

N O R U E G A.

COMPENDIO DE LA COOPERACION NORUEGA DURANTE EL PERIODO DEL GOBIERNO DEMOCRATICO.

"ACUERDO ENTRE EL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE CHILE Y EL GOBIERNO DEL REINO DE NORUEGA SOBRE ASISTENCIA FINANCIERA A LOS PROGRAMAS DEL FONDO DE SOLIDARIDAD E INVERSION SOCIAL DE CHILE."
SANTIAGO, OCTUBRE 29, 1990.

PROGRAMA DEL FONDO PARA LA DEMOCRACIA 1990.

NOK. 30.000.000 US\$ 4.892.411,86

SECTORES.

Proyectos Comunitarios y de Inversión Social. (FOSIS)	US\$ 2.572.900
Programa de Viviendas Sociales, MINVU.	US\$ 1.807.432
Apoyo Institucional a las Actividades del SERNAM.	US\$ 305.414
Instituto Nacional de la Juventud.	US\$ 206.665

"CONVENIO SOBRE COOPERACION FINANCIERA PARA LOS PROGRAMAS DE RETORNO Y REINSERCIÓN DE CHILENOS QUE CELEBRAN EL MINISTERIO DE PLANIFICACION Y COOPERACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE CHILE Y EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DEL REINO DE NORUEGA".
SANTIAGO, OCTUBRE 29, 1990.

ARCHIVO

PROGRAMA RETORNO 90. O.N.R.

NOK. 5.048.800 US\$ 865.614

REPUBLICA DE CHILE			
PRESIDENCIA			
REGISTRO Y ARCHIVO			
NR.	93/60		
A:	04 ENE 93		
P.A.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	R.C.A.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C.B.E.	<input type="checkbox"/>	M.L.P.	<input type="checkbox"/>
M.T.O.	<input type="checkbox"/>	EDEC	<input type="checkbox"/>
M.Z.C.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

PROGRAMA DEL FONDO PARA LA DEMOCRACIA 1991.
Intercambio de Notas Reversales: 04 nov 91.

NOK. 30.000.000 US\$ 4.763.190.

SECTORES.

Fondo de Solidaridad e Inversión Social FOSIS. (Microriego camp. y microempresa)	US\$ 2.180.175
Centro de Servicios a Trabajadores de Temporada. (Min. Agric. y ONG's).	US\$ 1.011.236
Bases para la Ordenación y Desarrollo del Recurso Macha en Chile Central. (FUNCAP).	US\$ 238.159
Capacitación Laboral Integral de Jóvenes en Condiciones de Vulnerabilidad y Riesgo. (SENAME).	US\$ 641.184
Campaña de Sensibilización respecto de la problemática de la Mujer. (SERNAM).	US\$ 313.244
Apoyo a las Acciones del Instituto de la Juventud.	US\$ 379.190

PROGRAMA RETORNO 91. O.N.R.
Intercambio de Notas Reversales: Diciembre 13, 1991.

NOK. 5.000.000 US\$ 833.541

PROGRAMA DEL FONDO PARA LA DEMOCRACIA 1992.
Intercambio de Notas Reversales: 11 nov 92.

NOK.	30.000.000	US\$ 4.626.751*
Recibidos al 31.12.92		
NOK	20.000.000	US\$ 3.084.500
Saldo		
NOK	10.000.000	US\$ 1.542.250*

SECTORES.

(Asignación Total Estimada)*

Fondo de Solidaridad e Inversión Social FOSIS. (Microemp., ONG "Entre Todos", Concursos Regionales de Proyectos).	US\$ 2.725.464
Apoyo a la Inserción Laboral de Discapacitados. (Municipalidad de Stgo.)	US\$ 276.679
Proyecto Audiovisual en Formación Familiar. (Fund. La Familia).	US\$ 76.032
Apoyo a Puesta en Marcha a Nivel Nacional de Redes de Encuentros e Información y Programas de Formación de Mujeres. (PRODEMU).	US\$ 81.739
Creación y Administración de Base de Datos Institucional. (PRODEMU).	US\$ 21.745
Programa Nacional de Violencia Intrafamiliar. (SERNAM).	US\$ 292.102
Fortalecimiento de la Oficina Penal de Menores de Puente Alto. (Min. Justicia):	US\$ 42.566
Continuidad de los Proyectos de Iniciativas Culturales. (INJ).	US\$ 185.070
Apoyo a la Organización y Participación Campesina en el Proceso de Modernización Agrícola. (Inst.de Educación Rural, IER)	US\$ 185.070

* Estimaciones con tipo de cambio actual. (Dic. 92)

Proyecto para la Formación de los Recursos Humanos para la Administración Central, Regional y Local de Chile. US\$ 555.210
(Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Regional).

