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COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL FOR  
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN  
SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Report on  
Questionnaire on Technical Cooperation

昭和 43 年 10 月

Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency

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## PREFACE

I have the honour to transmit the attached Report on the Questionnaire on Technical Co-operation, which was circulated by the Bureau to all member countries in January 1967. Last year's Consultative Committee recommended that the Questionnaire be used as a framework for the discussions and work of the Committee on Technical Co-operation in its annual review of Technical Assistance provided under the Colombo Plan.

2. The Report was prepared from replies received from ten out of the 24 member countries. Since then replies were received from four more member countries. Copies of the replies received are attached.

3. The Council at its 97th Session on 28 September 1967 approved the Report for transmittal to the 18th Consultative Committee Meeting in Rangoon.

D. Alan Strachan  
Director

## INTRODUCTION

A Questionnaire on Technical Co-operation (C 67/3) was circulated by the Bureau to all member countries in January 1967 on the instructions of the Karachi Meeting of the Consultative Committee. The purpose of the Questionnaire is to provide a framework for the discussions and work of the Committee on Technical Co-operation in its annual review of Technical Assistance provided under the Colombo Plan.

This Questionnaire (copy attached) is in seven parts:

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (A) General                 | (E) Equipment   |
| (B) Trainees                | (F) Reporting of Colombo Plan<br>Technical Co-operation |
| (C) Intra-regional Training | (G) Other comments                                      |
| (D) Experts                 |   |

### Replies to Questionnaire

As at 31 August 1967, replies had been received from 10 out of the 24 member countries. Four member countries have indicated that replies are under preparation. Two of the newer member countries declined to answer on the grounds that they had inadequate experience of the operation of the Plan and lacked statistical information. No replies were received from the remaining 8 countries.

Of the ten replies received, three are from donor countries and covered only those sections applicable to them. Britain suggested that in future two Questionnaires be prepared, one for the recipient countries and one for the donor countries. Some questions suggested by Britain to be considered for inclusion in the two Questionnaires on subsequent occasions are contained in Annexure I.

### Analysis of Replies

Although it is difficult to identify in any precise way the strengths and weaknesses in the administration of Technical Assistance, some general conclusions can be deduced from an analysis of the replies so far received.

#### A. GENERAL

##### 1. Planning mechanism and procedures

- (a) The planning mechanism is fairly well established in all recipient countries. Technical Assistance requirements are based on the priorities laid down under the various Five Year Plans. Only a very small percentage of requests are made on an ad hoc basis.
- (b) All the countries have established a central authority for co-ordinating Technical Assistance received from bilateral and multilateral sources. This authority is in general responsible for determining Technical Assistance requirements on the basis of requests originating from various Ministries/Departments and for negotiating and finalising Technical Assistance requirements. It was not clearly indicated, however, as to whether this authority was also responsible per se for overall programming and reviewing of Technical Assistance requirements.

- (c) No systematic overall long-range programming and planning of Technical Assistance requirements has been attempted by any of the countries. India is not in favour of long-range programming as it tends to become unrealistic due to rapid scientific and technological development in the country itself.
- (d) Most of the countries have fairly clear-out priorities. Agriculture and Industrial Development are the most important.

## 2. Factors limiting the flow of Technical Assistance

The major factors limiting the flow of Technical Assistance is considered to be financial and budgetary limitations on the part of donor countries, the difficulty in the recruitment of high-calibre experts and administrative delays both in the selection of experts and in the placement of trainees. New Zealand feels that some delay is inevitable as the detailed planning required to ensure the best possible use of Aid Funds is necessarily time consuming. Thailand suggests that inevitable delays should be recognised and made allowance for in a realistic schedule.

## 3. Factors limiting the usefulness of Technical Assistance

The main limitations to the usefulness of Technical Assistance are:

- (a) Language
- (b) The diversity of conditions and resulting difficulties in orientation of experts and adaptation of technology.
- (c) Shortage of funds to meet local costs.
- (d) Lack of necessary equipment, counterpart personnel and infra-structural requirements.
- (e) Lack of proper follow up measures on reports by experts.
- (f) Lack of co-ordination on the part of recipient countries.

## 4. Measures to facilitate the administration of Technical Assistance

On the part of recipients it has been suggested that a more detailed description of background and requirements in making requests for training and experts, the provision of local facilities for experts and periodic evaluation would facilitate administration.

It is also felt that if the donor countries were to maintain a roster of experts available for Technical Assistance, administrative delays would be minimised. Some of the donor countries have in fact taken steps to create a corps of technical personnel to meet Technical Assistance demands and to provide institutional measures to guarantee their re-employment.

Ceylon feels that some indication of the ceiling on the quantum of aid from donor countries given in advance would enable recipient countries to plan and process requests to conform with the available resources.

## 5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

As a matter of policy the donor countries aim to secure co-ordination of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance, and a major part of Technical Assistance is, in fact, provided in conjunction with Capital Aid projects, either in the form of preliminary surveys and investigations or as management and specialist services in the early years of operation. Donor countries have realised from experience that this policy enables optimum value to be obtained from both Capital Aid and Technical Assistance.

Recipient countries consider it desirable that the Technical Assistance component of Capital Aid projects should be financed from Technical Assistance funds and not from Loan Funds.

## 6. Pre-investment Surveys

It is suggested that such pre-investment surveys should be carried out as part of Technical Assistance. The general feeling is that not many donor countries undertake such surveys and some of them charge the costs to the loan component of capital projects. Consequently, most countries rely on U.N. Agencies for this type of assistance.

## 7. Co-ordination of Technical Assistance received from various sources

India suggests that it would be preferable for co-ordination machinery to be set up by the recipient governments rather than to establish consortia of donor countries. Britain, while agreeing that co-ordination of external Technical Assistance is ultimately a matter for the recipient countries, feels that co-ordination between donors of Technical Assistance could be useful on the basis of guide-lines laid down by the Development Assistance Committee (D.A.C.) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.).

## 8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector

Most of the countries do not have any objection, in principle, to part of Technical Assistance being channelled to the private sector, but point out that, in practice, only a small percentage is flowing directly to the private sector because the needs of the public sector are so large. The private sector does, however, benefit indirectly from the operation of agencies such as Development Banks and Co-operatives and by the movement of trained personnel from the public sector.

It is felt that the allocation between the two sectors should be left to the recipient countries. Thailand feels that it is preferable for the transfer of technical skills to the private sector to be maintained through the established channels of joint commercial co-operation with foreign private companies.

## 9. Evaluation of Technical Assistance

No country has undertaken an overall review of all Technical Assistance received from different sources. It is considered difficult to conduct such an overall evaluation as each project has different objectives and results. However, limited studies have been undertaken in connection with various projects as part of the day-to-day administrative functions and future needs have been revised on the basis of such studies.

Some of the donor countries are working out ways and means for a

thorough-going evaluation of their aid programmes.

## B. TRAINEES

### 1. Types of Trainees

- (a) Trainees are generally within the age group 17 - 45 with preference being given to younger candidates. The most eligible age group is that between 25-35 years.
- (b) Very few trainees from the private sector are sponsored. They are mainly in fields such as Industry, Manufacture and Banking.
- (c) Women trainees are few. They are generally in the fields of Nursing, Medicine and Education.
- (d) On the basis of statistics provided for the sample year 1966, Malaysia, Nepal and Singapore send the largest number of trainees for University degree courses, while the Philippines and Thailand place emphasis on special courses and on-the-job training. Indian nominees are distributed evenly between postgraduate courses, short-term observation tours, seminars and conferences and special courses.

### 2. Utilisation of Trainees

Trainees return to the same Department and are employed, as far as possible, in their fields of specialisation. They do not earn automatic promotion but their special training and qualifications are an asset when promotions are considered.

### 3. Cost Sharing

Donors meet the entire cost of training including subsistence allowance, tuition fees and travel costs. The recipient governments meet only local salaries and internal transportation costs.

### 4. Orientation Courses

Orientation courses including language training, if required, are generally provided by the donor countries. Only India and Thailand provide language courses prior to departure, where necessary, and these are supplemented by further training in the donor countries.

## C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

### 1. Fields in which intra-regional training is available

Regional training facilities are available in the following fields, inter alia:

India: Community Development, Co-operatives, Statistics, Forestry, Water Resources Development, Film Technology, Industrial Management.

Malaysia: Customs, Police, Telecommunications

Philippines: Malaria Eradication, Labour Education, Industrial Arts, Community Development, Sugar Technology.



Ceylon: Co-operatives, Physiotherapy, Agricultural Engineering.

Singapore: Customs, Civil Aviation, Housing, Inland Revenue, Librarianship, Printing, Telecommunications, Timber, Broadcasting, Engineering, Architecture, Accountancy etc.

2. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training

India, the major donor within the region, can offer only a limited number of training places in technical institutions due to heavy internal demands. Other limiting factors in the region are finance, language, the greater prestige attached to training outside the region and the meagre living allowances paid to trainees by countries within the region.

India suggests that donor countries outside the region should assist financially in promoting intra-regional training.

3. Third Country Training

Training facilities in India, the Philippines and to a lesser extent in Thailand, are being used under the U.S. Third Country Training Programmes. Training courses at the Singapore Polytechnic and the Singapore University have been sponsored by Australia.

4. Training potential of Industry

In India and the Philippines, facilities in the private sector are available for intra-regional training.

D. EXPERTS

1. Types of Experts

(a) The main requirements are for teachers and teacher trainers specially in technical education, advisers and consultant teams.

(b) Very few experts have been used in the private sector.

(c) The greatest demand is for technical technological and managerial skills in the fields of Agriculture, Research and Industry.

(d) Difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts in very specialised fields in Industry, Taxation, Economic Planning etc., particularly those with experience in dealing with problems of developing countries.

2. Sharing of Experience

None of the recipient countries have institutional devices for experts to share their experience. Regional use of experts is also very limited.

3. Local Counterparts

Counterparts are generally provided for experts and sometimes a period of training abroad is arranged as part of the project.

#### 4. Orientation

It is generally felt that there is room for providing better orientation programmes for experts. At the same time, lack of orientation is not considered to be a serious handicap.

#### E. EQUIPMENT

The major part of the equipment supplied is scientific or technical, while infra-structural and administrative equipment is generally supplied to meet specific individual needs of experts and consumable equipment forms only a small proportion, being mainly laboratory chemicals and hospital supplies.

The supply of technical equipment is, in the main, closely linked with the services of experts and the provision of training facilities, as donor countries feel that the value of all three forms of Technical Assistance is thereby maximised.

This policy has raised difficulties for the more developed countries such as India, which possess the necessary qualified personnel but require equipment for the setting up of postgraduate and post-doctoral training in various branches of science and technology and for promoting institutional resources.

#### F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The present system of reporting Technical Co-operation is generally considered satisfactory. However, as the Bureau figures are based on the July/June year while current international statistical practice favours the calendar year, it is considered likely in certain cases to add to the burden of preparation of detailed tables and to necessitate reconciliation of figures.

The Council's approval will be sought at the 97th Session to be held on 28 September 1967 under Item V of the Agenda for this report and copies of the replies received from member countries to be submitted to the Consultative Committee Meeting in Rangoon in November 1967.

F.D. Douglas  
for Director

## SUGGESTION

(made by Britain)

### A. QUESTIONS FOR RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

- (a) What does the recipient think of the quality of the experts supplied? How for instance do they compare with their 'counterparts' on the recipient's own home staff?
- (b) Do recipients sometimes feel that they are obliged to accept unwanted T.A. in order to secure capital aid?
- (c) Do experts show an inability to adjust to local conditions?
- (d) Are there significant differences in the experience of the recipient country with the various donors?

### B. QUESTIONS FOR DONOR COUNTRIES

- (1) Was the job as originally described? Did the job require an expert of the calibre which had been sent?
- (2) What was the position over counterparts/understudies/trainees? Was the expert given adequate numbers of these, as appropriate, and were the ones he got of high enough calibre? Was there any problem over their getting detailed off to other jobs without the expert's consent, or their otherwise getting lost to the 'system', (e.g. emigrating, leaving government service, going over to entirely different work in which the training the expert had provided could not assist them)?
- (3) What is the system for ensuring that the expert is given adequate domestic and office accommodation, and that equipment, provision of counterparts and supporting staff are also satisfactory? What method does the donor have of checking up on these points? Was there some sort of check as a matter of routine?
- (4) What sort of efforts did the donor make via personnel on the spot to obtain information about the work the expert was to do, and the organisation with which he was to work, before he was sent out? Did donor personnel on the spot sometimes/usually/always pay a visit to the unit in which the expert was to work? Or were communications usually only by correspondence?
- (5) In the same way, what efforts were made to obtain similar information while the expert was actually on the job?
- (6) Did the donor commonly encounter accommodation or equipment difficulties in any particular countries?
- (7) Did the donor generally get the impression that T.A. requests were well thought out? Were there any marked differences between countries in this respect?
- (8) What briefing was given to experts on (i) domestic matters; (ii) the purpose of T.A.; (iii) the cultural, political and economic background of the recipient country? Was any briefing that took place done on a personal basis, or by means of a hand-out?

- (9) Was the expert always made welcome when he in fact arrived?
- (10) Had the donor any comment to make on the status accorded experts in host organisations? Were some countries rather disinclined to accord an expert reasonable status, and accept his advice?
- (11) What was the experts' usual impression of the efficiency of the host organisations in which they worked? Were there significant differences between countries?
- (12) In what percentage of cases did the donor think that T.A. projects which he had sponsored had had a really lasting and worthwhile effect? Did any particular factors account for the bulk of the successes or the failures?
- (13) Were any problems of inter-donor liaison encountered?
- (14) Was there any particular length of assignment which was commonly found to be about optimum from the point of view of maximum benefit to the host organisation?
- (15) How much stress does the donor put on experts learning the local language?
- (16) What sort of debriefing do experts receive? Do all experts get a formal debriefing?
- (17) Do donors ever find that experts have trouble getting satisfactory employment on their return to their own country? How does the donor country deal with any resettlement problems?
- (18) What is the donor's opinion of the quality of the trainees?
- (19) How are trainees selected? How much control does the donor have over the selection process?
- (20) Is any attempt made to check on what happens to trainees when they return to their home countries?
- (21) Is any attempt made to encourage trainees in certain fields, (e.g. with a close connection to economic development); rather than others?

## QUESTIONNAIRE

To facilitate discussion in the Technical Co-operation Committee

in its

Annual Review of Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation

### A. GENERAL

#### 1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

- (i) Is the existing mechanism for determining the range and quantum of technical assistance functioning smoothly? What are its salient points? Is it sufficiently closely related to national development programmes?
- (ii) How are requirements of technical assistance determined? Are they formulated on a long-term basis within the framework of an over-all economic development plan? Have surveys of technical assistance needs been carried out? If so, on what basis and using what methodology? Have they proved successful? Can they be improved?
- (iii) Have priorities been set in the requirements for technical assistance? What sectors of the economy are most in need of technical assistance?
- (iv) To what extent are requests made on an ad hoc individual basis, and to what degree are projects considered in relation to each other?
- (v) What are the institutional arrangements for examining and complying with requests for technical assistance? Are these working satisfactorily?

#### 2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided).

#### 3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

#### 4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

(i) by the recipient government

(ii) by the donor government

#### 5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

How much technical assistance is provided in conjunction with capital aid projects? How much on a loan basis? Should loan financing of technical assistance be expanded and, if so, what terms are appropriate?

#### 6. Pre-investment surveys

How much technical assistance is provided for pre-investment surveys and investigations relating to proposed capital aid projects?

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

Ways and means of achieving this most effectively.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector:

What proportion of aid received reaches the private sector? Should it be increased or decreased?

9. Evaluation of technical assistance:

(Although a quantitative evaluation of the impact of technical assistance may be difficult, it would be helpful to state, in general terms, the reasons for the relative success or failure of individual projects.)

(i) Are there any criteria for judging the impact of technical assistance?

(ii) Have any evaluation studies been made of technical assistance schemes, and if so what are the main conclusions of such studies?

B. TRAINEES

1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories:

(It is suggested that for this and other subjects dealing with trainees, specific figures be furnished for sample years by member governments in such a manner that a determination can be made as to the proportion in each category against a total figure.)

(i) Post-graduate or research

(ii) University (graduate) or College with number receiving degree

(iii) Technician (or middle-level) institution

(iv) Vocational School

(v) In-service or on-the-job training

(vi) Refresher courses

- (vii) Short-term observational tours  
(Duration specified? e.g. two weeks, etc.)
  - (viii) Seminars and Conferences
  - (ix) Special courses (e.g. Public Administration, Customs Administration, Foreign Service Training, etc.)
2. Number of Women trainees? Indicate the fields in which they are receiving training.
  3. Age group of trainees  
  
Has there been a trend towards younger persons? Does this vary much between fields?
  4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector  
  
Indicate fields of training.
  5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organization  
  
State name of organization and indicate whether previous training was in the same or a different field.
  6. Utilization of trainees on return  
  
How many return to the same organization and how many joined new ones? Did they return to equivalent or better jobs? Are they employed in their field of specialisation?
  7. Cost sharing  
  
What is the position as to cost sharing? Do donors meet all or part of the costs?
  8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training  
  
Any language training? If so, what methods are used?
  9. Correspondence Courses  
  
What types of correspondence courses have been offered and by which countries?
  10. (i) What are the criteria for selection of training facilities that are offered on a regular basis?  
  
(ii) Are there any courses specially developed to meet the requirements of the region?

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

1. Number of intra-regional training places provided

2. Names of institutions that have enrolled intra-regional trainees
3. Any special fields in which training facilities could be offered to neighbouring countries?
4. Any specific institutions which have the potential to be developed to become Regional Training Centres?
5. Number of trainees that have been sent for training in countries within the region
6. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training

What action could be taken to mitigate the effects of these factors?

7. Training potential of Industry

Would the facilities in the public and private sectors be available for intra-regional training?

8. Comparison of results of persons trained within and outside the region

9. Handbook of Training Facilities

(i) How useful is the Handbook?

(ii) Has it reached the hands of the maximum number of possible users?

(iii) Have any opinions been expressed on its format and content? Any suggestions for improvement?

(iv) To what extent is it actually used to formulate requests for technician training?

(v) Is it used for screening requests?

10. Third Country Training

(i) To what extent are the facilities in your country used for third country training?

(ii) Are trainees from your country sent to neighbouring countries for third country training?

(iii) Why isn't third country training used on a more extensive scale? What are the obstacles in the way of doing so?

11. Review of year's activities

(Evaluation of their usefulness and experience gained)

(i) Regional Colloquium



(ii) Seminar on Co-operation between Industries and Institutions

12. Any new developments?  
(e.g. Any recommendations for future Colloquiums or Seminars?)

D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts
  - (i) Consultants
  - (ii) Advisers
  - (iii) Teachers and Teacher Trainers
  - (iv) OPEX-type experts
2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?  
(e.g. managerial, administrative, technological, technical, vocational-..... ).-
3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?  
(e.g. medical, administration, education, industry, agriculture ..... ).
4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?
5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?
6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector
7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel
8. Regional use of experts - Any data on the use of experts assigned to one country by a neighbouring country during the course of his assignment?
9. To what extent is 'topping off' practised? (i.e. has a foreign government or other donor made up the difference between a local salary and that normally paid to foreigners overseas).
10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation-sociological, geographic, etc?

E. EQUIPMENT

1. Types of equipment

What proportion of equipment is

- (i) Scientific or technical (e.g. X-Ray machines)
- (ii) Infra-structural or administrative (e.g. typewriters)
- (iii) Consumable (e.g. laboratory chemicals)

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

If so, has there been co-ordination to ensure that both arrive in the recipient country at the appropriate time?

How often is it granted without any tie-up with another form of aid? What would be a desirable practice?

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

1. Is the present system of reporting satisfactory? If not, what improvements could you suggest?

1. Council's Annual Report

2. Quarterly Progress Reports (including list of Experts in the field)

3. Statements of Expenditure

- (i) Indicate the purposes these reports are meant to serve.
- (ii) Indicate the extent to which they are used.

