of urbanization have also continued throughout the continent and there are now more than 50 cities with a population in excess of 1 million people and several metropolitan areas exceeding 5 million. This concentration of people and activities in small areas is producing negative cumulative effects on local natural systems: aerial ecosystems are degraded, water bodies and aquifers are contaminated or over-exploited, surface water bodies are becoming lifeless and soils are excavated for construction materials.

These processes are directly attacking the quality of life and sources of livelihood of local communities throughout the region; poor peasants, poor urban dwellers and Indian communities are being particularly affected but their influence in policy and decision-making is very limited and for this reason their point of views and experiences are seldom taken into account. Moreover, environmental policies often take the back seat to other "national" or "macro-economic" priorities such as economic growth (which is typically defined by excluding environmental and cultural losses), modernization drives, export promotion, currency stabilization, debt payment, immediate (and indiscriminate) employment or income generation, etc.

Principal research issues

In LACRO the Center is attempting to address some of the most important environmental issues by promoting research and action-research activities on those matters that are critical in the process of environmental degradation or that can provide a long term solutions to prevent or correct them.

The following are the issues:

- management of hydrographic and groundwater basins including wetland and regional aquifer management, social and environmental effects of hydroworks and management of aquatic ecosystems;
- development of sustainable models at the local level (sustainable production systems, such as extracto-culture systems, local and artisanal fisheries, etc);
- development of new processes and technologies encouraging the sustainable use of local resources;
- water management and community participation;
- urban management issues (such as reduction, treatment and recycling of urban wastes, contaminant emissions and health, participative strategies in urban management).

Projects supported in 1993-1994

During the period 1993-1994 three major projects were approved with co-funding by LACRO and Head Office funds: *Environmental Action Centers (Regional)*; *Latin America Urban Water Management Network*, and *Sustainable Management of the Uruguayan Coastal Ecosystem: ECOPLATA II (UY)*.

(i) *Environmental Action Centers (Regional)*

This project was conceived as a part of the INTESEP theme (development of sustainable models at the local level), with support from LACRO, ENR- Ottawa and CAID- Ottawa. The project covers Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay and endeavors to explore methodological channels for participatory involvement of communities in the formulation and implementation of environmental decisions. The concept of "environmental action centres" is conceived as loosely-linked associations of community groups facing serious environment and social dislocation; together with NGOs with environmental and development education mandates. They are also intended to increase awareness within communities regarding the nature of the environmental problems and how these relate to other socio-economic issues; to facilitate analysis and decisions by drawing on indigenous knowledge practice; to seek strategies for integrating modern and traditional perspectives toward constructive advocacy and action. The project also supports a training program in sustainable development to be undertaken by the Universidad de Asunción (Paraguay).

(ii) *Latin America Urban Water Management Network*

This project has been developed within the SED programs (Management of hydrographic and groundwater basins; water management and community participation) with support of LACRO and SED-Ottawa and it constitutes a follow up phase of the Latin American Urban Hydrogeology Network. The project activities will be mainly carried out by Centro de Pesquisas de Aguas Subterráneas, Universidad de Sao Paulo (CEPAS-USP) and the University of Costa Rica. The goal of this project is to develop a more integrated and multidisciplinary approach to the water problems in Latin American cities and providing, at the same time, a channel for grassroots participation. The project hopes to develop human resources with multidisciplinary expertise in the water management field, taking into account not only the hydrological and hydrogeological components but also the engineering and legal policy aspects in order to utilize a socially and environmentally sustainable approach to the urban water issues. Finally, the project attempts to solve specific problems through highly focused research mainly, but not only, as a complement of the training program to insure its effectiveness.

(iii) *Sustainable Management of the Uruguayan Coastal Ecosystem: ECOPLATA II (Uruguay)*

This project was developed as part of the SED (Management of hydrographic basins and related aquatic ecosystems) and is expected to address various problems of estuarine management in the Rio de la Plata-Uruguay coastal zone. The initiative will be carried out by a consortium of Uruguayan institutions working in the oceanographic and fisheries field (Servicio de Oceanografía, Hidrografía y Meteorología de la Armada (SOHMA), Facultad de Ciencias, and Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPE)) with the participation of the Dalhousie University (Halifax, Canada). The main objectives of the project are to examine how environmental factors and human activities affect an important spawning and nursery ground of the "corvina" Micropogonias furnieri; and to strengthen and develop human resources in the scientific and fishing communities in order to protect a further degradation of the resources. The project will also provide decision makers with key information (including policy recommendations) for the development of a Strategy for the Sustainable Management of the Uruguayan Coastal Ecosystem. The activity also includes a social development component to be carried out by Redes-Friends of the Earth in the fishing community of Pajas Blancas.

Types of recipients

The main recipients of IDRC support in the environmental field are public research and policy institutions, such as universities and governmental institutions and non-governmental social groups (such as NGOs, grassroots groups, small enterprises, cooperatives). The role of Universities and governmental research agencies in this has been to produce knowledge applicable for environmental management. It is anticipated that some governmental institutions which are responsible for the formulation or application of environmental policies can also be recipient of IDRC grants, particularly when the activities result in environmentally-sound policies. NGOs and grassroots groups are a critical component of the socio-environmental equation and as such, the Center is supporting several of these organizations in order to promote, not only participation but also grassroots activity. Small enterprises, cooperatives and other private groups have been and will also be supported as a way to promote a self-sufficient and environmentally sustainable approach to local development.

Link of research to policy

The whole thrust of the environmental program in LACRO is based on the linkage between research and policy. Practically all recent projects have been designed to include community- based action-research components which aim at providing a channel in order to influence policy makers. In addition, research initiatives are being developed directly with policy making bodies and agencies. It is expected that, in this way, relevant research results will be taken directly into account.

One of the characteristics of the health in Latin America is its variability from country to country. This variation is associated with a series of determinant factors [demographic, social, economical, environmental]. As a result of the interaction of this series of factors, the countries present different "health profiles" with a mix of health problems associated with poverty and those associated with the advanced state of development. The different stage of the "epidemiological transition" is perhaps one of the most important characteristics of the regional health situation which is reflected not only by health indicators [morbidity and mortality] but in the type of services available to the population.

Research orientation

Four issues have emerged during the last two years that have had an impact on the LACRO Health Program:

- Variability between countries. It is not possible today to speak about Latin America as an homogeneous region in terms of health and development. Therefore, research agendas and health policies and programs can not be extrapolated from one country to another. This concept is important in the design of research networks.
- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The chapter 6 of Agenda 21 recognizes that the primary health needs of the world's population must be met if the goals of sustainable development and primary environmental care are also to be met. According with the document, the attainment of these goals will need the involvement of many sectors of society. The important element here is that, after hard discussions, the governments of the world committed themselves to encourage the multisectorial efforts to achieve development through health.
- The recognition of health promotion as a high priority for the countries, independently of the stage of its epidemiological transition. Health promotion is not a matter of the Ministry of Health; it is the responsibility of all the sectors of society and, since it is based in the population lifestyle, every member of society shares responsibility.

- The changing role of the state as health care provider. The revolution that is taking place in the health care field is not only the result of the economic situation in the region resulting from the foreign debt and structural adjustment programs. It is a new concept of society and government and it is within this conceptual framework that the research has to examine viable and sustainable alternatives for a new model of health care.

Projects

Two projects were approved during the 1993-94 fiscal year; they were:

- (i) *Health, Environment and Development in the Pacific Region; and,*
- (ii) *Environmental Health Impact Assessment in the Amazon.*

Both projects belong to the Health & Environment Program. Five short form activities were carried out during the year with the objective of developing a research program in the area of health systems and health services research and it is expected that these four will bear fruit in the next fiscal year.

Health and Environment has been in the LACRO research agenda for years and solid relationship have been established with the most important research institutions in the region.

Information Technologies are a set of enabling technologies which can have widespread application across all sectors, but which have particular potential for improving productivity and competitiveness. It also has significant unexploited potential at the community level. Appropriate adoption, adaptation, transfer and use of information technologies can only take place with informed choices, and the development of user capabilities. This requires active involvement of users in the identification, of problems or barriers to information technologies, selection, adoption transfer and use and the definition of channels for overcoming policy challenges.

Research issues

Principal research issues addressed were:

- Information technology policy research and SMEs
- Information services on technologies for SMEs
- Information issues for decentralization
- Assessing the impact of information on policy formulation

Projects

(i) *Information Technology Policy Research and SMEs*

Information Technology Policy Research was based on the context of increasing competitiveness and productivity facing the region. This reflects a major research priority, because in the past three to five years there has been a significant increase in the availability of information technology in Latin America and the Caribbean.

These developments require policy makers and managers to make choices and to formulate policies which are expected to facilitate access to information, technologies and to technical know-how. Their difficulties are related to the need to determine and identify the appropriate information

technologies; to have the capacity to install and use these technologies; and to formulate policies which can remove these constraints.

This project supports studies for the assessment of the policy making environment, and areas requiring policy formulation. Two Centre-supported regional meetings of researchers and practitioners (93-5417-02) contributed to the issues and choices for focus. The situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, was found to suffer from uneven development, both in terms of demand for certain levels of Information Technologies, such as personal computers, and accounting systems etc, but on the other hand to also suffer from lack of appropriate supply, in terms of general availability of telecommunications infrastructure, or the more sophisticated automated systems for process control.

Definition of policy issues related to increasing productivity and competitiveness in small and medium sized enterprises through the definition of appropriate information technology policies, has been addressed in the studies commissioned, and in-depth participatory research is the next step for examination of policy issues of information conditions under which the use of information technology can be expected to result in increased competitiveness and productivity.

Researchers in this area have been mainly from NGOs and universities, and activities have highlighted the need for interdisciplinary collaboration among the areas of socio economic policy, information technologies, and business management. Government agencies still need to be incorporated into the research activities, and greater understanding of the multidisciplinary nature of the research issue still needs to be achieved.

(ii) *Decentralization and information for Integrated Policy Making: an assessment of the needs of Municipalities in the Andean Region, Central America and the Caribbean.*

Another issue is the determination of the most appropriate models for **information systems which support decentralization**. This has resulted from the trend throughout the region toward the decentralization of governments, and increasing responsibilities of local governments, mainly municipalities. These needs have been related to the requirements by local authorities for information for socio economic planning of local level developments, and for increased access to as yet decentralized information sources held by the main ministries and departments of the governments.

Municipalities in the region are being required to take decisions and to manage the administration of the health, education, and service sectors, and in some cases the definition of and implementation of local investment policies. Devolution of the administrative and political structures has not matched increased capabilities or access to information at the local levels, and there is now need for analysis and definition of the information requirements for municipal management, evaluation of existing sources and tools, and determination of the most appropriate means for matching these needs. The current assessment of the needs of municipalities in the Andean region, Central America and the Caribbean is therefore seen as a means of refining the parameters of this issue.

Researchers have been from the Government sector as in the case of Chile, and municipalities have been identified as participants in the needs assessment. Regional coordinating centres of Centre supported information networks - Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and Centro Latinoamericano para Administración Pública (CLAD) along with Caribbean Centre for Administration and Development (CARICAD) have been identified to coordinate the assessments of the information needs of a sample of municipalities.

