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A NOTE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF D.A.C. MEMBER COUNTRIES WITH LATIN AMERICA

Submitted by the Secretariat of the
Organization for Economic Co-operation
and Development (O.E.C.D.)

A NOTE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF D.A.C. MEMBER COUNTRIES WITH LATIN AMERICA

1. This paper provides a summary of information at present available to the O.E.C.D. Secretariat on technical assistance in general provided by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee in Latin America and, in particular, in the industrial field.[1/] It also considers briefly a number of general issues which, from observation, affect the provision of this kind of assistance.

The D.A.C. and technical assistance

2. The Development Assistance Committee is one of the specialized committees set up by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Convention of the O.E.C.D. provides that it shall promote policies designed to contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development. The D.A.C. is the successor to the Development Assistance Group, which was created in January 1960 for the specific purpose of providing a forum where suppliers of assistance to less-developed countries might consider together common problems such as the volume, form, terms, co-ordination and effectiveness of their assistance efforts. The Committee has no operational aid programme of its own. Its membership consists of eleven European countries, Canada, Japan, the United States and Australia, together with the Commission of the European Economic Community (which itself carries out a substantial assistance programme).

1/ It should be stressed that the latest data available refer to 1964 and provide only a limited breakdown of technical assistance in the industrial sector. Fuller material, covering 1965, will be forthcoming over the next few months from the D.A.C.'s annual review of the aid efforts of its member countries. There is some evidence of an increase in technical assistance to Latin America during the past year, following the conclusion of several bilateral technical assistance agreements, but it is uncertain how much of this affected the industrial sector.

/3. The

3. The Committee reviews annually in some detail the efforts of each of its members in respect of both financial and technical assistance. The conclusions drawn from this review are published in the Chairman's Annual Report.[2/] Apart from the annual review, it considers a number of assistance issues where a common approach or an exchange of information and experience on the part of members might help to encourage an expanded or improved effort. In the technical assistance field, for example, the Committee has currently an Expert Group examining the requirements for, and supply of, such assistance in various sectors (including industry); it is encouraging closer "on the spot" co-ordination of technical assistance efforts; it is sponsoring compilation of a detailed directory of the activities of non-governmental organizations active in this field; and it is making a limited pilot survey of the technical assistance work carried out by private business firms.

4. D.A.C. data show that as a proportion of total net official bilateral disbursements of member countries combined for financial and technical assistance, the latter accounted for over 16 per cent in 1964 as compared with 13 per cent in 1962. For some member countries (Belgium, France and the Scandinavian countries) technical assistance made up over one-third of their total official assistance to less developed countries. Official spending on technical assistance amounted to almost one billion dollars in 1964. This figure covers only narrowly defined "technical assistance". It does not cover, in particular, the often substantial technical assistance which forms an integral part of many capital projects. Further, a substantial financial contribution (around $200 million in 1964) is made by D.A.C. member countries to multilateral technical assistance agencies and a large number of D.A.C. country nationals are serving as experts in those agencies.

2/ See "Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1965 Review - Report by Willard L. Thorp, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee", of which chapter VII deals with technical assistance.

/5. It

5. It has also to be borne in mind - and this may be of especial importance in the industrial sector - that technical assistance from non-official sources in D.A.C. member countries is of great significance. While reliable data is not at present available on the extent of these activities (see projects referred to in paragraph 3 above) account should be taken of the fact that:

i) there are many non-profit agencies (religious and non-sectarian bodies, foundations, trade unions, etc.) which run technical assistance projects (e.g., vocational training, trade schools, co-operatives); many of these bodies receive financial and other support from their own governments;

ii) many private firms in D.A.C. countries whose operations extend into the developing world have substantial training and other activities, both at home and abroad, sometimes extending beyond their own needs and benefiting developing countries. These firms also provide places for considerable numbers of industrial and commercial trainees financed under official aid programmes.

Recent technical assistance activities in Latin America

(a) General

6. In expenditure terms (see table 1) D.A.C. bilateral technical assistance to Latin America accounted for about 11 per cent of total technical assistance to all developing countries in 1964. In physical terms, Latin America accounted for about 1 per cent of the teachers, less than 4 per cent of other operational personnel and advisers, and 15 per cent of all students and trainees financed by D.A.C. countries for developing countries as a whole. These figures may be compared with the concentration of 13 per cent to 14 per cent of the population of the developing world in Latin America.