G. OTHER COMMENTS

## AUSTRALIA

### A. GENERAL

#### 1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

Australia believes that questions 1(i) and 1(ii) and 1(iii) are directed to countries seeking aid. As a donor, Australia sometimes has doubts that recipient countries do precisely formulate their needs and do integrate these into a national development plan. We detect a tendency in some countries for projects to come forward on an ad hoc basis, being sponsored by individual agents and not being thoroughly investigated by a central co-ordinating agency.

This leads on to answer 1(v). Requests for technical assistance are submitted by recipient countries through the resident Australian Mission, frequently following detailed consultation with the Mission. Requests are then forwarded to the External Aid Branch of the Department of External Affairs in Canberra, for detailed consideration. In the course of this study clarification may be sought from the recipient country on the exact nature of assistance required. Requests are then considered in detail by appropriate specialists to determine their feasibility. In many cases this involves a visit to the other country by an Australian specialist. There are many problems in the arrangements which are dealt with below but on balance one can say that the arrangements are satisfactory rather than unsatisfactory.

#### 2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided).

In general Australia finds no trouble in fully spending its budget allocation for technical assistance. Delays do occur.

Many requests received are not carefully conceived, thoughtfully documented and firmly expressed. Much time is wasted in trying to establish exactly what the expert will do, or indeed what kind of expert is required. Countries do not always spell out the qualifications, age limits etc., they will accept. Sometimes an expert is selected and it is then found that expertise in a related field of activity would have been more appropriate.

Delay occurs in the Australian arrangements because of the real difficulty in finding people with the qualifications sometimes sought. There are other delays in the definition, selection, purchasing and despatch of materials. To some extent these delays are occasioned by our own careful tender procedures and we see no way around them.

#### 3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

From a donor point of view Australia learns about problems in the other country's arrangements from its experts. In some cases more than one agency has a hand in the arrangements of other countries and this leads to

confusion and delay. In some cases there is a lack of co-ordination and it is clear that the advice of the expert can succeed, only if other actions are taken concurrently by other agencies, something not always done.

In some cases experts sent to perform specified duties have been used in other ways which do not absorb their particular skills!

There are continuing problems of communication. Regrettably it is rarely possible to find any Australian experts who also possess a good command of the indigenous languages of the region. If we were called on to provide only one form of advice, say about forestry, it would become possible to train a corps of foresters in other languages. But this hardly becomes a practical proposition when a particular expert might be used for twelve months or so in one country and then not called upon again.

4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

Over the past year the organization for administering Australia's international aid programme has been improved and it is hoped that these changes will bear fruit over the next year or so. Australian aid officials have been seeking to improve and refine their association with various professional and technical organizations in Australia, in the search for expert services.

5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

Australia on occasion has provided expert services in connection with capital aid projects. Current examples are the Tak-Mae Soa Highway Project in Thailand and the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network in Indonesia. As a rule the Australian contribution to capital projects is limited to the supply of commodities and equipment, but there is no fixed policy on this question. Much depends on the nature of individual projects.

6. Pre-investment surveys

The institution of a system for the detailed evaluation studies of technical assistance programmes would serve a useful purpose. Australia's evaluation system is limited to the circulation of a questionnaire to trainees some months after they have returned home. It is felt that this system is of limited value only.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector

9. Evaluation of technical assistance:

B. TRAINEES

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

Questions 1 - 10

11. Review of year's activities

&

12. Any new developments?

Australia regards the Bangkok Colloquium as having been a useful exercise and would support the holding of similar meetings in the future.

D. EXPERTS

Questions 1 - 3

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

Australia has found it particularly difficult to obtain the services of agronomists (both crop and soil), radiologists and radiographers, hydrographers and teachers of English as a foreign language. There is a shortage in Australia of almost all types of skilled persons.

Questions 5- 10

E. EQUIPMENT

1. Types of equipment

Almost all technical assistance equipment supplied would appear to be "scientific and technical" although small quantities of administrative and consumable items have been included on occasion.

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

The supply of equipment is frequently linked with the provision of expert services. It has usually been possible to ensure that both equipment and personnel arrive at appropriate times. On many occasions it is deemed un-

necessary to provide expert services with a gift of equipment. This is primarily a matter for recipient countries to decide.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?
4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

We believe that the present system of reporting is satisfactory. The considerable time and effort expended on Australia's contribution to these reports and statements would in any case have been necessary for domestic statistical and publicity purposes.

G. OTHER COMMENTS

A general comment on the questionnaire itself might be appropriate. It is considered that more thought should be given to the framing of the questions with a view to defining more clearly some of the terms used and making the questions more precise. With some of the above questions it was difficult to know exactly what sort of problem the question was being aimed at.

BRITAIN

A. GENERAL

1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

No comment in detail. The British Government is however willing and anxious where possible to co-operate with other member governments in studies aimed at the improvement of planning mechanisms and procedures.

2. )  
    ) Under study, but no useful conclusions as yet  
3. ) (see reply to question 9 below).  
    )  
4. )

5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

In Asia, as elsewhere, our policy is to secure the co-ordination of financial and technical assistance, and technical assistance is in fact provided in conjunction with the majority of our capital aid projects, either in the form of preliminary surveys and investigations, or as management and specialist services, so far as these are required of us, when the project is in being. (Figures would mean little, relating to a single calendar year, and are therefore not included). The loan financing of technical assistance is unusual, except in cases where training is offered by contracting firms under the overall terms of the contract, sometimes at merely nominal fees.

6. Pre-investment surveys

In the calendar year 1966, approximately 10% of Britain's Colombo Plan expenditure went on pre-investment surveys and investigations relating to proposed capital aid projects.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources.- Ways and means of achieving this most effectively

Co-ordination between donors of technical assistance can usefully be on the basis of the guidelines issued in March, 1966 by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. These stated that the co-ordination of external technical assistance must be carried out 'on-the-spot' and is ultimately a matter for the authorities of the beneficiary countries themselves. For this to be effective it is very desirable that there should be a central office in each developing country's administration not simply acting as a channel for requests from the various beneficiary departments and agencies, but also possessing sufficient authority to ensure a balanced and well-orientated programme.

As a general principles, we agree that the most economical use of resources will be achieved only when there is a full and prompt exchange of information among prospective donors on the spot. If there is an effective central agency in the beneficiary country or if there are

very few sources of external aid, informal contracts among donors may suffice. But in many cases these conditions do not apply. In such instances, one possibility is that field representatives of D.A.C. members in countries where they are providing technical assistance should consult together with other donors as to ways and means of improving the situation. In some cases, other solutions could be sought by common consent. The participation of non-D.A.C. countries providing technical assistance may in some cases be desirable and feasible. The contribution of the United Nations Resident Representative, where one exists, to discussions should also be carefully considered; it is possible that in some cases he can be useful as the Chairman of an informal group.

Generally we feel that co-ordination should be handled as informally and as flexibly as possible.

#### 8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector

(What proportion of aid received reaches the private sector? Should it be increased or decreased.)

The member countries who receive technical assistance will be able to answer this, since they will be able to look at the assistance they receive from all sources. It is difficult, however, to quantify exactly the amount of aid which reaches the private sector, since that sector may well benefit indirectly from the operations of such agencies as agricultural (or industrial) development banks and co-operatives, and by the movement of persons who have received training from the public to the private sector.

The British Government is prepared to consider on their merits requests for technical assistance to the private sector, provided that they are sponsored by the Government concerned and that we are satisfied that they will make a significant contribution to the economic or social development of the country concerned. As is well known, the Commonwealth Development Corporation co-operates with the private sector in certain member countries.

##### i. Evaluation of technical assistance

The British Government is at the moment engaged in a thorough-going evaluation of its aid programme, including the regional programmes of technical assistance, and expects to be able to comment more fully on this item at a later date. At the same time it looks forward to sharing the experience of other member countries under this item in due course.

#### B. TRAINEES

##### 1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories

Number of trainees financed under Colombo Plan during  
1966 1404.



- (i) )
- (ii) ) 758 on University and other courses leading to a qualification
- (iv) )
- (iii) )
- (v) ) 449 practical training
- (vi) )
- (vii) ) Minimal, often undertaken as part of longer periods of training
- (viii) )
- (ix) ) 197 formal course, i.e. O.D.M. sponsored, but leading to no qualification

2. Number of Women trainees? Indicate the fields in which they are receiving training.

Roughly 8% of total are women. Mostly doctors, nurses, medical auxiliaries, etc. and some scientists.

3. Age group of trainees

Sample surveys suggest that over the last four years the trend is towards younger trainees.

4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector

Very few private sector trainees, less than 1%  
Subjects: coal mining, glass technology, engineering

5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organization

Not known

6. Utilization of trainees on return

Not known

7. Cost sharing

H.M.G. meets all training costs except for trainees from private sector where fares to U.K. are normally required to be provided by employer.

8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

Up to three months language training in Britain for trainees from non-Commonwealth countries. Fulltime language laboratory methods.

9. Correspondence Courses

No correspondence courses.

10. (i) What are the criteria for selection of training facilities that are offered on a regular basis?
- (ii) Are there any courses specially developed to meet the requirements of the region?

Basic training is not normally given but post-graduate training (in the sense of building upon an existing skill) provided in any subject deemed to contribute to the social and economic development of recipient country.

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

No applicable to Britain.

We do however find the Handbook of Training Facilities (question 9) a very useful work of reference, primarily of course in assessing the merits of requests for training in Britain.

D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts

We can only answer this in terms of appointments made in 1966 and the breakdown on a very broad basis is as follows:-

(i) Consultants	15
(ii) Advisers	28
(iii) Teachers	12
(iv) OPEX types	57
TOTAL	<u>112</u>

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

Again we can only answer this in terms of appointments made and the major demands were in the following fields:- technical, administrative, technological, vocational.

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

Demand has been greatest in the following specialisations, in declining order:- medical; industry, education, agriculture, administration.

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

In order of degree of difficulty based on the time between date of request and date of appointment and on the number of vacancies cancelled, presumably through failure to recruit, the fields of difficulty appear to be as follows:

1. Agriculture
2. Medical
3. Technical

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

No information

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

No information

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

No information

8. Regional use of experts

In our experience the use of experts assigned to one country by a neighbouring country in the course of their assignments has only very rarely occurred.

9. To what extent is 'topping off' practised?

'Topping-up' is practised by Britain in the region in the case of both certain residuary expatriate appointments in Malaysia and of certain new British Council and Commonwealth Educational appointments also, but none of these count as Colombo Plan experts.

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation - sociological, geographic, etc.

Some of our experts have reported inadequate preliminary briefing, but the real judge of this matter must be the recipient government themselves.

## E. EQUIPMENT

1. Types of equipment

(i) A large proportion, 60-65% of equipment falls under the heading of "Scientific-Technical". This includes laboratory equipment supplied to departments of Universities, etc.

(ii) Apart from the specific individual needs of our

experts we haven't supplied any infra-structural or administrative equipment.

- (iii) It is impossible to judge as a proportion. We have given 6 months' initial supply of chemicals to certain laboratories. There has also been a supply of medicines, drugs and dressings, etc. for the use of British medical teams in Laos and Vietnam.

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

In the past the supply of equipment has, in the main, been favourably considered for recipients where there has been at least some background of British training. The aim now is to link the provision of equipment more closely with the services of a British expert. We endeavour so far as possible to co-ordinate supply with the arrival of the expert.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

No particular difficulties have been experienced at our end except through descriptions of equipment which are sometimes too vague for purposes of procurement, and at other times quite a mass of detail relating to equipment from non-British sources, which we then have difficulty in matching.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

1. Council's Annual Report

The Council's Annual Report is a valuable survey of technical co-operation and is of course the quarry from which much Colombo Plan publicity material is hewn. We have no quarrel with the general arrangement of the report, but we are glad that the length of it seems to be more under control than in the past. The statistical material in the tables at the end of the report is quite invaluable.

2. Quarterly Progress Reports

Quarterly Progress Reports serve, so far as we are aware, merely the purpose of checking the Bureau's records against those maintained in the capitals of the member countries concerned. We are not aware of any other use.

3. Statements of Expenditure

Six-monthly Statements of Expenditure serve a similar purpose, and also are necessary in reconciling Bureau figures, based on the 1 July/30 June year, with those we provide for other international publications which favour the calendar year.

G. OTHER COMMENTS

The questionnaire, so far as it applied to Britain, has not on our present reading of it called for much in the way of statistical material and those figures that are included have been quite readily available. Should more detailed figures be required next year, a special study would be called for. The Colombo Plan departs from current international statistics practice, which favours the Calendar year and this factor is likely somewhat to add in certain cases to the burden of preparation of detailed tables.

BURMA

A. GENERAL

1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

- (i) The existing mechanism for determining the range and quantum of technical assistance is believed to be functioning quite smoothly. This plan being based purely on bilateral approach naturally constitutes less formalities and expeditiously leads to direct practical ends. Thus these unique points equally demonstrate the high degree of flexibility of mechanism and consequently this facilitates the implementation process of national development programmes fairly satisfactorily.
- (ii) The requirements of technical assistance on the whole are predetermined in the light of overall national development country programmes substantially. By and large, technical assistance requirements are envisaged in the region of an overall development programme and they are nevertheless subject to modification in line with the changed phases of plan implementation. In consonance with the comprehensive overall development plan there are also medium term and short term planning for which technical assistance are sought for on ad hoc basis relying on the basis of the requirements of various ministries, departments and implementation agencies. The Ministry of National Planning acting in its capacity as general co-ordinating authority for various ministries for the acquisition of technical assistance, managed to maintain consistency between the assistance seeking agencies. No survey of technical assistance needs, have so far been made in the strict sense of the word "survey". At any rate, frequent discussions in this direction with the representatives of the various ministries somewhat paved the way for meeting the need of technical assistance requirements.
- (iii) There is however, no such thing as strict priority being set in the requirement for technical assistance. This Ministry exercises its earnest endeavour to acquire technical assistance as and when urgency is shown by the requesting agencies. Nevertheless, special consideration is accorded to the following sectors of the national economy:
- (a) Agriculture
  - (b) Industry
  - (c) Social Services
- (iv) Comparatively speaking, the number of requests made on ad hoc individual basis are not considerable and may be roughly taken as 25% of the total technical assistance received in a year.
- (v) There is no institutional arrangement for such a purpose, nevertheless, the Ministry of National Planning as co-

ordinating authority in consultation with interested departments and agencies in the way of verification and screening of requests and if satisfied, initiated for technical assistance. This arrangement is believed to be working satisfactorily.

2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided).

There is no noticeable delay in view of the close and cordial co-operation between this Ministry and the Colombo Plan Officers of the Missions representing the donor countries in Rangoon. All the official formalities and routine are thrashed out through personal contacts and demi-official letters. As a matter of fact, delays occur very rarely owing to special circumstances beyond control of either the donor or the donee and such unavoidable delays may however be taken as exceptions.

3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

Factors that appear to limit the usefulness of technical assistance is the personal attitude and behavior of some of the experts. There were one or two cases wherein the experts concerned do not seem to share the difficulties, the aspiration and the ideals of the recipient governments. Cases of such nature are rare enough to be ignored. Secondly, the recipient countries should make every possible effort to take prompt and timely delivery of equipment sent by the donor countries.

4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

This is a hard case to make a specific comment. The Administration of technical assistance according to the current practice here in Burma is left to the joint efforts of the receiving authorities and the Ministry. As a matter of fact the agency concerned, is always willing in this connection to offer satisfactory answers for any sort of queries that may be raised by the donor government from time to time. This Ministry in close co-operation with the Colombo Plan Liaison Officers of the Missions represented in Rangoon, and the representatives of the receiving agency frequently meet together on many occasions and consequently a sort of joint supervision is being maintained although no such practice is introduced formally. This working procedure so evolved serves a useful practice for both the donor and the recipient.

5. Linking of capital aid and technical assistance

Burma received a few capital aid projects which are shown below:-

- (1) Trade Schools at Rangoon and Taunggyi by New Zealand Government
- (2) Thaketa Bridge by Canadian Government
- (3) Mandalay University Drainage Project by

New Zealand Government

(4) Pazundaung Bridge (within Rangoon) by  
New Zealand Government

(5) Supply of earth moving and ancillary )  
equipment for I.D.C. )

(6) Supply of 600 pumps for A.R.D.C. )

(7) Equipment for Brick and Tile Factory )

(8) Supply of 10 tractors, 6 Harvesters )  
and other Farm Machineries and spare )  
parts for Soya Beans Project at )  
Taunggyi )

(9) Supply of 100 buses for Rangoon City )  
Transport and training facilities for )  
30 Burmese Mechanics )

(10) Supply of 300 pumps for A.R.D.C. )  
(Jute Expansion Programme) )

(11) Another supply of 500 pumps and )  
spare parts for A.R.D.C. )

By  
Australian  
Government

6. Pre-investment surveys

No pre-investment surveys have ever been adopted for any of the above-mentioned capital aid projects; nor, is there need for pre-investment survey for the nature of capital aid projects implemented so far under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of Colombo Plan.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies: Co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

The Ministry of National Planning as aforesaid, is the co-ordinating authority for all descriptions of technical assistance received by the Government of Burma. This Ministry is responsible for drawing up a Two Year Programme for receiving technical assistance under UNDP. The formulation of the Programme is being done in consultation with the Resident Representatives of UNDP, WHO, UNICEF together with the representatives of various ministries and departments. This formal meeting sift the requirements in relation to the projects according to their priorities with a view to making the most effective use of the country's target figures indicated by the UNDP Headquarters. Technical assistance which could not be fitted into this biennium programme are alternatively channelled and geared through the Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Programme. Thus, a measure of satisfactory co-ordination is maintained for technical assistance of all sorts to be received by the Government of Burma.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector

Here in Burma the role of Private Sector appears to be



very insignificant and the question of receiving technical assistance by the Private Sector does not purport to be a subject of any interest or importance.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance

Although there is not any criteria for judging the impact of technical assistance, none the less, the appreciation of technical assistance particularly of Colombo Plan is widespread and had received due recognition. So far, no evaluation studies have been made of Technical Assistance Scheme on a systematic basis. However, conclusion may be drawn up to the effect that technical assistance thus play an effective role in the promotion of national economy.

B. TRAINEES

1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories:

(i) Post-graduate or research	44%
(ii) University (graduate) or College with number receiving degree	11%
(iii) Technician (or middle-level) institution	11%
(iv) Vocational School	nil
(v) In-service or on-the-job training	29%
(vi) Refresher courses	2%
(vii) Short-term observation tours	1%
(viii) Seminars and conferences	1%
(ix) Special Courses (e.g. Public Administration, Customs Administration, Foreign Service Training, etc.	4%

2. Number of women trainees

18 to 20% are women trainees. The major field of studies for which they are mostly engaged are medical sciences and post graduate studies in physical science, general education and social sciences.

3. Age group of trainees

Below 25 years	10%
Between 25 to 35 years	80%
Above 35 years	

The general tendency is to send adults of younger ages. Courses or training requiring longer durations are kept open for younger groups and officials attaining an age limit of 40 and above are not given preference for any

academic training and persons of that age group are sometimes permitted to participate in particular attachments and observation tours of shorter durations.

4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector

In view of the working precedent, the Government of the Union of Burma is required to sponsor any fellowships and so far no person in private employment for such award of fellowships is ever considered.

5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organisation

Except for doctors of whom majority happen to have previous training, are still required to go for further training through the Colombo Plan but the rest of the trainees are practically freshers with no previous training from abroad. However, there are trainees other than doctors who have participated in seminars and conferences connected with their major functions and duties at home to take further training through the Colombo Plan. Such members comparatively speaking are few.

6. Utilization of trainees on return

Practically all trainees return to take up their own appointments held by them prior to their leaving and are required to take alternatively equivalent jobs. They are by and large employed in their field of specialisation.

7. Cost sharing

The donor countries meet such expenses for air passage, clothing allowances, book allowances and some of the contingency required for internal trends within donor countries. It may thus be assumed that the donors meet all of the costs.

8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

Five foreign languages are being taught in Burma in the Foreign Language Institute sponsored by the Ministry of Education. The languages are: French, German, Russian, Japanese and Chinese. Apart from that, the trainees who are being selected to go for further training to Australia, are subjected to a sort of English test jointly conducted by the Representative of the Australian Mission and the Department concerned in co-operation with the Ministry of National Planning.