(iii) *Environmentally Friendly Technologies for Andean SMEs*

While the region has a great deal of experience in the development of information systems for researchers, the methodologies for **Information systems for the productive sector** are still being researched, particularly in the light of increased needs for implementing clean technologies, changing production patterns, and the policies being implemented by the trading blocs such as the MERCOSUR, the NAFTA and the Andean Pact.

To respond to these needs and to strengthen regional capacity for further developing information services, the project will support increased access to environmentally sound technologies by SMEs, through strengthened management and sustainability of the information services of the three participating organizations - Asociación Colombiana Popular de Industriales (ACOPI, Colombia), Instituto de Investigaciones Socio-Económicas e Industriales (INSOTEC, Ecuador), and the Programa de Fomento a la Pequeña Empresa Industrial (PROIND, Peru); information transfer on environmentally sound technologies, and cooperation and communication among the information centres and with selected Canadian centres.

NGOs and industrial support agencies of governments, have been the recipients, and the regional project has incorporated the issue of environmentally friendly technologies into the criteria for delivery of information services.

(iv) Assessing the impact of information on policy formulation

Policy makers responsible for information policy need to be provided with the basis for decision making in relation to the development of the multidisciplinary information sector.

While the development of information systems still needs to be consolidated, and integrated in relation to the needs of the users, the question of impact is an issue for which methodologies need to be tested, and adjusted which where required. The Impact Assessment Methodology developed under *Impact of Information on Development Phase I*, provides a framework for assessing the demand, the information needs, the use of the information provided, and the impact on policy formulation.

As policy makers in the Caribbean region recognize that customized information services, particularly information emanating from research results, can provide important inputs to the policy formulation process. While there is currently some direct access to research results by policy makers, this project will provide systematic and therefore more consistent access to research in formats relevant to the needs of the user groups in the fourteen English speaking Caribbean.

On the basis of the information needs assessments conducted during the process of development and implementation of the **Regional Information System Strategy for the Caribbean to the Year 2000**, the project will allow the Institute for Social and Economic Research, of the University of the West Indies, will work with a sample of senior policy makers, and to:

- assess the information use environment of policy makers;
- deliver repackaged research results based on these needs;
- identify indicators to assess the impact of the products and services on policy making;
- assess the impact of these services on policy formulation.

Recipients have included governments, universities, and sub-regional organizations. Response to the new Centre initiatives has shown that there is the potential for a strong link between research and policy, but at the same time the participation of policy makers in these two exercises is a means of establishing role of information systems as a bridge between research and policy formulation.

(v) *Global Poisons Software Dissemination*

The test site of the Global Poisons Software at the Hospital de Clínicas in Uruguay, has implemented the package, with support from the Centre. The Hospital de Clinical as a regional test site for the software has been supported by this project for the orientation and training in the use of the software to selected sites - poisons centres which have the capacity to use the software package. This activity is matched by a similar global activity sponsored by ISSD.

(vi) *Multidisciplinary Information of a Specie of Medicinal Plants in Latin America*

CETAL has been supported by the Centre in undertaking regional consultations for determining the issues in organizing information on medicinal plants, and related research. CETAL has also examined the APINMAP methodology developed in the Philippines with Unesco support. This project has enabled CETAL to continue the regional consultations, within the network, to analyze socio economic issues which impact on the utilization and commercialization of medicinal plants.

Given the importance of the industry to the economies of the region, and its effect on employment generation, LACRO knowledge generation and utilization program has focussed its efforts in supporting the small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) sector and particularly their capacity to become regionally competitive. Although SMEs' small size and flexibility provide them with the ability to adapt to rapidly changing market needs, it is clear that without a more consistent effort to provide them with access to technologies and know-how, new markets, appropriate credits, skilled human resources, management and marketing skills, etc., their potential will not be realized.

Research orientation

The LACRO program is designed to complement existing national SME support systems focusses on the following:

- Increasing the effectiveness of intermediary institutions (universities and research centers) in developing and in delivering programs and services to SMEs;
- Strengthening linkage between knowledge producers and the productive sector;
- Supporting the development of practices and tools to improve firm performance.
- In addition, the program has continued its cooperation with Centre colleagues to analyze successful IDRC research efforts and develop new projects concerned with their application.

Projects

The program has supported the following activities in FY 93/94:

- (i) *Global Application of Fog Collection System and the Water Supply Technology Transfer - Costa Rica* projects which applied and disseminated the Centre's past projects results.

(ii) *Institution Management Training* is concerned with the provision of training in Canada of senior managers of Central American industrial research organizations and universities transfer/innovation units. The project expects to develop a curriculum in institution management training and developing countries managers will be hosted for one month by Canadian counterparts. Emphasis will be on effectiveness of program delivery, the development of programs and services tailored to SMEs needs and institution revenue generation.

(iii) *Industrial Support Unit - Costa Rica*, contributed to the establishment of an industrial support unit located in the Cámara de Industrias. The unit will provide analysis, trouble shooting, technology transfer and information sourcing to Costa Rica SMEs in an effort to increase their competitiveness.

The first unit was established in Guatemala. Three more units are planned and will constitute a Central American Network. In addition to providing training to unit engineers, the projects will be developing diagnostic manuals to be used by the engineers and SMEs.

(iv) *Two small studies examined SMEs in Guyana and Uruguay*. The first diagnosed small enterprises problems and policies in Guyana. The second funded a feasibility study for an industrial incubator in Uruguay.

In addition, LACRO partially supported a workshop to explore the assessment of high temperature equipment developed in three past IDRC projects. The workshop, which was held in Ottawa, introduced the results to a Canadian audience composed of Canadian power companies and industry.

Principal Research Issues

Social Policy is increasingly important to the policy agenda of governments in the region. Multilateral agencies -like the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank (WB)- and bilateral agencies are giving priority to social reform and policy over structural adjustment policies already implemented in the region. Countries like Bolivia, Colombia, Chile or Peru are conducting institutional reforms addressed to decentralization and privatization of programs in sectors such as education, health and social security. In other areas like youth policies, governments are moving towards the articulation of regional programs. There is also a discussion about the generation of flexible human resources in order to become more competitive in a context of globalization of the economy and regional integration.

The research priorities identified through an extensive process of regional consultations are:

- **Development of strategic thinking on social policy systems.** Specific areas of attention are: mechanisms for a better articulation between the State's role and demands emerging from the civil society; analysis of the policy making processes; the conceptualization of sectoral policies with a better capacity to provide integrated responses to social needs; coordination between social and economic policies; the institutional aspects of social policies for obtaining the appropriate mix of public, private, centralized and decentralized programs; and, the quality, contents and relevance of services provided.
- **Instruments for the monitoring, management and evaluation of social policies and programs.** Development of methodologies applicable across social sectors, and improvement of information and data basis aimed at equity monitoring. Use of existing data and integration of information systems. Application of methods for the disaggregation of data at the local level.
- **Evaluation of social policy interventions.** Diagnosis and evaluation of institutional frameworks and organizational structures. Development of indicators to measure satisfaction of needs, cost-benefit of programs, quality of services

provided, and program implementation tailored to central and local governments' capacities. Modalities of social participation for the monitoring of equity and quality.

- **Financing of social policy.** Mechanisms for the monitoring and evaluation of public social expenditure. Tax systems, macro-economic equilibria and decentralization processes. Quality and productivity of social policies. Social impact of economic adjustment policies. Mechanisms for the allocation, management and control of resources between central and local governments.
- **Training of human resources.** Modernization of professional training related to social policy analysis, implementation and evaluation. Diagnosis about current situation and design of training systems.

The social policy area of LACRO strategy has giving priority this FY to the first three priorities by the consolidation of a research network involving the Andean countries, Brazil, the Southern Cone and Mexico, and activities aimed at the exchange of experiences, inter-institutional collaboration, and creation of clusters of researchers in some selected areas as follows:

Projects

Theme: INTESEP

- (i) *Implementing Integrated Local Social Policy in Bolivia*
The general objective is the identification of institutional mechanisms and policy instruments for the successful design and implementation of decentralized and sustainable integrated social policies in Bolivia.
- (ii) *Municipal Management of Social and Environmental Policies (Ecuador).* The general objective is to identify means for improving municipal government's capacity to implement social and environmental policies in Ecuador, through two case studies -Municipalities of Machala and Ibarra.
- (iii) *Integrating Social and Environmental Policy (INTESEP) Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.* The objective is to identify opportunities and modalities to carry out research aimed at the development of policy tools and training approaches on INTESEP issues.

- (iv) *Andean Rural Development, Governance and Violence. Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, El Salvador.* The objective is to make a diagnosis of how violence has affected governance capacity to implement sustainable rural development programs in selected countries of the Andean and Central American countries.

SED Program Area: Social Policy

- (v) *Social Policy Evaluation.* This project is the outcome of a joint IDRC/Inter-American Bank initiative. The general objective is to identify, develop and disseminate methods to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of social programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (vi) *Labour Flexibility and Productivity.* The general objectives are to assess the degree of labor flexibility; identify policy alternatives in the areas of labor policies, institutional organization of labor markets and education; and, to compare the operation of labor markets. The study will conduct a comparative analysis of the determinants of labor flexibility in Brazil, Chile and Mexico as well as a number of smaller studies on OECD countries, including Canada.
- (vii) *Communication of Social Policies.* The purpose is to contribute to the understanding and the development of a capacity to provide advice and training on the role communication strategies play in the social policy delivery process.
- (viii) *Latin American Educational Research Facing Year 2,000.* Support to a seminar on the topic organized by Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) and Red de Educación (REDUC-CIDE).
- (ix) *Social Policy Network. Brazil/Mexico.* Support to El Colegio de Mexico and Centro Brasileiro de Analisis e Planejamento (CEBRAP) to join the IDRC Social Policy Network (*Social Policy Research Priorities in LA*).
- (xi) *Utilization of the Previous Child Method.* The purpose is to support CELADE for developing a project aimed at the dissemination of a low-cost method to measure infant mortality by local governments, NGOs, and health units.

Types of recipients and their response

Recipients have been research centers and universities in Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Colombia. Support to government organizations has been indirect. Collaboration with multilateral organizations has been obtained in one case for a regional initiative.

The response of the recipients has been positive to the CPF topics related to policy integration and social policy. However, a proactive approach will be necessary to promote research on the integration of social, economic, and environmental policy. To this purpose consultancies and projects in the Andean region has been supported; the projects are addressed to the creation of intersectoral and multidisciplinary networks for the analysis of integrated policy and the identification of opportunities for strategic research.

The link of research to policy

Projects supported will produce results relevant for policy evaluation. Diagnoses, policy models, policy instruments, training materials, data basis, and information systems will be generated. In terms of beneficiaries, these results will be useful specially to local governments. It is expected that these results will strengthen local capacity for decentralized social policy and the integration of sectoral policies.

Attention has been given to transference of knowledge to policy makers and practitioners. In this regard, it is under discussion the development of activities addressed to facilitate utilization of research results.

The work of the Regional Comptroller involves not only responsibility for regional activities but the administration and finance of the regional office itself. The Regional Comptroller is responsible for the OT group (5 staff) and office administration (4 staff).

