

CLASSIFIED

File No. Dossier 20-1-2-3

Volume 1 From - De 63-09-01 To - À 68-03-31

CLASSIFIÉ

M GID

SEMI ACTIVE

[REDACTED]

CLOSED  
FERMÉE

TITLE — TITRE:

Political Affairs -

Policy and Background -

CDN External Policy and Relations -

Aid to Africa

ACIX ACIX

[REDACTED]

ps

Retention period - Période de retention:

PUBLIC RECORDS APPROVALS  
NOS. 68/001, 69/063 AND  
73/004

10Yrs/5A-5D/  
AND J.

DECLASSIFIED

ACCESS TO INFORMATION  
L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION  
EXAMINÉ PAR EXAMINEUR PA  
DATE / DATE  
11/12/94

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

VOLS ACCESSION NO. 17096  
DES  
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



DATED FROM Sept 11/63 FILE NO. 20-1-2-3  
TO March 31/68 VOLUME No. 1

# CLOSED VOLUME

DO NOT PLACE ANY CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS FILE

FOR SUBSEQUENT CORRESPONDENCE SEE:

FILE No. 20-1-2-3 VOLUME No. 2

PLEASE KEEP ATTACHED TO TOP OF FILE



Date

JULY 25, 1983

CHECKLIST - PREPARATION OF SUBSTANTIVE FILES FOR MICROFILMING  
LISTE DE CONTROLE - EXAMEN DE DOSSIERS - MATIERES POUR FINS DE MICROPHOTOGRAPHIE

File No./Dossier n°

20-1-2-3

Vol. No.

1

Subject/Sujet

POLITICAL AFFAIRS -- POLICY AND BACKGROUND -- CANADIAN EXTERNAL POLICY AND RELATIONS -- AID TO AFRICA

Date  
From/De

SEPTEMBER 1, 1963

Date  
To/À

MARCH 31, 1968

CLERK/COMMIS

ANALYST/ANALYSTE

Transmittal slips, action request forms and envelopes destroyed	Items misfiled sent to MGID	Straight copies destroyed	Ephemeral items sent to MGIR	Items reclassified	Copies of drafts etc. destroyed	BOOKLETS, PAMPHLETS, RECORDINGS, LEGAL DOCUMENTS, CLIPPINGS, BRIEFINGS, NATO, U.N. AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES DOCUMENTS, ETC. PHOTOGRAPHS  LIVRETS, PAMPHLETS, ENREGISTREMENTS MAGNÉTIQUES, DOCUMENTS JURIDIQUES, COUPURES DE JOURNAUX, CAHIERS D'INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES, DOCUMENTS DE L'OTAN, DES N.U. ET D'AGENCES SPÉCIALISÉES, ETC. PHOTOGRAPHIES								Size and clarity	
														Dimension et qualité	
Notes d'envoi, fiches de service et enveloppes détruites	Erreurs, de classe- ment -- MGID	Doubles détruits	Items éphémères -- MGIR	Items reclassifiés	Doubles de projets, etc. détruits	MGL	MGLC	MGLL	MGLN	BICO	MGID	CIH	MIA	Cut Réduction	MGID
7		3				1	7							45	8

CLERK  
COMMIS

Stripping completed:  
Première épuraison complétée:

JULY 25, 1983

Date

*M. E. Baker*

Signature

ANALYST  
ANALYSTE

Revision completed:  
Examen complété:

JULY 25, 1983

Date

*M. E. Baker*

Signature

MGIX

Microfiche completed:  
Microfilmage complété:

Date

Signature

FORM "A"  
FORMULAIRE "A"

RECORDS IMPROVEMENT UNIT ACTION FORM  
FICHE DE SERVICE DE L'UNITE DE PERFECTIONNEMENT DES ARCHIVES

..... Please take action on the attached items as indicated:  
*S.V.P. donner suite aux items ci-joints tel qu'indiqué ci-dessous:*

ACIW

1. File/ Classer
2. Keep in appropriate file pocket in Randtriever.  
*Retenir au Randtriever dans pochette appropriée.*
3. Keep in special container for tapes.  
*Retenir dans classeur spécial pour bandes magnétiques.*

ACID

1. Amend index and refer to ACIW for filing.  
*Modifier index et transmettre à ACIW pour mise au dossier.*

ACIA

1. Open new file as follows and advise Division concerned.  
*Ouvrir nouveau dossier selon les directives ci-dessous et aviser Direction concernée.*

No.

TITLE/TITRE


ACIR

1. Ephemeral material for disposal.  
*Suite à donner à correspondance éphémère.*

ACIX

1. Trailer fiche to be made.  
*Préparer fiche auxiliaire.*
2. CAUTION: Flagged item typed on both sides.  
*ATTENTION: papillon indique texte dactylographié sur deux côtés.*

ACIE

1. For reproduction - one copy.  
*A reproduire - une copie.*

TYPIST

DACTYLO

1. Retype, check and return.  
*Redactylographier, vérifier et retourner.*

*July 25/83*

TRAILER FICHE

ATTACHMENT TO CIRCULAR DOCUMENT NO. A. 7/66

DATED OCTOBER 6, 1966.