7. This relatively limited overall effort - which occurred in spite of the substantial concentration of U.S. technical assistance in the region - reflects several factors. In the first place, the major commitment of certain European countries elsewhere, particularly in Africa, limited their

/Table 1

Table I

COMPARATIVE DATA ON D.A.C. BILATERAL OFFICIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, 1963 and 1964

	To all less developed countries				To the Western Hemisphere				To Latin America a/			
	By United States		By other DAC Members		By United States		By other DAC Members		By United States		By other DAC Members	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Expenditure												
(Million dollars)	368.0	377.0	486.0	547.7	71.0	83.0	66.5	77.4	68.0	81.0	14.0	17.0
Numbers of:												
Students and Trainees	10 692	10 998	31 824	33 256	3 456	2 802	3 367	4 342	3 270	2 670	3 154	3 762
Teachers	320	451	34 307	33 407	79	...	552	551	77	...	462	422
Advisers and other operational personnel	5 080	5 305	35 394	31 149	1 001	1 040	716	747	915	965	333	407
Volunteers	6 112	8 486	629	1 238	2 188	3 264	67	139	2 106	3 172	29	83

a/ 19 O.A.S. countries.

... equal not available.

/Table 1 (Cont.)

Table 1 (Cont.)

	Students and Trainees		Teachers		Advisers and other operational personnel		Volunteers	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
D.A.C. Members technical Assistance to Latin America as per cent of D.A.C. technical assistance to all LDC's.	15.1.	14.5	1.5	1.2	3.1	3.8	31.7	33.5
U.S. technical assistance to Latin America as per cent of:								
(a) U.S. technical assistance to all LDC's	31	24	24	...	19	18	34	37
(b) Technical assistance by all D.A.C. to Latin America	51	41	14	...	73	70	99	97

/ability to

ability to make scarce technical assistance resources available for Latin American countries. This factor was combined with some of the other issues mentioned in the last section of this note (language, lack of familiarity, etc.). In the second place, several European countries were already making a sizeable technical contribution in countries of the Western Hemisphere, other than O.A.S. member countries, with which they have special links (thus recorded bilateral technical co-operation expenditures in the Hemisphere amounted to $160 million, of which just under $100 million was accounted for by O.A.S. members).

8. As a proportion of the D.A.C. totals, the U.S. supplied in 1963 and 1964 about 70 per cent of advisers going to Latin America, extended about half the scholarships and training grants in these years, and provided practically all the volunteers. U.S. expenditures made up, in fact, as much as four-fifths of D.A.C. members technical assistance expenditures in the O.A.S. member countries. This proportion may, however, reflect a relatively large element of U.S. equipment expenditures and partly reflect the higher cost of U.S. experts. The share of the total D.A.C. effort by countries other than the U.S. has been growing notably since 1962. The increasing interest of various O.E.C.D. countries in Latin American technical assistance is also demonstrated by the numbers of bilateral agreements covering these activities which have recently been concluded or are presently under negotiation.

9. The nature of <u>expert personnel</u> supplied to Latin America by D.A.C. members has been shaped not only by the donor countries' own technical assistance policies and availability of skilled manpower, but also by the particular needs of the Latin American countries, which differ substantially from those of other countries receiving technical assistance. Thus, operational personnel other than teachers and volunteers - especially the OPEX-type administrative personnel who play such an important role in Africa - play a relatively small role in Latin American programmes. Advisers from the U.S., which does not supply OPEX-type personnel, amounted to nearly 75 per cent of total expert personnel (excluding teachers); other D.A.C. experts were also for the most part in the advisory category. Only

/about 500

about 500 teachers at all levels (excluding volunteers) were supplied by D.A.C. countries to the 19 countries of Latin America in 1963 and 1964. Publicly-supported volunteer programmes of the Peace Corps type contributed approximately 310 additional teachers in 1963 and 340 in 1964.

10. The fields of activity of non-teaching experts summarized in Table 2 below show a relatively high percentage of advisers in various fields of education and agriculture.