Administrative functions

An important part of the Regional Comptroller's duties concern the administrative functioning and planning of Montevideo office. During FY 1993/94, these duties were particularly important as the Office was run by an Acting Regional Director and which required joint support and consultation. During this period a new agreement was reached with the Government of Uruguay regarding the terms and conditions of the Regional Office in the country, particularly the status and benefits of international personnel.

The administrative functions also involved considerable work in separate committees or groups dealing with job descriptions, salary studies, cost reduction, equipment purchase and other activities dealing with regional office management.

The Regional Comptroller is also responsible for the Bogota office which remains active for legal and administrative reasons. The principal activities involved relations with the Government of Colombia, the administration of the office, legal relations, the sale of property (i.e. automobiles) and two pending legal cases against the Centre.

Financial functions

The Regional Comptroller is responsible for all aspects of local, technical and program finances in association with Ottawa. The Office must work closely with Ottawa in providing information, optimize the use of funds, maintain quality, and provide the relevant information, such as workplans, budgets, other cost information to the Regional Director. The Regional Comptroller is responsible for the monthly Management Report as well as providing statistical information for both the Regional Director and Ottawa.

The Regional Comptroller must also supervise the work of his staff and review all documentation sent to Ottawa.

Project monitoring

The Regional Comptroller has his own program of project monitoring visits both for LACRO and Ottawa originating projects. The purpose of these visits is to assess the financial and administrative operations of current projects, and involves visits to both the institutions and sites where the projects are being carried out.

During FY 1993\1994, project monitoring visits were made to 157 projects in approximately 72 recipient institutions in Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago.

A number of visits were made to projects which required particular attention because of difficulties or perceived irregularities. These, made at program request, included projects in Chile, the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

Institutional visits

The Regional Comptroller commenced a number of visits which examined the capacity of institutions. In contrast to project monitoring visits where the project is the focus of attention, institutional visits take a more comprehensive approach in order to assess the institution's capacity to undertake and manage research projects. These visits have included universities, non governmental organizations and research institutions.

Two important sets of visits were undertaken with Ottawa based staff. The first set was made to Mexico, Costa Rica, Chile and Uruguay with the Treasurer, Mr. Antoine Hawara. The second set involved accompanying the Internal Auditor, Roger Finan, who was undertaking an audit of IDRC's work in the region. The visit was based on extensive interviews with project and institutional recipients in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. Mr. Finan's visit was considered a successful illustration of the institutional approach to monitoring and LACRO is expected will benefit from this experience.

Other functions

The office and staff of the Regional Comptroller is responsible for providing timely information regarding exchange rates, salary levels in different countries, institutional assessments. Both Ottawa and LACRO require financial and administrative information for the region on a current basis and the staff is expected to respond as quickly as possible.

2.7 OTHER ACTIVITIES

A number of additional activities were undertaken during the current year.

Innovation and Competition

The subprogram dealt with the dual issues of competitiveness and sustainable development in the context of economies which are experiencing major structural changes. One of the features of this change is a renewed commitment to technology and technical innovation.

Three reviews were supported; on *Small Open Economies in the Caribbean* and the impact of structural adjustment, new technologies and commodity markets for the Caribbean's economic prospects; an examination of *Industrial Restructuring in Colombia* emphasizing reconversion and competitiveness; and a comparative examination of *Development Strategies between Brazil and India* with researchers from both countries visiting each other for discussions. The subprogram also supported part of an author's meeting at the OECD Development Centre; and a meeting on technological management.

Sunset Projects

The office has a portfolio of 48 "sunset" projects - projects which no longer fit into the current strategy - for a total initial value of \$11.3 mn and which are slowly being phased out. The office has taken three steps to manage this project group; first, attempted to close as many as possible so that by March 31, 1994 there were 28 of the original total ongoing. From this total, 17 were identified as being important in their own right or involving valued institutional relations and have been distributed to RPOs for monitoring and institutional visits. Finally the Office is proceeding to undertake PCRs. At the end of FY 1994/95, 16 projects will be active.

New Initiatives

LACRO is working with the Canadian Initiatives Program (CAID) to examine mechanisms by which Canadian institutions can play an enhanced role in programs; and is reviewing dissemination activities in the region.

3. OFFICE ACTIVITIES FY 1993-94

3.1 LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

Salama Fahmy
A.D. Tillett

The office has gone through a period of uncertainty with changes in personnel and office procedures. In 1993 the Regional Director resigned and a new appointment was made in August and took up his duties in January. For six months the Office was run by an Acting Director. Uruguay continues to have one of the highest inflation rates in Latin America with purchasing power losses for holders of Canadian dollars.

International Staff

Fernando Chaparro, the Regional Director, resigned in July 1993 after serving the Centre for 12 years in this position. He made an important contribution to the work of the Centre, not only at the Regional level with his program on science and technology and his contributions to research policy and strategy, but also to the work of the Centre itself. He commenced his career in Colombia and oversaw the difficult process of moving the office to Montevideo in 1989. He contributed to the growth of the office and was a major influence in the choice of the Regional Strategy.

The new Regional Director, A.D. Tillett, joined the Centre in January. During the resulting six month period, the Acting Director was Salama Fahmy who initiated a number of changes and ably undertook the work of office leadership as well as continuing to run his own program.

Hugo Li Pun, who was responsible for the Centre's work in resource and agriculture based environmental issues was reassigned to Ottawa in August 1993. He was not replaced and the position was frozen in January 1994. No appointment was made to the pending position in Economic Policy and the position was abolished in 1994. The office therefore began the FY with seven international RPO positions, excluding the Regional Director and Comptroller, and ended with five RPO's.

Locally Appointed Staff

There were also changes among locally appointed personnel. Humberto Rivero, the Assistant Comptroller resigned in January to join an American multinational and was replaced by Silvio Bianchi. Moira Pérez Morgan, the Director's executive secretary resigned in

January 1994 and her position was taken by Sylvia Albela. The Planning Assistant, Cecilia Ramos-Mañé, who also worked in the Director's office resigned in March 1994 after five years of service.

Office location

The office continues to be located in the same building but using reduced space. A portion of the 10 floor was rented to the Canadian consulate together with office furniture so leaving one third at the disposal of the Centre for library, meetings and two offices. A small desk was provided for the two travel agencies in order to facilitate their work with the Centre.

There was concern about the safety of the building which has seen considerable change in the type of office tenancy with a number of the larger companies such as KLM and the UNDP being replaced by smaller companies. This change, together with the renting by one public company of a number of parts of floors had led to an apparent decline in services.

Office Reorganization

In January, the office commenced a series of physical reorganizations under the responsibility of Adriana Henderson to improve its functioning. These included,

- (a) the relocation and refurnishing of the reception area;
- (b) the creation of two new meeting rooms;
- (c) the relocation of the Regional Director's office;
- (d) the relocation of Program Assistants and the establishment of three offices for consultants, visitors, and Ottawa based IDRC personnel;
- (e) the creation an Information Centre for current periodicals and reference materials (see 4.1);
- (f) the establishment of a central filing system and room;

During this process, the office discarded 3 tons of paper and released 42 four draw filing cabinets.

Communications

In January the Office began a series of activities to increase internal communication. These included,

- (a) a weekly meeting (Friday) to be attended by all Regional Program Officers and chaired by the RD or his substitute; with agenda and minutes prepared by the RD's Executive Secretary;
- (b) a weekly circulating chronological file;
- (c) the establishment of a central filing system to replace those held by individual programs;
- (d) three month visitors list, RPO travel and the establishment of a collective pipeline.

This information is available to office staff and regular meetings of all staff are expected to be held on a monthly basis. At the same time the office staff met with all IDRC visitors who were asked to discuss their Centre functions in an informal seminar.

Staff Relations

Local staff are constituted into a legal bargaining unit, the **Asociación de Personal Local del CIID (APELC)** who met with the Regional Director on a number of occasions in order to discuss the effect of inflation on salaries; job descriptions and evaluations; and training. The most contentious issue was the impact of inflation on salaries and which led to the commissioning of a study by a local company (Saucedo & Asoc.) to review the matter. At the end of the year, to the disappointment of staff, the matter was unresolved.

Job descriptions and subsequent evaluations were delayed until a proposed office re-organization could take place. These issues were recognized as being urgent to resolve by office personnel.

The collective agreement came to an end on March 31, 1994. It was agreed that the terms of the 1993/94 agreement would continue until these issues were resolved.

Training*

Training can be usefully divided into group and individual activities;

Group activities consisted of language and software training and a fire prevention course.

Language; a pilot training activity was undertaken between October to December 1993. English language proficiency is a important requirement for almost all LACRO positions which can be divided into those requiring principally oral or written skills. Two groups were formed; one, with an emphasis on conversation, fluency, usage of English language structures and grammar; and a second emphasizing writing skills, technical writing and editing of documents in English.

Participants benefitted widely from these courses as they could assess their level of English to their peers; gain confidence in English language usage (written and oral) and improve their knowledge.

Software; in order to upgrade skills consistent with Ottawa practice local and international staff took an introductory two week course at the Taller de Informática, a computer sciences training institute, in Windows. The course was undertaken during working hours and further more advanced courses are required for the coming year.

Fire Prevention Course; the five person LACRO Safety and Security Committee took a fire prevention course in November. This course reviewed guidelines for the safety and security during fires.

Individual training

The LACRO systems analyst attended a four day course in Ottawa on "Vines Trouble Shooting" held by the Antares Institute; a three day conference of the Association of Banyan Users International (ABUI); and two weeks with the MIS Group participating in internal procedures, systems and programs. She also attended a UNIX (administrator) course held at ORT Institute in Montevideo between February-April 1994.

The LACRO Office Library Manager attended a training course at headquarters in Ottawa, (May 17-28, 1993) prepared by the IDRC Library and attended by staff from other Regional Offices.

* Prepared by Alicia Richero

The Assistant Comptroller completed a two year graduate course at the Universidad Católica del Uruguay on Training for Small and Medium Sized Industry with partial support from the Regional Office.

Meetings

The office hosted five meetings during the course of year. Details are to be found in Appendix A.6.

Future

The principal challenges for the office, in the coming year, are a better integration of project activities between Ottawa and Montevideo; and to maintain staff professionalism and job satisfaction.

4. LACRO PROGRAM SUPPORT

Support Activities ensure quality and control of the activities, particularly documentation, developed by the LACRO Programs.

The spectrum of activities is broad and varied, but effort has been made to back up those actions which, in the long run will affect a smooth and correct implementation of LACRO Programs.

To carry out this objective the Support Unit (SU) is responsible for:

Legal documentation

MGCs prepared in the Regional Office are supervised to ensure that they are written following instructions provided by OSGC; that the clauses and text are correct and that the final version is edited and distributed properly. Activities also include follow-up of the MGCs (not only regional but also Head Office administered) which implies corrections, timing, signature and additional information required, and relationships and communications with the coordinating agencies also. In order to keep legal information updated, two databases are maintained: LEGAL and PRODOCS SHORT. The first one provides information on projects approved for the region whether they are LACRO or HEAD Office administered. The latter includes the Research Support Activities approved by LACRO. Both databases are supported by centralized hard-copies files.

To open the projects accounts, information for PROMIS input is sent to the Regional Office Group (ROG) in Ottawa.