000757



RESTRICTED

1965

CANADIAN COUNTRY MEMORANDUM FOR DAC ANNUAL REVIEW

(Figures in \$ Canadian)

INTRODUCTION

The most encouraging feature of the year was the 31% growth in commitments bringing this total to a record \$243 million. The major increase was in development loans where the amount doubled from \$23 million to \$46 million. There were also significant upward trends in all other programs except export credits.

While gross disbursements remained at \$140 million, the same level as in 1964, net expenditures dropped somewhat because of the increase in the size of the repayments on previous export credit loans. The failure of disbursements to reflect the expanding nature of the Canadian program is attributable to three main factors: the Indo-Pakistan conflict interrupted development activities in the sub-Continent to which over half of Canada's bilateral assistance is directed; shortages of some commodities such as sulphur, copper, and certain types of fertilizers caused delays in procurement; several months were required to work out the details of projects appropriate for financing with the new development loans introduced at the end of 1964 and, with the inevitable lag between commitments and disbursements, the outflow of funds under this program was limited to just over \$1 million. Development loan disbursements should increase steadily in the future, however, because the entire \$100 million appropriated under this program during the past two years was committed by March 31, 1966, the end of the fiscal year.

As in 1964 three types of financing were available: grants; development loans on IDA terms; and export credits at 6% with 5 to 20 years' maturity. The relative sizes of these types of financing changed, however, with greater emphasis on grants and development loans and a decline in export credits; as a result the average interest rates were lowered. On a percentage basis Canadian financial terms for official bilateral commitments were as follows in 1964 and 1965:

TABLE I

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Grants	45%	52%
$\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% Loans	14%	21%
6% Loans	41%	27%

The outlook is favourable for a substantial increase in both commitments and disbursements during 1966. In the last quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966, Parliament made available a special supplementary grant of \$15 million for food aid to India and subsequently the Government announced its plans for an unprecedented \$75 million program of bilateral and multilateral food grants during the current fiscal year. In addition it announced its intention to subscribe \$25 million in capital to the new Asian Development Bank

- 2 -

over a five year period beginning in 1966 and to increase its cash contribution to the World Food Program to \$7.5 million during the years 1966 to 1968. These increases, when added to the other sectors of the program which are to remain at the present level, should result in a total commitment of approximately \$280 million. Disbursements have been rising even more rapidly than commitments during the first part of 1966; it is expected that virtually all the food aid funds will be spent during the year and present trends indicate that except for export credits disbursements will rise in other sectors as well.

A. Volume of the Financial and Technical Aid Effort in 1965

(a) The calendar year 1965 brought significant increases in bilateral and multilateral grant aid disbursements but, as noted previously, these were offset by a drop in expenditures under the loan programs. The following Table denotes the changes in the total level of official disbursements since 1962:

TABLE II				
<u>Disbursements</u>				
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Bilateral Grant Aid	28.8	55.6	69.3	72.5
Multilateral	13.5	13.4	17.0	24.5
Export Credits	22.1	44.0	57.3	41.8
Development Loans	-	-	-	1.2
Total	59.4	113.0	143.6	140.0

During 1965 for the first time a direct cash grant of \$500,000 was made from public funds to support volunteers under the auspices of the Canadian University Service Overseas, a volunteer organization which has been directed and supported by private citizens for several years. In addition, as in 1964 Canada provided, at government expense, most of the overseas transportation for members of CUSO. The number of volunteers so transported grew to 205 and the travel costs reached some \$250,000 but as they did not fall within the External Aid Program, they have not been recorded.

(b) Disbursements to multilateral agencies including the IDA rose from \$17 million in 1964 to \$24.5 million. The increases are due principally to the enlarged contribution to the IDA. When IDA's resources were replenished, the Government undertook to contribute \$41.7 million (U.S.). The repayments were to take the form of notes to be issued to the IDA in three equal annual instalments beginning in November 1965. As in the past, the value of the notes issued during the year and not Canada's total share of the replenishment has been used as the commitment figure.

(c) The ceiling on outstanding long-term export credits remained at \$400 million in 1965. During the year, disbursements on long-term export credit loans amounted to \$41.8 million compared to \$57.3 million in 1964. The value of new loans contracted amounted to \$57 million compared to \$68 million in 1964.

- 3 -

In addition to the loan contracts signed, there were undertakings to provide long-term export credits to certain countries as part of the Canadian contributions through consortia and consultative groups. Of the special credits thus earmarked, the following amounts had been allocated to countries but not committed to specific projects at the end of 1965:

TABLE III

Export Credit Financing Earmarked for  
Selected Countries, Less Contracts Signed,  
at December 31, 1965

Greece	\$ 2.00
India	21.42
Pakistan	Nil
Turkey	5.00
Total	\$28.42

The Export Credits Insurance Corporation also signed an agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in June, 1965, under which \$15 million of long-term export credit funds was made available for projects in Latin America recommended by the IDB. All of this money was still available at the end of 1965.

The details of individual loans signed during 1965 are set out in the following Table. The rate is 6 per cent per annum for all loans and about two-thirds of the value of commitments was for a maturity period of 20 years including a 4 to 5 year grace period.