Table 2

EXPERT PERSONNEL (OTHER THAN TEACHERS) PUBLICLY FINANCED BY O.E.C.D. MEMBERS IN 1963 BY MAIN FIELDS OF ACTIVITIES

(In per cent)

	Latin America		Less developed countries	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Education	17	20	6	10
Agriculture	19	22	14	15
Industry, technology and trade	14	17	22	25
Health and sanitation	5	6	10	12
Public administration, economics, finance (social services)	14	19	34	26
Other and unspecified	30	15	15	12
Total	100	100	100	100
Total (numbers)	1 248	1 372	40 474	36 454

11. While the data show approximately equal numbers of Latin American students and trainees financed on the one hand by the United States and on the other by all other D.A.C. Members, no information is available on the duration of courses in the various donor countries. The data thus include training grants ranging from several weeks to a year. Information

/on fields

on fields of study of officially aided students by broad categories shows main emphasis on the industrial and technological sectors, followed by economics and public administration and education, roughly similar to the statistical pattern for developing countries as a whole.[3/]

(b) Industry

12. The tables annexed set out detailed information, broken down by individual donors, individual recipients and by sectors of the various kinds of official bilateral assistance provided in 1963-64. In summary, it may be said that:

i) there were very few vocational and technical teachers provided to Latin American countries under these programmes (only 50 were recorded in 1963 and 30 in 1964, mostly from Germany);

ii) industrial and related sectors had about 180 advisory personnel in 1963 and about 230 in 1964; half of the latter came from the United States and most of the remainder from Japan, France and Germany. The main beneficiary countries were Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Argentina;

iii) there was a substantial number of Latin American students and trainees in the industrial field abroad under technical assistance arrangements (about 1,650 in 1963 and 2,170 in 1964). The bulk of these were studying or training in the United States, France, Germany and the United Kingdom, while the main beneficiary countries were Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia and Mexico.

13. While most of the bilateral technical co-operation programmes appear to have ranged over a variety of fields such as agriculture, health, education, public administration, etc., they have differed somewhat from each other according to the traditions and specialization

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3/ It is also of interest to note that, according to UNESCO data, there were about 11,000 total enrolments of Latin American students in higher educational institutions of D.A.C. member countries in 1963-4, of which over 8,000 were in the U.S. alone. In addition, there were about 2,400 enrolments in Spain (nearly as many as for the rest of Europe combined).

/Table 3

Table 3

REPORTED D.A.C. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR TO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 1963 AND 1964

Technical assistance to Latin America		Technical assistance in industry to Latin America		Technical assistance to industry as (per cent of total)
Teachers c/	539	Teachers c/	49 a/	9.1
1963				
Advisers and other oper. personnel	1 248	Advisers and other oper. personnel	177	14.2
Students and trainees	6 424	Students and trainees	1 646	25.6
Teachers c/	422	Teachers c/	29 a/ b/	6.9
1964				
Advisers and other oper. personnel	1 372	Advisers and other oper. personnel	227	16.5
Students and trainees	6 432	Students and trainees	2 170	33.7

a/ Excluding 26 U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in vocational and technical training.

b/ Excluding U.S. teachers in the Educational Exchange Programme, for whom no data were available in 1964.

c/ Teachers for technical and vocational training only.

of their own educational and other institutions. Thus, in agriculture, for example, the United Kingdom has supplied assistance in various aspects of tropical agriculture, Germany has helped in forestry and in agricultural co-operatives, France has co-operated in agricultural sectoral studies for regional development plans, Denmark and the Netherlands have assisted in cattle breeding, and Portugal in control

/of tropical

of tropical plant diseases. Some specialization may also be noted in other sectors. For example, Japan has supplied advice and training in the various approaches to earthquake control; Germany and France have sponsored technical and vocational education, and the Netherlands hydraulic engineering. France and the United Kingdom have comparatively extensive projects for town and country planning. The United States programme reflects numerous training projects in public safety and for trade union leaders as well as substantial public administration assistance.