Contacts

A CONTACTS database which is linked with the LEGAL database is kept in LACRO. The CONTACTS database includes information on institutions, projects leaders and other related individuals to the RO activities.

Public information

When there is a request for information and no direct contact with LACRO Programs, parties interested in the Centre's mandate and objectives, research priorities, are dealt with by SU. These involve initial responses, interviews, etc. with the general public and delivery of guidelines for proposals development and submission. Proposals arriving at the RO are received by the SU

and forwarded to the corresponding program. The proposals are numbered and entered in a database named PRODOCS which allows the follow-up of each proposal until a decision is made.

Procedures

The SU is also responsible for the updating of procedures whether coming from Head Office or as the outcome of an exchange of ideas or discussions in the Regional Office. Procedures and guidelines are circulated to all staff. The objective of this activity is to ensure that a common standard set of procedures is applied office-wide.

Files, editing of documents, etc.

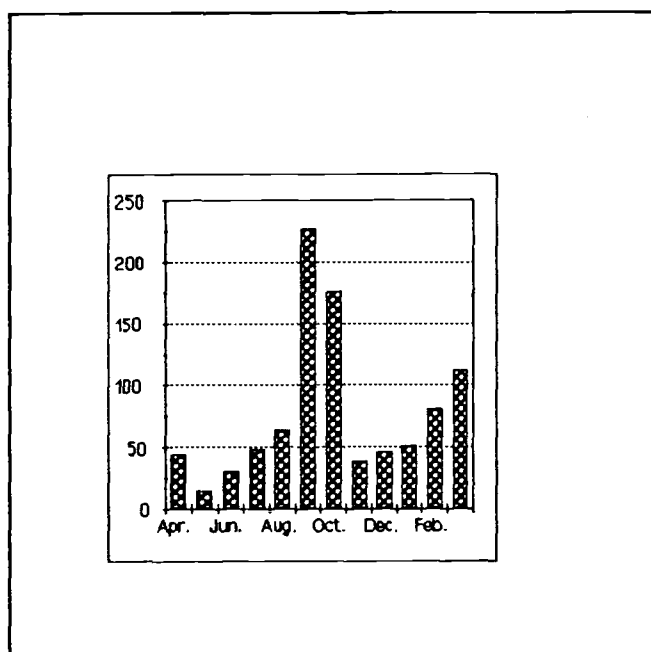
The SU is in charge of filing documentation for and by the Programs. It is also responsible of preparing the final versions of documents, papers, tables, charts, or other printed material.

Information services and library

The library and information services form part of the support activities being their aim the provision of data and information to enhance the performance of IDRC and the RO programs and projects.

Statistics on new publications and material received

During the current FY the following material was processed and received:

Publications

Project materials	625
Books	308
TOTAL	933

A total of 933 publications were received and processed at the Library. From these 933 publications, 625 (66.9%) were project materials (final reports, project related documentation). The remaining 308 (33%) were miscellaneous publications (IDRC publications, gifts e.i. CEPALC, CIEPLAN, FAO, FLACSO, etc.) and new material acquired.

CD-ROM's

- Red de Redes - experimental version (February 1994)
- Development Activity CD-ROM, second edition (May 1993)
- Earth Summit CD-ROM, Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo, 1993 edition.
- World Guide CD-ROM, 93/94 edition.
- Health and the Environment Information ASIA CD-ROM, April 1993 edition.
- LILACS CD-ROM, Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature, 17ed., September 1993

Databases in 3 1/2" diskettes

"Inter-American Directory of Latin American and the Caribbean Specialists". This directory, has been extracted for the Inter-American Data base created by the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies - CALACS, University of Ottawa.

Periodical publications

During this FY the Library budget was cut and a revision on the periodical publication titles was done. Current subscriptions include:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-------------------------|
| 1. | The Economist | 13. | Boletín INFOLAC |
| 2. | New Scientist | 14. | The Lancet |
| 3. | Maclean's | 15. | Informe Latinoamericano |
| 4. | L'actualite | 16. | Third World Quarterly |
| 5. | Inside WP | | |
| 6. | Revista Vision | | |
| 7. | América Economía | | |
| 8. | Boletín de la OPS | | |
| 9. | Caribbean Update | | |
| 10. | American Journal of
Epidemiology | | |
| 11. | International Journal of
Epidemiology | | |
| 12. | IMF Survey | | |

Library collections

A revision of the collection was undertaken so as to identify publications which did not fit the themes or were obsolete. Several donors were selected (basically Universities) and is still in process.

Information Centre

In February, 1994 the Information Center was created. The main objectives of the Information Centre are:

- to alert local staff on new acquisitions;
- to make access to periodicals more convenient;
- to facilitate the use of the reference collection.

The Information Centre is located on the ninth floor and is composed of the following information areas:

- a) reference material (dictionaries, Directories, Encyclopedias, reports on Social and Economic conditions of Latin American and the Caribbean Countries).

- b) Periodical publications (as listed in paragraph D) and electronic conferences (i.e. Mercosur information, NAFTA bulletin, Oxford Analytica Daily Brief ;
- c) Local newspapers (El País, La República, Búsqueda) and international (Globe and Mail)
- d) Collection of books on "Environment and Social Sciences" (58 books)
- e) IDRC publications and catalogue. Copies of new IDRC publications were situated in the visitors area so as to promote IDRC's new titles.
- f) Miscellaneous (i.e. vacant positions, press clippings, seminars, echogramme, etc.)

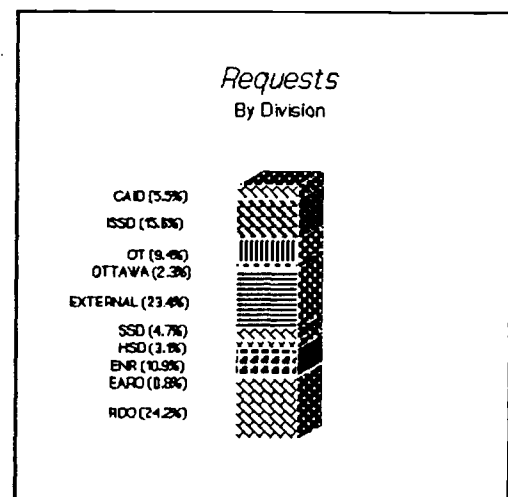
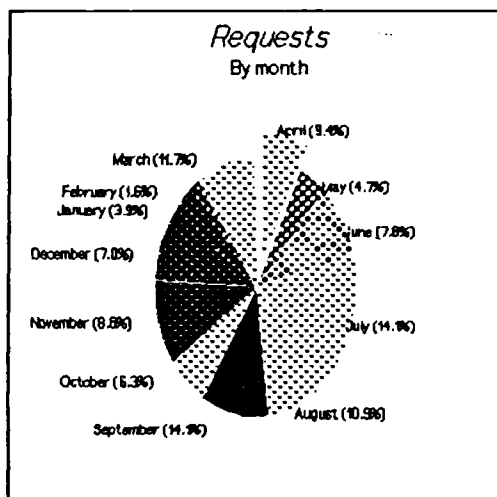
Support staff

A Librarianship student was appointed on a part-time basis to help with the processing of new incoming material.

External requests/external users

Due to the number of staff (1 full-time, 1 part-time) it was decided that the Library would not be open to the general public.

However, it was understood that the Library would respond requests coming from projects in the Region. At the same time, requests coming from institutions and individuals linked in some way or another with IDRC were also replied. The following diagram charts indicate the origin of the 128 requests:



Travel and visitors

May 17-28, 1993 LARO ROAM (Regional Office Library Manager), attended a training course at Headquarters, Ottawa, prepared by IDRC Library. Roam from WARO, EARO, and ASRO also attended.

August 24-27, Carole Joling, Library Director, visited LARO. During her stay she had appointments with RPO's, LARO staff and some local institutions (e.i. ITEM, National Library, Librarians Association, Artigas Washington Library, etc.)

Reports

A report on IDRC active projects in the region was prepared by the Library in December 1993 using as sources the IDRIS database and the LEGAL database. The report is divided in four volumes, arranged by region (Central America and Mexico, Andean Region, Southern Cone and the Caribbean Region). Copies of this report are being distributed through the region.

The work of Information Services at LACRO can be divided into office support and Centre wide activities.

Office Support

This year saw the upgrading of personal computers for both RPO's, Program Assistants and office personnel. The office, at the beginning of the year, had 7 AT's (with 80286 microprocessors, 1 MB RAM, 16 Mhz) and 23 IBM PS/2 30's (with an 8086 microprocessor, 640 kb memory, 12 Mhz). In order to introduce the local area network, their memory would have to be upgraded because this size does not permit an effective use of the system. The office therefore purchased 28 new computer systems with 386 or 486 microprocessors, 4 Mb. of memory and 33 Mhz. The upgrading took into account the need for greater disk space; the importance of processing speed for the LAN system; and the introduction of Windows which is due to take place in the next FY.

At the same time the printing equipment was upgraded. First, the office purchased 6 Epson Lx 810 printers for each of the programs. The printers have improved work output, saved time and permitted a more effective use of time. The Office also added a Hewlett Packard Laserjet IIID which is shared by all programs through the LAN and is used for final texts. The printer is also capable of printing double sided documents so saving paper and improving the quality and variety of final texts.

The office purchased 4 new modems permitting transmission at 2400 bps, increasing speed and reducing costs.

Centre Wide Systems

The principal challenge facing the office was the integration and use of the LAN system. The work demands constant attention to details and electronic/communication failures which are unfortunately prevalent in Uruguay.

The LAN system was linked to Internet through a gateway at the Centre and this has had the effect of increasing communication with scientific groups worldwide.

An external communication mode was developed for one of the RPO's; the experiment was successful and will be extended to other RPO's and groups where justified. The major bottleneck as the present moment is the small size of the server which is due to be replaced at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The Treasury group is responsible for the use of financial resources at LACRO and its mandate is the analysis and the accounting of Centre office and program expenditures. A number of features are set out in Appendix A. 10.

Project Management

The first section of the table shows the variation in the number of projects administered from LACRO between April 1, 1993 and March 30, 1994. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 180 projects in the Regional Office portfolio and by the year end 11 new projects had been committed and 49 had completed their activities and were closed. In addition three projects were transferred from Ottawa to the regional office and one LACRO project switched to the head office.

Centre policies like average budget per project and the total value of the regional office budget have strongly influenced the number of projects handled by the office.

From FY 91/92 to the present the number of new activities developed by the Regional Office has decreased.

The average amount of the new projects has increased and the regional efforts have concentrated in a reduced number of countries.

This concentration of Centre funds aims at increasing the impact of the projects in the region and contributes to a more effective technical and financial monitoring.

Project Financial Reports

Project financial reports are to be found in the second section of the table and deals with their flow throughout the year. The table illustrates both the effectiveness of control over the project portfolio and the workload.

At the beginning of the FY, OT had 28 financial reports for analysis and during the year 164 were received of which 138 were long form analyses, 22 short form and 17 reports returned to the divisions without further processing. The latter is due to the need for greater information or repetition. At the end of the year there were 15 pending financial reports for analysis. All had been received within the last 20 working days.