Reinserción Laboral de Ex-Presos Políticos. (Min. Secretaría Gral. de la Presidencia). US\$ 185.070

COMENTARIOS.

La cooperación noruega soslayó la inhabilidad de Chile para recibir ayuda financiera no-reembolsable (por su índice de ingreso per cápita) a través de la creación -en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Noruega- del Fondo Para la Democracia. Ha sido contra este fondo especial -y no contra los recursos del fondo para desarrollo de NORAD- que se ha financiado la asistencia financiera a Chile.

Inicialmente (marzo 90) se había considerado un aporte noruego total de 120 millones de Coronas Noruegas (NOK), (20 millones de dólares, aproximadamente) distribuidos en los cuatro años del Gobierno de transición, con 30 millones de NOK por año. (1990, 91, 92 y 93).

La falta de un compromiso escrito al respecto; la demora en la negociación inicial y en la implementación de los primeros programas, que significó un atraso casi de un año; y los cambios de prioridad de la cooperación noruega, centrada ahora en Yugoslavia, a lo que se agrega sus restricciones económicas, resultaron en la reducción de un 25% de la asistencia esperada. Efectivamente, AGCI y el Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación han sido oficialmente notificados que el aporte signado como Programa 92, cuyas notas se intercambiaron en noviembre recién pasado, constituía el último del Programa del Fondo para la Democracia hacia Chile.

Esta reducción -cuyo carácter de tal no es enteramente reconocido por la parte noruega- además de afectar las expectativas centradas en el que sería el Programa 93, implica dejar sin recursos iniciativas sociales pendientes, que no son financiadas con los recursos del presupuesto ordinario de la Nación, cual es el caso de los sectores sociales más vulnerables, como grupos indígenas, sectores juveniles, discapacitados, etc.

En cuanto a la marcha de los proyectos, el Programa 90 se encuentra finalizado, faltando Informes Finales; el Programa 91 se encuentra en desarrollo y el Programa 92 iniciándose.

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ANEXO N° 5

PROPOSAL FOR AN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN
NORWAY AND CHILE.

1. Present trends in chilean international cooperation policies

1.1. After two years in office the Chilean government has accomplished most of the goals established in the political programme of the Concertacion. A national system of international cooperation has been created and is already under operation. Chile has reinserted itself in the international community of development cooperation. Last, but not least, financial aid as well as human resources financed both by bilateral and multilateral aid have been now allocated to different social sectors.

1.2. Achieved goals in cooperation may be summed up to those achieved in political stability, economic growth, investment in social programmes and enhancement of sustainable development. Undoubtedly, all this has had its effects upon the priorities for cooperation and the time has come to place more emphasis in uncovered areas while gradually transferring the responsibility of solving social problems to national actors. A decision which is closely related, too, to existing policies in international development cooperation which, in the past years, offered their aid for the transitional period while leaving, for a second stage, the support to cooperative projects in the areas of technical cooperation, scientific and

technological aid, support to productive sectors and cooperative efforts in projects related to trade and investments with foreign partners.

1.3. New challenges do not only require new policies but the definition of renewed priorities, identification of strategic partners for joint ventures as well as a better knowledge of existing instruments that may be used to support economic and social development in Chile. Concerning these issues, several precisions may be made.

1.4. First, concerning middle-term policies and goals, there is a shift in the emphasis placed upon existing purposes. The search for financial aid for the poorer groups in society is no longer a priority for cooperation but for the government itself. Priority for cooperation is thus transferred to the acquisition of international know-how in science and technology, support for institution building and enhancement of national capacities in order to achieve sustained and sustainable development in a near future. Technical cooperation among Chile and other countries with a relatively lower development is also given a high priority in this new stage.

1.5. Secondly, concerning priorities emphasis is now placed upon social groups who need of external support in order to

participate of the benefits of economic growth and social development. Among these groups women, youth and the ethnic minorities are given first priority. Institutions devoted to scientific and technological research are also considered as priority ones for development cooperation. As much as small and middle entrepreneurs for technical assistance and economic cooperation. Regional and local actors are also given a high priority in the new trends in aid management.

- 1.6. Within cooperation among developing countries emphasis will be placed in joint projects with Latin and particularly Central American countries, with which agreements have already been signed.
- 1.7 In relation with social actors participating in cooperation programs, gradual emphasis will be given to the private sector, enabling thus an active participation of universities, technological centres, cultural organizations, NGO's and productive enterprises.
- 1.8. Considering that foreign financial aid will be gradually diminishing, instruments such as technical assistance, volunteer programs, training of human resources, joint research projects, feasibility studies, cooperation tied to investments and trade and fact-finding missions will be of outmost importance.