14. As noted above, a large part of D.A.C. Members' technical assistance to Latin America's industrial development consisted of training grants and scholarships for study in the D.A.C. countries themselves. At the same time increasing efforts are being made for the creation of vocational and technical training centres and technical education at university level in the Latin American countries through despatch of equipment as well as of teachers and educational experts. The United States, France and Germany, and to some extent Japan, were the main donors in this field, and they also conducted a number of pre-investment feasibility studies. While the United States concentrated on establishing productivity and industrial training centres at universities and on the promotion of private investment, France established vocational centres in electricity and mechanics in addition to supplying university professors in aeronautics and electronics, Germany set up textiles schools and vocational and technical schools. The United Kingdom granted equipment for skilled workers' training centres. Japan carried out feasibility studies in hydroelectricity and telecommunications, and established a textile centre. Almost all D.A.C. Members supplied training grants in industry and technology.

Problems and issues in industrial technical assistance

15. The provision of technical assistance in the industrial sector in many ways raises fewer problems than in certain other sectors. The developed countries are more familiar with transfering techniques in the industry than, for example, in tropical agriculture. The points of impact of assistance (individual plants or commercial units) are less

/dispersed in

dispersed in industry than in agriculture and there is likely to be less resistance to the absorption of new ideas. There is probably a greater degree of homogeneity as amongst the various developing countries in respect of the human resource problems met with in industrial growth that in some other aspects of the development process; and this to some extent facilitates the task of the aid-providing agencies and countries in devising suitable programmes. Nevertheless, there are a number of major difficulties which have so far impeded the provision of technical assistance in this field in Latin America.

16. A major problem is the identification of suitable projects. Member countries of the D.A.C., with the notable exception of the United States, are generally less familiar for historical and geographical reasons with the specific needs of Latin American countries than of countries in Africa and Asia. For the most part, they do not have specialized aid officials in Latin American countries. In some instances, they have relied upon the lead given by Latin American regional organizations in proposing projects in the industrial and other fields for assistance. Thus some D.A.C. Members (e.g. Canada and Germany, apart from the United States), have made loan funds available through the Inter-American Development Bank, part of which are earmarked for preparation of industrial projects and training. The OAS has prepared a detailed description of projects (mostly at this stage in the educational field) which individual D.A.C. Member countries are considering for bilateral support. There is also an extra-continental fellowship programme arranged by the OAS in which some D.A.C. Members participate and which contains a limited element of business and industrial training.

17. The provision of technical assistance generally to Latin American countries raises problems of language for most D.A.C. countries. This is probably more serious in the case of individual expert advisors than of trainees going abroad, for whom various kinds of grouped instruction can be organized. The past few years have seen an increase in facilities available for instruction in Spanish and Portuguese in some D.A.C. Members (United Kingdom, France and Germany).

/18. There

18. There has been, as noted earlier, a steady flow of industrial trainees from Latin America to various D.A.C. Member countries.[4] This form of co-operation undoubtedly makes a useful contribution, but it may be asked whether in the future more relative effort might not be put into help for the setting up of industrial training institutions in Latin America itself. Such aid can take the form of integrated projects, involving the provision of equipment, teaching personnel, staff training abroad and advice in organization of the institutions concerned.

19. Moreover, official assistance seems to have concentrated largely on the middle-level technical skills rather than on management levels. One notable exception has been the INCOLDA project assisted by US/AID in Colombia. This was based on the Instituto Colombiano de Administración at Medellin and was designed, through seminars and training courses, technical literature, teaching equipment and advisory services to improve the level of supervisory and managerial staffs in Colombian enterprises. By 1963, more than 20,000 people had participated in INCOLDA management training programmes and the project has been able to dispense with the bulk of external aid. Another US initiative designed to improve management techniques is the advisory service provided by the new Executive Peace Corps.

20. These and other measures introduced by certain aid-providing countries are aimed also at involving private enterprise in the developed countries more effectively in technical assistance projects. Given the scale of private direct investments in Latin America by North American and European countries and Japan, it seems clear that opportunities for training and similar activities should not be lacking. How much training at various technical and management levels is, in fact, provided by foreign firms installed in individual Latin American countries will depend upon the policies of those countries towards such foreign enterprises, the extent to which the firms themselves have an active policy and the steps that may be taken by aid agencies to

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4/ The scope of industrial and commercial training courses available in Europe for developing countries is shown by the extensive listings in the "Inventory of Training Possibilities in Europe", (OECD, 1965).