TABLE IV

Export Credit Loan Commitments During 1965

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Maturity Period</u>	<u>Grace Period</u>
India	\$ 8.00	20 years	5 years
Mexico	9.89	7½ "	1 "
Pakistan	5.30	19½ "	4 "
Pakistan	24.68	20 "	5 "
Taiwan	5.00	8 "	2½ "
U.A.R.	4.10	10 "	2 "
Total	\$56.97		

(d) The recent progressive increases in technical assistance expenditures continued during 1965. In 1962 disbursements were \$4.6 million; in 1963, \$6.3 million; in 1964, \$8.9 million and in 1965, \$13.7 million. In Canadian nomenclature the construction of educational institutes, the supply of equipment and related engineering and architectural services are recorded as capital assistance and therefore the costs involved are not included in the technical assistance expenditures.

000760

• • • 4



- 4 -

The following Table reflects the rapid expansion of this program:

TABLE V

	<u>Students and Trainees Financed in Canada</u>	<u>Advisers and Teachers Financed Abroad</u>
1960	711	83
1961	849	126
1962	1043	235
1963	1430	341
1964	1757	545
1965	2274	876

(e) Although approximately 80 countries received some assistance during the year, the bulk of development aid continued to be directed to a few countries where Canada has important interests, which are mobilizing and making effective use of the resources available to them, and where it is considered Canadian assistance will clearly contribute to increasing the effectiveness of their development efforts. In the case of Latin America all aid, other than export credits, has been in the form of allocations of \$20 million in soft loans during 1964 and 1965 channelled through the Inter-American Development Bank under the agreement described in last year's submission to DAC.

(f) There were no changes in the Budgetary Procedures in 1965. Under the new arrangements introduced last year all bilateral grant aid funds except food aid are pooled in one non-lapsing Parliamentary Vote. The development loan program is provided for under a separate non-lapsing Vote. Multilateral contributions are appropriated individually on a lapsing basis.

Long-term export financing loan arrangements remain the same. Disbursements are made from monies in the Consolidated Revenue Fund which do not require Parliamentary appropriations. Statutory authority for the disbursement of funds is provided in Section 21(a) of the Export Credits Insurance Act which currently sets a ceiling of \$400 million on long-term export credit loans outstanding at any one time. Thus the authority is non-lapsing. Each loan is contracted pursuant to Government authorization and disbursements under each loan are made by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation by drawing on unappropriated funds under the authority of the appropriate Order-in-Council.

#### B. Terms and Conditions of Aid

Canadian External Aid resources are largely tied to expenditures in Canada but close attention has been devoted to project selection, procurement procedures and to calling of tenders so as to ensure competitive pricing. Canadian regulations require competitive bidding and resultant bids are analyzed carefully. Additionally, exceptions are permitted to the policy of tied purchases when certain essential items of equipment are unavailable in Canada but when the project as a whole is considered to be one that Canada should support.

Procurement is normally carried out by the Canadian Government. Arrangements have been streamlined, however, to permit direct procurement by

- 5 -

grantee/borrower in a considerable number of cases. Direct procurement may be authorized: where international tenders have been called and a Canadian supplier is the successful tenderer; where Canadian materials, equipment and services are purchased under an agency or trust agreement with an international organization; where Canadian materials, equipment and services are purchased through a National Development Bank under a loan agreement with an eligible recipient country; when purchasing commodities from Canadian producers which are selling at established international prices.

C. Aid Programming Criteria and Methods

(a) Capital and Commodity Assistance

Although the following criteria are not necessarily exclusive, Canada stresses that all projects should:

- (i) be technically feasible and economically justifiable;
- (ii) be directly related to economic, educational or social development;
- (iii) be given a high priority by the recipient government in the country's overall development program;
- (iv) be a co-operative venture in which there is an element of self-help;
- (v) be within the financial limitations of the allocation Canada has made to the country;
- (vi) be such that the identity of the Canadian contribution may be maintained;
- (vii) be such that the equipment, materials and services required have a Canadian content of 80% or higher.

Every effort is made to concentrate on sizeable projects wherever possible in order to reduce administrative overhead. Wherever practical, capital and technical assistance projects are linked.

Grant funds are used primarily for technical assistance, modest capital projects and food aid. In small countries, particularly in Africa, expenditures on technical assistance represent over half of the total Canadian aid effort. The bulk of the food aid, which totalled over \$20 million in 1965, has traditionally been sent to India, Pakistan and Ceylon principally in the form of wheat and wheat flour.

As far as possible the development loan funds are concentrated in a small group of countries which are in a position to use such funds for large capital projects or occasionally for sizeable quantities of industrial raw materials. The provision of industrial commodities and other non-project assistance, whether financed by grants or loans, is normally extended only to countries for which World Bank consortia or consultative group arrangements exist.

- 6 -

(b) Technical Assistance

In most cases memoranda of understanding are concluded with recipient countries which specify the local assistance to be provided to Canadian teachers and advisers. In principle Canada believes that the local government should also provide a counterpart to work with every adviser. In cases where this is not possible an attempt is made to send the requested adviser and also to provide a matching training place in Canada for a student from that country on the understanding that he will eventually replace the Canadian expert.

To enable Canadian teachers and teacher-trainees to reach their full potential an initial contract period of two years has been established. At the same time in an effort to encourage training of local counterparts, a maximum of five years has been set for continuous service overseas.