Payments

Financial payments are a useful indicator of efficiency. The data shows that 80 per cent of the amounts paid correspond to RAP and/or CAP payments with the remaining 20 per cent as operational activities. Last year LACRO processed 723 project payments (RAP and CAP), 744 operational payments, 169 cheques and 280 other payments.

Travel Expense Statements

The table is a practical indicator of the number of travel claims made to the office and the expense statements controlled by OT during this fiscal year. At the beginning of the year there were 4 pending travel expense statements. During the course of the year 66 more were presented and 69 analyzed with one statement pending, again less than twenty working days old.

APPENDICES

A.1 PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS

RC	THEME	AMOUNT	%
40167	INTESEP	1,225,990	21%
40267	TECH. & ENVIRONMENT	613,985	11%
40367	FOOD SYS. UNDER STRESS	379,207	7%
40467	ICED	730,423	13%
40567	HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	512,233	9%
50067	SED	2,162,523	37%
60067	NEW INITIATIVES - LARO	168,692	3%
		5,793,053	
		=====	

AMOUNT ALLOCATED FOR FY 93/94 :	5,800,000
PERCENTAGE APPROPRIATED :	99.88%

A.2 PROJECTS APPROVED

93-8750 *Environment, Health and Impact Assessment in the Amazon (Brazil)*

IDRC Division: LACRO HS

For the Association of Amazonian Universities (UNAMAZ) to enable the foundation of a program of research on environment and health impact assessment in the Amazon; to strengthen the regional capacity to perform environment impact assessment relevant to development projects.

CAD 700,000 Duration: 30 months.

93-8751 *Global Application of Fog Collection Systems (Chile)*

IDRC Division: LACRO CAID

For the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (PUC) to actively promote the technology of fog collection for the supply of potable water to isolated communities by the development of dissemination and training programs of potential users and the conduction of evaluation studies followed by feasibility studies in four countries around the world.

CAD 535,475 Duration: 30 months

93-8752 *From Stabilization to Growth (Argentina)*

IDRC Division: LACRO SSD

For the Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES), to investigate policies which can lead to long-term economic growth in Argentina, by focusing on the areas of fiscal policy, exchange rate policy, and financial sector and monetary policy. An extensive analysis of the situation in other Latin American countries will be performed in order to distinguish fragile and unsustainable adjustments from the ones which will lead to long-term growth.

CAD 250,000 Duration: 30 months

**93-8753 *Environmentally Sound Technologies for Andean SMEs
(Ecuador)***

IDRC Division: LACRO ISSD

For the Instituto de Investigaciones Socioeconómicas y Tecnológicas (INSOTEC) to support increased access to environmentally sound technologies by SMEs, through strengthened management and self-sustainability of information services of the participating organizations. The project will focus on the common priority areas of food, textile, leather and footwear, metalworking, and waste management.

CAD 353,000 Duration: 36 months

**93-8754 *Environmental Action Centres (Bolivia-Paraguay-
Uruguay)***

IDRC Division: LACRO ENR

To enable the participant organizations (CREAMOS, CEDES, REDES) to promote the development of channels and strategies through which local communities can participate effectively in the decisions concerning socioeconomic and environmental conditions affecting their lives. The project will support a loosely-couple association of community groups facing serious environment and social dislocation and NGOs with environmental and development mandates.

CAD 510,000 Duration: 36 months

**93-8755 *Communication Unsustainability of Social Policies
(Argentina)***

IDRC Division: LACRO SSD

For the Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES), to carry out a survey of studies done on the communication dimension of social policies, of institutions working on this subject, of technical resources and of experiences developed in several Latin American countries. This project will contribute to the development of a capacity to provide advice and training on the role that communication strategies play on social policy delivery process.

CAD 165,740 Duration: 18 months

93-8756 Policies for Sustainable Rural Development (Peru)

IDRC Division: LACRO ENR/SSD

For the Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) to produce new knowledge on the problems of integrating social, economic and agricultural production policies and programs, generate methodological tools, and strengthen existing institutional networks.

CAD 300,000 Duration: 18 months

93-8757 Institutional Management (CAP)

IDRC Division: LACRO CAID

This project has been conceived as a vehicle to support and consolidate the reorganization efforts presently taking place in research institutions in Latin America, permitting senior managers from Central America and the Caribbean to acquire knowledge and experience available at selected Canadian Provincial Research Councils.

CAD 400,300 Duration: 24 months

93-8758 Social Policy Evaluation (Regional)

IDRC Division: LACRO SSD

This project, which is the outcome of a joint of IDRC/IDB initiative, is expected to generate knowledge on the factors affecting the effectiveness and efficiency of social policy institutional frameworks, processes and practices, to produce an evaluation of selected social programs and to develop methods and tools for the evaluation of social programs tailored to needs and resources of central and local governments and NGOs.

CAD 670,000 Duration: 24 months

**93-8759 *Research Information Systems Policy Relationships
(Jamaica)***

IDRC Division: LACRO ISSD

For the University of West Indies to provide systematic and therefore consistent access to research results in formats relevant to the needs of the user groups in the fourteen countries of the English speaking Caribbean.

CAD 260,000 Duration: 36 months

93-8760 *Industrial Support Unit (Costa Rica)*

IDRC Division: LACRO CAID

For the Chamber of Industry of Costa Rica, to enable the establishment of an industry-based industrial support unit dedicated to the provision of advisory services to the small and medium size local enterprises.

CAD 219,410 Duration: 24 months

93-8761 *Water Supply Technology Transfer (Costa Rica)*

IDRC Division: LACRO CAID

For the Fundación Tecnológica de Costa Rica (FUNDATEC), to enable the integration of methodologies and technologies resulting from seven previously funded Health Sciences projects dealing with water supply and sanitation in Central America, into a flexible portfolio of know how to be introduced and used by the Instituto Costarricense de Acueductos y Alcantarillado de Costa Rica (ICAA).

CAD 209,280 Duration: 24 months

93-8762 *Implementing Integrated Local Social Policy (Bolivia)*

IDRC Division: LACRO SSD

For the Centro Boliviano de Estudios Multidisciplinarios (CEBEM) to develop a model of an institutional framework appropriate for the successful design and implementation of decentralized and sustainable integrated social policies in Bolivia.

CAD 149,520 Duration: 15 months

93-8763 *Municipal Management of Social and Environmental Policies (Ecuador)*

IDRC Division: LACRO SSD

For the Centro de Investigaciones CIUDAD, to study the means for improving municipal government's capacity to implement social and environmental policies in Ecuador through the analysis of two municipalities.

CAD 124,195 Duration: 14 months

93-1550 *Latin American Urban Water Management (Canada-CostaRica-Brazil)*

IDRC Division: LACRO ENR

For the participating universities (Waterloo, Sao Paulo and Costa Rica) to strengthen the support to networking efforts in the water field and highly focused research experiences in the address of specific problems with practical applications, and to enable the development of human resources with multidisciplinary expertise in the water management field through a Master program to be established in Costa Rica.

CAD 490,200 Duration: 36 months

93-1551 *Sustainable Management of Uruguayan Coastal Ecosystem (Canada/Uruguay)*

IDRC Division: LACRO ENR

This project endeavours the integration of several Uruguayan institutions: Faculty of Sciences, the Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPE), the Servicio de Oceanografía, Hidrografía de la Armada (SOHMA), with the collaboration of Dalhousie University. The project is intended to generate a multi-disciplinary approach in order to improve aquatic resource management in a representative estuarine environment, developing methods that could be applied in other analogous geographic settings.

CAD 446,000 Duration: 24 months

A.3 RESEARCH SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (RSAs)

Number	Title	Recipient	Country	PO	Amount
93-5017-01	Authors' Meeting (IDRC/OECD/ECLAC)	Tomassini, L., Velloso, J.P., Ramos, J., Katz J., Yaffe, W., Ffrench-Davies, R.	FR/CL/BR	FCH	29,000
93-5017-02	Industrial Restructuring (Colombia)	CEPAL	CO	FCH	10,400
93-5017-03	VOID				
93-5017-04	Analysis of Small Economies in the Caribbean	Norman Girvan (Jamaica)	JM	SF	12,300
93-5017-05	Fifth Latin American Seminar on Technological Management (Sept. 1993)	ALTEC	VE/CO	SF	9,250
93-5027-01	International Workshop on Biological Control (May 1993)	Amador Villacorta	BR	FCH	1,050
93-5027-02	Technological Management of Colombian SMIs	Fundación Segunda Expedición Botánica (Colombia)	CO	FCH	9,030
93-5027-03	Democratic Governance (PERU)	Foro Nacional Internacional	PE	FCH	14,300
93-5027-04	LARO Diffusion Activities	Consultant (Ruben Svirsky)	RE	ADT	45,000
93-5027-05	Support to Uruguayan Chapter of SID	SID	LA	ADT	25,000
93-5027-06	Canadian Participation Initiatives	Consultants/Inter ns	LA	ADT	58,977

Number	Title	Recipient	Country	PO	Amount
93-5147-01	Preliminary Project Summary Environmental Action Centers	Gonzalo Abella	UY	DA	8,276
93-5147-02	II Roundtable Latin America Metropolitan Areas, Toluca, Mexico	ALADI/CAP	ME	DA	60,000
93-5147-03	Environmental Perception Survey, Uruguay	Pax Foundation	UY	DA	8,000
93-5147-04	Wetland Management Project: Bridging Activity with EAC's Project	CIEDUR	UY	DA	8,100
93-5147-05	Latin American Meetings on Urban Hydrogeology & Environmental Geology	CAP	CO/VE	DA	5,100
93-5147-06	Yacireta/Environmental Action Centers Preparatory Activities	CAP	PY/UY	DA	9,700
93-5147-07	Environmental Perception & Strategies of Women in Urban Marginal Neighborhoods	GRECMU	UY	DA	8,500
93-5147-08	Environmental Management in Metropolitan Areas (MERCOSUR)	Comision Tecnica Ambiental - Intendencia Municipal Montevideo	PY	DA	5,500
93-5147-09	Planning Activities on Wetland Management and Hidrovia	CIEDUR	UY	DA	9,860
93-5147-10	Health Impact: Yacyreta DAM	Sergio Curto	PY	DA	2,140
93-5197-01	Environmental Assessment & Management Course	Carlos Seré	GB	HLP	6,000
93-5197-02	Andean Systems Results Pre-project	Peter Hirsch-Reinshagen	CH	HLP	1,900
93-5197-03	VOID				
93-5197-04	Livestock Research Priorities Conference II	Winrock	GL	HLP	20,500