/encourage the

encourage the firms to extend their training programmes, sometimes in excess of their own needs. There may also be instances in which official aid projects (e.g. vocational and technical training schools) can be linked or related to private direct foreign investments. It is possible to identify a few instances of related public and private technical assistance in Latin American countries.

21. Finally, it is essential that external aid efforts in the industrial field should be adequately co-ordinated within the framework of national development plans and, in particular, that clear national policies should be adopted by Latin American countries in order to create an adequate pool of skilled and educated industrial manpower. In the latter respect, OECD has been assisting in transfering on a trial basis to certain Latin American countries some of the findings and methods of its own Mediterranean Regional Project, which was designed to foster rational policies of investment in human resource development. While technical assistance brings a marginal contribution to the skilled manpower needs of Latin American countries, it can still make an effective impact - if adequately programmed and co-ordinated - on key instruments of industrial development such as industrial and commercial training schools, small industry promotion centres, industrial credit institutions, business management courses and higher technical institutes.

/ANNEX

ANNEX

STATISTICAL TABLES

1. Official grants for technical co-operation from individual O.E.C.D. Member countries to Latin America. (Disbursements.)

2. Technical assistance flows from O.E.C.D. Members to Latin America, 1963 and 1964 (by main fields of activity or study).

3. D.A.C. technical assistance to individual Latin American countries, 1963 and 1964.

4. D.A.C. technical assistance to individual Latin American countries, 1963 and 1964 (by main fields of activity or study).

/Table 1

Table 1

OFFICIAL GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FROM INDIVIDUAL O.E.C.D. MEMBER COUNTRIES a/ TO LATIN AMERICA b/ (DISBURSEMENTS) 1962/64

(Thousand U.S. dollars)

		Austria	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	Total D.A.C. reported	Switzerland	Total OECD	E.E.C.
Individual Latin American countries	1962	9	...	...	1 034	...	472	...	2	38 272	39 789	...	39 789	-
	1963	106	...	...	6 118	...	341	110	57	53 000	59 732	24	59 756	-
	1964	195	70	...	7 031	528	499	10	501	59 000	67 834	25	67 859	-
Regional and unspecified Latin America	1962	-	...	4 800	-	...	-	-	-	3 422	8 222	-	8 222	-
	1963	-	...	6 800	-	420	-	-	-	15 000	22 220	-	22 220	-
	1964	-	20	8 100	-	-	-	-	-	22 000	30 120	-	30 120	-
Total Latin America	1962	9	...	4 800	1 034	...	472	...	2	41 694	48 011	...	48 011	-
	1963	106	...	6 800	6 118	420	341	110	57	68 000	81 952	24	81 976	-
	1964	195	90	8 100	7 031	528	499	10	501	81 000	97 954	25	97 979	-

a/ No breakdown available for Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Norway and Portugal.
b/ O.A.S. Member countries.

Annex: Table 2

Annexe: Tableau 2

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FLOWS FROM O.E.C.D. MEMBERS TO LATIN AMERICA, 1963 AND 1964 (BY MAIN FIELDS OF ACTIVITY OR STUDY)

FLUX D' ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DES MEMBRES DE L' O.C.D.E. A L' AMERIQUE LATINE EN 1963 ET 1964 (PAR PRINCIPAUX DOMAINES D' ACTIVITE OU PAR PRINCIPALES DISCIPLINES)