It has been found that one of the most effective forms of assistance to educational institutions is through contractual arrangements with individual Canadian universities or provincial departments of education. In this way a Canadian institution accepts the responsibility for the provision of a minimum number of professors or teachers over a period of years as well as the training in Canada of counterparts with all costs, including any required equipment, being met from aid funds.

For reasons of administrative convenience and because training programs are most likely to be successful when they are tailored to meet the requirements of overseas students, Canada has continued the system of special group courses in selected fields such as public administration, co-operatives and labour management, where both French and English language instruction is now offered.

D. Organization

There have been no major changes in the organization of the External Aid Office or of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

E. Trade and Aid

Canadian aid programs are not related to particular export patterns. Canada has substantial trade with only a few of the developing countries and for most countries Canadian exports are not of a type normally included in the aid program. Indeed, the major recipients of Canadian assistance have always been very minor trading partners of Canada.

F. The Private Sector

Canada places no restrictions on the export of private capital. The export of capital is free of all foreign exchange controls and non-residents have access to Canadian capital markets on the same terms as Canadian residents. Fiscal measures in force relating to the flow of private capital were described in detail in the Canadian Memorandum (DAC/5 Dec. 1, 21st June, 1961, p.p. 336) which was submitted in response to the Resolution on Incentives for Private Capital Investment in Developing Countries adopted at the Fourth Meeting of DAC. These measures indicate that in general fiscal and other encouragements exist which are favourable to the flow of private capital abroad.



- 7 -

Guaranteed private export credits declined from the outstanding balance of about \$39.9 million at the end of 1964 to about \$31 million at the end of 1965.

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**DISBURSEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS**  
**OF OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS**

Reporting Country:	Table
CANADA	F.1
Period: 1975	Page 1

Date:

Exchange Rate Used

Million U.S. Dollars 1.091081

TYPE OF TRANSACTION (1)	DISBURSEMENTS			COMMITMENTS
	Amounts Extended (2)	Amounts Received (3)	Net Amounts (4)	Amounts Agreed (5)
<b>1. Grants and Long-Term Capital by Governments and Official (Non-Monetary) Agencies, Total (A-I)</b>	130.06	11.72	118.34	225.01
<b>A. Official Grants, total</b>	77.57		77.57	115.88
<b>1. Bilateral Grants, total</b>	67.41		67.41	104.72
a. For development programmes and projects	30.85		30.85	65.83
b. Technical co-operation	12.65		12.65	12.65
c. Indus Basin Development Fund	4.00		4.00	4.00
d. Intergovernmental grants under reparations and indemnification agreements				
e. Others (specify) International Food Aid Program	19.83		19.83	22.15
International Emergency Relief	.08		.08	.02
<b>2. Grants to Multilateral Agencies, total</b>	10.16		10.16	11.16
a. UNEPTA	2.15		2.15	2.15
b. UN Special Fund	4.62		4.62	4.62
c. UNICEF	.92		.92	.92
d. UNRWA	1.12		1.12	1.12
e. UNHCR	.27		.27	.27
f. UNFC				
g. Other (specify) Contribution to the World Food Program	1.08		1.08	2.08
<b>B. Loans Repayable in Recipients' Currencies, total</b>				
<b>C. Transfer of Resources through Sales for Recipients' Currencies (net of local currencies spent by the donor country for its own uses), total</b>				
1. Grants in Local Currencies				
2. Loans in Local Currencies				
3. Change in Local Currency Holdings				
<b>D. Government Long-Term Capital, total</b>	52.49	11.72	40.77	109.13
<b>1. Bilateral Loans, total</b>	40.22	11.72	28.50	95.23
a. More than 1 to and including 5 years				
Of which: i) Consolidation loans				
ii) Refinancing loans				
b. More than 5 years, total				
1) More than 5 to and including 10 years	13.38	8.53	4.85	17.56
2) More than 10 to less than 15 years	11.21	1.91	9.30	
3) 15 to less than 20 years	7.04	1.28	5.76	4.90
4) 20 to less than 25 years	7.52		7.52	32.41
5) 25 years and more	1.07		1.07	40.36
Of which: i) Consolidation loans, total. b. (1)-(5)				
ii) Refinancing loans, total, b. (1)-(5)				
<b>2. Other Long-Term Capital, Total</b>	12.27		12.27	13.90
a. Bilateral assets				
b. Multilateral, total				
1) Capital subscription payments to multilateral agencies, total				
a) IBRD				
b) IFC				
c) IDA	12.27		12.27	13.90
d) IDB				
e) EEC Development Fund				
f) European Investment Bank				
g) Asian Development Bank				
h) Other (specify)				
2) Other (specify)				

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**DISBURSEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS**  
**OF OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS**

Reporting Country: **CANADA** Table **F.1**  
Period: **1965** Page **2**

Date :