9. Correspondence Courses

No correspondence courses had been offered by any Member country other than Australia. The type of courses offered by the Australian Government and received by the Government of Burma are as shown below:-

Field of training as at 30th March 1967

Accountancy	17
Agriculture	13
Arts	-
Architecture and Building Construction	9
Clerical	5
Economics and Commerce	9
Education	6
Engineering	34
English Language	62
Health Inspection	-
Miscellaneous	2
Preparatory Diploma	25
Preparatory Trades	5
Primary and Technical	-
Radiography	3
Supervising	-
Surveying	3
Textiles	-
Trades	12
	<hr/>
Total	205

10. (i) What are the criteria for selection of training facilities that are offered on a regular basis?

All trainees are usually selected on the basis of the departmental needs and are required to sit for written competitive examinations and also sit for viva voce conducted by specially constituted body for that purpose.

- (ii) Are there any courses specially developed to meet the requirements of the region?

There are such training facilities as Diesel Training School, Burma Railway Training School and Forest Training School and they also cater for Regional Training on request.

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

1. Number of intra-regional training places provided

Two

2. Names of institutions that have enrolled intra-regional trainees

Inland Water Transport Board Diesel Training School

Burma Railway Training Institute

3. Any special fields in which training facilities could be offered to neighbouring countries?

Diesel Training and Forest Training

4. Any specific institutions which have the potential to be developed to become Regional Training Centres

Rangoon Institute of Technology

5. Number of trainees that have been sent for training in countries within the region

There are 228 trainees during the period from 1952 to 1966.

6. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training

The medium of instruction in schools and colleges including Technological Institutes being Burmese-Vernacular, tends to create language handicap or barrier for foreign students to study in Burma. It is experienced that foreign students to study in Burma. It is experienced that foreign students could not master the language in a short period to take up courses that could be made available here for them.

7. Training potential of Industry

So far the scope seem relatively narrow.

8. Comparison of results of persons trained within and outside the region

It is difficult to make categorical remarks. Nevertheless it may be assumed that there is no considerable difference, depending primarily on the individual trainee, training facilities made available to them and interest taken by the individual trainee for courses of study designed for them.

9. Handbook of Training Facilities

- (i) This book serve as a mine of informations and serves as a useful guide in making specific requests for type of training considered necessary and also in promoting a greater co-operative use of training facilities that could be made available within the region at less cost and advantageously under similar condition and background.

- (ii) However, every effort is being made to see that the Handbook reach the hands of maximum number of possible users.
- (iii) The suggestion given at the colloquim held in Bangkok from 5th to 8th June, 1967 will throw considerable light for improvement.
- (iv) It is used as a general reference and guide for such training as and when departments and agencies need them.
- (v) Yes. It is always referred to while screening requests.

10. Third Country Training

- (i) So far, there is no country training available to be used for third country training.
- (ii) Yes.-- Trainees from Burma are sent to Singapore, for third country training under the Colombo Plan and to Lebanon and Beirut under UNDP.
- (iii) In view of training facilities being available under UNDP and Colombo Plan, the need for third country training is of insignificant character. Sometimes, there may be political reasons to be rather hesitant about the acceptance of third country training to be determined by the donor. In addition, there are also training facilities that could be made available under purely bilateral basis in countries outside the area of the Colombo Plan.

11. Review of year's activities

- (i) Regional Colloquim nil
- (ii) Seminars on Co-operation  
between Industries and  
Institutions nil

12. Any new developments--

During the colloquim for Technician Training within the Colombo Plan region held in Bangkok from 5th to 8th June 1967, high enthusiasm has been unanimously manifested for further continuance of such colloquiums to be able to find a solution for meeting the requirements of middle level technicians. Such colloquims or seminars contribute to facilitate the aquisition of desirable training within the region at relatively much less cost, accentuated by similar background and environment for producing better results.

D. EXPERTS

- 1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts

The following category of expert services are invariably required for over-all technical assistance for Burma:

- (1) Consultant
- (2) Advisers
- (3) Teachers and Teacher Trainers
- (4) OPEX-type experts

OPEX-type experts are expected to be acquired under UNDP on an experimental basis for a limited use in the near future. Negotiation is still continuing in this respect.

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

Engineering, Medical and Health, Agriculture, Transport and Communication; Mines, Industry and Technological and Vocational Training.

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

The field of specialisation receiving the serious attention of the Government are as follows:-

- (1) Technological
- (2) Agriculture
- (3) Technical

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

In the fields of mining and mineral exploration difficulties are being experienced owing to the difficulties involved in the recruitment of explorational experts for the simple reason that salary paid by Foreign Oil Concerns are highly attractive.

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

Although there is no specific institutional device, nevertheless experts while working with their counterparts invariably gather and share experiences.

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

In view of the very limited and insignificant scope of private enterprises in Burma, no experts has ever been assigned to this sector of the economy. However, private enterprises already being nationalised by the government may be provided with foreign experts if deemed advisable.

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

It has been a clear cut policy of the Government of Burma for the national counterpart to take the place of overseas expert following the completion of the assignment.

8. Regional use of experts

The regional use of experts are insignificant for the simple reason that regional experts from ECAPF Bangkok used to visit the country fairly frequently.

9. To what extent is "topping off" practised?

So far there is no practise of "topping off" system.

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation--sociological, geographic, etc?

It is always considered opportune to impress on expert when assigned to this country to share their sympathy with the aspirations, ideals, hopes and difficulties of the recipient country, irrespective of the political ideology, political philosophy and the pattern of economy adopted and practised by the recipient.

E. EQUIPMENT

1. Types of equipment

The proportion of equipment is:-

(i) Scientific or technical (e.g. X-Ray machines)	75%
(ii) Infra-structural or administrative (e.g. typewriters)	nil
(iii) Consumable (e.g. laboratory chemicals)	10%

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's service?

Yes. Considerable emphasis is being placed to link equipment with the provision of an expert's service. It is also the policy of the UNDP to supply equipment only when an expert is being sent ahead for training and demonstration purposes.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

No difficulties have been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment in view of the highly flexible mode of negotiation between the donor and the donee.

4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

Scientific and technical equipment especially for laboratory.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

1. Council's Annual Report ) The present system works satis-
2. Quarterly Progress Report ) factorily and harmoniously.
3. Statements of Expenditure

The Statements of Expenditure is a good indication of the financing of the Bureau and it is considered essential when taking steps for contribution.

G. OTHER COMMENTS

In keeping with the concept of self help and co-operation of Colombo Plan the recipient country also contributes towards any project by way of supplying local labour and materials together with local engineers and technicians to work with the foreign experts. Perhaps, one of the most attractive features of the Colombo Plan from the point of view of the recipient country is that administrative and over-head expenses especially in the recipient country are kept to a minimum. It is opined that principal needs be maintained in the implementation of the ideals of Colombo Plan in all respects.



A. GENERAL

1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

- (i) ~~Applicable to recipient~~
- (ii) Applicable to recipient
- (iii) ~~Applicable to recipient~~
- (iv) Applicable to recipient
- (v) Requirements for technical assistance are to a large extent determined by the aid recipient countries. The ~~problem of evaluating requests~~ and relating them to a country's overall development objectives and planning is under review.

2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance

There is a need for greater co-ordination among the various departments of recipient governments concerned with aid requests and related communications and one department should be clearly assigned overall responsibility.

3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

There is a need for firm agreements respecting future employment of candidates selected for training. Experience shows that some are trained for non-existent jobs, or for unattractive positions which either do not utilize a trainee's new skills or else tempt him to remain in the donor country where employment opportunities are greater in his field.

4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

The External Aid Office now tries to communicate to recipient governments details of what is available well in advance of the time when the project should begin so that recipients will have sufficient time to consider and discuss programmes.

5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

The Canadian Government provides technical assistance in conjunction with the construction or provision of facilities when such technical assistance is essential to the successful implementation of a project. Equipment is sometimes provided to support the services of an adviser or teacher or to permit the utilization of training received in Canada. Technical assistance is provided on a grant basis.

6. Pre-investment surveys

During 1966 work progressed and was planned on pre-investment surveys and feasibility studies for which total allocations were close to \$4 million.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies: Co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

Applicable to recipients

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector

Applicable to recipients

9. Evaluation of technical assistance

Applicable to recipients

B. TRAINEES : 1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories:

Categories financed during 1966

(i) Postgraduate or research	334
(ii) University or college	522
(iii) Technical institution	83
(iv) Vocational school	10
(v) In-service or on-the-job training	249
(vi) Refresher courses	nil
(vii) Short-term observational tours	3
(viii) Seminar and conferences	nil
(ix) Special courses	102
Total	1,303

2. Number of Women trainees

185 in health, engineering, science, education, administration and agriculture.

3. Age groups of trainees

During 1966, the number of trainees in the following groups was: 218 under 20, 590 in 20-30 age group, 379 in 30-40, 113 in 40-50, and 3 in 50-60 age group. Since 1963 there have been more trainees in the 20-30 age group than any other; from 1960-62 the 30-40 age group was the most heavily represented.

4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the Private Sector

Not available.

5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organisation

Not available

6. Utilization of trainees on return

Applicable to recipient

7. Cost sharing

The Canadian Government meets living costs, transportation costs, pays enrolment fees and provides equipment and/or book allowances for all trainees brought to Canada under the auspices of the External Aid Office.

8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

On some projects trainees are brought for orientation prior to the commencement of their courses. It is expected that trainees will be sufficiently fluent in English or French to benefit from academic programmes in Canada, so that language training is not necessary.

9. Correspondence courses

The Canadian Government does not offer correspondence courses related to development assistance.

10. (i) Criteria for selection of training facilities

Not applicable to recipient

(ii) Courses specially developed to meet the requirements of the region

Courses are designed to meet the specific needs of recipient countries rather than on a regional basis. --

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

Applicable to regional members. Canada has had no experience with intra-regional training. Our policy in this respect is now under review as a result of the recent Colombo Plan Colloquium on Intra-regional Technician Training in Bangkok in which Canada participated.

D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts

During 1966 Canada provided consulting services for 20 projects through 19 Canadian consulting firms; 113 Canadian teachers were in the Colombo Plan region, of which 20 were teacher trainers; and 36 advisers were in the region.

2. What are the skills most needed?

Applicable to recipient

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

The demand is greatest for specialisation in administration

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

It has been difficult to recruit engineers.

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

Applicable to recipients

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

The experts provided by External Aid Office have been serving the private sector.

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

The policy of the Canadian Government is wherever possible to attempt to train counterpart personnel to replace Canadian advisers after their departure.

8. Regional use of experts

On occasion experts on assignment in one country have been asked to investigate requests or conduct preliminary studies in other countries, but such situations are infrequent.

9. To what extent is "topping off" practiced?

The External Aid Office does not "top off" salaries for experts serving abroad.

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation?

Although it has not always been possible to provide the desired briefing of experts, there has been no evidence of major difficulties occurring as a result of this.

## E. EQUIPMENT

Under Canadian nomenclature, technical assistance applies only to the provision of individual experts or training facilities. Equipment for technical assistance is related to the requirements of experts and trainees. We have authority to provide small items, such as books and laboratory material, to complement the work of experts and trainees, but keep no precise records of these expenditures. All other equipment is provided in the form of capital assistance. Wherever possible capital and technical assistance are co-ordinated; we are attempting to undertake more composite projects.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

In Canadian experience, the Council's Annual Report is of more value than the other reports, which for our purposes are of marginal usefulness.

G. OTHERCOMMENTS

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## CEYLON

### A. GENERAL 1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

Requests for Technical Assistance originate from the different Departments and Ministries of Government. These are based on the anticipated needs of the Departments and are generally made, in the case of larger Ministries, on an annual basis, giving the order of priority. Such requests are no doubt tied to projects or projects which are to be taken up shortly. All such development projects are evaluated by the national co-ordinating authority - the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. In this connection, priorities have been set by Government - and in accordance with the policy now followed - agricultural and industrial development have been accorded the highest priority, hence the present need for Technical Assistance would be in these particulars.

Ad hoc requests are also made, when more specialised knowledge is considered necessary and also in cases where officers have to be given an opportunity for further qualifications in accordance with their terms of recruitment.

### 2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided).

The present policy of restricting requests to one donor country, tends to delay recruitment. While appreciating the need for such a practice, we have to consider in particular the urgent demand for assistance.

### 3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

Chiefly the time factor - delayed training opportunities generally tend to vitiate the offer itself. At times, however, the question of "under training" or "over training" occurs. This, however, could be overcome by the trainee himself who could take up matters with the training authorities.

### 4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

(a) Preparation of long-term programmes and the provision of ample data when requests are made, especially for experts.

(b) Some indication of the ceiling on the quantum of aid which recipient countries could expect. This would enable the countries concerned to plan and speed out requests in such a way so as to conform to the resources available.

### 5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

There are not very many cases where Technical

Assistance has been specifically tied to Capital Aid. In some cases where such assistance is considered absolutely necessary, aid is sought on the normal bi-lateral basis.

Technical Assistance on a loan basis is not generally sought, since any financial assistance which could be obtained is concentrated as far as possible on the project itself.

6. Pre-investment surveys

Technical Assistance from the UNSF has been utilised to carry out such surveys in connection with irrigation and power development and the development of the forest industry.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

It is felt that such co-ordination could best be achieved at National level by the co-ordinating authority who would be in the best position to evaluate needs and channel the request to the various donor agencies and governments.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector:

At the moment, a very small percentage is diverted to the private sector. It is desirable that this sector should also benefit but this would be possible only after the urgent requests of the Public Sector have been met.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance

No full-scale evaluation has been made, but a survey was carried out in 1964-65 to assess the utilisation of trained personnel. Generally the personnel are being properly utilised in that they perform functions for which they were training.

B. TRAINEES

1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories:

Detailed statistics are not readily available, but the tendency has been for trainees to be sent for -

1. Post-graduate research studies
2. Technical training
3. Seminars and Conferences
4. Specialised courses

2. Number of Women trainees

Statistics not readily available.

3. Age group of trainees

Statistics not readily available.

4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector

The very few who have been sponsored have been for training in industry and manufacture.

5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organization

Statistics not readily available.

6. Utilization of trainees on return

The percentage of proper utilisation revealed in the survey of 1964-65 was very high - but a breakdown cannot be indicated at the moment.

7. Cost sharing

Generally the donors meet all costs. As a matter of policy the Government does not accept "part awards" unless under very exceptional circumstances.

8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

No

9. Correspondence Courses

Correspondence courses in Education, Engineering, Science and Accountancy were offered by the Australian Government.

10. (i) What are the criteria for selection of training facilities that are offered on a regular basis?

(ii) Are there any courses specially developed to meet the requirements of the region?

This would depend entirely on the need for the particular type of specialised training.

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

1. Number of intra-regional training places provided

No fixed number of places have been set aside, but several institutions in Ceylon have the capacity to train personnel from within the region. The criteria for acceptance of trainees being their educational qualifications and the availability of "seats" in the institution.

2. Names of institutions that have enrolled intra-regional trainees



1. The Hardy Institute at Amparai
2. The School of Co-operation, Polgolla
3. School of Physiotherapy, Colombo

3. Any special fields in which training facilities could be offered to neighbouring countries?

The School of Co-operation at Polgolla has proved to be the most sought after institute.

4. Any specific institutions which have the potential to be developed to become Regional Training Centres?

The Institute of Surveying and Mapping at Diyatalawa is at present being assisted by the UNSF and could be developed into a regional centre.

5. Number of trainees who have been sent for training in countries within the region

Exact figures not available at the moment.

6. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training

These factors were spotlighted at the two Colloquia held in 1965 and 1967 and is possibly true for all countries in the region.

7. Training potential of Industry

The facilities available would have, in the first instance, to be used for training the personnel needed locally. At a later stage, however, with the anticipated expansion of facilities, trainees from within the region may be accommodated.

8. Comparison of results of persons trained within and outside the region.

It is not possible to generalise on the respective results obtained - but the prevailing concept is that at the technician level training within the region is preferable.

9. Handbook of Training Facilities

(i) The Handbook has proved extremely useful in publicising the available resources of the region.

(ii) Yes. The Ministries which normally would have use for personnel trainee at technician level have been supplied with the Handbook.

(iii) No, except for the need to bring it up-to-date.

(iv) On receipt of requests for training at technician level the attention of the requesting Ministry/ Department is always drawn to the possibility of obtaining it within the region.

(v) Yes.

10. Third Country Training

Very rarely since the donor countries more often than not offer the same facilities under C-Plan. Moreover, the usual bi-lateral system has worked very smoothly and we have found it more convenient.

11. Review of year's activities

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12. Any new developments?

D. EXPERTS 1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts

The category of experts most in demand are the Advisers. The use of consultants has been restricted, but with the large development projects being undertaken, teams of consultants have been requested for.

Teachers, especially for technical education is a prime need and requests have been made outside the C-Plan and the EPTA for such services.

At the moment, we have no 'Opex' type expert in position. Over the past few years, requests for such experts have not been received from the Ministries/ Departments.

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

It is difficult to spotlight any particular skill needed but on a broad classification technical and managerial skills appear to be the most in demand.

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

Agriculture, Industry, Education

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

Planning and industrial fields

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

No.

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

Nil.

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

Recommendations of experts retraining of counterparts have as far as possible been followed.

8. Regional use of experts - Any data on the use of experts assigned to one country by a neighbouring country during the course of his assignment?

Nil

9. To what extent is 'topping off' practised?

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation - sociological, geographic, etc.?

No serious drawbacks have been brought to the notice of the authorities.

E. EQUIPMENT 1. Types of equipment

What proportion of equipment is

- (i) Scientific or technical (e.g. X-Ray machines)
- (ii) Infra-structural or administrative (e.g. typewriters)
- (iii) Consumable (e.g. laboratory chemicals)

Category I forms the major proportion of equipment received by the Government of Ceylon.

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

There has been no direct tie-up of this nature. Where an expert has been supplied, equipment which could assist in the success of the assignment is most welcome, but it should not be made a prerequisite for the supply of equipment.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

Difficulties of this type have not been brought to our notice by the donor Governments.

4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

Scientific equipment, particularly for the teaching purposes and other types for training of technicians etc.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

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G. OTHER COMMENTS

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A. GENERAL 1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

- (i) The range and quantum of technical assistance are determined by the Central Ministries and the State Government according to their requirements for the projects included in the Five Year Plans. The requirements are furnished to the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance which co-ordinates technical assistance received by India from all bilateral and multi lateral sources. This Department is responsible for planning, negotiating and finalising of technical and economic assistance received from various sources. No technical assistance is obtained for any project/programme which is not included in the Five Year Plan.
- (ii) The requirements of technical assistance are determined by the Central Ministry/State Governments in respect of project with which they are concerned. In cases where technical assistance is needed over a period of years, full requirements are intimated to the Department of Economic Affairs. In case of India, the needs of technical assistance from abroad are limited to filling the gap between the indigenous availability and the needs of the projects. The requirements are marginal in most cases limited to the extent highly qualified personnel not locally available and training in foreign countries needed for a few technicians. Since rapid strides are being made in developing facilities for advanced scientific and technical education, the need for foreign technical assistance varies from year to year. Long range programmes extending to a period of 5 years or so are likely to undergo many changes and become unrealistic.
- The requirements of foreign technical assistance are determined along with the other factors which are spelled out clearly when a project proposal is drawn up. The Quantum and the range of our requirements undergoes changes according to the developments in the country. In this Department, an effort was made to draw up a long range programme of our needs but in the course of years, it was found that it tended to be unrealistic. Forecast and estimates of our needs is difficult due to rapid increase in technological and scientific development in the country itself. We do not obtain foreign assistance in the fields in which it is indigenously available. In view of these circumstances, no need for the survey of technical assistance needs over a period of years has been felt.
- (iii) The priorities of developing different sectors of economy are laid down in the Five Year Plan. Since all technical assistance has to be closely linked with the development programmes in the Plan, the priorities of the fields in which technical assistance should be obtained are those contained in the Plan. At present, priority fields are agriculture family planning and industrial development.
- (iv) The requests for technical assistance have to be related

to projects in the Plan. No requests under-related to planned development are generally entertained. The requirements of one project are generally unrelated to the requirements of the other unless of course the two projects are related to each other.