		Teachers / Enseignants					Other operational personnel and advisers / Autres experts operationnels et conseillers						Total	Volunteers / Volontaires		Grand total	Students and trainees / Etudiants et stagiaires						Total		
		Primary and Secondary Education / Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire	University Education / Enseignement Universitaire	Technical and Vocational Training / Formation Technique et Professionnelle	Other and unspecified / Autre et non spécifié	Total	Education / Enseignement	Agriculture	Industry and Trade / Industrie et Commerce	Health and Sanitation / Santé et Hygiene	Economics and Administration / Economie et Administration	Other and unspecified / Autre et non spécifié		Total	Of which Teachers / Dont enseignants		Education / Enseignement	Agriculture	Industry and Trade / Industrie et Commerce	Health and Sanitation / Santé et Hygiene	Economics and Administration / Economie et Administration	Other and unspecified / Autre et non spécifié			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1-4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(5-10)	(11)	(12)	(1-11)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(13-18)		
Austria	1963																		1	1		4	6	1963	Autriche
	1964		1			1										1				1		4	5	1964	
Belgium	1963																2	8	57	18	19	-	104	1963	Belgique
	1964							2			1		3	35		38	18	14	48	32	40	5	157	1964	
Canada	1963																							1963	Canada
	1964																							1964	
Denmark	1963							1					1			1		6	1		1		8	1963	Danemark
	1964								1		1		2	1		3		8	4	3	-		15	1964	
France	1963	156	41	17	133	347	115	32	49	-	46	-	242			589			585	21	46	803	1 455	1963	France
	1964	173	61	3	86	323	82	18	42	12	25	-	179			502	37	79	523	202	189	333	1 363	1964	
Germany	1963		20	30	3	53		9	26	-	13	-	48			101	47	25	260	31	31	502	896	1963	Allemagne
	1964		19	24		43	25	14	18	27	30	6	120			163	50	146	431	37	37	362	1 063	1964	
Italy	1963																					264	264	1963	Italie
	1964	18				18										18						199	199	1964	
Japan	1963							2	18	1	1		22			22	2	13	35	2	2		54	1963	Japon
	1964			2		2		6	50	-			56			58	2	15	37	3	5		62	1964	
Netherlands	1963							4		1	2		7			7		7	23	4	15	1	50	1963	Pays-Bas
	1964							4		1	2		7			7	1	5	34	4	16	2	62	1964	
Norway	1963							1					1			1								1963	Norvege
	1964						1		1				2			2								1964	
Portugal	1963																							1963	Portugal
	1964																							1964	
Sweden	1963																	8	14	3	1	1	27	1963	Suede
	1964		1			1		10	6		1		17			18			22	8	1	14	45	1964	
United Kingdom	1963			1	61	62		7	1	-	4		12	29		103	56	5	45	65	54	65	290	1963	Royaume-Uni
	1964		10		24	34		10	3	1	5	2	21	47		102	81	3	371	79	187	68	789	1964	
United States	1963	7	69	1		77	97	182	83	66	116	371	915	2 106	308	3 098	1 044	349	625	200	972	80	3 270	1963	Etats-Unis
	1964		...			...	173	242	106	44	201	199	965	3 172	539	4 137	392	344	700	120	1 116	-	2 670	1964	
Total D.A.C. countries	1963	163	130	49	197	539	212	238	177	68	182	371	1 248	2 135	308	3 922	1 151	421	1 646	345	1 141	1 720	6 424	1963	Total pays Du C.A.D.
	1964	191	92	29	110	422	281	306	227	85	266	207	1 372	3 255	539	5 049	581	614	2 170	489	1 591	987	6 432	1964	
E.E.C.	1963					-							-			-							-	1963	C.E.E.
	1964					-							-			-							-	1964	
Switzerland	1963						1	1					2			2	1		4	2	1	-	8	1963	Suisse
	1964							3	3				6			6	10	10	14	19	16	6	75	1964	