Exchange Rate Used

Million U.S. Dollars **1.081081**

TYPE OF TRANSACTION (1)	DISBURSEMENTS			COMMITMENTS
	Amounts Extended (2)	Amounts Received	Net Amounts (4)	Amounts Agreed (3)
<b>II. Central Monetary Institutions, Long-Term Capital, total</b>				
A. Purchases and Sales of Bonds, Loans and Participations with Maturities of more than 1 year, total				
1. IBRD				
2. IDB				
3. Other (specify)				
B. Other Long-Term				
<b>III. Private Long-Term Capital, Assets (Non-Monetary), total</b>			<b>(18)</b>	
A. Direct Investment, total			<b>( 8)</b>	
1. New Capital Outflow, Net			<b>( 8)</b>	
2. Reinvested Earnings			<b>..</b>	
B. Other Bilateral Securities			<b>( 5)</b>	
C. Bonds, Loans and Participations of Multilateral Agencies			<b>5</b>	
D. Trade Credits			<b>..</b>	
E. Other Long-Term Assets			<b>..</b>	
<b>IV. Private Monetary Institutions, Long-Term Capital, Assets, Total</b>				
A. Marketable Assets, Bilateral				
B. Bonds, Loans and Participations of Multilateral Agencies				
C. Other Long-Term Assets				
<b>V. Guaranteed Private Export Credits, total</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>-8.88</b>	
A. More than 1 to and including 5 years	<b>3.81</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>-8.88</b>	
B. Over 5 years				
<b>MEMORANDUM ITEMS (not included in totals)</b>			Amount Extended	Amount Received
<b>For additional Information</b>				
1. Interest payments received on official loans of more than 1 year's maturity				<b>6.82</b>
2. Administrative expenses				
3. Grants by private institutions for development, technical assistance and welfare purposes in less-developed countries Of which : Technical assistance grants				
4. Government guarantees for :				
a. Bonds issued by less-developed countries				
b. Other long-term capital				
<b>For Balance of Payments Reconciliation (Item numbers refer to the balance of payments summary table)</b>				
5. Central government transfer payments, other than those recorded under item I.A., above (Item 10)				
a. Payments to and from private individuals and institutions in less-developed countries				
1) Under reparations and indemnification agreements				
2) Pensions, insurance and similar payments				
3) Other				
b. Ordinary budget contributions to multilateral agencies				
6. Private long-term (non-monetary) liabilities (Item 11)				
a. Direct investment				
b. Other				
7. Central government long-term liabilities : Bilateral loans received or amortisation paid (Item 14)				
8. Central monetary institutions long-term liabilities : Loans from or amortisation paid to multilateral agencies (Item 15)				
9. Private monetary institutions long-term liabilities (Item 16)				



For Secretariat use only

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	Year	Origin			
1-2	3-4	5-6			

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
(DISBURSEMENTS)

Reporting Country	Table
CANADA	<b>F. 2</b>
Period: 1965	Short form

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS					OF WHICH : TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
		Grants, net	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies, net	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies, net	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (I)		Total	Grants, net	Loans extended
					Amount extended	Amount received			
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>EUROPE</u> , Total	A000	.03					.03	.03	
<u>AFRICA</u> , Total	C000	8.88			1.38	.06	10.20	6.62	
<u>AMERICA</u> , Total	H000	2.30			15.39	11.33	6.16	1.62	
<u>ASIA</u> , Total	M000	36.03			23.45	.33	59.25	3.94	
<u>OCEANIA</u> , Total	S000	.01					.01	.01	
<u>UNSPECIFIED</u> , Total	V000	20.35					20.35	.43	
<u>OVERALL TOTAL</u>	Z999	67.41			40.22	11.72	95.91	12.65	
		[0,3]	[0,6]	[1,0]	[1,3]	[3,5]	[6,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]

70.057

(I) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

000767

For Secretariat use only

(1) C	Year	Origin
1-2	3-4	5-6

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
(DISBURSEMENTS)

Reporting Country <b>CANADA</b>	Table <b>F. 2</b>
Period: <b>1965</b>	Page <b>1</b>

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS					OF WHICH : TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
		Grants, net	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies, net	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies, net	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (1)		Total	Grants, net
					Amount extended	Amount received		Loans extended
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>I. EUROPE, Total</b>		A000	.027				.027	.027
Cyprus	A005	.015					.015	.015
Gibraltar	A010	.003					.003	.003
Greece	A015							
Malta	A020	.009					.009	.009
Spain	A025							
Turkey	A030							
Yugoslavia	A035							
Other and unallocated	A099							
1.								
2.								
3.								
<b>II. AFRICA, Total</b>		C000	8.883		1.377	.060	10.200	6.617
<b>II. A North of Sahara, Total</b>		D001	.256				.256	.256
Algeria	D110	.003					.003	.003
Libya	D120							
Morocco	D130	.085					.085	.081
Tunisia	D140	.168					.168	.168
U.A.R. (Egypt)	D150							
Other and unallocated	D199							
1.								
2.								
3.								
<b>II. B South of Sahara, Total</b>		E001	8.596		1.377	.060	9.913	6.338
Angola	E2013							
Basutoland	E203	.099					.099	.099
Bechuanaland	E205	.040					.040	.040
Burundi	E207							
Cameroon	E209A	.304					.304	.300
Cape Verde Islands	E284A							
Central African Rep.	E213A	.007					.007	.003
Chad	E215A	.106					.106	.102
Comoro Islands	E217J							
Congo (Brazzaville)	E219A	.050					.050	.046
Congo (Leopoldville)	E220	.545					.545	.082
Dahomey	E222A	.071					.071	.067
Ethiopia	E230							
Gabon	E232A	.002					.002	.002
Gambia	E234	.020					.020	.020
Ghana	E235	1.554					1.554	1.261
Guinea	E237A	.084					.084	.002
Guinea (Port.)	E2383							
Ivory Coast	E240A	.100					.100	.100
Kenya (2)	E2422	.540					.540	.398
Liberia	E245				.320	.060	.260	
Madagascar	E247A	.008					.008	.008
Malawi	E249	.200					.200	.187
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Exclusive of amounts provided through the East African Common Services Organisation.