- (v) Requests for technical assistance under the Colombo Plan are received in the Department of Economic Affairs which is the central co-ordinating authority. This Department thereafter consults the concerned administrative Ministries and training Institutes regarding the availability of training places, suitability of the candidates proposed for training and makes necessary financial and administrative facilities. Similar co-ordination is done in the case of requests for expert's services. These arrangements are working satisfactorily.

2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided).

The limitations are: (a) the non-availability of experts of the high calibre needed by us; (b) reluctance on the part of the donor governments in providing facilities in specialised fields particularly in providing technical know-how in sensitive industrial fields; (c) delays which occur in the recruitment of the right kind of experts needed and in making training arrangements in the donor countries; (d) difficulties of arranging by donor governments of the very specialised training needed for our technicians; and (e) the reluctance on the part of the donor governments in providing equipment needed to utilise the services of experts fully and to enable training of technicians to perform with better efficiency.

3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

- (a) diversity of conditions in the donor country and the country from which trainees come;
- (b) the environment and living conditions in the donor country differ so widely from those prevailing in India that a training programme, particularly, the one in an applied field, is of limited usefulness. For instance, the extension methods followed in advanced countries like U.S.A., Canada, Australia etc., cannot be applied in Asia for want of the various means, different outlook of the people and very different local conditions. In the field of industry, the difficulty comes in due to lack of the sophisticated machines, different working conditions etc.;
- (c) Partial ignorance of the local conditions and the difficulty of adaptation on the part of the foreign experts;
- (d) the environment and the living conditions being so different, the foreign experts take quite a long time in adapting themselves to local conditions. Quite a few of them are unable to do so. A few others take quite a long time in appreciating the local needs, the development programme set out by the host government and the appreciation of the difficulties which the host government may encounter in implementing their recommendations;

- (e) Non-availability of really first-rate experts;
- (f) the reluctance on the part of the Donor Governments to supply equipment for research and training purposes in order to enable starting of training courses in the country itself;
- (g) the practice of convening group training courses for candidates with different backgrounds, stages of technological development etc;
- (h) the difficulty of language particularly in countries like France, Japan etc., where English is not commonly spoken by technicians of all levels.

4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance:

(i) by the recipient government

- (a) Selection of well qualified candidates in time so that their papers are available to the donor government much before the start of a particular course;
- (b) a detailed mention of the background of the candidate as well as the exact field of training should normally be made in the prescribed forms;
- (c) a precise indication of the specialised field in which an expert is needed and the qualifications and experience he is expected to have should be given in each request for obtaining experts;
- (d) the recipient government must provide the local facilities to facilitate the work of the experts; and
- (e) there should be periodical evaluation of the benefits from foreign training and experts' services.

(ii) by the donor government

- (a) arrangements for training should be made as early as possible and in keeping with the requirements of each trainee; and
- (b) A roster of qualified persons available from time to time should be maintained in order to meet requests for experts without loss of time.

5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance:

Technical assistance is, generally, not linked with capital assistance. It is desirable that these two types of assistance should be linked together so that economic assistance is not used for purposes for which technical assistance could be available. The donor governments and agencies must realise the utility of providing technical assistance on grant basis in conjunction with capital aided projects.

At present, a substantial portion of technical assistance needed for capital projects is financed out of loan funds. We are of the view that the technical assistance portion of a capital project should be met from technical assistance funds instead of from the loan. Only the needs that cannot be met from technical assistance funds, loan funds may be used; the terms and conditions of such loans should be very liberal with no interest, and repayment over a period of 30 to 40 years with a grace period of at least 5 years.

6. Pre-investment surveys

There are not many donor countries which assist in preinvestment surveys out of technical assistance funds. The only important source is the U.N. Special Fund. Other donors charge any such expenditure to loans for the capital project. It is considered that pre-investment survey should form an increasing part of technical assistance.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources:

Co-ordination of technical assistance can be achieved in two ways. One is that there should be an effective co-ordinating machinery in the recipient government which deals with all technical assistance, bilateral or multi-lateral. The other way is for the donor countries to form informal consortium in each recipient country. We recommend the former.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector:

The proportion of technical assistance received by the private sector is very small. The recipient governments with a big development programme in the public sector are likely to use the technical assistance funds mostly in the public sector. This may not be the case in many other countries. The donors also discourage technical assistance going to the private sector. For instance, trainees from the private sector going to a particular country have to pay their travel costs. The donor governments should have no such restrictions and it should be for the recipient government to avail of the assistance for both the sectors and in whatever proportion they consider appropriate. The situation will vary from country to country.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance:

(i) A quantitative evaluation of the impact of technical assistance becomes very difficult in a country of the size of India and with such a large development programme. Our needs of technical assistance are confined to very specialised fields and only to fill in the gap. An estimate, in very general terms, of the effectiveness or otherwise of technical assistance can be made by the sponsoring authorities, i.e. project authorities. For this purpose, it is necessary to have a detailed review made by qualified technical officers after a reasonable period from the date of the return of the trainees. Similar evaluation in



regard to experts needs to be made periodically during the stay of the experts and particularly a few months before he finishes his assignment. Such evaluation will give a general idea of the effectiveness of technical assistance and indirectly a very rough and ready estimate of its impact on economic development.

- (ii) Evaluation studies are made from time to time by the sponsoring authorities. The future needs of technical assistance and its planning are revised in the light of the results of such studies. The conclusions of such studies are bound to be mixed and it is not possible to draw conclusions one way or the other.

B. TRAINEES 1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories:

In the previous years, the trainees were sent abroad for Post-graduate Degrees and Research. The number was limited to six to seven trainees who were nominated by the Technical Institutes and the various Universities annually. Last year, India sent 5 to 6 trainees from the Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, Delhi, for post-graduate and research work. No candidate was sponsored for courses enumerated under (ii) to (vi).

Only 2 to 3 candidates are nominated for short-term observational tours, as the Colombo Plan countries do not accept candidates for a period less than 3 months.

3 to 4 candidates are sponsored every year to attend seminars and conferences under the Colombo Plan. Normally these Seminars are held by the Japanese Government and the Australian Government and India nominates candidates for the same.

Special courses are arranged by the U.K. authorities to meet the requirements of the Colombo Plan countries and India nominates 3 to 4 candidates for each of these courses. Some of the courses for which nominations are made by India are stated below:

- (a) Trade Union Course
- (b) Labour Administration Course
- (c) Taxation Course
- (d) Forestry Course
- (e) Crop Protection Course etc.

2. Number of Women trainees? Indicate the fields in which they are receiving training

Women trainees are few. The fields in which they have been sent are medical education and specialised disciplines in education.

3. Age group of trainees

The trainees are required to be within the age group of 25-45. Most of them belong to age groups of 30 to 40. It does differ from field to field; in the field of atomic

energy the trainees are generally young while in courses like medical education and research, mines inspection etc., the trainees are comparatively mature persons. Generally the trainees should have at least 5 years of service, should be permanent and should belong to the age group of 25-45.

4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector

Very few trainees are sponsored by the private sector. The common fields are, coal mining, steel making, specialised industrial fields etc.

5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organization

One of the rules laid down is the trainees who have had previous training abroad under any technical assistance programme will not ordinarily be sent again; exceptions are made when the subject of training is different and there is ample evidence that his training is absolutely essential. No trainee is sent for training in the same subject. The number of trainees going for the second time is generally kept very low.

6. Utilization of trainees on return

All trainees are required to return to the organization from where they went for training. Their return to the same or to a higher job depends on their position in the organization vis-a-vis their colleagues. It is incumbent on the sponsoring authorities to employ them in their fields of specialisation. Evaluation studies made from time to time indicate the instance in which these requirements are not met and corrective action is taken.

7. Cost sharing

The cost sharing is generally satisfactory. The donors meet the travel costs, tuition fees, maintenance allowances etc., to be incurred in their countries and recipient Governments meet the salary, internal transportation etc.

8. Orientation Course to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

In case of trainees going to non-English speaking countries, language courses are organised in India for a period of one to three months. This training is further supplemented by training in the donor countries; the language training is given by the organisation like Alliance Francaise, Max Muller Bhavan (German) etc.

9. Correspondence Courses

Australia offers some correspondence courses in technical subjects. They were popular for a few years but due to increased facilities in the country itself, they are not availed of now.

10. (i) The criteria are at Annex 'A'\*

- (ii) Some specialised courses have been developed to meet the requirements of the region; for instance the Regional Demographic Research and Training Centre at Bombay is one of the institutions receiving trainees from the region. There are a few more regional centres and a large number of other institutions which receive trainees from the region.

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

1. Number of intra-regional training places provided

3347 trainees up to December, 1966.

2. Names of institutions that have enrolled intra-regional trainees

All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health,  
110, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta  
Central Electro-chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi  
Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay  
Central Leather Research Institute, Madras  
Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad  
Film Institute, Poona  
Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta  
International Statistical Education Centre, Calcutta  
National Sugar Institute, Kanpur  
Northern Forest Rangers College, Dehra, Dun  
Prototype Production and Training Centre, Oldha, Delhi  
Regional School of Printing, Bombay/Calcutta  
Water Resources Development Training Centre, Roorkee  
Southern Forest Rangers College, Coimbatore  
Telecommunications Training Centre, Madras  
Tractor Training and Testing Centre, Buduni  
Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore  
Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore  
Fertilizer Corporation of India, Nangal  
Hindustan Steel Ltd., Ranchi

3. Any special fields in which training facilities could be offered to neighbouring countries?

Community Development  
Co-operatives  
Demography  
Forestry  
Statistics  
River Valley Projects  
Hydro-electric Power  
Water Resources Development  
Film Technology  
Industrial Management

4. Any specific institutions which have the potential to be developed to become Regional Training Centres?

There are institutions in the fields mentioned against 2 above, which can be developed into Regional Training Centres. Some of them are already functioning as Regional Training Centres.

5. Number of trainees that have been sent for training in countries within the region

Very few.

6. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training

There is a great demand in the country itself for places in our technical institutions. The number of seats that can be offered is limited. Another limiting factor is the shortage of resources. Institutions will have to be provided with equipment to enable expansion so that more trainees could be entertained from the region.

7. Training potential of Industry

Yes.

8. Comparison of results of persons trained within and outside the region

In our case there are very few fields in the region which we can avail of. We need training in specialised fields and of the highest kind which is normally not available in the region.

9. Handbook of Training Facilities

- (i) Very useful
- (ii) Yes
- (iii) No
- (iv) It is being used by Indian Missions abroad in order to intimate the facilities available in India to the various governments of the region.

10. Third Country Training

- (i) Facilities are being provided under the U.S.A.I.D. programme for trainees from the region in the various fields particularly in agricultural colleges and universities.
- (ii) A few are sent to countries like South Korea, Philippines etc. under U.S. AID Programme.
- (iii) There are few facilities in the region which are of the kind which can be used by us. We need very specialised training at the highest level.

11. Review of year's activities

- (i) The Colloquium has proved useful in promoting intra-regional training and in developing consciousness in the countries of the region of the utility of training in the region itself.
- (ii) No Seminar has yet been held in India. There is effective co-operation between industries and the institutions.

12. Any new developments?

The donor countries outside the region should assist financially in promoting intra-regional training. This aspect should be considered at the next Colloquium and at the Consultative Committee meeting.

D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts

We need consultants, advisers and teacher trainers. Opex-type experts and teachers are badly needed. We need expertise in various specialised fields and for short periods.

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

Highest kind of training in technology and management.

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

Industry, Agricultural research and Education.

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

Experts are difficult to get in the very specialised fields. For promoting industrial development, we need experts of highest calibre which are in short supply.

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

None. The experts are expected to train their Indian counterparts and pass on their expertise and experience.

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

Very few experts have been used in the private sector.

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

Every expert is provided with one or two counterparts who take over from experts after their departure.

8. Regional use of experts

Practically nil.

9. To what extent is 'topping off' practised?

Nil.

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation - sociological, geographic, etc.

Nil

E. EQUIPMENT 1. Types of Equipment

Until two years ago the U.K. Government used to supply equipment without the services of the experts. Most of the donor countries now supply equipment ancillary to the services of the experts. Most of the equipment received by India is of scientific and technical nature. Infra-structural, administrative or consumable equipment is not required and not received.

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

Yes. As mentioned earlier, the donor governments insist on supply of equipment only along with the experts. In case of India, we have the necessary manpower to use the equipment and services of experts are needed only in special cases. In order to enable the development of training and research facilities in the countries themselves and thereby making them self-sufficient, it is necessary that equipment produced in donor countries is freely supplied. Technical assistance comprises experts, training facilities and supply of equipment. Different countries need these three forms of technical assistance in different proportions. The needs of the countries should be taken into account and no rigidity about non-supply of equipment above need be enforced.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

As mentioned earlier, the equipment is supplied only with the services of experts. This is a handicap in the promotion of training and research institutions in the countries.

4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

... Equipment is needed for setting up of post-graduate and Doctoral courses in various branches of science and technology and for promoting research.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Yes. The system of reporting is satisfactory.

The annual and quarterly reports and the statements of expenditure are used widely for statistical purposes. They also give an indication of the type of assistance generally needed by different countries and the countries in which it is available.

G. OTHER COMMENTS

A. GENERAL 1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries and Agencies concerned, determines the range and quantum of Japan's technical assistance on a governmental basis, considering such factors as requests received from developing countries, past achievements of Japan's technical assistance and financial resources.

The Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency hereinafter referred to as "O.T.C.A." under the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in charge of implementing technical assistance on a governmental basis maintaining a close contact with the Ministries and other Agencies concerned.

2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided)

Main factors limiting the flow of the technical assistance of Japan are as follows:

- (a) Budgetary system in which the budget for technical assistance is, in principle, effective only for the current fiscal year.
- (b) Shortage of training facilities.
- (c) Lack of experts and technicians for overseas assignment.

In relation to (a), the Government is taking such measures as a more flexible implementation of the assistance budget, with the result that a carry-over of the budget to the next year is, although it is rather exceptional, now possible.

To cope with (b), the O.T.C.A. is endeavouring to set up new accommodation facilities and training centres, while the Ministries and other Agencies concerned are ready to improve their training facilities.

As to (c), since it has become clear that the Government cannot afford to comply with the increased requests for experts of linguistic ability and of high technical skill, the Government is, from the long-range standpoint, making its utmost efforts to recruit experts and technicians and to give them a thorough technical reorientation. In this line, the Government is trying to increase the number of technical staff to be attached to the O.T.C.A. and get hold of the experts and technicians employed by the Ministries and other Agencies. Furthermore, the Government is taking such budgetary and institutional measures as to improve the treatment of experts and to guarantee their re-employment after their return from their assignment abroad. The OTCA is studying the means to recommend and register candidate-experts so that it can recruit experts from the non-governmental organizations.

### 3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

Lack of co-ordination on the part of recipient countries turns out to be a main obstacle limiting the usefulness of Japan's technical assistance. Primarily, co-ordination is the responsibility of receiving countries. Careful co-ordination among the authorities concerned of the recipient countries together with that between donor and recipient countries will bring about appropriate requests and result in useful technical assistance.

Furthermore, lack of language ability of both giving and receiving countries, of self-help and of capital back-up to the technical assistance projects may be mentioned as minor factors.

### 4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

Japan's technical assistance on a governmental basis is almost entirely made in accordance with the guideline set by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry of makes technical assistance policy and programmes, while the OTCA, which was established in 1962 and comes under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, implements technical assistance in co-operation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs negotiates with the Governments of recipient countries on the matters relative to technical assistance through diplomatic channels. As to the OTCA, it has a resident representative in Bangkok, New Delhi and Kuala Lumpur and is going to have several more quite shortly.

### 5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

&

### 6. Pre-investment surveys

The Japanese Government's technical assistance is totally on a grant basis. Some technical services are provided as part of loan programmes, the amount of which is, however, not available.

There are some examples in which the follow-up loan has been extended to the project which was previously studied by the pre-investment survey mission despatched by the Government.

### 7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources:

-

### 8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector:

-

### 9. Evaluation of technical assistance:

Each technical assistance programme has different objectives and results, which make it difficult to conduct an overall evaluation on technical assistance and



which makes us obliged to evaluate individual projects case by case.

We have not yet done a comprehensive evaluation on the technical assistance which the Government of Japan has rendered in the past. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is, however, trying to develop a new method for the evaluation on this field in co-operation with other governmental organizations so that it may evaluate the impact of technical assistance on the socio-economic development of recipient countries.

## B. TRAINEES

1 to 6

### 7. Cost sharing

As to the Japan's technical training scheme on a governmental basis, there are two types of training programmes from the standpoint of cost sharing; one under which the Government of Japan meets all of the expenses including international travel fare, living allowances and incidental expenses, the other under which the Government shares only such expenses as those for teaching materials, interpreters etc., equivalent to 20,000 yen per month per head.

Out of the trainees who came to Japan in 1966 calendar year, about 80 per cent were trainees whose expenses were wholly borne by the Government of Japan.

### 8. Orientation Course to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

The following orientation course is given to the trainees who come to Japan on a governmental basis so that they may undergo useful training and can adapt themselves to daily lives easily.

(a) Period: About one week

(b) Contents: (i) Orientation on their training daily life, outline of the Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency etc.

(ii) General information on Japan weather and climate, industry, science, skills and technique and culture (which are taught as far as possible in close relation to their training programmes).

(c) Method: Lectures, slides, movies and on-the-spot inspections.

As to the Japanese language, a booklet on daily conversation is given to the trainees so that they may study the Japanese language prior to their visit to Japan.

The Government organizes an intensive language course (5 hours per day for 2 or 3 months) for those who need a working knowledge of the language for their training and a night course for daily conversation (6 hours per week for 3 months) for those who want to understand Japan.

9. Correspondence Courses

10. (i)

- (ii) The Government of Japan organizes a number of group training courses in such fields as agriculture, small-scale industry, medicine and telecommunications in view of the strong requests received from the countries in the region.

Besides, pursuant to the request by ECAFE the region of which covers almost all the Colombo Plan countries, a group training course on Statistics (----- Data Processing) was opened in 1966 fiscal year. In 1967 fiscal year, the following courses are also organized:

- (a) Groundwater Resources Development
- (b) Offshore Prospecting
- (c) Industrial Standardization
- (d) Statistics
- (e) Tourism

Furthermore, a group training course for Family Planning is to be opened in 1967 fiscal year considering the importance of population problem in the Region.

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

-

D. EXPERTS

-

E. EQUIPMENT

1. Types of equipment

-

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

- (i) In principle, supply of equipment is closely linked with the services of our experts and volunteers as well as with the trainees who have finished their training in Japan so that the supply of equipment will be made a useful and effective use of for the development programme of recipient countries.

- (ii) The shipment of equipment is due to arrive in the

recipient countries at the same time when experts or volunteers arrive there for their assignment. Some materials and equipment are, however, donated upon the request of an expert or a volunteer already assigned overseas or of a returned trainee.

- (iii) Some materials and equipment are supplied irrespective of the services of experts or volunteers only after careful study of the needs of the receiving country concerned.
- (iv) We think it desirable and most effective to supply equipment on the basis of combining it with the services of experts and volunteers or with returned trainees. From this point of view, "technical training centre", in which experts services are closely connected with the provision of equipment and machinery, is thought to be a most desirable form of aid.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

-

G. OTHER COMMENTS

-

## MALAYSIA

### A. GENERAL 1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

- (i) In the past there was no mechanism for determining range and quantum of technical assistance but with the setting of the Aid Malaysia Club the E.P.U. with the Treasury have to some extent can now look through all the projects in relation to technical assistance. This mechanism if effective will be sufficiently closely related to the National Development Programme.
- (ii) The requirements of technical assistance have in the past not been formulated on a long-term basis within the framework of an overall economic development plan. However with the First Malaysia Plan it is possible to determine to a large extent the technical assistance requirements in order to implement the plan. The basis of determining the sources of such assistance could be from past record of donor countries which have assisted on ad hoc basis.
- (iii) Priorities have been set in the requirements for technical assistance especially in the United Nations Development Programme of the country. Priorities have also been set in the requirement of Colombo Plan especially in the agricultural sector.
- (iv) A very small percentage of requests are made on an ad hoc individual basis as requests from ministries and departments are normally made within the framework of an overall planning of the ministries/departments. In such cases requests from ministries/departments are to a large extent being considered in relation to each other.
- (v) The E.P.U. is the co-ordinating authority for all technical assistance. It is this Unit which examines the requests. The system to a large extent works satisfactorily especially for United Nations Development Programme's request but in certain cases ministries/departments have managed to put across their technical assistance requests as a result of "sales talk" by certain donor countries as well as some Specialised Agency of the United Nations.