/Annex: Table 3

Annex: Table 3

D.A.C. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES 1963 AND 1964

Recipient countries	Disbursement a/ ($ million)		Total expert personnel		Of which: Teachers		Of which: Operational personnel and advisers		Volunteers (number of)		Students and trainees (number of)	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Argentina	2.46	3.00	119	99	54	42	65	57	-	1	587	815
Bolivia	5.76	6.71	100	126	4	5	96	121	135	260	353	328
Brazil	14.27	15.02	482	491	147	117	335	374	216	497	958	1 104
Chile	4.02	4.70	156	147	77	57	79	90	109	284	421	353
Colombia	5.23	6.52	147	160	56	40	91	120	431	616	470	613
Costa Rica	2.03	2.04	41	37	1	-	40	37	68	54	198	130
Dominican Republic	2.00	1.03	17	10	2	2	15	8	173	114	516	126
Ecuador	5.16	5.09	103	104	11	9	92	95	236	315	355	355
El Salvador	2.05	3.09	37	37	2	4	35	33	44	45	232	176
Guatemala	2.11	3.44	59	70	8	9	51	61	112	117	186	143
Haiti	1.01	0.28	23	21	10	10	13	11	-	-	138	147
Honduras	2.02	1.18	22	24	3	3	19	21	61	106	112	88
Mexico	0.42	0.41	101	117	71	76	30	41	-	1	495	384
Nicaragua	1.03	2.06	30	32	6	5	24	27	-	-	107	163
Panama	2.00	2.04	45	20	2	1	43	19	57	155	145	236
Paraguay	2.66	2.11	39	46	5	1	34	45	-	-	146	129
Peru	3.15	5.46	168	191	43	31	125	160	375	416	404	488
Uruguay	0.20	1.08	48	24	31	4	17	20	18	22	131	223
Venezuela	2.18	2.59	50	38	6	6	44	32	100	252	442	431
Total Latin American countries	59.73	67.83	1 787	1 794	539	422	1 248	1 372	2 135	3 255	6 396	6 432
Regional and unspecified	22.22	30.12	57	58	-	-	57	58	-	-	11	29
Grand total	81.95	97.95	1 844	1 852b/	539	422b/	1 305	1 430	2 135	3 255	6 407	6 461

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

a/ No disbursement data available for Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Norway and Portugal.

b/ Excluding United States teachers (of whom there were 77 in Latin America in 1963).

Annex: Table 4
Annexe: Tableau 4

D.A.C. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 1963 AND 1964 (BY MAIN FIELDS OF ACTIVITY OR STUDY)
ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE FOURNIE PAR LE C.A.D. AUX PAYS D' AMERIQUE LATINE EN 1963 ET 1964 (PAR PRINCIPAUX DOMAINES D' ACTIVITE OU PAR PRINCIPALES DISCIPLINES)