For Secretariat use only

C	Year	Origin
1-2	3-4	5-6

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
(DISBURSEMENTS)

Reporting Country	Table
Canada	<b>F. 2</b>
Period: 1965	Page 2

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS					OF WHICH: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
		Grants, net	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies, net	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies, net	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (1)		Total	Grants, net
					Amount extended	Amount received		Loans extended
		[0,3]	[0,6]	[1,0]	[1,3]	[3,3]	[6,9]	[1,2]
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>AFRICA (cont'd)</b>								
<b>South of Sahara (cont'd)</b>								
Mali	E251A	.066					.066	.066
Mauritania	E253A							
Mauritius	E254	.107					.107	.107
Mozambique	E2563							
Niger	E258A	.021					.021	.021
Nigeria	E259	1.612			1.057		2.669	1.076
Réunion	L2611							
Rhodesia	E262	.158					.158	.158
Rwanda	E264	.733					.733	.308
Sao Tome and Principe	E2663							
Senegal	E267A	.142					.142	.142
Seychelles	E268	.002					.002	.002
Sierra Leone	E270	.159					.159	.159
Somalia	E271							
Somaliland (Fr.)	E272J							
St. Helena and dep. (2)	E274							
Sudan	E275							
Swaziland	E276	.014					.014	.014
Tanzania (3)	E2784	.870					.870	.693
Togo	E280A	.107					.107	.103
Uganda (3)	E2825	.578					.578	.553
Upper Volta	E284A	.004					.004	
Zambia	E286	.108					.108	.085
Other and unallocated	E2899							
1. L.A.C.S.O.(4)	E2289	.185					.185	.134
2.								
3.								
II. C Unspecified Africa, Total	G001	.031					.031	.027
1. Small Projects		.004					.004	
2. Special Admin. Expenses		.027					.027	.027
3.								
III. AMERICA, Total	H000	2.101			15.391	11.330	6.162	1.620
III. A North and Central, Total	I001	1.890			11.041	7.160	5.771	1.412
Bahamas	I304							
Bermuda	I312	.001					.001	.001
Costa Rica	I320							
Cuba	I324							
Dominican Republic	I328							
El Salvador	I332							
Guadeloupe	L3361							
Guatemala	I340							
Haiti	I344							
Honduras	I348							
Honduras (Br.)	I349	.104					.104	.104
Jamaica	I353	.282					.282	.267
		[0,3]	[0,6]	[1,0]	[1,3]	[3,3]	[6,9]	[1,2]

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Including the following islands: Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, Inaccessibles, Nightingale, Gough.

(3) Exclusive of amounts provided through the East African Common Services Organisation.

(4) East African Common Services Organisation. Specify in a footnote the amounts going to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, respectively.

(4) East African Common Services Organisation:

	Grants	Total	Grants
	(2)	(7)	(9)
Kenya	.158	.158	.107
Tanzania	.027	.027	.027
	.185	.185	.134

000769

For Secretariat use only

C	Year	Origin
1-2	3-4	5-6

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
(DISBURSEMENTS)

Reporting Country CANADA	Table <b>F. 2</b>
Period: 1965	Page 3

Date:

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS					OF WHICH: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
		Grants, net	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies, net	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies, net	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (1)		Total	Grants, net	Loans extended
					Amount extended	Amount received			
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>AMERICA (cont'd)</u>									
<u>North and Central (cont'd)</u>									
Martinique	L3571								
Mexico	I361				11.030	7.160	3.870		
Netherlands Antilles (2)	I365								
Nicaragua	I369								
Panama	I373								
St. Pierre and Miquelon	E370J								
Trinidad and Tobago	I381	.426			.011		.437	.350	
West Indies (Br.) (n.i.e.) (3)	I3951	1.077					1.077	.690	
Other and unallocated	I399								
1.									
2.									
3.									
III. B <u>South, Total</u>	J001	.205			4.350	4.170	.385	.204	
Argentina	J405					2.010	- 2.010		
Bolivia	J410								
Brazil	J415					2.030	1.110	.920	
Chile	J420					2.320	1.050	1.270	
Colombia	J425								
Ecuador	J430								
Falkland Islands	J435								
Gulana (Br.)	J440	.205					.205	.204	
Gulana (Fr.)	L4451								
Paraguay	J450								
Peru	J455								
Surinam	J460								
Uruguay	J465								
Venezuela	J470								
Other and unallocated	J499								
1.									
2.									
3.									
III. C <u>Unspecif. America, Total</u>	L001	.006					.006	.004	
1. <u>Small Projects</u>		.002					.002		
2. <u>Special Admin. Exp</u>		.004					.004	.004	
3.									
IV. <u>ASIA, Total</u>	M000	36.034			23.450	.330	59.154	3.923	
IV. A <u>Middle East, Total</u>	N001					.100	- .100		
Bahrain	N505								
Iran	N510								
Iraq	N515								
Israel	N520					.100	- .100		
Jordan	N525								
Kuwait	N530								
Lebanon	N535								
Muscat and Oman	N540								
Qatar	N545								
		[0,3]	[0,6]	[1,0]	[1,5]	[3,5]	[6,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Main Islands: Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martin (Southern part).