### 2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided)

It is found that one of the major factors limiting the flow of technical assistance is the question of politics. Certain countries are reluctant to supply a certain category of experts even though the supply of such kind of experts in the donor country is abundant. This is because donor country would prefer to specialise in certain fields and hence willing to provide the expert where it is hoped the outcome of the services of such expert would bring economic benefit to the country, e.g. an expert in telecommunication will in all probability recommend the use of equipment which are manufactured by his own country. In order to avoid such

undesirable influence it is suggested that ministries/departments should be encouraged to seek experts/advisers in certain fields from various countries. If possible it is better to have 2 or 3 experts from different countries to be assigned to one project.

The question of security clearance is another factor limiting the flow of technical assistance, especially for experts/advisers. This is because Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri requires at least 8 weeks before the Ministry can give a satisfactory clearance for an expert or adviser. As a result in many instances the expert who was offered is no longer available, when the formal acceptance is conveyed to the Donor Country. A solution to expedite such clearance is that if only the Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri would agree that we first accept the expert even before the security clearance is given, on the understanding that if the expert is found to be a security risk etc. to this country then E.P.U. will see that the expert be recalled or return to his country of origin. The agreement of the Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri to allow experts from Commonwealth countries to come on condition that the donor countries confirm that the expert has been security cleared by his government is a satisfactory method of expediting the flow of experts.

### 3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

In certain cases experts who are assigned to ministries/departments find it difficult to adjust themselves to the local environment. This is partly due to personality but may also be due to ignorance of the background of the country. Normally it takes an expert about 3 months to acclimatize himself to local conditions. This means 1/4 of his assignment period has been wasted if the expert is assigned for a year, as during this period he will not be contributing anything to the ministry.

There are also instances where the equipment used locally is different from that of the expert's country of origin and thus this equipment will result in certain delay as this expert has first to familiarize himself with the available equipment etc.

### 4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance.

- (i) It is felt that if only all ministries and departments in Malaysia channelled every request for technical assistance to the E.P.U. then this will facilitate the administration of technical assistance. By this arrangement the Government will not only be able to check the kind and amount of technical assistance received but also at the same time be able to determine priorities of the requests as related to the National Development Programme. Ministry and departments may make the initial enquiries with the donor government on an informal basis so as to sound the ministry is available from that donor government.

(ii) Donor government must accept the principle that the recipient government has the final say in all requests for assistance. Besides this principle if donor government is sincere in its desire to assist the country then the donor government must try its utmost best to provide the kind of expert/adviser requested by our country and not try to influence the recipient country in accepting a different type of request or expert of a lower calibre.

If a recipient government has a set procedure for security clearance then it will facilitate the administration of technical assistance, if the donor government would supply to the recipient government full particulars (c.v.) of the expert to be assigned so that formal acceptance or rejection could be made within the shortest possible time.

#### 5. Linking of Capital Aid with Technical Assistance

A very small percentage of technical assistance is provided in conjunction with capital aid project. This situation will however change in the light of the Aid Malaysia Club exercise. In the past no technical assistance was provided on a loan basis. I feel that loan financing of technical assistance should be encouraged on a very low rate of interest for longer period. This is particularly so for projects of paying nature or projects which will in the long run bring in revenue and thus recover the loan.

#### 6. Pre-investment surveys

Here again only a small percentage of technical assistance is provided for pre-investment survey and investigations relating to proposed capital aid project. There is however a tendency now of donor governments and United Nations to provide technical assistance for pre-investment survey and investigation in relation to proposed aid project.

#### 7. Co-operation with other Agencies: co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

As far as the United Nations and its specialised agency is concerned one of the ways to achieve co-operation is by going through the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative. This will help the Resident Representative to collate all offer of assistance from the various agencies. This procedure could not be applied to donor governments as each government is an independent sovereign nation. However it is possible to co-ordinate the offer of assistance from donor governments if E.P.U. and representatives of donor governments in this country meet say once in every 3 months whereby E.P.U. can convey to the foreign mission all the outstanding requests or ad hoc requests for technical assistance and at the same time E.P.U. will know which of the foreign missions are prepared to give assistance. In this way it will save time as E.P.U. will no longer be required to await an answer from one donor country before further action could be taken on the same request in case the first donor country gives a negative reply. At the same time it is possible for the various foreign missions to put

across to E.P.U. the fields in which they are good at and in which there are already experts available to be assigned to this country.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector

Private sector does receive some proportion of technical assistance especially from Foundations. Regret to say there is no record kept in the E.P.U. of such assistance. This is because assistance from these fields are made direct to the private sector.

The assistance should be increased but it will be more beneficial to this country if all these assistance from these fields are channelled through the E.P.U. so that priorities could be determined and assistance to be requested that are only related to National Development Programme.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance

- (i) It is possible to form a criteria for judging the impact of technical assistance for e.g. the extent of progress of certain projects as a result of the assistance received. Similarly, criteria for judging the impact of any assistance can be measured from the development of the projects from the time the assistance is received.
- (ii) Regrettably there has never been evaluation studies made on technical assistance schemes.

B. TRAINEES 1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories

- (i) Post-graduate or research - 17
- (ii) University (graduate) or college with number receiving degree - 85 (proceeded in 1966 to take up degree courses)
- (iii) Technician (or middle-level) institution - 23
- (iv) Vocational School - 6
- (v) In-service or on-the-job training - 37
- (vi) Refresher Courses - 27
- (vii) Short-term observation tours - 8
- (viii) Seminars and Conferences - 15
- (ix) Special Courses (e.g. Public Administration, Customs Administration, Foreign Service Training, etc.) - 19

2. Number of Women trainees? Indicate the fields in which they are receiving training. - 41
- (a) Education - 16
- (b) Agric. Science - 2
- (c) Physiotherapy - 2
- (d) Nursing - 21
3. Age Group of Trainees
- (i) Undergraduate (Scholars) - 18/19 years
- (ii) Training Awards (Serving Officers) - 30/35 "
- (a) Has there been a trend towards younger persons? YES
- (b) Does this vary much between fields? NO
4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector
- Nil.
5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organisation
- Four trainees who have had previous training under the Colombo Plan have gone for Advanced Training in the same field from the Departments of Agriculture, Police, Health and Audit.
6. Utilization of trainees on return
- Most of the trainees return to the same Departments and are employed in the field consistent with the qualifications acquired.
7. Cost Sharing
- Donor countries meet the full cost of training except internal travel expenses.
8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training
- Only Japan provides language training.
9. Correspondence Courses (What types of correspondence courses have been offered and by which countries?)
- Various correspondence courses are offered by Australia only.
10. (i) What are the criteria for selection of training facilities that are offered on a regular basis?
- Departmental selection according to merits and nature of duties performed by candidates.



(ii) Are there any courses specially developed to meet the requirements of the region?

YES. Co-operative and Trade Union Courses conducted in India.

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

1. Number of intra-regional training places provided

Ten.

2. Names of institutions that have enrolled intra-regional trainees

(i) Telecoms Training Centre	- 1
(ii) Technical College	- 1
(iii) Royal Customs Training College	- 3 (since 1965/66)

3. Any special fields in which training facilities could be offered to neighbouring countries?

Customs, Police, Telecoms, Technical College and College of Agriculture.

4. Any specific institutions which have the potential to be developed to become Regional Training Centres?

Royal Customs Training College, Police Training College, Telecoms Training Centre, Technical College, and College of Agriculture.

5. Number of trainees that have been sent for training in countries within the region

25

6. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training

Finance and facilities.

7. Training potential of industry

Would the facilities in the public and private sectors be available for intra-regional training?

Limited.

8. Comparison of results of persons trained within and outside the region

Equally good results.

9. Handbook of Training Facilities

(i) Useful in obtaining information on any particular Institution.

(ii) Yes. They have been widely circulated to all Government Ministries/Departments.

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Useful in obtaining information on any particular Institution.

(v) Yes.

10. Third Country Training

(i) Nil.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) No accepted policy on this matter.

11. Review of year's activities

(i) Regional Colloquium

The Colloquium proved most effective in sharing ideas and in establishing friendly contacts. It highlighted the problems of technical training in general and intra-regional in particular. It was felt that the work of intra-regional training should be kept under constant review by similar meetings from time to time.

(ii) -

12. Any new developments?

Refer to 11 (1) above.

D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts

(i) There is not much need for consultants' services as these consultants are normally available for only a very short period. Hence they are not able to convey expertise to local counterpart during their short period of assignment.

(ii) There is still need for advisers especially in the fields of science and technology. Their services will only be beneficial to this country if they are available for not less than 18 months.

(iii) In view of the education policy of comprehensive education the need for teachers and teacher trainers will still be for sometime to come, at least for another 5 to 7 years. These teachers are mostly for technical subjects and not so much of language. The supply of teachers could well be met from volunteers rather than as experts. It may be however necessary to have a few teacher trainers under the Colombo Plan Programme or United Nations Development Programme especially for our higher educational institutions.

(iv) There is no necessity to have OPEX type expert. This is because not only in view of our Malayanisation

Programme but also there are already available local officers to hold top posts in Ministries and Departments. Local officers are more adaptable to the technical problems and the administration problems of the Ministry.

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

The kinds of skill most needed are in the fields of technology, agriculture and science. Managerial skills are applicable mostly to private sector and the private sector can normally look after itself as most firms have their in-service training. Similarly there is no need for outside help in the field of administration. There are enough local officers to do the job provided they are given opportunity to do so.

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

The fields of specialisation where demand is greatest are medical, agricultural, industry and education.

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

So far it is felt that it is difficult to obtain experts in the fields of methodology, taxation and certain fields of agriculture.

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

Unfortunately there is no institutional device for experts to share their experience with local counterparts except in the course of his assignment to the particular Ministry or project.

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

Normally it is the local counterpart to the expert who carries on after the departure of the overseas expert. However this condition only prevails as long as the local counterpart is not transferred to other Ministry. However due to the system of service more often than not the local counterpart is transferred especially when the local counterpart is being promoted in his services.

8. Regional use of experts

There is one or two instances where experts assigned to this country being requested to give his services to a neighbouring country. However, this assignment to a neighbouring country is normally for only a very short period. More often than not it is less than 2 weeks.

9. To what extent is 'topping off' practised?

In all cases foreign government do practice top off to the experts.

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation - sociological, geographic, etc.

With the exception of Peace Corps Volunteers who are given a short orientation before they are assigned to this country, all the rest have been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation. As I stated earlier most of the experts who are assigned have no knowledge or very little of the situation of this country.

E. EQUIPMENT

1. Types of Equipment

- (i) This type of equipment is normally supplied with the projects and the proportion is about two-thirds of the whole assistance.
- (ii) These types of equipment are normally supplied by the recipient country.
- (iii) These equipment are normally confined to CARE-MEDICO assistance.

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

Regrettably there has been no co-ordination to ensure that both the experts and the equipment link with his services arrived at the appropriate time. This is partly because certain donor countries have to face difficulties in arranging shipping space. Partly also because donor governments are reluctant to send beforehand the equipment which may be thought to link with the expert's assignment until the arrival of the expert in this country for confirmation that the right kind of equipment is supplied. In a way this measure is of advantage because recipient countries are sure of receiving the right equipment for the projects thus getting the maximum benefit from the assistance.

Very seldom equipment is granted without any tie up with other form of aid. However, there are instances where equipment is being granted on ad hoc basis. The desirable practice is of course to request equipment which have some link with the expert's services.

3. Have any difficulties being experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

So far there is no record of any difficulties being experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment.

4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Is the present system of reporting satisfactory?  
If not, what improvements could you suggest?

The present system whereby whenever requesting government submit Form A1 or Form A4 to the donor government a copy of such form is also being extended to the Colombo Plan Bureau seems to be satisfactory.

1. Council's Annual Report

No comment

2. Quarterly Progress Reports (including list of Experts in the field)

This is useful for record purposes and for counter-checking by the recipient country.

3. Statements of Expenditure

(i) These requests are meant to give a picture of assistance received by recipient countries and assistance granted by donor government. This report seems to cover assistance not only between member countries but also other countries as well.

(ii) It seems the report are only used for counter-checking.

G. OTHER COMMENTS

Nil.

A. GENERAL

1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

- (i) The agency to determine the range and quantum of technical assistance in Nepal, is the Ministry of Economic Planning of His Majesty's Government. Within its limitations, the agency is working smoothly. The Ministry of Economic Planning is also the main agency for the formulation of economic development plans.
- (ii) The need for technical assistance is determined on the basis of (a) the development plan targets and (b) on the availability of internal resources.

A perspective plan covering 20 year period (1965-1980) is under preparation. On the basis of this proposed plan, attempt will be made to determine the need for technical assistance. No survey on technical assistance needs has yet been conducted so far.

- (iii) Broadly, priorities have been set in the requirements for technical assistance on the basis of the relative importance, level of development and the nature of the different sectors of the economy. Pre-investment survey of development projects has recently been given high priority.

Transport and communication, power, industry and agricultural sectors are in need of more technical assistance in the form of technical know-how, training and other inputs.

- (iv) Request for technical assistance is generally made in terms of individual projects, and sometimes, on the basis of projects which are related to each other.
- (v) The request for technical assistance generally originates from the various concerned departments. The request is then forwarded to the Ministry of Economic Planning, which is, as already mentioned, the main agency for the negotiation of technical assistance. There is a high level committee, known as Foreign Aid Co-ordination Committee, which examines the request for each technical assistance.

The Minister of Economic Planning is the Chairman of this Committee and other members consist of the Secretaries of Finance, Economic Planning and Foreign Affairs. All the requests for technical assistance have to be approved by the above Committee. So far this arrangement is working satisfactorily.

2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided)

- (a) Delay in the selection of Experts
- (b) Delay in implementing fellowship requests

(c) Delay in implementing the programme-change request

(d) Lack of timely communication of decisions

3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

(a) Priority of donor agency and recipient country differs

(b) The donor agency has more say than the recipient country

(c) Lack of proper follow up measures on the reports submitted by experts

(d) Lack of proper and periodic evaluation of the technical assistance in the receiving country

4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

Technical assistance in Nepal is generally linked to a capital aid project. Nothing on loan basis. For the next few years, Nepal will prefer technical assistance - not in the form of loan.

6. Pre-investment surveys

At present, relatively small amount of the technical assistance received in Nepal is provided for pre-investment survey.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

The Ministry of Economic Planning is the Central Agency of His Majesty's Government to co-ordinate the various forms of technical assistance received from different sources. The high level Foreign Aid Co-ordination Committee makes policy decisions.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector

Very little goes to the private sector. The share should be increased.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance:

(i) Not yet developed. However, UNDP has been requested to provide the services of experts team to evaluate technical assistance.

(ii) None.

B. TRAINEES

1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories:

Table is attached.

2. Number of Women trainees? Indicate the fields in which they are receiving training.

Number of women trainees during 1966-67 are 14. The major fields of training are medicine, nursing, home science, and post-graduate sciences.

3. Age group of trainees

Generally, trainees belong to the age of 17 to 30 years.

4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector

Very few. Main fields of training are industries and banking.

5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organization

6. Utilization of trainees on return

Most of the trainees after they return home work in the same field. Attempt is made to employ the trainees in the field of specialisation. Discrepancies however, occur on account of transfer or promotion of these personnel.

7. Cost sharing

Almost entirely the cost of training is borne by the donor agencies.

8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

Orientation is provided generally by donor agencies. It includes English language training.

9. Correspondence Courses

Not available.

10. (i) What types of correspondence courses have been offered and by which countries?

-

- (ii) Are there any courses specially developed to meet the requirements of the region?

-

### C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

1. Number of intra-regional training places provided

None



2. Names of institutions that have enrolled intra-regional trainees

None

3. Any special fields in which training facilities could be offered to neighbouring countries?

None

4. Any specific institutions which have the potential to be developed to become Regional Training Centres?

5. Number of trainees that have been sent for training in countries within the region

The number of trainees, sent for training in countries of the Colombo Plan region during 1966 is 363.

6. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training

7. Training potential of Industry

8. Comparison of results of persons trained within and outside the region

9. Handbook of Training Facilities

(i) Very useful

(ii) Yes. It is being increasingly used.

(iii) -

(iv) -

(v) -

10. Third Country Training

(i) None

(ii) Yes

(iii) -

11. Review of year's activities

The Regional Colloquiums and Seminars have been found very useful. We have however not been able to participate in all these.

12. Any new developments?

D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts (In order of priorities)

- (i) Advisers
- (ii) Consultants
- (iii) Opex type experts
- (iv) Teachers

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

Technical, technological, managerial and vocational.

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

Agriculture, Engineering, Industry, Administration, Education.

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

Experts with an experience in dealing with problems of developing countries are difficult to find.

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

Counterpart services are provided for sharing the experiences.

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

Local personnel are being trained in greater extent to take over the work of the experts.

8. Regional use of experts

9. To what extent is 'topping off' practised?

In the case of Opex type experts the difference between the local salary and that normally paid to foreigners overseas are paid by the donor agencies.

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation - sociological, geographic, etc.

This has not been a problem. ~~But~~; there is room to develop the attitude of the experts through better orientation programme.

E. EQUIPMENT 1. Types of Equipment

The major part of equipment provided under the Colombo Plan are X-ray Machines, Radio Transmitters, Press Equipment etc.

2. Is the supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

Yes. The supply of equipment and the provision of experts services are usually tied up with the financial assistance.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

Equipment which are manufactured in a country like Japan and Germany cannot be obtained under bilateral aid programme.

4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present.

Agricultural implements, engineering and construction equipment are greatly needed.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

G. OTHER COMMENTS

NUMBER OF TRAINEES GONE ABROAD ON COLOMBO PLAN  
(1966-1967\*)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>Ceylon</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>Britain</u>	<u>India</u>
Post Graduate Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10
University or College Graduate receiving Degree	5	-	-	-	18	-	7	202
Technician	-	-	-	-	23	-	17	25
In-Service or Job Training	-	4	4	1	-	-	7	20
Public Adm. Customs Adm. and Others	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>267</b>

\* Nepalese fiscal year starts on 15 July.

NEW ZEALAND

Questions in Sections B and C were not applicable to New Zealand as a donor country

A. GENERAL

1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

- (i) Not applicable to New Zealand
- (ii) Not applicable to New Zealand
- (iii) Not applicable to New Zealand
- (iv) Not applicable to New Zealand
- (v) Requests for technical assistance are normally examined in the first instance by the New Zealand diplomatic post in the country concerned. The request is then referred to the External Aid Division of the Department of External Affairs in Wellington, which discusses the matter with the appropriate Government departments, educational institutions or private organisations within New Zealand. Once the feasibility of giving the type of aid requested has been established, an offer is conveyed to the recipient country and the mechanics of the scheme are worked out in discussions between New Zealand representatives and local officials.

The institutional arrangements are generally working satisfactorily, although there are difficulties when New Zealand has no resident representative in a recipient country. In such cases, New Zealand normally utilises the good offices of the British Embassy, supplemented with visits by New Zealand representatives resident outside the country, and correspondence from Wellington or the nearest New Zealand post.

2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance

The primary factor limiting the flow of technical assistance from New Zealand is the availability of finance. Many schemes have to be deferred or declined for this reason.

Delays which affect the flow of technical assistance occur at all stages, as the detailed planning which goes into all aid matters to ensure the best possible use is made of aid funds is necessarily time-consuming. A major cause of delay is the need to liaise with professional advisers on most requests, and many delays are caused by the pressure of other work on Government officials and other advisers. There seems to be no way of avoiding such delays if a thorough assessment of aid requests is to be made.

3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

Not applicable.

4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

(i) by the recipient government

Not applicable.

(ii) by the donor government

The Department of External Affairs is at present looking into ways and means of facilitating the administration of technical assistance. This examination does not claim to have any validity outside New Zealand's own circumstances.