		Teachers / Enseignants					Other operational personnel and advisers / Autres experts operationnels et conseillers							Volunteers / Volontaires		Grand total	Students and trainees / Etudiants et stagiaires						Total		
		Primary and Secondary Education / Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire	University Education / Enseignement Universitaire	Technical and Vocational Training / Formation Technique et Professionnelle	Other and unspecified / Autre et non spécifié	Total	Education / Enseignement	Agriculture	Industry and Trade / Industrie et Commerce	Health and Sanitation / Santé et Hygiène	Economics and Administration / Economie et Administration	Other and unspecified / Autre et non spécifié	Total	Total	Of which teachers / Dont enseignants		Education / Enseignement	Agriculture	Industry and Trade / Industrie et Commerce	Health and Sanitation / Santé et Hygiène	Economics and Administration / Economie et Administration	Other and unspecified / Autre et non spécifié			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1-4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(5-10)	(11)	(12)	(1-11)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(13-18)		
Argentina	1963	16	11	1	26	54	10	22	19	1	6	7	65	-	-	119	36	49	266	28	43	165	587	1963	Argentine
	1964	25	8	-	9	42	7	17	16	2	5	10	57	1	-	100	35	66	397	50	126	141	815	1964	
Bolivia	1963	-	1	-	3	4	7	26	33	2	19	9	96	135	15	235	19	29	189	23	42	51	353	1963	Bolivie
	1964	2	1	-	2	5	6	25	31	13	29	17	121	260	52	386	28	26	177	18	52	27	328	1964	
Brazil	1963	31	40	7	69	147	64	54	44	23	61	89	335	216	-	698	100	103	308	44	109	294	958	1963	Bresil
	1964	27	46	2	42	117	94	89	51	44	46	50	374	497	-	988	82	138	444	80	215	145	1 104	1964	
Chile	1963	27	13	12	25	77	5	19	20	-	11	24	79	109	8	265	49	41	144	18	60	109	421	1963	Chili
	1964	32	7	9	9	57	9	10	12	-	43	16	90	284	38	431	33	52	109	44	68	47	353	1964	
Colombia	1963	24	19	5	8	56	24	19	6	3	9	30	91	431	95	578	51	48	102	33	104	132	470	1963	Colombie
	1964	25	4	4	7	40	25	26	17	2	33	17	120	616	171	776	22	36	199	55	192	109	613	1964	
Costa Rica	1963		1			1	6	7	4	4	1	18	40	68	26	109	52	10	19	31	37	49	198	1963	Costa Rica
	1964		-			-	5	8	8	6	3	7	37	54	20	91	23	10	27	25	27	18	130	1964	
Dominican Rep.	1963	-			2	2	3	6	1	-	4	1	15	173	17	190	405	5	21	1	57	27	516	1963	Rep. Dominicaine
	1964	1			1	2	1	4	-	-	3	-	8	114	-	124	66	20	7	1	14	18	126	1964	
Ecuador	1963	3	4	-	4	11	11	16	2	6	13	44	92	236	32	339	42	18	55	10	140	90	355	1963	Equateur
	1964		1	2	6	9	34	21	8	1	17	14	95	315	91	419	28	29	65	20	160	53	355	1964	
El Salvador	1963		-	-	2	2	3	7	9	2	4	10	35	44	-	81	44	12	50	8	72	46	232	1963	Salvador
	1964		2	2	-	4	3	7	6	2	11	4	33	45	2	82	19	20	67	8	44	18	176	1964	
Guatemala	1963			5	3	8	9	14	2	3	11	12	51	112	-	171	13	17	28	4	90	34	186	1963	Guatemala
	1964			7	2	9	5	17	5	3	15	16	61	117	-	187	25	5	41	9	43	20	143	1964	
Haiti	1963		-	6	4	10	1	4	4	3	1	-	13			23	9	5	26	5	6	87	138	1963	Haiti
	1964		5	-	5	10	1	-	5	3	-	2	11			21	12	15	38	17	16	49	147	1964	
Honduras	1963	1	1		1	3	5	4	3	2	4	1	19	61	-	83	34	22	32	13	24	15	140	1963	Honduras
	1964	-	2		1	3	4	4	3	-	4	6	21	106	2	130	21	15	18	8	4	22	88	1964	
Mexico	1963	27	15	9	20	71	17	2	4	1	1	5	30	-		101	57	2	156	10	29	241	495	1963	Mexique
	1964	46	7	3	20	76	22	3	11	1	2	2	41	1		118	16	26	162	35	50	95	384	1964	
Nicaragua	1963	3	1		2	6	5	2	2	6	4	5	24			30	16	6	17	21	15	32	107	1963	Nicaragua
	1964	2	2		1	5	6	3	4	2	8	4	27			32	18	27	57	22	19	20	163	1964	
Panama	1963		1		1	2	5	7	3	3	6	19	43	57		102	26	13	13	9	59	25	145	1963	Panama
	1964		-		1	1	4	3	1	-	3	8	19	155		175	7	9	6	10	186	18	236	1964	
Paraguay	1963		3		2	5	8	8	3	3	4	8	34			39	45	6	15	38	13	29	146	1963	Paraguay
	1964		-		1	1	9	7	14	5	3	7	45			46	17	17	23	28	25	19	129	1964	
Peru	1963	17	12		14	43	10	15	12	36	10	72	125	375	55	543	43	15	77	35	62	172	404	1963	Perou
	1964	23	5		3	31	34	47	33	1	28	17	160	416	61	607	12	41	234	35	91	75	488	1964	
Uruguay	1963	13	6	3	9	31	3	3	1	-	1	9	17	18	-	66	20	3	36	10	7	55	131	1963	Uruguay
	1964	4	-	-	-	4	4	11	1	-	2	2	20	22	-	46	8	20	55	15	81	44	223	1964	
Venezuela	1963	1	2	1	2	6	16	3	5	-	12	8	44	100	60	150	90	17	92	4	172	67	442	1963	Venezuela
	1964	4	2	-	-	6	8	4	1	-	11	8	32	252	102	290	109	42	44	9	178	49	431	1964	
Total Latin American countries	1963	163	130	49	197	539	212	238	177	68	182	371	1 248	2 135	308	3 922	1 151	421	1 646	345	1 141	1 720	6 424	1963	Total pays Latino-Americains
	1964	191	92	29	110	422	281	306	227	85	266	207	1 372	3 255	539	5 049	581	614	2 170	489	1 591	987	6 432	1964	