(3) Main Islands: Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts (St. Christophe)- Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Cayman, Turks and Caicos, and British Virgin Islands.

For Secretariat use only

C	Year	Origin
1-2	3-4	5-6

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
**(DISBURSEMENTS)**

Reporting Country <b>CANADA</b>	Table <b>F. 2</b>
Period: 1965	Page 4

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS					OF WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
		Grants, net	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies, net	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies, net	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (1)		Total	Grants net	Loans extended
					Amount extended	Amount received			
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>ASIA (cont'd)</u>									
<u>Middle East (cont'd)</u>									
Saudi Arabia	N550								
South Arabia Fed.(2)	N555								
Syria	N560								
Trucial Oman (3)	N565								
Yemen	N570								
Other and unallocated	N599								
1.									
2.									
3.									
<u>IV. B South, Total</u>	Ø001	32.304			13.750	.230	45.824	1.293	
Afghanistan	Ø605	.006					.006	.006	
Bhutan	Ø610								
Burma	Ø615	.224					.224	.053	
Ceylon	Ø620	2.235			2.600		4.835	.093	
India (4)	Ø6251	15.143			10.010		25.153	.645	
Maldiv Islands	Ø645	.008					.008	.008	
Nepal	Ø650	.007					.007	.007	
Pakistan (4)	Ø8552	10.684			1.140	.230	11.594	.481	
Other and unallocated	Ø8999								
1. Indus Basin (5)	Ø6408	3.997					3.997		
2.									
3.									
<u>IV. C Far East, Total</u>	P001	1.695			9.700		11.395	2.614	
Brunei	P704	.011					.011	.011	
Cambodia	P708	.104					.104	.104	
China (Taiwan)	P712								
Hong Kong	P716	.049					.049	.049	
Indonesia (6)	P720	.082					.082	.082	
Korea (South)	P724	.048					.048	.048	
Laos	P728	.119					.119	.114	
Macao	E7323								
Malaysia	P0021	1.823					1.823	.914	
of which: Malaya	P7361								
Sabah	P7481								
Sarawak	P7521								
Unspecified	P7781								
Philippines	P740	.106			9.700		9.806	.106	
Ryu-Kyu (Jap.)	P742								
Ryu-Kyu (U.S.)	P744								
Singapore	P756	.495					.495	.495	
Thailand	P762	.276					.276	.187	
Timor	E7663								
Vietnam (South)	P770	.582					.582	.504	
Other and unallocated	P7992								
1.									
2.									
3.									
		[0,3]	[0,6]	[1,0]	[1,5]	[3,5]	[6,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Including Aden and various sultanates and emirates.

(3) Ajman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al Quaiwain.

(4) Exclusive of amounts provided through the Indus Basin Development Fund.

(5) Indus Basin Development Fund. Specify in a footnote the amounts going to India and Pakistan, respectively.

(6) Including West Irian (former Dutch New Guinea).

000771

D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT  
GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL

(DISBURSEMENTS)

For Secretariat use only

1-2	3-4	5-6
C	Year	Origin

Reporting Country	Table
CANADA	F. 2
Period: 1963	Page 5

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS					OF WHICH: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
		Grants, net	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies, net	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies, net	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (1)		Total	Grants, net	Loans extended
					Amount extended	Amount received			
		(0,3)	(0,6)	(1,0)	(1,5)	(3,5)	(6,9)	(1,2)	(4,2)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>ASIA (cont'd)</u>									
IV. D Unspecified Asia, Total	R001	.035					.035	.030	
Small projects and									
1. medical book scheme		.005					.005		
2. Special Admin. Exp.		.023					.023	.023	
3. Colombo Bureau		.007					.007	.007	
V. <u>OCEANIA, Total</u>	S000	.015					.015	.015	
Fiji Islands	S820	.003					.003	.003	
Gilbert & Ellice Islands	S825								
French Polynesia (2)	E830J								
New Caledonia	E835J								
New Guinea (Austr.)	S840								
New Hebrides (Br. & Fr.)	S845								
Pacific Islands (U.S.) (3)	S865								
Papua	S850								
Solomon Islands (Br.)	S855								
Tonga	S860								
Wallis and Futuna	E870J								
Western Samoa	S875	.012					.012	.012	
Other and unallocated	S899								
1.									
2.									
3.									
VI. Unspecified Other, Total	V000	20.352					20.352	.434	
International Food Aid		19.839					19.839		
International Emergency Relief		.079					.079		
Others		.434					.434	.434	
VII. <u>OVERALL, Total</u>	Z099	67.41			40.22	11.72	95.91	12.65	
		(0,3)	(0,6)	(1,0)	(1,5)	(3,5)	(6,9)	(1,2)	(4,2)

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Comprising the Society Islands (including Tahiti), the Austral Islands, the Tuamotu-Gambier Group, and the Marquesas Islands.