5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

Much of New Zealand's technical assistance has been provided in conjunction with New Zealand - assisted capital aid projects. Wherever possible, equipment and buildings provided by New Zealand are accompanied and used by New Zealand personnel, and counterpart staff are trained in New Zealand. Experience has shown that this policy enable most value to be gained from the limited number of projects which New Zealand is able to support.

New Zealand provides no technical assistance on a loan basis, and therefore it would not be appropriate to express an opinion on the loan financing of technical assistance.

6. Pre-investment surveys

For major proposed capital aid projects, New Zealand provides some technical assistance in the form of expert personnel to investigate the feasibility and terms of the project. The number of these short-term experts is small in proportion to the total numbers of New Zealanders dispatched on assignments. Feasibility surveys are carried out by senior Government officers or other specialist advisers.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

Although the wording of this question seems to exclude donor countries, it could be noted that New Zealand has co-operated in the past with other international agencies in the provision of technical assistance - the World Health Organisation, Food and Agricultural Organisation, and the Mekong Committee are examples. Only a small proportion of New Zealand's technical assistance is linked to the work of international agencies in this way.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector

Not applicable.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance

(1) Perhaps one of the more obvious ways of judging the success or otherwise of technical assistance is by noting whether the recipient country requests an

extension of appointment or another expert to continue assignment, although this is only one indication.

From the viewpoint of a 'donee' country, much depends on the selection of the right man for the job. Expertise and experience must be allied with adaptability and energy if an expert is to be successful in imparting his knowledge to his counterparts. The satisfactory provision of counterpart personnel is also important to the success of an assignment.

- (ii) No evaluation studies have yet been made of New Zealand technical assistance schemes, though regular reports from diplomatic posts in the recipient countries have to some extent, compensated for this, and have enabled some improvements to be made.

#### D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts

Not applicable.

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

Not applicable.

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

Not applicable.

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

Difficulty has been experienced in recruiting personnel in some branches of agriculture, and in engineering, marketing, co-operatives, and medicine, because of a shortage of qualified and experienced personnel in these fields within New Zealand.

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

Not applicable.

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

Not applicable.

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

Not applicable.

8. Regional use of experts

On occasion, a New Zealand expert has been asked by

the New Zealand Government to visit a neighbouring country for the purpose of conducting a feasibility survey for a proposed project.

9. To what extent is 'topping off' practised?

Only in Singapore has New Zealand practised a form of "topping off", under the cadre system. Two types of cadre appointments have been undertaken, with Singapore paying the full salary for each type. In one, the host country pays full salary and allowances and New Zealand pays air fares and the cost of furlough; in the other the host country pays the salary only.

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation - sociological, geographic, etc.

Most New Zealand experts appear to have experienced few serious difficulties in adjusting to a changed environment. Preliminary orientation is not as comprehensive as we would wish, although few experts feel inadequate orientation has handicapped them to any great extent. Language training prior to assignment could be of considerable value, but facilities for learning Asian languages are limited in New Zealand, and in any case there would seldom be sufficient time for an adequate grounding.

E. EQUIPMENT

1. Types of Equipment

Most of the relatively small amount of equipment provided by New Zealand has been scientific or technical, although the Surgical Team in Vietnam has been provided with consumable equipment.

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

The supply of equipment is almost invariably linked with the provision of an expert who is normally on assignment before such equipment is despatched.

Equipment has seldom been given in the absence of other forms of aid, New Zealand's limited resources a concentration of aid expenditure to make the most effective use of available funds.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

Not applicable.

4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

Not applicable



F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The present system of reporting is generally satisfactory. New Zealand would appreciate access to evaluation studies mentioned under category A9 (ii) prepared either by the Bureau, by other international agencies or by member countries of the Colombo Plan.

G. OTHER COMMENTS

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## THE PHILIPPINES

### A. GENERAL 1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

- (i) The Office of Foreign Aid Co-ordination, National Economic Council is the agency that co-ordinates technical assistance. This set up is functioning smoothly. Technical assistance programmes are reviewed, approved and administered by the National Economic Council which co-ordinates and integrates them with the objectives and goals of the national development programmes.
- (ii) Requirements for technical assistance are determined in accordance with the needs of development projects. A survey of technical needs under the Colombo Plan was made sometime ago, but this was abandoned because the needs of the agencies were not actually reflected. Another survey is being contemplated in the near future.
- (iii) Yes, priorities have been set in requesting technical assistance. Agriculture and industry are the areas most in need of technical assistance. Operational agencies and lower level schools including technician-training institutions avail of on-the-job training or ad hoc courses intended to up-grade the skills of the trainee which would enable him to improve his job performance. The choice of the utilization of experts whether for advice or for the undertaking of specific jobs such as feasibility or survey teams depends on the need of the particular project being developed.
- (iv)
- (v)

### 2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided)

As a donor country, applications for training were not clearly spelled out and some candidates were not conversant in the English language, the medium of instruction. To avoid delay, applications for training should be in detail to indicate what training is actually needed.

As a recipient country, among the problems encountered are that notice of availability of technical assistance is sometimes received very close to the date of submission of nominations. In such cases, there is no opportunity to plan the utilization of such technical assistance which makes it difficult to select qualified candidates. Sometimes also, technical assistance requested as part of a development programme or project is unfortunately not always available when it is desired.

There were cases from reports of our embassies abroad that our participants would encounter unnecessary difficulties or are unable to get the training desired.

Requests for establishment of fields of study in accordance with the needs of the country sometimes take a long time before they are finally made available.

3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

- (a) Shortage of funds to meet local cost.
- (b) Lack of necessary equipment, counterpart personnel, transport and other facilities.
- (c) Technology obtained in the highly developed countries may not always be applicable to the developing countries.

4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

(i) by the recipient government

In order to promote an effective administration of technical assistance by the recipient government, offers of technical aid should be timed in such a way that more time is allowed for the recipient country to select qualified candidates or make a study of it.

(ii) by the donor government

The same as answer to (i) above.

5. Linking of Capital Aid with Technical Assistance

- (a) Technical Assistance is complementary to Capital Aid.
- (b) How much technical assistance is provided on a loan basis?

None.

- (c) Should loan financing of technical assistance be expanded and, if so, what terms are appropriate?

Yes. Further development assistance in the form of loans in soft currency payable over a long period of time at low or negligible rates of interest is desirable.

6. Pre-investment surveys

Pre-investment surveys study on the feasibility of nuclear power for Luzon has a dollar assistance of \$804,000.00 under the UN Special Fund.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

Request for technical assistance in the form of equipment, expert services and scholarships under the UN, Bilateral Technical Assistance and Colombo Plan are co-ordinated by the Office of Foreign Aid Co-ordination, National Economic Council, in order to prevent duplication.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector:

Only a very small percentage of the technical assistance go to the private sector.

It should be increased.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance

The yearly report prepared by the Office of Foreign Aid Co-ordination, National Economic Council, embodies the evaluation of technical assistance to the Philippines including those under the Colombo Plan.

Progress and final reports are reviewed and evaluated to serve as a basis for improvement of planning and programming future projects. Projects may phase out or renewed in accordance with justification for its renewal or recommendation for its termination in the evaluation reports.

(i) Yes. the use of country reports of progress in plan implementation is a basis for drawing up technical programmes.

(ii) Yes. Programmed projects receiving aid are subject to evaluation or assessment and follow-up by the co-ordinating agency, in the Philippines, the NEC, to find out if agreements are being carried out and that projects are being administered properly.

B. TRAINEES

1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>
Post-graduate or research ..	13
University (graduate or college with number receiving degree)	9
Technicians or (middle level) institution	
Vocational School	
In-service or on-the-job training	42
Refresher courses	
Short-term observation tours (Duration specified? e.g. two weeks, etc.) ..	5

Seminars and Conferences	..	2
Special Courses (e.g. Public Administration, Customs Administration, Foreign Service Training, etc.)	..	<u>78</u>
	Total	<u>149</u>

2. Number of Women trainees

About 60 to 70% of the scholarships go to men and the rest to women. Nursing and education are the usual fields which are availed of by women.

3. Age group of trainees

For study grants the age limit is 45 years. However, younger candidates are preferable to older ones.

4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector

Only a small percentage.

5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organization

No available data.

6. Utilization of trainees on return

There has been no serious personnel audit of returned trainees. However, through interviews, it has been noted that they are returned to their former respective work.

7. Cost sharing

Under the Colombo Plan, international and local travels and subsistence, books and other fees of participants are borne by the donor countries. In some countries, clothing allowance is also provided. Salaries of trainees during the period of training is provided by the recipient country.

International travel and salaries of experts are borne by the donor country while a subsistence allowance of ₱16.00 a day is provided by the Philippines as its share in the Technical Assistance Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

The Screening Committee selects candidates whose educational background and present duties are related with the course offered in order to ensure full advantage of the training.

9. Correspondence Courses

Australia has offered correspondence courses.

10. (i) The expected technical assistance supplies are matched with the needs on the basis of priority both as to essentiality and the objectives and targets of the socio-economic development plan.

(ii)

### C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

1. Number of intra-regional training places provided

Since 1949, 56 trainees have been trained in the Philippines.

2. Names of institutions that have enrolled intra-regional trainees

Philippine College of Arts and Trades  
Malaria Training Centre  
Bureau of Vocational Education  
College of Agriculture  
University of the Philippines  
Asian Labour Education Centre etc.

3. Any special fields in which training facilities could be offered to neighbouring countries?

Malaria Eradication, Public Health, Labour Education, Organization, Administration and Supervision of Industrial Arts, Public Administration, Community Development, Sugar Technology.

Fields of study not mentioned may be made available if training facilities are available.

4. Any specific institutions which have the potential to be developed to become Regional Training Centres?

The Presidential Arm on Community Development is one.

5. Number of trainees that have been sent for training in countries within the region

The Philippines has sent sixty-two (62) trainees for training within the region in the year 1966.

6. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training

Language is one of the limiting factors. Also the tendency for countries within the region to favour training outside the region itself, in favour of European countries, the United States or Australia. This is traceable to the prestige which appears to be greater for such training in these countries. The meagre living allowance paid to trainees as compared with that paid by countries outside the Region has also discouraged prospective trainees to take advantage of training within the region.

7. Training potential of Industry

In the Philippines, the facilities of public and private sectors are available to the participants on training.

8. Comparison of results of persons trained within and outside the region

No actual evaluation has been made.

9. Handbook of Training Facilities

- (i) ) The Handbook of Training Facilities has been distributed among offices and agencies of the government. There is no indication, however, that they are using them.
- (ii) )

(iii)

(iv) To a little extent only.

(v)

10. Third Country Training

- (i) The training facilities in the Philippines have been used extensively by countries within the region under the Regional Training Programme of the International Aid Development and the United Nations. The Philippines has also offered its training places to member countries under the Plan.
- (ii) The Philippines is presently availing of the offers of Australia and New Zealand for training in Thailand under the Colombo Plan. The Philippines has also availed of the facilities for training in the neighbouring countries.
- (iii) It is noted that prospective trainees show preference for training in Europe and the United States. Language is also one of the obstacles.

11. Review of year's activities

(i) Regional Colloquium

(ii) Seminar on Co-operation between Industries and Institutions

12. Any new developments?

D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts
- (i) to (iii) Consultants, advisers, teachers and teacher trainers are the types of experts requested by the Philippine Government.

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

Technical, technological and managerial.

3. What are the fields of specialization where demand is greatest?

Industry, Agriculture and Education.

4. What are the fields of specialization where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experience?

Experts are requested to submit reports on their work.

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

Expert services are used by the public and private sectors.

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

Whenever possible, Filipino trainees are sent abroad for training on connection with established projects and utilization of equipment. After the termination of the services of the expert, the counterpart takes over the work.

8. Regional use of experts

Regional advisers under the UN programmes are made available to governments in the region who are willing to shoulder a partial assessment of the total cost of the visit, representing a certain percentage of the salary, cost of round trip journey from his headquarters and subsistence allowance.

9. To what extent is 'topping off' practised?

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation - sociological, geographic, etc.

Experts are usually given by the donor country a little insight into the sociological, geographical background of the recipient country.



E. EQUIPMENT 1. Types of Equipment

(i) Substantial part of requests for equipment are scientific or technical.

(ii) Negligible.

(iii) To some extent, the country requested consumable equipment and had been granted.

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

In most cases, equipment are linked with the services of the experts.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

Yes. The problem is lack of adequate local support in terms of funds and other facilities necessary for the proper utilization of the assistance requested.

4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

Request for equipment depends upon the needs of on-going projects of agencies.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

1. Council's Annual Report

Satisfactory.

2. Quarterly Progress Reports (Including list of experts in the field)

Also satisfactory.

3. Statements of Expenditure

(i) Represents the contribution of the Philippine Government for the implementation of the Technical Assistance Programme under the C.P.

(ii) Expenditure of participants, experts and equipment received under the Plan.

G. OTHER COMMENTS

---Nil.

## SINGAPORE

### A. GENERAL

#### 1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

- (i) The need for a central planning mechanism for determining the range and quantum of technical assistance has not arisen. The requirements are usually determined by the Department or Ministry concerned.
- (ii) Requirements are determined on an ad hoc basis, as and when they arise.
- (iii) Priorities cannot be set as no fixed allocation is made on our overall requirements.
- (iv) Most requests are made on an ad hoc basis. Every effort however is made to ensure that there is no duplication of requests and efforts.
- (v) A liaison and co-ordinating body in the Ministry of Finance centralises all requests for technical assistance from the various Ministries. This arrangement is working satisfactorily.

#### 2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. Delay and how it can be avoided)

There is an unavoidable time lag between the application and the approval of our request. This may be due to the necessity of donor Governments to find out whether they can obtain the experts required before they actually approve. This time lag could be shortened.

#### 3. Factor limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

In certain cases there is a need only for capital aid in the form of equipment. However some donor countries insist that such aid should only be considered in conjunction with technical assistance which may not be required.

#### 4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

- (i) Existing measures are satisfactory.
- (ii) Not applicable.

#### 5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

The quantum of capital aid linking with technical assistance is small. Capital aid in the form of provision of equipment is often required without the need for technical assistance.

#### 6. Pre-investment surveys

In 1966 only one pre-investment survey was associated with technical assistance. Capital aid was restricted to provision of necessary equipment for the survey.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

A co-ordinating agency exists which channels all technical assistance from various sources including Colombo Plan.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector:

The Private Sector has not approached the Government directly for such assistance. However technical assistance is provided to Government agency which deals with the Private Sector.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance:

Analysis and evaluation of technical assistance has not been made due to shortage of staff. Such evaluation will be useful, however this can be made only when staff is available.

B. TRAINEES

1. No. of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards:

Year	Total No.	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)
1964	111	20	31	17	2	28	-	1	5	7
1965	136	18	43	17	-	47	-	2	6	3
1966	179	23	78	7	-	62	-	-	7	2

2. Number of women trainees:

(i) Undergraduate	-	Medicine	-	5
		Vet. Science	-	4
		Chem. Eng.	-	2
(ii) Postgraduate	-	M.R.C.O.G.	-	1
		Business Administration	-	2
(iii) Miscellaneous Courses		Library Training	-	5
		Sister Tutor's Diploma	-	7
		Teacher Training	-	5
		Occupation Therapy	-	2
		Physiotherapy	-	2
		Speech Therapy	-	1
		Teaching of the Mentally Retarded	-	1
		Dental Training	-	2
		Teaching of English as a Second Language	-	1

Home Economics	- 1
Domestic Science	- 2

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Total 43

3. Age group of trainees

Has there been a trend towards younger persons?  
Does this vary much between fields?

Yes.

For academic training, both undergraduate and post-graduate awards, the tendency is to select fresh school leavers or graduates.

4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector  
Indicate fields of training.

1 - In ceramics training in 1966 in Japan.

5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organization:

Nil.

6. Utilisation of trainees on return:

Government serving officers are posted back to their respective departments on completion of their training. Although they are not normally promoted immediately on their return, the fact that they have had training will serve them in good stead when promotions are considered. The non-serving undergraduate scholars are posted to the government departments and the Statutory Boards that are in need of their services. All of them are posted in places where their fields of specialisation can best be utilised.

7. Cost sharing:

The donor country usually meets all the costs.

8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

In English speaking countries, no language training usually is necessary but in countries like Japan a certain amount of language training prior to commencement of the course is usually necessary except in the case of very short courses and where the whole course is conducted in English. Facilities for the training are arranged by the donor Government.

9. Correspondence Courses:

The Australian Government offer Colombo Plan correspondence scholarships.

10. (i) What are the criteria for selection of training facilities that are offered on a regular basis?
- (ii) Are there any courses specially developed to meet the requirements of the region?

The criteria adopted are usually the need for the particular training in relation to our society and exigencies of service.

### C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

1. Number of intra-regional training places provided

The Singapore Government offered training places under the Colombo Plan in 1966. A total of 12 training places were taken up in 1966.

Although no specific arrangements have been made by the Singapore Government for intra-regional training places, the trainees received by Singapore have come from within the Colombo Plan region.

2. Names of institutions that have enrolled intra-regional trainees

- (i) University of Singapore
- (ii) Singapore Polytechnic
- (iii) Port of Singapore Authority
- (iv) Housing & Development Board
- (v) Various Singapore Government Departments

3. Any special fields in which training facilities could be offered to neighbouring countries?

Please see Handbook containing training places provided for by Singapore for 1967.

4. Any specific institutions which have the potential to be developed to become Regional Training Centres?

5. Number of trainees that have been sent for training in countries within the region

In 1966, 108 trainees were sent for training in countries within the region.

6. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training  
What action could be taken to mitigate the effects of these factors?

Language - the medium of instruction for most of the training courses offered by Singapore under the Colombo Plan is English. It is imperative for candidates from certain countries in the region where education is in other languages, to acquire a knowledge of English to take up training in Singapore.

7. Training potential of Industry

Would the facilities in the public and private sectors be available for intra-regional training?

So far our training facilities have been confined to the public sector.

8. Comparison of persons trained within and outside the region

Persons who are sent for training within the region are generally for short attachments for practical training, while those sent outside the region normally take up courses leading to degrees. It is therefore difficult to compare persons who have been trained within and outside the region. However both forms of training have, in the main, achieved the desired results.

9. Handbook of Training Facilities

- (i) The Handbook is quite useful in that it provides information on technical institutions in the South and Southeast Asian countries and is of assistance where institutional training is sought.
- (ii) The Handbook has been sent to Government departments concerned with training, statutory bodies and educational institutions where training facilities are available and to commercial organisations which have offered training facilities.
- (iii) Information on practical training facilities in the regional could be included in the Handbook.
- (iv) Requests for training facilities are initiated by departments requiring training facilities and reference is made to the Handbook to ascertain the particular countries which can offer the field of training required.
- (v) Yes.

10. Third Country Training

(i) The nominees sponsored by the Australian Government at present doing courses at the University of Singapore and the Singapore Polytechnic are:

- (a) University - Training Course  
for F.R.A.C.S. - 3 candidates
- (b) Polytechnic - Training Course  
in Telecommunications - 7 candidates

(ii) No.

(iii) The University of Singapore and the Singapore Polytechnic are using "English" as the medium of teaching and the only probable obstacle is that the trainees must have certain proficiency in English language in

order to be enrolled in such institutions.

11. Review of year's activities.

(i) A Regional Colloquium is useful in that it provides opportunities to discuss common training problems and for personal contacts among officials with common interests.

(ii)

12. Any new developments?

The Singapore Government has agreed to the Colombo Plan Bureau holding the next National Seminar in Singapore on "Approaches to Co-operation between Industry and Institutions in Technical Training towards the end of this year. The Ministry of Education, Singapore, has designated a Liaison Officer to work in conjunction with the Colombo Plan Bureau for the holding of this Seminar.

D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts

(i) Teachers and Teacher Trainers

(ii) Opex-type experts

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

(1) Technical

(2) Vocational

(3) Technological

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

(1) Education

(2) Industry

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts?

(1) Economic Planning

(2) Tax Valuation

(3) Civil Aviation

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

Not at present

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector?

Not applicable. Experts have been used by government departments and statutory bodies. Experts who are assigned to such bodies as the L.I.S. and I.R.U. are of benefit to the private sector as they provide training facilities and give technical advice.

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel?