1.9. Together with this, particular importance will be given to on going commitments and projects, so as to ensure their success in terms of sustainability and replicability. Special effort will be made to combine these activities with the need of designing new proposals and instruments of cooperation as a challenge to be shared with Norwegian authorities.

2. The proposal for the Norwegian Cooperation.

2.1. This proposal aims at the design of an strategic plan of technical cooperation that will enable the establishment of a solid long term relationship of technical and economic cooperation between the Government of Norway and the Government of Chile using, as its instruments, existing facilities for development projects in diverse productive sectors and the creation of linkages with corresponding institutions and partners in the scientific, technological, commercial and financial spheres.

2.2. It is the aim of the proposal to make an effective use of Norwegian expertise and economic facilities in associated funded activities as well as the use of consulting services for the purposes of reviews, appraisals, feasibility studies, planning and implementation of programmes/projects in fields of mutual interest.

2.3. It is well known that Norway has defined skills and competences in the areas of agriculture and fisheries, transport, communications, water and power supply - energy - as well as proved experience in looking after the environmental impact of economic and social endeavours. Chile, on the other hand, requires to enhance these areas in order to ensure a sustained and sustainable development. For this reason, cooperative efforts between the two countries could be carried out in these areas in the near future.

3. Defining areas of mutual concern

3.1. As indicated before, for the past years the Chilean government has emphasized upon the development of the social programmes in order to cope with the immediate needs of the poorer groups in society. The Norwegian government, in turn, has supported these efforts by granting financial fast disbursement aid to enhance the transition to democracy.

3.2. In the new stage of cooperation major policy orientations and strategies will emphasize upon other national needs, namely scientific and technological development, improvement of the country's infrastructure, support to productive sectors, particularly the small and middle size enterprises, as well as regional development programmes.

3.3. It is our belief that there is a wide scope for cooperation between Norway and Chile through joint funded programmes/projects, training and other joint activities in the above mentioned areas.

3.4. Tentatively Chile's Government foresees the following potencial areas for cooperation:

3.4.1. Agriculture and rural development.

- a) Assistance to agriculture chanelled through integrated rural development programmes, and through training and production oriented projects.
- b) Sustainable exploitation of natural resources. Emphasis in this field should be placed on technical assistance for the building up of the administrative capacity and competence in the field of environment, defined as sustainable use of the natural resources base. Special importance is given to the development of national and regional conservation strategies and increasing the general awareness of the importance of proper natural resources management.

3.4.2 Energy and infraestructure. This area includes: a) the need to explore and develop cost-effective and enviromentally acceptable plans for energy production as well as

rehabilitation of existing power stations through feasibility and pre-investment studies that may later be used for obtaining long term loans on concessionary terms.

- b) Improving the existing infrastructure for enhancing major trade and investment projects and the promotion of private sector participation. Chile is particularly interested in using norwegian cooperation instruments such as: a) part-financing of pre-investment studies, b) medium and long term loans on concessionary terms, and c) training of personnel in connection with direct investments and export projects.

3.4.3. Fisheries. Norwegian support to the fisheries sector could be oriented towards:

- a) Technical support for the enlargement the country's export revenues from shellfish production.
- b) Support to small scale fisheries sector, particularly in the field of training, ship building, equipment supply and production of fishing implements.
- c) Technical support for the small scale fisheries sector in the field of resources management, channelled through the Fisheries Research Institute, IFOP.

4. Toward the Definition of new cooperation instruments.

The new cooperation phase the Chilean and the Norwegian Governments want to define do require a brand new set of instruments to be considered. This implies moving from the donor-recipient approach to one of two countries cooperating at equal level.

In a non-exhaustive list it is possible to point out the following ones:

- * Soft loans and concessionary credits. Chile has developed a great deal of experience on this matter. CORFO has created an special department, the Financial Intermediation Dept. (DIF) which channels foreign resouces to the productive sector through the private banking system.
- * International Consultancy and Pre-Investment Studies. Norwegian Consultat Companies, with the Norwegian Government support can conduct feasability studies in infraestructure, water treatment plants, energy projects, fish farming, etc., which can drive toward concessionary credits.
- * Technical and Managerial transference. Several ways of transference can be developed. Scientific and technical joint research programmes, scholarships and grants for

individual and collective courses, fellowships, experts and equipment supply, among others.

* Inter-regional cooperation (sisterhood) between regions, towns, ports and cities.

* State supported joint-ventures. To get together entrepreneurs from both countries and facilitate their partnership could be of great economic and cultural interest.

It is AGCI's deep interest to participate in the task of enhancing and encouraging norwegians to participate with Chilean counterparts in building up strong partnership relations of mutual benefits.

It would be of mutual benefit to consider Norway's geographical similarities with Chilean XI and XII Regions to foresee and special regional programme where the above mentioned initiatives could be implemented.