Number	Title	Recipient	Country	PO	Amount
93-5197-05	Utilization of Research Results (Regional)	Carlos Seré, Walter Couto	UY	HLP	22,200
93-5197-06	Agroforestry Systems (Argentina)	Asociación Civil "Los Algarrobos", Córdoba	AR	HLP	24,000
93-5197-07	Andean Systems Results	P. Hirsch-Reinshagen; L. Chauca; CIP	PE	HLP	50,000
93-5197-08	Technology Adoption II	RIMISP	CL	HLP	3,600
93-5227-01	Workshop on Comparative Health Policies in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation - FIOCRUZ	BR	SG/MT	21,540
93-5227-02	Exploratory Research on Medical Technology in Uruguay	Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay - CIESU	UY	SG	29,538
93-5227-03	Development of the Health Systems Program in the South Cone	Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ)	BR	SG	35,000
93-5227-04	Promotion of Lifestyle Changes in Uruguay	CELADU/Ministerio de Salud Pública	UY	SG	5,000
93-5227-05	Meeting on Malaria Control in the Pacific Region	Corporación para Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB)	CO	SG	15,000
93-5317-01	Structural Adjustment Policies (Brazil and India)	Instituto de Estudos Avanzados - Universidade de Sao Paulo	BR	FCH	96,400
93-5357-01	Latin American Educational Research Facing Year 2000	Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación, CIDE	CL	MT	8,000
93-5357-02	Integrating Social and Environmental Policy (INTESEP)	Javier Abugattás	PE/EC/BO	MT	29,000
93-5357-03	Andean Rural Development, Governance and Violence	Michael Smith	EC/PE/BO/CO	MT	20,000

Number	Title	Recipient	Country	PO	Amount
93-5357-04	Social Policy Network (Brazil/Mexico)	Colegio de México/Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento (CEBRAP)	BR/ME	MT	21,000
93-5357-05	Utilization of the Previous Child Method	CELADE	RE	MT	20,000
93-5417-01	Multidisciplinary Information on a Specie of Medicinal Plants in LA	CETAL - Centro de Estudios en Tecnologias Apropriadas para AL	CL	FD	25,587
93-5417-02	Information Technology Policy Research	Regional IDRC/Laro	UY	FD	100,000
93-5417-03	Global Poisons Software Dissemination	CIAT	UY	FD	50,000
93-5417-04	Descentralization and Information for Integrated Policy-Making: An assessment of the needs of Municipalities in the Andean Region, Central America & the Caribbean	Several institutions (Centre Administered)	RE	FD	56,730
93-5587-01	Radio Health Microprogram (Uruguay)	UCUDAL	UY	SF	3,344
93-5587-02	Gafcs Assessment and IRCSA Conference, Nairobi, Kenya	Robert Schemenauer/Pilar Cereceda	KE	SF	12,450
93-5587-03	Rural Forestry Cooperatives Dissemination	IMAGENES	UY	SF	6,716
93-5587-04	Project Review & Finalization Consultancy (Water Supply and Sanitation)	Mira Aghi/Elias Rosales Escalante (FUNDATEC)	CR	SF	10,982
93-5587-05	VOID				
93-5587-06	Rural Cooperatives Dissemination II	IMAGENES	UY	SF	20,261

Number	Title	Recipient	Country	PO	Amount
93-5587-07	Integrity Evaluation Workshop	PROMAI	CA	SM	24,522
93-5587-08	Industrial Support Unit, Project Finalization	J. Monge/M. Mejia	UY	SF	3,264
93-5587-09	Support to EMPRETEC (Project Development)	EMPRETEC	UY	SF	10,125
93-5587-10	SME Review (Guyana)	Phillip Payne	GY	SF	14,460
93-5587-11	SME's Support Programs Review	Consejo Hondureño de Ciencia y Tecnología (COHCIT)	HO	SF	3,000

- o DA Danilo ANTON
- o FCH Fernando CHAPARRO
- o FD Fay DURRANT
- o SF Salama FAHMY
- o SG Silvio GOMEZ
- o HLP Hugo LI PUN
- o ADT A.D. TILLET
- o MT Mario TORRES

A.4 PROJECTS DEVELOPED FROM OTTAWA IN LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Brazil	10	1,641,752
Peru	12	1,599,500
Mexico	5	657,751
Colombia	1	518,420
Costa Rica	3	500,745
Guatemala	1	265,095
Chile	3	239,485
Venezuela	1	231,935
Argentina	2	228,361
Bolivia	2	189,440
Uruguay	1	152,900
Nicaragua	2	126,042
Cuba	2	122,500
Honduras	1	100,000
Regional	2	56,135
Grenada	1	45,000
TOTAL	49	6,675,061

SOURCE: INSTITUTIONAL DATABASE (TO 28/02/94)

A.5 PROJECT COMPLETION

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES COMPLETED	6
FINAL REPORTS FORWARDED	10
CLOSURES	30
PCR COMPLETED	---
	<hr/>
	46
	=====

A.6 URUGUAY: EXCHANGE RATES AND INFLATION

MONTH	US RATE	MONTHLY EVOLUTION	CAD RATE	MONTHLY EVOLUTION	MONTHLY INFLATION
APRIL 1993	3.74	1.74%	2.95	0.71%	4.13%
MAY 1993	3.81	2.09%	2.95	0.00%	4.71%
JUNE 1993	3.95	3.62%	3.06	3.64%	4.01%
JULY 1993	4.05	2.46%	3.14	2.61%	3.02%
AUGUST 1993	4.05	0.05%	3.12	-0.73%	4.00%
SEPTEMBER 1993	4.13	1.85%	3.12	0.04%	3.69%
OCTOBER 1993	4.21	1.99%	3.10	-0.42%	2.18%
NOVEMBER 1993	4.29	2.04%	3.20	3.17%	2.74%
DECEMBER 1993	4.38	1.93%	3.27	2.26%	3.67%
JANUARY 1994	4.47	2.13%	3.37	2.79%	3.41%
FEBRUARY 1994	4.55	1.83%	3.45	2.60%	1.43%
MARCH 1994	4.66	2.31%	3.44	-0.54%	2.83%
ANNUAL EVOLUTION		26.83%		17.21%	47.89%
			<u>US\$</u>	<u>CAD\$</u>	
PURCHASING POWER LOSS			-14.24%	-20.75%	

A.7 MEETINGS

Improving the Information Technology Policy Environment. March 31 - April 4, 1993

Participants:

Correa, Carlos; Consultant, Buenos Aires, Argentina
de Lemos, Briquet; Consultant, Brasilia, Brazil
Girvan, Norman; Consultant, Kingston, Jamaica
Herbert-Copley, Brent; IDRC, Ottawa, Canada
Molino, Enzo; Consultant, Mexico D.F., Mexico
Soto Krebs, Luis; Consultant, Santiago, Chile
Stone, Martha; IDRC, Ottawa, Canada

Estudio de Impacto Ambiental Investigación-Acción en el Manejo de Recursos Naturales April 2, 1993

Participants:

Couto, Walter; Consultant, Montevideo, Uruguay
Herbert-Copley, Brent; IDRC, Ottawa, Canada
Kaimovitz, David; IICA, San Jose, Costa Rica
Knapp, Ronald; CIAT, Cali, Colombia
Nelson, Michael; Consultant, Santiago, Chile
Reinoso, Jorge; CIRNMA, Puno, Peru
Samper, Cristian; Fundacion FES, Cali, Colombia
Sere, Carlos; Consultant, Montevideo, Uruguay
Veras, Arnaldo; IICA, Montevideo, Uruguay

Yacyreta-Environment Action Centre Preparatory Activity. December 5-8, 1993

Participants:

Abella, Gonzalo; Facultad de Ciencias, Montevideo, Uruguay
Fogel, Ramón; CERI, Asunción, Paraguay

Ricaldi, Victor; CREAMOS, Cochabamba, Bolivia
Sandison, Hilary; IMAGENES, Montevideo, Uruguay

Meeting on Information Technology Policies for SMEs in Latin America
and the Caribbean.
December 5-10, 1993

Participants:

Afonso, Carlos; IBASE/AlterNex, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Balestre, Diego; Cámara de Industrias del Uruguay, Montevideo,
Uruguay
Baltera Santander, Pablo; SERCOTEC, Santiago, Chile
Baquero Dirani, Xavier; ECUANET, Quito, Ecuador
Barboza, Luis, A.; Cámara de Industrias, San José, Costa Rica
Caffarini, Susana; Universidad Católica del Uruguay, Montevideo,
Uruguay
Correa, Carlos; Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
de Brito, Marcilio; SEBRAE, Brasilia, Brazil
de Lemos, Briquet; Consultant, Brasilia, Brazil
Deschenes, L.; CITI, Laval, Canada
Graham, Trevor; Caribbean Development Bank, Wildley, Barbados
Herbert-Copley, Brent; IDRC, Ottawa, Canada
Olivera, Raulino; ALADI, Montevideo, Uruguay
Palán, Carlos,; INSOTEC, Quito, Ecuador
Pimienta, Daniel; FUNREDES, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana
Sylvester, Trevor O.; Sylvester Engineering Ltd., Kingstown, St.
Vincent & The Grenadines
Valantin, Robert; IDRC, Ottawa, Canada

Planning Activity on Wetland Management and Hidrovia.
March 1, 1994

Participants:

Batista, Luiz Carlos; Universidad Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul,
Cuiaba, Brazil
de los Santos, Jorge; CIEDUR, Montevideo, Uruguay
Dominguez, Ana; Facultad de Ciencias, Montevideo, Uruguay
Etcharran, Jorge L.; FUCEMA, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Gonzalez, Narciso; CERI, Asunción, Paraguay
Natenzon, Claudia; Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires,
Argentina
Scarlato, Guillermo; CIEDUR, Montevideo, Uruguay

A.8 PUBLICATIONS

Anton D. (1993) Thirsty cities: urban environments and water supply in Latin America. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, ON, Canada. 197 pp.

Durrant, F. (1993) "IDRC-Strategic dimensions, information technology policy research and SMEs: setting the stage."

Presented at the Meeting on Information Technology Policies for SMEs in Latin America and the Caribbean, December 1993, Montevideo. International Development Research Centre, Montevideo, Uruguay. 12 pp.

Durrant, F. (1993) "Improving the information technology policy environment - Latin America and the Caribbean."

Presented at the Meeting on Improving the information technology policy environment - Latin America and the Caribbean, April 1993, Montevideo. International Development Research Centre, Montevideo, Uruguay. 9 pp.

Durrant, F. (1993) "Information horizons for the Caribbean: systems and services towards strategic use of information: a review of information management in the Caribbean".

Presented at the ACURIL XXIII Conference, May 1993, Barbados. 8 pp.

Li Pun H. and Seré, C. (1993) "Animal production systems research in developing countries: overview and perspectives. *In Proceedings of the VII World Conference on Animal Production.*" June 28 to July 2, 1993, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. 1:329-348.

Torres, M. , ed. (1993) Research on social policy: proposals for a future agenda. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, ON, Canada. 191 pp.

Torres, M. ed. (1993) Investigación en política social: propuestas para una agenda futura. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, ON, Canada. 200 pp.