The need for local counterparts to take over from the experts on their departure has been recognised. Organizations to which experts are attached are required to submit half-yearly reports on the experts and the progress of training of local counterparts.

8. Regional use of experts

- (1) The services of Dr. Markowicz, Chemical Engineer assigned to Economic Development Board were made available to the Malaysian Government for MARA for 2 months from September 1966.
- (2) The Singapore Government obtained the services of Mr. McCluskey, ILO expert on the employment of the Handicapped, for the Singapore Council of Social Service from the Malaysian Government for a period of one month in March/April 1966.

9. To what extent is "topping off" practised?

A legal expert (Australia) and two valuation experts (New Zealand) have been recruited for the Inland Revenue Dept. under modified Colombo Plan terms i.e. the Singapore Government has paid the experts an all-in-salary instead of the usual Colombo Plan allowances, with the donor government "topping off" the salaries. These cases are exceptional rather than the rule.

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation-sociological, geographic, etc.?

This has not been a great problem in Singapore.

#### E. EQUIPMENT

1. Types of equipment

Equipment obtained by Singapore under the Colombo Plan has been mainly in the form of technical equipment for vocational schools, anti-smuggling equipment for the Customs Dept., books for Libraries, surgical equipment for hospitals and gymnasium equipment for the Police.

2. Is the supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?



Supply of equipment has normally not been linked with the provision of an expert's services. The equipment has been requested from donor countries when the need for such equipment arose, although there have been cases of equipment being obtained from donor countries on the advice and with the assistance of experts following their assignment.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

There have been cases of donor countries rejecting requests for equipment for the following reasons:

- (i) the particular equipment sought is not manufactured in their country;
  - (ii) certain donor countries wish to be fully associated with a project and do not wish to share in providing equipment to projects for which other countries are giving aid by way of expertise and training facilities.
  - (iii) provision of certain equipment from technical assistance funds is considered too expensive.
4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

Equipment for Vocational and Technical institutions.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

G. OTHER COMMENTS

## THAILAND

### A. GENERAL

#### 1. Planning Mechanism and Procedures

- (i) The technical assistance programme is jointly determined by the needs of the receiving country and the resources of the supplying countries. The major scope for improvement is by increased realization of the need for flexibility and possible modification of programmes and procedures by the agencies involved on both sides. In particular willingness to modify programmes in the light of experience and problems arising during execution of the programmes would be valuable. Nonetheless the spirit of understanding and co-operation shown in the provision of Colombo Plan technical assistance has given considerable satisfaction.
- (ii) No systematic overall planning of technical assistance has been attempted. At present measures are being taken to attempt to secure assistance for all projects indicated in the National Economic Development Plan (1966-1971) as being suitable for foreign assistance.
- (iii) Since the Development plan requires an integrated effort in all the fields concerned, effective assistance is welcomed in all sectors of the Plan. The question of foreign participation is a matter of resources available to the supplying countries and the nature of the programmes involved. It is expected that the overall balance of the plan will be maintained through the direction of the Government's own efforts and expenditures.
- (iv) U.S. and U.N. programmes are based on fairly systematic forward planning. Colombo Plan assistance (excluding USA) has been arranged in most cases on an ad hoc basis which provides a welcome flexibility. All projects are considered by the Government Department concerned in relation to other programmes in the same field or area.
- (v) Requests for assistance are a matter for negotiation between the foreign government, the Thai Department concerned and Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) (and in some cases also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Economic Development Board NEDEB). The major problem is the length of time required to complete arrangements, and the consequent prolonged period of uncertainty.

#### 2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided)

##### (i) Delay

It is important that inevitable delays should be recognized and foreseen. For scholarships, some critical deadline dates might be recognized. For the negotiation of projects a realistic schedule could be prepared by both sides in advance.

(ii) Scholarships

A major obstacle to increasing the flow of effective scholarships in Thailand is the prevailing low standard of English. In addition to efforts being made by DTEC with Colombo Plan assistance to provide language instruction to scholarship candidates, it would be helpful if receiving countries could pay more attention to providing English Language instruction as a necessary and important part of a programme of study or training abroad. Some Colombo Plan members have made a welcome start in the recognition of this problem.

3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

(i) Experts and technicians

The usefulness of experts and technicians is somewhat limited by the usually brief duration of their contracts. An attempt should be made to build up a system of long-term (say five-year) contracts which would allow foreign personnel to acquire experience of local conditions and procedures; the practice of rather frequent rotation of staff should if possible be diminished.

(ii) Scholarships

The language problem has been mentioned in section 2. (2) above.

(iii) Equipment

More attention needs to be paid to the choice of manufacturer, in view of the need for standardization and for reliable supplies of spare parts or replacements on the part of the Thai Department concerned. Clearly the choice of equipments should if possible be divorced from trade promotion policies of the supplying country.

(iv) Projects

Greater concentration of assistance into defined long-term projects will be valuable (if the projects are well-conceived). Project type assistance reduces uncertainty on the side of the Department involved and should permit the supplying Government and its experts and technicians to get more experience of local conditions in the field in which they are working.

4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

Since administrative changes will concern both sides, we prefer to consider parts (i) and (ii) of this section together.

(a) General

Although inter-government negotiation is concerned, it would be advantageous to restrict the use of diplomatic language and forms in correspondence as far as possible and to make use of standardized printed or cyclostyled forms and letters in simple language to the maximum extent. The present cost of administration is high, certainly to the receiving government, particularly in the demands made on highly educated manpower.

DTEC is in process of introducing a standard nomination form for experts and technicians from all sources. The standard Colombo Plan forms already in use have been very welcome.

It would be valuable if the Colombo Plan countries could adopt a procedure for providing the standard information required for reporting purposes. For example, in the case of experts and scholarships: the duration of assignments and totals computed in man-months or man-years; costs broken down by initial, recurrent monthly, final, and special costs; valuations of equipment and materials provided in each quarterly period; etc. Certain standard definitions need to be adopted, such as whether the services of experts should be counted to the date of arrival or throughout the period of their assignment; whether scholarships should be counted to the date of commencement, throughout the duration of the scholarship, or to the date of return; and so on.

#### (b) Projects

Time-tables for project negotiation should be set up as indicated in section (2) (i).

### 5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

In the case of capital grant projects, a dual purpose has usually been intended; first, investment in capital construction, and second, development of the capabilities and resources of the counterpart agency. Thus capital projects have a technical assistance aspect which is an integral part of the execution of the project and is reflected in the participation of foreign technicians and the provision of scholarships.

The use of loans to finance the foreign costs of technical assistance would probably not be necessary in Thailand's case, as lack of finance has not been felt to be a major limitation on the effective contribution of assistance. If financing by the Thai Government has to be considered, direct budgetary allocations would probably be preferred to loans in view of the relatively low cost of technical assistance in money terms.

### 6. Pre-investment surveys

Considerable assistance has been provided over the past five years for surveys under Lower Mekong Development

Committee. The U.N. Special Fund has helped with surveys of ports at Bangkok and Sriracha, and assistance from several sources has been given to mineralogical surveys. The U.S.A. has contributed to various feasibility studies, notable for highways construction.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies: co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

Co-ordination of supplying countries has been sought through the establishment of the Development Advisory Committee (D.A.C.) composed of representatives in Bangkok of the government concerned. Co-ordination of specific projects is largely the responsibility of the NEDB and the Department involved. The major problem is to achieve the maximum co-operation and understanding between the foreign source and the receiving agencies of the Thai Government. DTEC is responsible to make efforts to achieve productive co-operation.

The principal threat to co-ordination on the side of the Thai Government is the temptation for foreign agencies to bypass co-ordinating departments such as DTEC and NEDB and to negotiate directly with other Departments which may act as the counterpart agencies in the execution of a project. While direct negotiation is quite desirable in matters of detail, it should be avoided in policy matters as it tends to weaken and undermine the capacity of the co-ordinating departments to carry out their responsibilities effectively.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector

Only a very small proportion of technical assistance is directly assigned to the private sector. Executive and management assistance has been provided to many companies through the International Executive Service Corps. Undoubtedly much technical assistance also comes through joint ventures with foreign companies in Thailand.

Although the 1966-71 Development Plan gives emphasis to the private sector, it is doubtful whether direct foreign government assistance to private companies is desirable. It is probably more advisable for the transference of technical skills to be established through commercial co-operation.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance

Important studies have recently been made by teams from the U.N., OECD and Federal Republic of Germany. The latter two teams have yet to issue a final report. The U.N. team emphasised the importance of institution-building as the first aim of an assistance project and made certain criticisms founded on this premise.

DTEC frequently receives reports on various aspects of project operations and writes reports based on visits to projects as part of the routine administration of technical assistance programmes. We shall make some observations on

the problem of evaluation as it faces a receiving government and present a few tentative conclusions about programmes in Thailand.

(i) Criteria relevant to the receiving country

(a) Government counterpart expenditures:

As the agency responsible for special budgetary expenditures and the extension of various exemptions and privileges in connection with assistance projects, DTEC continually examines the effective costs borne by the Thai Government in relation to services rendered under assistance programmes.

In practice it must be recognised that programmes should serve the objectives of the supplying country as well as the receiving country. But in general DTEC must try to prevent costs to the Thai Government from reaching an unreasonable level in relation to the conceivable value of the services received.

(b) Relative effectiveness of experts and scholarships under various projects or programmes

Comparison of projects and programmes affords some light on measures which could be taken to increase the value of training abroad, or of the services of experts and technicians in Thailand.

Comparisons between various sources of assistance are sometimes striking, but not always directly relevant because of the different objectives of the supplying agencies and procedures under which they operate.

(c) Study of particular problems and frictions

Experience of the execution of programmes can afford useful insight into ways of preventing or minimising the delays, conflicts and frictions which may arise.

(ii) Observations on existing programmes

In the following explicit reference to particular projects or programmes will be avoided.

(a) Experts and technicians

The easiest and most satisfactory assignments are those where the foreign technician has a direct and active technical or administrative duty which is within his competence. The 'training' or 'transference' aspect of his work can with suitable arrangements be effected informally and naturally by example and by working from day-to-day with Thai officials. Unfortunately it is not always easy to arrange projects of this nature. Where the foreign government has a substantial material

stake (in the provision of equipment) and the substantive aims of the project are technical, hence non-controversial and non-political, the best opportunity for this kind of arrangement exists.

By contrast the post of an 'adviser' particularly in controversial or only partially successful government programmes, is of tenuous value to the receiving government unless the foreign expert is particularly able, mature and long-suffering. It is in these conditions that conflict is most likely to arise, without resulting in apparent and beneficial remedial action.

Length of service has been stressed above as a considerable advantage in giving the foreign expert sufficient experience of local conditions and procedures. Another point to be stressed in this connection is the expert's conception of his primary responsibility. If he feels directly bound to the supplying agency, his actions and reports will be directed principally to their attention, and it will be hard for him to make a real contribution to the Thai Department to which he is attached or to regard its policies and procedures with sufficient respect. It is important to realise that responsibility for policy decisions must remain with the receiving government, although an expert's recommendations may contribute to these decisions. Experts will have to accept and act on policy decisions whether or not they agree with them. It may be remarked that this problem was much less apparent in earlier decades when foreign experts were directly employed by the Thai Government.

Possibly these difficulties have been aggravated by the lack of a clear conception of an expert's responsibilities on the part of all concerned.

(b) Scholarships

There has been some disappointment over the apparent results of training programmes in view of the very large number of scholarships provided. It may be suggested that a concentration of more intensive and longer-term training on the more able candidates would be more productive. Such a policy would also help to mitigate the language problem referred to in an earlier section. Although criticism of selection procedures can be made, it is felt that there may not be a sufficient number of well qualified candidates to meet the scholarships offered.

(c) Equipment

Refer to observations in section 3 (iii).

B. TRAINEES

1. Number of trainees who have gone abroad for training on Colombo Plan awards in the following categories:

New scholarships starting January to September 1966 under all technical assistance programmes by type of scholarship.

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Man-months</u>
<u>Long-term</u> 1/	<u>426</u>	<u>6,452</u>
B. degree	13	744
M. degree	133	2,224
D. degree	13	436
Diploma	79	940
Training	163	1,858
Study Tour	25	250
<u>Short-term</u> 2/	<u>408</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
TOTAL	834	n.a.

1/ Planned duration of six months or more

2/ Planned duration of less than six months

2. Number of Women Trainees?

Under Colombo Plan (excluding USA) starting January to December 1966 by major field -

<u>Field</u>	<u>Number</u>
Academic Study	18
Economics and Statistics	3
Arts	4
Science and Engineering	1
Social Development	1
Agriculture	4
Health	19
Education	11
Industry	1
Total	<u>62</u>



3. Age group of trainees

No summary data available

4. Number of trainees who are sponsored by the private sector

None

5. Number of trainees who have had previous training through the Colombo Plan or some other organization

No summary data available.

6. Utilization of trainees on return

The following data are based on 162 replies to a brief questionnaire by trainees under various programmes, distributed as follows:

United Nations	24
U. S. A.	27
Colombo Plan	49
Other Countries	62
	162

Place of employment of trainees in government service before and after training abroad.

Ministry	Same Section	Same Division New Section	Same Dept. New Division	New Dept.	Joined Govt.	Left Govt.	Total
P.M. Office	25	8	3	3	2	-	41
Finance	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Agriculture	16	4	1	-	-	-	21
Communication	8	-	1	-	-	1	10
National Devmt.	3	11	2	-	-	-	16
Interior	3	2	6	-	-	-	11
Justice	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Education	12	2	1	-	-	-	15
Economic Affairs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Public Health	17	3	-	-	3	-	23
Industry	5	2	3	-	4	-	14
State Enterprises	5	2	-	-	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>162</b>

Promotion of trainees in government service after training abroad

Source of Fellowship	Same class and step	Same class a higher step	One class higher	Joined Govt. Service	Left Govt. Service	Total
United Nations	15	6	3	-	-	24
U. S. A.	9	10	4	4	-	27
Colombo Plan	26	14	4	5	-	49
Other countries	44	15	2	-	1	62
Total	94	45	13	9	1	162

Relevance of training abroad to assignment on return

Field of Training	Direct Relevance	General Relevance	No Real Relevance	Unknown	Total
Science	15	-	-	2	17
Engineering	19	3	-	1	23
Medicine	38	2	1	6	47
Agriculture	14	1	-	4	19
Economics and Public Administration	18	2	-	3	23
Social Studies	3	-	-	-	3
Education	5	-	-	3	8
Other	18	-	-	4	22
Total	130	8	1	23	162

7. Cost Sharing.

In the case of Colombo Plan (excluding U.S.A.) training Thai Government costs are restricted to the payment of civil servants' salaries during their period of absence. In the case of A.I.D. (U.S.A.) participants, the Thai Government bears in addition the costs of international travel. Total salaries paid to officials under all official training programmes are estimated at Baht 18 million per annum.

8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

~~Language training is provided through the DTEC Language Institute to candidates for official scholarships. AID participants attend courses organised by the American Alumni Association. The Institute has several foreign teachers mostly provided by Colombo Plan governments in addition to Thai staff.~~

Officials attending language courses must take leave of absence for part of the day to attend classes if they are posted in Bangkok. If they are posted elsewhere, attendance naturally means full-time absence from their post. Candidates are accepted for language instruction on the basis of requests for this service from Government Departments.

9. Correspondence Courses

None

10. (1) What are the criteria for selection of training facilities that are offered on a regular basis?

Training facilities offered are considered in the first instance by DTEC. They are matched against requests have been received, the possibility of application for the type of training concerned is notified to Departments which may be interested. DTEC always negotiates for training facilities on the request of the Department which requires such training.

C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

1. Number of intra-regional training places provided

No data available

2. Names of institutions that have enrolled intra-regional trainees

The SEATO Graduate School of Engineering which is going to be redesignated as the Asian Institute of Technology will continue to provide technical training facilities to neighbouring countries. Civil Aviation Training Centre and Asian Institute for Economic Development in Bangkok have already enrolled intra-regional trainees.

3. Any special fields in which training facilities could be offered to neighbouring countries

As stated in 2.

4. Any specific institutions which have the potential to be developed to become Regional Training Centres?

There is a proposal to upgrade the Thonburi Technical Institute as an Institute of Science and Technology and it

may also provide training facilities to neighbouring countries in due course.

5. Number of trainees that have been sent for training in countries within the region

In 1966 number of trainees that were sent for training in countries within the region is as follows:

India	42
Singapore	3
Malaysia	2
Philippines	2
Ceylon	1
Pakistan	2
Korea	1
	<hr/>
Total	53

6. Factors limiting the expansion of intra-regional training

One of the limiting factors in expanding intra-regional training in Thailand is the problem of language as instruction in technical institutions is imparted in Thai language. This does not however present difficulty for nationals from Laos.

7. Training potential of Industry

At present Thailand is not in a position to provide in-plant training facilities of regional scale.

8. Comparison of results of persons trained within and outside the region

So far there is no regular follow-up of returned trainees to assess the value of their training.

9. Handbook of Training Facilities

The Handbook has helped as a reference to institutions available for training and also has stimulated consideration of the improvement of training facilities existing within our own country. But few copies have been received and the Handbook has been distributed to NEDB and DTEC only. The format seems satisfactory. It would be an improvement to add details of Colombo Plan awards already made for training in each country.

10. Third Country Training

Thailand has been involved in very little third country

training, but a few trainees from Laos have been trained in Thailand under third-country sponsorship. Third country training is limited by the policies of the aid-giving countries:

11. Review of year's activities

-

12. Any new developments?

-

D. EXPERTS

1. Some indication as to the needs of different types of experts

Advisers are needed principally to assist in the improvement of administration. Consultants and technicians are needed in various fields, science, engineering, agriculture and education.

2. What are the kinds of skills most needed?

3. What are the fields of specialisation where demand is greatest?

} See 1. above.

4. What are the fields of specialisation where difficulties have been experienced in obtaining experts

In our experience of Colombo Plan programmes, excluding those of the U.S.A., experts can quite easily be recruited. The obstacle is the lack of funds available from aid-giving countries.

5. Any institutional device in receiving country for experts to share experiences?

6. Data on extent to which experts have been used, if at all, in the private sector vis-a-vis the public sector

-

7. Extent to which local counterparts have been trained to carry on after the departure of overseas personnel

Full-time counterparts are always assigned to work with experts and receive training in the course of their work. Most projects also provide scholarships for local staff to be trained abroad. But it should not be expected that local counterparts would be able to carry on taking over all the expert's functions in every case. In some types of project, for example technical research, it would be an advantage to retain the services of a small number of experts over a long period.

8. Regional use of experts

-

9. To what extent is 'topping off' practised?

-

10. To what extent have experts been handicapped by inadequate preliminary orientation-sociological, geographic, etc.?

Almost all foreign experts are more or less seriously handicapped by lack of experience or ignorance of local conditions. However it is doubtful whether preliminary orientation could be very effective in preparing experts coming to work in a new country unless it were possible to provide very specific orientation about their particular tasks.

E. EQUIPMENT 1. Types of equipment

-

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's services?

Provision of equipment is almost always linked with the provision of the services of experts. Co-ordination to ensure that both arrive in the recipient country at the appropriate time sometimes fails. It is desirable that some equipment should be provided without any tie-up with other forms of aid because the provision of additional equipment can be a valuable stimulus to many government programmes.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

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4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

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F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

-

G. OTHER COMMENTS

-

## UNITED STATES

### INTRODUCTION

United States technical assistance is more widely and evenly distributed among recipient countries than is U.S. financial assistance and in total increased substantially in 1966 and 1965. Primary emphasis has increasingly been concentrated on agriculture, education and health.

Response to the Questionnaire is complicated by the fact that substantial parts of it appear to be addressed primarily to regional members; in some cases the intention is not entirely clear. Virtually all questions to which a response from non-regional, contributing members is intended have been comprehensively answered in a recent U.S. memorandum. "Annual Aid Review, 1967." The following notations referring to specific parts of the Questionnaire undertake, insofar as possible, to pinpoint within this document direct answers to questions raised. Other parts of the document will be useful to the Council in understanding the nature and magnitude of U.S. technical assistance efforts.