A.9 EVALUATIONS UNDERTAKEN

File	Project	Consultant
91-0222	FSR Methodological Network (LA) RIMISP	H.J. Mutsaers
91-0214	Network of Networks (LA)	W. Thorngate
89-0039	Coffee Berry Borer (Mexico)	A. McClay

A.10 ADMINISTRATIVE INDICATORS

- PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

a) Projects Managed	
FY Commencement	180
Committed	11
Closed	(49)
Transferred	
- In	3
- Out	(1)
FY End	144
b) Project Financial Reports	
FY Commencement	28
Received	164
Analyzed/returned:	
Long form :	138
Short form:	22
Returned:	17
	(177)
FY End	15

- PAYMENTS

TYPE OF PAYMENT	NUMBER	AMOUNTS	
PROJECTS (RAP+ CAP)	723	9,184,265	80%
OPERATIONAL	744	1,242,753	11%
PCDs.	169	410,145	4%
OTHER	280	616,564	5%
	TOTALS	1,916	11,453,727
		=====	=====

- TRAVEL EXPENSE STATEMENTS

FY Commencement	4
Received	66
Analyzed & Returned	(69)
FY End	1

A.11

RPO TRAVEL

NAME	LOCATION	FROM	TO	INSTITUTIONS
D.Anton	Curitiba, Brasil	Mar.29	Apr.01	Visit University of Curitiba
A.Rebolledo	San José, Costa Rica	Apr.01	Apr.03	IICA / CATIE / Univ. de Costa Rica / CONICYT
A.Rebolledo	Lima, Peru	Apr.03	Apr.07	CIP / FUNDEAGRO / Univ.Cayetano Heredia / INDECOPI / ECODEMAR / IMARPE / ALIDE
F.Durrant	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Apr.04	Apr.05	CLACSO-IDIN
F.Durrant	Santiago, Chile	Apr.05	Apr.08	CPAL / Ministerio del Interior
F.Durrant	Santiago, Chile	Apr.27	Apr.29	Min.del Interior / CEPAL / CELADE-REDATAM
D.Anton	Ottawa, Canada	May.02	May.13	URB Wkshp. Discuss LAUWMN Pjt
S.Gómez	Sto.Domingo, Dominican R	May.03	May.04	Instituto de Sexualidad Humana
S.Gómez	Sto.Domingo, Dominican R	May.05	May.06	Centro de Promoción Integral y Educ. Sanitaria
H.Li Pun	Quito, Ecuador	May.06	May.09	INIAP / FUNDAGRO
S.Gómez	Ciudad de Mexico	May.07	May.08	Instituto Nal. de Enfermedades Respiratorias
M.Torres	Lima, Peru	May.07	May.19	FOMCIENCIAS / GRADE / PUCP / Const. y Soc. / CIUP / Univ. de Ingeniería
S.Gómez	Guatemala	May.10	May.11	Inst. de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá
M.Torres	Quito, Ecuador	May.10	May.13	CEEP / CAAP / CIRE / MACAC / CIUDAD / IEE / INIAP / EDRA / CIEDC
S.Gómez	San José, Costa Rica	May.12	May.14	Centro Int'l de Invest. y Asesoramiento en Salud / Fundación INCIENSA / ACOSAP
A.Rebolledo	Santiago, Chile	May.12	May.23	Min.del Interior / PUC / SUR / CIEPLAN / CORSAPS / CEPALC / IICA / FLACSO / GIA / INIA / INFOR / CESCO
M.Torres	Bogotá, Colombia	May.13	May.15	FEDESARROLLO / CRESALC / CCRP
S.Gómez	Bogotá and Cali, Colombia	May.15	May.20	Fundación ETNOLLANOS / Univ. de Los Andes / FES / Fundación CIMDER / Fundación CRESALC

NAME	LOCATION	FROM	TO	INSTITUTIONS
H.Li Pun	Washington, USA	May.16	May.19	IDB
F.Durrant	Santiago, Chile	May.16	May.21	CEPAL / CLADES / Network of Networks Seminar
M.Torres	Santiago, Chile	May.19	May.21	CORSAPS / World Bank / Univ. de Chile / SACDEL / FICONG / CIDE / CELADE / CIEPLAN
F.Durrant	Bridgetown, Barbados	May.21	May.30	ACURIL XXII Conference
F.Durrant	Port of Spain, T & T	May.30	Jun.03	ECLAC
S.Fahmy	Port of Spain, T & T	Jun.02	Jun.05	Visit to CARIRI & NIHURST
S.Fahmy	San José, Costa Rica	Jun.06	Jun.12	Discuss Industrial Support Unit (C.A. Network)
F.Durrant	Georgetown, Guyana	Jun.08	Jun.11	CARICOM
A.Rebolledo	Miami, USA	Jun.10	Jun.13	MARCELIN / NOPALEX
D.Anton	Asunción, Paraguay	Jun.10	Jun.15	EACs Project Development
F.Durrant	Ottawa, Canada	Jun.11	Jun.12	IDRC
F.Durrant	Kingston, Jamaica	Jun.12	Jun.19	Scientific Research Council
A.Rebolledo	Ottawa, Canada	Jun.13	Jun.27	Attend Regional Comptrollers' Meeting at IDRC
S.Fahmy	Paris, France	Jun.15	Jun.19	Attend OECD Conference
M.Torres	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Jun.16	Jun.18	CEDES / GADIS
M.Torres	Santiago, Chile	Jun.20	Jun.22	CORSPAS / CELADE / CIDE / OREALC
M.Torres	Lima, Peru	Jun.22	Jun.24	CIUP / CPE-UPCH / FOMCIENCIAS
M.Torres	La Paz, Bolivia	Jun.24	Jun.27	DRU Group / CEBEM / COTESU
D.Anton	Los Angeles, USA	Jun.28	Jul.01	Recharge Zones in Orange Cty.
S.Fahmy	Santiago, Chile	Jul.04	Jul.06	Complete global application of Fog Coll.Syst.Pjct.
F.Durrant	San Pablo, Brasil	Jul.07	Jul.10	BIREME - Network of Networks L.A. Pjct Review
M.Torres	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Jul.15	Jul.16	CEDES / CLACSO / Univ. de Bs.As. / INAP
D.Anton	Ottawa, Canada	Jul.16	Jul.26	PSs Preparation (EAC & LAUWMN)
S.Fahmy	San José, Costa Rica	Jul.18	Jul.21	Attend CODETICA's Board Meeting / FUNDATEC
F.Durrant	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Jul.19	Jul.20	CLACSO / Meeting with Carlos Correa
S.Gómez	Buenos Aires and Rosario, Argentina	Jul.23	Jul.27	ALAMES / CEADEL / CESS
F.Durrant	Ottawa, Canada	Jul.24	Jul.31	IDRC Meetings
D.Anton	San José, Costa Rica	Jul.27	Aug.02	Hydrogeology Workshop
H.Li Pun	Santiago, Chile	Jul.27	Jul.30	Pontificia Universidad Católica

NAME	LOCATION	FROM	TO	INSTITUTIONS
M.Torres	Río de Janeiro, Brasil	Aug.01	Aug.07	FIOCRUZ
S.Gómez	Río de Janeiro, San Pablo and Bahía, Brasil	Aug.02	Aug.12	Fundación Oswaldo Cruz / Instituto de Ciencias Biomédicas (USP) / Dpto.Medicina Preventiva (Universidad Federal de Bahía)
A.Rebolledo	Miami, USA	Aug.10	Aug.11	NOPALEX / Lawyers
A.Rebolledo	Ciudad de Mexico	Aug.11	Aug.15	Colegio de Mexico / IPGH / UNAM / CIMMYT / INIFAP
A.Rebolledo	San José, Costa Rica	Aug.15	Aug.18	IICA / FLACSO / CONICIT / CATIE / FUNDATEC / IFAIN / Univ. de Costa Rica
F.Durrant	Santiago, Chile	Aug.15	Aug.18	Universidad de Chile / Ministerio del Interior / CEPAL/CELADE
M.Torres	Lima, Peru	Aug.16	Aug.23	CIUP / UPCH / CIUDAD / CEBEM / CIP / Ford Foundation
A.Rebolledo	Santiago, Chile	Aug.18	Aug.22	PUC / SUR / CIEPLAN / INFOR / CELADE / CEPALC / GIA / FLACSO
D.Anton	Toluca, Mexico	Sep.06	Sep.11	Interamerican Seminar (Waters)
D.Anton	Ottawa, Canada	Sep.12	Sep.19	Prepare ECOPLATA Project
D.Anton	Ciudad de Mexico	Sep.20	Sep.25	II Roundtable on Metrop.Areas
M.Torres	Washington, USA	Sep.29	Oct.14	IDB
F.Durrant	Santiago, Chile	Oct.09	Oct.11	CEPAL/CELADE Evaluation Indicators / Meeting with Luis Soto Krebs
D.Anton	Quebec, Canada	Oct.13	Oct.16	APSQ Conference
S.Fahmy	Ottawa, Canada	Oct.15	Nov.14	IDRC Annual Program Meeting
F.Durrant	Kingston, Jamaica	Oct.16	Oct.21	UWI / ISER
D.Anton	Ottawa, Canada	Oct.17	Nov.09	Annual Program Meeting
F.Durrant	Washington, USA	Oct.21	Oct.23	IDB Meetings
F.Durrant	Ottawa, Canada	Oct.22	Nov.06	IDRC Annual Program Meeting
S.Gómez	Ottawa, Canada	Oct.24	Nov.08	IDRC Annual Program Meeting
M.Torres	Washington, USA	Nov.06	Nov.09	IDB
F.Durrant	Paris, France	Nov.07	Nov.08	UNESCO
F.Durrant	Tunisia, Tunesia	Nov.08	Nov.13	IDIN Meeting
M.Torres	Lima, Peru	Nov.09	Nov.12	CIP / CIUP / M.Smith (IDRC Consultant)
S.Gómez	Cali, Colombia	Nov.09	Nov.11	FES / Fundación CIMDER

NAME	LOCATION	FROM	TO	INSTITUTIONS
D.Anton	R.de Janeiro, Brasil	Nov.21	Nov.24	Discuss Scrap Tires Proposal
A.Rebolledo	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Nov.21	Nov.24	CENEP / CISEA / CITICORP / CLACSO / Univ. Na. de La Plata / UBA / FLACSO / CEDES / Embajada de Canadá-CIDA
D.Anton	Asunción, Paraguay	Nov.29	Dec.02	MERCOSUR Countries Meeting
A.Rebolledo	Bogotá, Colombia	Dec.11	Dec.15	CLADEI / Lawyers / SKANDIA / ACOPI
A.Rebolledo	Cali, Colombia	Dec.16	Dec.18	CIAT / CIMDER / FES / FUNDAEC / UNIVALLE / CELATER / Car's Dealer / Court Personal Presentation
A.Rebolledo	Bogotá, Colombia	Dec.19	Dec.21	FEDESARROLLO / INPA / FES / Bank / External Affairs Office / UNIANDES
A.Rebolledo	Sto.Domingo, Sto.Domingo	Jan.01	Jan.06	Instituto de Sexualidad Humana / Le Bon Samaritain / Universidad Madre y Maestra / CESDA
F.Durrant	Kingston, Jamaica	Jan.09	Jan.11	UWI-ISER / Scientific Research Council / Evaluation Indicators Workshop
T.Tillett	Punta del Este, Uruguay	Jan.14	Jan.15	Meeting with OEA Advisor (J.Gabel)
S.Gómez	Quito, Ecuador	Jan.18	Jan.21	CEAS / Academia Ecuatoriana de Neurociencias
D.Anton	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Jan.19	Jan.20	XIX Gral. Assembly of the UICN
A.Rebolledo	Miami, USA	Jan.28	Jan.29	CIAT / Marcelin Sales / Lawyers
A.Rebolledo	Kingston, Jamaica	Jan.29	Feb.03	Univ. of West Indies / SRC
A.Rebolledo	Port of Spain, T & T	Feb.03	Feb.06	UNECLAC / Univ. of West Indies
A.Rebolledo	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Feb.13	Feb.20	CEDES / FLACSO / CLACSO
M.Torres	La Paz, Bolivia	Feb.15	Feb.19	C.Carafa / CEBEM / COTESU / CEBIAE
M.Torres	Lima, Peru	Feb.19	Feb.22	F.Sagasti / DESCO / CIPUR / J.Abugattás (Cons.)
S.Fahmy	San José, Costa Rica	Feb.20	Feb.22	CODETICA / CIDA / Cámara de Industrias de CR
A.Rebolledo	La Serena, Chile	Feb.20	Feb.22	CONAF
A.Rebolledo	Santiago, Chile	Feb.22	Feb.27	CIEPLAN / CEPALC / CIDE
S.Fahmy	San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa, Honduras	Feb.23	Mar.02	FHIA / Prjct Development Industrial Support Unit
T.Tillett	Santiago, Chile	Mar.03	Mar.09	RIMISP / IICA / CEPALC / FORD Found. / CIEPLAN / OIT / CELADE / Comisión Nacional de Televisión
S.Fahmy	Ottawa, Canada	Mar.03	Mar.11	Meetings at IDRC, UCAA, NRC, etc.
S.Fahmy	Quebec, Canada	Mar.12	Mar.14	CRIQ, La Poquetierre