No reference to a specific part of the questionnaire indicates that it is not deemed relevant to the U.S. The response to those parts of the Questionnaire which are relevant follows:

#### A. GENERAL 1. Planning mechanism and procedures:

This question is interpreted as being addressed primarily to recipient members. If addressed to donors, it would in the case of the U.S., require lengthy discussion of a complicated programme process.

Much attention is currently being given to ways of improving the efficiency of U.S. foreign assistance programs. This has been inspired partly by stock-taking of the first half of the Development Decade and partly by limitations on foreign assistance funds. As a result, new programming emphasis is being placed on (1) sector analysis as a tool for better identification of priority projects, (2) regional approaches to problems not confined to a single country (e.g., health, river basin development and transportation), (3) closer coordination with other foreign aid programs and host country efforts, and (4) fuller consideration of non-economic factors such as development of legal institutions and popular participation in local government and development activities. These concerns have produced innovations in U.S. programs, as well as organizational and procedural changes.

As part of a general U.S. Government program, A.I.D. took steps in 1966 to develop a more systematic overall planning-programming-budgeting approach to its operations. Each A.I.D. field mission has been asked to identify major assistance goals, operational sub-goals, and relevant projects in its host country in order to identify more clearly the specific inputs required for economic development. It has also been asked to analyze alternative objectives and ways of accomplishing them for Washington's consideration prior to formulation of program recommendations.

2. Factors limiting the flow of technical assistance (e.g. delay and how it can be avoided)

To the extent the question is addressed to donors, the U.S. answer in general terms is as follows.

In short, no one factor is of decisive importance. A host of different external considerations are involved: needs, self-help undertakings, absorptive capacity, other donor aid efforts, and U.S. foreign policy interests. Internal considerations also exert a strong influence. Competing claims on U.S. resources, particularly of other government programs requiring budgetary financing, must be taken into account. The U.S. balance of payments problems is also a restraining influence. The ultimate determinant, of course, is the popular willingness to support foreign aid appropriations, which in turn depends heavily on the effectiveness of foreign aid programs and the self-help efforts of the recipient countries.

The U.S. believes strongly that ways must be found to support serious development efforts in the LDC's with increased capital flows from the richer nations. The role of private investment in meeting this objective is critically important, despite its inevitable fluctuations of magnitude from year to year. Official assistance, however, is also vital. It will undoubtedly continue to be the predominant source of external funds for the LDC's for some time to come, and we must continue to search for ways to increase it. While subject to serious constraints at present, the U.S. does not rule out future increases in its assistance level. It will be heavily influenced by the actions of other aid giving nations and their willingness to join in the common effort.

3. Factors limiting the usefulness of technical assistance

In addition to the citation to Question 2 above, the problem of recruiting qualified experts continues to be a serious one. Their availability in the U.S. is now the highest it has ever been. Implementation of new legislation intended to increase U.S. institutional competence for A.I.D. backstopping is aimed at overcoming this problem. Also to make recruitment more efficient A.I.D. is instituting a centralized recruiting office.

The flow of technical assistance is frequently delayed by deficiencies in host country support of projects. These problems range from the failure appropriate funds to cover local costs to lack of host country project personnel. Another common problem is the failure of the recipient government to expedite customs clearance and handling of imported commodities.

Internal security problems also cause delays in some situations.

The question appears, however, to be primarily addressed to regional members.



4. Measures to facilitate the administration of technical assistance

(ii) AID is in the process of implementing a new system of documentation for technical assistance projects. This system, a result of lengthy study by a task force, emphasizes the life-of-project concept. It will be made up of comprehensive project descriptions, detailed project plans which will specify steps to be taken and outputs expected up to five years in the future, and semi-annual evaluation reports will answer overall questions on each project and indicate the status of the work plan and output plan. Various elements of this system will be computerized to permit quick retrieval of essential information and to allow for program-wide tabulation of material which will indicate significant problems in the administration of technical assistance projects. Allied to this is a basic project identification description which will record the essential characteristics of each project, its purpose and its administrative techniques. This, also, will be computerized.

A.I.D. relies heavily upon outside institutions to implement its technical assistance program. The resources and knowledge of these institutions, however, are not necessarily adapted to the needs of the developing nations. Several programs now in the planning stage emphasize establishment within U.S. institutions of capacity for studying the problems of development and expanding the supply of knowledge and experts needed in U.S. assistance programs.

Technical assistance has long been used to stimulate the development of local programs such as cooperatives, savings and loan institutions and community development. However, it is believed that much more needs to be done in this area. Thus, the new Title IX added to the Foreign Assistance Act in 1966 directs that new attention and emphasis be given to the goal of attaining a larger measure of popular participation in the development process, including ways in which assistance can more effectively stimulate local and non-governmental organizational activity, is currently under study in A.I.D.

5. Linking of Capital Aid and Technical Assistance

It is difficult to say how much technical assistance is provided in conjunction with capital aid projects; there is a complex problem of definition. For example, engineering, economic or management studies or surveys undertaken to identify future projects, including prospective capital projects are categorized as Technical Assistance. However, a feasibility study of a specific potential capital project is categorized as a capital assistance activity. AID-financed construction of a physical facility, where AID investment is less than \$100,000 is classified as technical assistance; AID-financed construction of a facility, regardless of cost, is classified as technical assistance if the facility is "an integral part of a project of essentially technical assistance character." On the other hand, "Training, managerial, and other advisory services, directed toward the realization or efficient utilization

of a capital-assistance-activity should normally be processed, approved, and administered as part of such activity rather than in accordance with the procedures prescribed for technical assistance."

In general, the mix of technical assistance and capital assistance in any country program is arrived at after a careful study of the particular needs of that country. Any answer to the question in terms of technical assistance compared with total capital assistance on a worldwide basis or even a regional basis would be meaningless.

Until recently, little technical assistance was given on a loan basis. Now, however, there is considerable given on loan basis in India, Pakistan and Turkey. This approach is expanding. Current development loan terms are appropriate. Examples of activities are: education activities in India, feasibility surveys in India and Pakistan, sanitary engineering in Pakistan, etc.

Concern over the U.S. balance of payments problem has led to progressively tighter aid-tying regulations. Administrative procedures have become more complex and in some cases have caused delays in processing new commitments. Program loans and local cost financing are given particularly close scrutiny on balance of payments grounds. In one or two cases, local cost lending projects have been disapproved on this account. Balance of payments considerations, however, have not resulted in administrative restrictions on disbursements nor have they affected the geographic distribution of aid.

The U.S. recognizes that aid-tying probably entails some loss in the real value of its aid since the recipients will be required to make purchases in the U.S. which they would otherwise make at lower prices in other markets. U.S. prices will not always be higher, however, and in some cases where they are higher, there may be offsetting quality advantages. We are unable to estimate to what extent the real value of U.S. aid to recipients is reduced by tying. Clearly it is substantially less over-all than the loss involved in the case of some individual projects. Any comparisons with other donor assistance would have to take account of the extent to which their aid might also require procurement from other than lowest cost suppliers as a result of tying or other restrictions, as well as differences in financial terms.

#### 6. Pre-investment surveys

In addition to material to Question 5 above, A.I.D. administers information, risk sharing and financial programs specifically designed to encourage U.S. private investment in developing countries. These programs help American businessmen to obtain information on investment opportunities; to survey proposed projects; to protect investments against certain risks not generally present in developed countries; and to obtain dollar and local currency financing for projects.

As these programs become more widely known, they are used increasingly by the U.S. business community. Although it is not possible to measure their impact in quantitative terms, they are certainly positive factors in business decisions to invest in the LDCs.

In May 1964 A.I.D. issued the first Index to its Catalog of Investment Information and Opportunities listing some 1200 studies. The fifth edition of the Index, issued last November, now lists over 1600 titles.

The Catalog is a unique collection of economic and technical feasibility studies of interest to U.S. and foreign investors. The studies, all of recent date, were made by A.I.D.-financed contractors, other governments, private foundations, business firms, universities, and international organizations. The Catalog also includes detailed information on new, specific joint venture opportunities, as reported by the Department of Commerce.

In response to the President's call for increased emphasis on economic development in Southeast Asia, a special Southeast Asia supplement to the Catalog containing 117 studies on Southeast Asian countries was issued in 1966.

Under its Investment Survey Program A.I.D. pays half the cost of an investment survey undertaken by a prospective U.S. investor if, upon completion of the survey, the investor decides not to proceed with the project. This is a risk-sharing incentive program aimed at stimulating investor interest in undertaking surveys in developing countries.

A.I.D. can guaranty investments deemed important to development (e.g. projects contributing to increased agricultural production) against any and all risks, except fraud or misconduct, up to 75 percent of the investment.

7. Co-operation with other Agencies; co-ordination of technical assistance received from various sources

Clearly directed to recipient regional members. From the donor point of view, the U.S. has, however, agreed to participate with other donors to achieve rational coordination, e.g., with the OECD Charter on Coordination.

8. Technical Assistance to the Private Sector:

In addition to programs to promote U.S. private investment in the LDC's, A.I.D. assistance is increasingly designed to strengthen the private sector in aid-receiving countries.

A.I.D. also assists in developing the basic institutional resources and human skills on which private industrial and agricultural growth depend. Program loans finance the imports of raw materials, spare parts and components for private factories and farms. Local currency and dollar loans to intermediate credit institutions help to open more sources of capital for private ventures in both

industry and agriculture.

Assistance is also given for the development of cooperatives and small savings institutions.

9. Evaluation of technical assistance:

In addition to reply to Question 4 above, Evaluation of country programs has become an integral part of the A.I.D. programming process. As applied in A.I.D., the government-wide Programming Planning Budgeting System (PPBS) incorporates evaluation of aid results into procedures for developing new policies and programs. The A.I.D. manual order which defines the framework for PPBS (MO 1023.2.3., June 22, 1966) requires:

"... An evaluation of program progress and the effectiveness of the program strategy over prior years... This on-going evaluation is not an 'accomplishments' section but an integral and vital part of the program analysis and as such deserving of careful and critical treatment."

As part of the new War on Hunger, a special program is being undertaken for the purpose of evaluating U.S. agricultural programs in selected countries where food production is a serious problem. One such study has already been completed. Ten to twelve more are planned and are expected to be completed within the next 15 months. A.I.D. is cooperating with the Department of Agriculture in this activity.

A pilot program was started during 1966 to evaluate technical assistance inputs and performance. The program is an outgrowth of an over-all examination of foreign affairs information management begun in 1964. It has been initiated on a test basis for technical assistance projects in Turkey, Nigeria, Philippines, and Panama. In addition, a special A.I.D. Task Force was established in early 1966 to develop a new system for planning, monitoring and evaluating technical assistance projects and programs.

B. TRAINEES

Questions 1 through 5 are statistical in nature and appear to be directed to sending countries rather than donors. U.S. Missions report to the Colombo Plan Bureau on a regular basis, hence AID/W has not replied. Should you wish answers to these questions from AID/W, we would be glad to furnish what we have here in regard to training in the United States for persons from Colombo Plan countries.

6. Utilization of trainees on return

The following statistics were obtained from the Far East and Near East Regional reports on the evaluation of the A.I.D. participant training program covering the period 1951 through 1961.

	<u>Far</u> <u>East</u>	<u>Near</u> <u>East</u>
Number of participants who returned to the same organization and equivalent job immediately after training	76%	73%
Those who returned to an expected post-program job change	14%	15%

In those regions over half of those who returned to the same job immediately after training have changed jobs since. Two-thirds of those whose jobs had changed now hold better jobs, more prestige, and more related to their training. The remaining third had changed for various reasons, i.e. from one part of the government to another; from the government to the private sector; and, to different jobs in the same field.

Figures on the utilization of training are based on information from the FY 1966 Follow-Up reports on participant training:

Afghanistan	- 100% general utilization		
Cyprus	- 76.7% general utilization	- 23.3% no information	
Egypt	- 75% general utilization	- 25% non-utilization	
India	- 90% general utilization	- 5% non-utilization	- 5% no information
Yemen	- 77% general utilization	- 9% non-utilization	- 11% "
Iran	- 100% general utilization		
Jordan	- 87% general utilization	- 5% non-utilization	- 8% "
Nepal	- 97% general utilization	- 3% non-utilization	
Pakistan	- 90% general utilization	- 10% non-utilization	
Syria	- 99% general utilization	- 2% non-utilization	
Turkey	- 60% general utilization	- 1% non-utilization	- 39% no information
Ceylon	- No information available		
Total Near East	- 66% general utilization	- 5% non-utilization	- 29% no information
Japan	- No information available	- Mission phased out FY 1962	
Korea	- 100% general utilization		
Laos	- 89% general utilization	- 11% non-utilization	
Philippines	- 100% general utilization		
Thailand	- 87% general utilization	- 6% non-utilization	- 7% no information
Vietnam	- 91% general utilization	- 5% non-utilization	- 4% "
Total Far East	- 93% general utilization	- 7% non utilization	- 5% "

Figures on Indonesia are from the FY 1964 Follow-Up Report:  
 Indonesia - 45% general utilization - 25% non-utilization - 30% no information

## 7. Cost Sharing

### a. All Training

The cooperating government of the trainees' country is expected to pay a pre-negotiated "fair share" of the cost of every AID training project or activity. Ordinarily, the cooperating government is expected to assume the following costs in relation to participant training:

- A. International travel of a participant including incidental costs en route to the initial point of training, and en route home following the termination of his training program.

- B. Assure support for the dependents of a participant during his absence, by continuing his salary, or a sufficient portion thereof, and making it available to the dependents through-out the training period.

b. Third Country training

The cost sharing arrangements are triangular: The government of the country from which the participant comes pays the costs described above; (b) the host country to which the participant goes is expected to contribute toward the cost of the project, e.g. the cost of the staff making the training programs and arrangements, the services of national hospitals charging the same tuition rates to "out of country" students as is charged to their own local students; and (c) AID pays maintenance, tuition and costs not absorbed by the other two governments.

8. Orientation Courses to ensure that the fullest possible value is derived from the training

A.I.D.'s program of orientation includes all participants and is the same regardless of the level of the participant. All participants receive: (a) pre-departure orientation in the home country, and (b) orientation in the country of training whether that be the United States or a Third Country.

A. Pre-departure Orientation

Four parts are recommended for each program given to a participant before he leaves his home country:

1. an explanation of the development program promoted by his own country and the USA and his own role in that development.
2. a review of his own culture by a host country official or university professor and selected returned participants.
3. a brief review of American culture to reduce potential cultural shock.
4. A review of his tentative technical training program and itinerary and various administrative details, such as passports, visas, advance maintenance allowance and travel arrangements.

If he expresses dissatisfaction with the program, issues should be clarified to avoid later misunderstanding. Suggestions arising from these discussions are forwarded to AID/W, but neither AID/W or the Mission is committed to change the program. He is informed of the necessity to return to his home country in accord with the statement signed on his bio-data form.

B. Reception and Orientation in the Country of Training

1. Reception

- a. Third countries. In third countries, the participant is usually met at the airport by a USAID local employee or by a representative of the government of the country of training.
- b. United States. In the United States, the participant is met at the port of entry by a representative of the State Department Reception Center or one of the unpaid volunteers from the American community. This "receptionist" reviews the next few days' activity with the participant before directing him to a hotel where reservations have been made.

2. Orientation to Life and Culture

- a. Third Countries. In third countries, a USAID local employee or host government employee discusses the life, culture, currency and gives the participant maps and other material.
- b. United States. The participant spends his first week at the Washington International Centre, a private organization established in 1950 to provide an introduction to the United States for official visitors. In FY '66, the Centre received about 6,000 foreign visitors sponsored by various federal, international and private organizations, including 3,254 A.I.D. participants. The 3-5 days' program includes lectures by American academic and other professional men on such topics as Government, politics, economics, religion, education, civil rights and family life in the United States. Question and discussion periods follow. Tours are arranged to the Capital, the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress and places of historic interest. The Center is open evenings for recreation and practice in English conversation. There are 900 host families in the Washington area who arrange through the Center to invite participants to their homes.

3. Administrative Orientation

- a. Third Countries. USAID American or Local employee explains all the administrative and program rules governing his visit.
- b. United States. The participant receives a copy of the Participant Handbook, containing administrative and program policies that will govern his stay in the United States. He receives a combination identification-insurance card and detailed information on allowances, sickness and accident insurance, requirements of the U.S.

Immigration and Internal Revenue Services.

4. Program Orientation. The participant meets his A.I.D. Program Development Officer, (PDO) who is responsible for arranging the program himself or through a participating agency specialist, and for monitoring all aspects of the training of participants under his supervision. He explains the program and itinerary, discusses possible changes if requested by the participant and instructs the participant on the nature and frequency of administrative and program reports, required by A.I.D. The Program Development Officer makes sure that the participant understands the program he is to undertake and checks to make sure there is no confusion in his mind of any of the cultural or administrative orientation already received, and under what circumstances to get in touch with him should important questions of any emergency arise.

9. Correspondence Courses

Missions are authorized to enroll returned participants in accredited American correspondence courses offered by colleges and universities associated in the "National University Extension Association, the institutes of the "National University Extension Association," the institutes of the "National Home Study Council," and the "Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture," as well as in other qualified institutions or schools approved by AID/W.

The selection of participants for correspondence courses is made by the Mission, usually by the technical advisers in cooperation with the Training Office. The courses are offered only to returned participants and are normally related to the training received in the United States or third countries.

Experience has shown that in order to obtain the maximum benefit from such courses, USAID technical advisers must be available for consultation during the length of the course. Given the technicians' workload of higher priority items and lack of participant interest in correspondence courses, Missions in Colombo Plan countries have indicated little enthusiasm for this activity. Only five participants from three countries (Korea, Vietnam, and Iran) have enrolled in these courses in the past fiscal year.

AID would be interested in learning how other Colombo Plan countries view correspondence courses (e.g. Is there much interest in them by recipients? Are they supervised indirectly by technicians, etc.)

10. (i) What are the criteria for selection of training facilities that are offered on a regular basis?

AID was uncertain as to whether this question applied to correspondence courses or to criteria for selection of other training facilities. Since we do very little correspondence training, our answer applies to the selection of facilities in the United States and third countries for the training of regular participants and not for the selection



of correspondence course facilities.

The Institution selected involves all of these factors and is a combination of attempting to meet both the individual's and the program and project needs since most AID training is program and project oriented as part of a total economic development program and is not awarded to an individual as a "scholarship".

Regardless of the field of activity in which we work, the Program Development Officer in the United States selects a training facility in the United States on the following basis:

(not given in order of priority)

- a. Experience with the facility.
  - b. Knowledge of the facilities and institutions
  - c. Recommendations of others
  - d. Written materials; In the field of industry this may be through trade journals, magazines, advertisements, his business representatives may offer their services. In the field of education, the American Council on Education publishes materials, there are colleges and School catalogues which can be studied for curriculum offerings, etc.
  - e. Quality of the technical offering
  - f. Interest of the institution or organization in having attendees.
  - g. Interest of the institution or organization in a particular country or organization or field of activity e.g. they may have had a U.S. contract to advise that country's universities etc.
  - h. Climatic and geographic similarities
  - i. Cultural factors
  - j. Cost in comparison to identical institution
- (ii) Are there any courses specially developed to meet the requirements of the region?

AID from time to time has selected an institution or organization to develop a 'tailor-made' program for a region or area. Sometimes they are solicited by the organization or institutions if they have special competency in this area.

### C. INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING

Intra-regional Training appears to be designed for countries within the region. Therefore, we have not answered those questions.

D. EXPERTS

Questions 1 through 10 appear directed primarily to regional countries.

E. EQUIPMENT 1. Types of equipment

It would be almost impossible to provide the breakdown of information required by this question.

2. Is supply of equipment linked with the provision of an expert's service?

U.S. provided equipment is virtually always linked with the services of experts and considerable effort is given to assure a proper synchronization.

3. Have any difficulties been experienced in obtaining any particular type of equipment?

In general the U.S. has had no difficulty in finding the type of equipment desired.

4. Indicate the types of equipment for which there is a great need at present

Seems addressed primarily to regional members.

F. REPORTING OF COLOMBO PLAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

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G. OTHER COMMENTS

The present system of reporting is generally satisfactory from the U.S. point of view. The U.S. hopes that it has developed its own reporting to the Bureau, which is complicated by the fact that materials are provided directly from various U.S. AID Missions, in a manner satisfactory to other members.