NAME	LOCATION	FROM	TO	INSTITUTIONS
T.Tillett	Ottawa, Canada	Mar.16	Mar.24	Attend BOG / Meetings w/IDRC reps. / CCIC, AUCC
D.Anton	Pto.Ayacucho, Venezuela	Mar.19	Mar.27	Attend ECOTOURISM Workshop
F.Durrant	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Mar.20	Mar.25	World Develop. Telecommunications Conference
S.Gómez	Medellín, Colombia	Mar.28	Mar.31	Corporación para Investigaciones Biológicas
D.Anton	Campo Grande, Brasil	Mar.28	Apr.01	Univ.Federal do Mato Grosso

A.12 VISITORS TO LACRO

Luis Soto Krebs, Consultant, Chile (April 1993)
Antonio Briquet de Lemos, Consultant, Brazil (April 1993)
Norman Girvan, Consultant, Jamaica (April 1993)
Enzo Molina, Consultant, Mexico (April 1993)
Carlos Correa, Consultant, Argentina (April 1993)
David Kaimovitz, IICA, Costa Rica (April 1993)
Ronald Knapp, CIAT, Colombia (April 1993)
Michael Nelson, Consultant, Chile (April 1993)
Jorge Reinoso, CIRNMA, Peru (April 1993)
Cristian Samper, Fundación FES, Colombia (April 1993)
Robert Fournier, Dalhousie University, Canada (July 1993; November 1993)
Peter Wells, Dalhousie University, Canada (July 1993)
Ray Cranston, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Canada (July 1993)
Kees Zwanenburg, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Canada (July 1993)
Graham Daborn, Acadia University, Canada (July 1993)
Enrique Williams, Canadian Executive Service Organization, Canada (Agosto 1993)
Gino Aguirre, Programa de Investigación de la Papa, Bolivia (October 1993)
Marlon Lewis, Dalhousie University, Canada (November 1993)
José Muelbert, Dalhousie University, Canada (November 1993)
A.D. Tillett, Dalhousie University, Canada (December 1993)
Ramón Fogel, CREAMOS, Bolivia (December 1993)
Francisco Graa de Moura, Agencia Mineira para o Desenvolvimento Auto-Sustentado, Brazil (January 1994)
Audrey Chambers, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies, Jamaica (January 1994)
Claudia Natenzon, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina (March 1994)
Jorge Luis Etcharrán, FUCEMA, Argentina (March 1994)
Luiz Carlos Batista, Universidad de Matto Grosso do Sul, Brasil (March 1994)
Narciso González Romero, CERI, Paraguay (March 1994)
Javier Abugattás, Consultant; Advisor to the Interministerial Committee of Peru (March 1994)
Derek Webb, Consultant (March 1994)

A.13 IDRC VISITORS TO LACRO

Pierre Beemans, CAID (April 1993; February 1994)

Martha Stone, ISSD (April 1993)

Brent Herbert-Copley, SSD (April 1993; December 1993)

Djilali Benmouffok, ISSD (April 1993)

Tim Dottridge, PRES (June 1993)

Anne Bernard, SSD (July 1994)

Carole Joling, LIBRARY (August 1993)

Antoine Hawara, OT (August 1993)

Robert Valantin, ISSD (December 1993)

Salvatore Stripoli, Translation Unit-ADMN (January 1994)

Roger Finan, Internal Audit-PRES (February 1994)

Robert Charbonneau, CAID (March 1994)

Enis Baris, HSD (March 1994)

A.14 STAFF (April 1993)

Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean /
Directeur régional pour l'Amérique latine et les Antilles
Fernando CHAPARRO

Research Assistant / Adjointe de recherche
Cecilia RAMOS-MAÑE

Executive Assistant / Adjointe de direction
Maira PEREZ MORGAN

Secretary / Secrétaire
Sylvia ALBELA

Environmental Policy and Sustainable Agriculture /
Politique de l'environnement et agriculture durable

Regional Program Officer / Administrateur(trice) de programme régional(e)
Hugo LI PUN

Program Assistant / Adjointe au programme
Helen RAIJ

Urban Environment / Environnement urbain

Regional Program Officer / Administrateur de programme régional
Danilo ANTON

Program Assistant / Adjointe au programme
Carmen BOIX

Macroeconomic Policy and Public Finance /
Politiques macro-économiques et finances publiques

Regional Program Officer / Administrateur de programme régional
.

Program Assistant / Adjointe au programme
Selva BALESTIE

2

Information and Communication Systems and Networks
Systemes et reseaux d'information et de communication

Regional Program Officer / Administratrice de programme regionale
Fay DURRANT

Program Assistant / Adjointe au programme
Silvana FERRER

Health Systems / Systemes de sante

Regional Program Officer / Administrateur de programme regional
Silvio GOMEZ-ARANGO

Program Assistant / Adjoint au programme
Roberto BAZZANI

Social Policy Planning Management and Evaluation /
Planification, gestion et evaluation des politiques sociales

Regional Program Officer / Administrateur de programme regional
Mario TORRES

Program Assistant / Adjointe au programme
Maria Dolores MONGE

Research Utilization / Programme d'utilisation de la recherche

Regional Program Officer / Administrateur de programme regional
Salama FAHMY

Program Assistant / Adjointe au programme
Maria SCHERSCHENER

Finance and Administration / Finances et administration

Regional Comptroller / Contrôleur regional
Alejandro REBOLLEDO

Assistant Comptroller / Contrôleur adjoint
Humberto RIVERO

Project Accountants / Comptables - projets
Laura GARCIA
Silvio BIANCHI

Accounts Payable Supervisor / Superviseure des comptes créditeurs
Sandra CHIAPELLA

Financial and Projects Assistant /
Adjointe - Services financiers et projets
Inés CIBILS

Personnel and General Services Administrator /
Adjointe - Services d'administration générale et du personnel
Adriana HENDERSON

Support Group / Groupe de soutien

System Analyst / Analyste des systèmes informatiques
María Noel IRAZOQUI

Operations Assistant / Adjointe à l'exécution des programmes
Alicia RICHERO

Library and Information / Bibliothèque et Information
Andrea PUPPO

Executive Secretary / Secrétaire administrative
Adriana BORDABEHÉRE

Filing Clerk / Commis aux dossiers
Bárbara MILES

Receptionist / Réceptionniste
Mónica VOSS

Driver / Chauffeur
José Manuel NOGUEIRA

Messenger / Messenger
Mario TORTORELLA

Through support for research, Canada's **International Development Research Centre (IDRC)** assists scientists in developing countries to identify long-term, workable solutions to pressing development problems. Support is given directly to scientists working in universities, private enterprise, government, and nonprofit organizations.

Priority is given to research aimed at achieving equitable and sustainable development worldwide. Projects are designed to maximize the use of local materials and to strengthen human and institutional capacity.

Led by the dedication and innovative approach of Third World scientists — often in collaboration with Canadian partners — IDRC-supported research is using science and technology to respond to a wide range of complex issues in the developing world.

IDRC is directed by an international Board of Governors and is funded by the Government of Canada. At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), IDRC's mandate was broadened to emphasize sustainable development issues. IDRC's international network and expertise will be used to help the world move toward implementation of UNCED's Agenda 21 program of action.

Le Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI) soutient des travaux et des activités de recherche dans les pays en développement de manière à assurer un développement durable et équitable à l'échelle mondiale.

Les recherches sont menées par des scientifiques affiliés à des institutions, à des entreprises, à des gouvernements ou à des organismes de développement. Des partenaires canadiens y contribuent régulièrement.

Les projets soutenus financièrement ou techniquement par le CRDI privilégient le recours aux ressources locales et s'appuient sur le génie, l'intelligence et le sens de l'innovation des chercheurs des pays en développement.

Le CRDI contribue au renforcement des connaissances et des capacités de recherche des pays en développement pour lutter contre la pauvreté et pour améliorer les conditions de vie et l'environnement des populations affectées.

Le CRDI est dirigé par un Conseil des gouverneurs international. Ses fonds proviennent du gouvernement du Canada. La Conférence des Nations unies sur l'environnement et le développement (CNUED) a choisi le CRDI pour participer à la mise en oeuvre du développement durable à l'échelle planétaire. Le CRDI verra à concrétiser le programme Action 21 élaboré lors du Sommet de la Terre.

Con el fin de asegurar un desarrollo sostenible y equitativo a escala mundial, el **Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CIID)** financia trabajos y actividades de investigación en los países en desarrollo. Las investigaciones están a cargo de científicos que trabajan en instituciones, empresas, gobiernos u organismos dedicados al desarrollo. Estos científicos reciben regularmente la colaboración de sus colegas canadienses.

Los proyectos apoyados financieramente o técnicamente por el CIID favorecen el uso de recursos locales y se apoyan en el talento, la inteligencia y el sentido de innovación de los investigadores de los países en desarrollo.

El CIID contribuye al fortalecimiento de los conocimientos y a la capacidad investigativa de los países en desarrollo para luchar contra la pobreza y mejorar las condiciones de vida y el medio ambiente de las poblaciones afectadas.

Un Consejo de Gobernadores Internacional tiene a su cargo la dirección del CIID, cuyos fondos provienen del Gobierno de Canadá. La Conferencia de Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo (CNUED) ha seleccionado al CIID para participar en la realización del desarrollo sostenible a escala mundial. El CIID se encargará de hacer realidad el programa Agenda 21, elaborado durante la Cumbre de la Tierra.

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CRDI, BP 11007, CD Annexe, Dakar, Sénégal.

IDRC/CRDI, PO Box 14 Orman, Giza, Cairo, Egypt.

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IDRC, 9th Floor, Braamfontein Centre, Braamfontein, 2001, Johannesburg, South Africa

IDRC/CRDI, Tanglin PO Box 101, Singapore 9124, Republic of Singapore

IDRC, 11 Jor Bagh, New Delhi, 110003, India

CIID, Casilla de Correos 6379, Montevideo, Uruguay