(3) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands, and Mariana Islands (except Guam).

REMARKS

International Food Aid

Asia

    South

        Burma .324

        India 15.725

        Pakistan 3.376

    Far East

        Vietnam (South) .139

America

    North & Central

        Dominican Republic .275

19.839

OTHERS: The Canadian University Service Overseas (To finance volunteers) 424.344

African Students Foundation (To finance students) 9.435

433.779

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
**(COMMITMENTS)**

For Secretariat use only

2		
C	Year	Origin
1-2	3-4	5-6

Reporting Country	Table
CANADA	<b>F. 3</b>
Period: 1965	Short form

**Date :**

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS						OF WHICH: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
		Grants	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (I)		Total	Grants	Loans
					More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years			
	(1)	[1,0]	[2,0]	[3,0]	[6,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>EUROPE</u> , Total	A000	.03					.03	.03	
<u>AFRICA</u> , Total	C000	13.31				5.97	19.28	6.62	
<u>AMERICA</u> , Total	H000	4.86				21.25	26.11	1.62	
<u>ASIA</u> , Total	M000	69.84				68.01	131.85	3.94	
<u>OCEANIA</u> , Total	S000	.01					.01	.01	
<u>UNSPECIFIED</u> , Total	V000	22.67					22.67	.43	
<u>OVERALL TOTAL</u>	Z999	104.72				95.23	199.95	12.65	
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[3,0]	[6,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]

20.057

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

000773



D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT  
GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL

(COMMITMENTS)

For Secretariat use only

2	Year	Origin
C	1-2	3-4
	5-6	

Reporting Country	Table
CANADA	<b>F. 3</b>
Period: 1965	Page 1

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS					OF WHICH : TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
		Grants	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (1)		Total	Grants	Loans
					More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years			
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. <u>EUROPE, Total</u>	A000	.027					.027	.027	
Cyprus	A005	.015					.015	.015	
Gibraltar	A010	.003					.003	.003	
Greece	A015								
Malta	A020	.009					.009	.009	
Spain	A025								
Turkey	A030								
Yugoslavia	A035								
Other and unallocated	A099								
1.									
2.									
3.									
II. <u>AFRICA, Total</u>	C000	13.312				5.970	19.282	6.617	
II. A <u>North of Sahara, Total</u>	D001	.256				3.790	4.046	.252	
Algeria	D110	.003					.003	.003	
Libya	D120								
Morocco	D130	.085					.085	.081	
Tunisia	D140	.168					.168	.168	
U.A.R. (Egypt)	D150					3.790	3.790		
Other and unallocated	D199								
1.									
2.									
3.									
II. B <u>South of Sahara, Total</u>	E001	12.995				2.180	15.175	6.338	
Angola	E2013								
Basutoland	E203	.108					.108	.099	
Bechuanaland	E205	.040					.040	.040	
Burundi	E207								
Cameroon	E209A	.360					.360	.300	
Cape Verde Islands	E284A								
Central African Rep.	E213A	.007					.007	.003	
Chad	E215A	.112					.112	.102	
Comoro Islands	E217J								
Congo (Brazzaville)	E219A	.050					.050	.046	
Congo (Leopoldville)	E220	.545					.545	.082	
Dahomey	E222A	.072					.072	.067	
Ethiopia	E230								
Gabon	E232A	.013					.013	.002	
Gambia	E234	.020					.020	.020	
Ghana	E235	1.596					1.596	1.261	
Guinea	E237A	.825					.825	.002	
Guinea (Port.)	E2383								
Ivory Coast	E240A	.100					.100	.100	
Kenya (2)	E2422	.854					.854	.398	
Liberia	E245								
Madagascar	E247A	.013					.013	.008	
Malawi	E249	.404					.404	.187	
		(1,0)	(2,0)	(3,0)	(4,0)	(7,0)	(9,9)	(1,2)	(4,2)

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Exclusive of amounts provided through the East African Common Services Organisation.

For Secretariat use only

2	Year	Origin
C		
1-2	3-4	5-6

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
(COMMITMENTS)

Reporting Country CANADA	Table <b>F. 3</b>
Period: 1965	Page 2

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS						OF WHICH: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
		Grants	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (1)		Total	Grants	Loans
					More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years			
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[3,0]	[6,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>AFRICA (cont'd)</b>									
<b>South of Sahara (cont'd)</b>									
Mali	E251A	.066					.066	.066	
Mauritania	E253A								
Mauritius	E254	.107					.107	.107	
Mozambique	E2563								
Niger	E258A	.021					.021	.021	
Nigeria	E259	2.505				2.180	4.685	1.076	
Réunion	L2611								
Rhodesia	E262	.158					.158	.158	
Rwanda	E264	1.137					1.137	.308	
Sao Tome and Principe	E2663								
Senegal	E267A	.161					.161	.142	
Seychelles	E268	.002					.002	.002	
Sierra Leone	E270	.344					.344	.159	
Somalia	E271								
Somaliland (Fr.)	E272J								
St.Helena and dep. (2)	E274								
Sudan	E275								
Swaziland	E276	.014					.014	.014	
Tanzania (3)	E2784	1.826					1.826	.693	
Togo	E280A	.107					.107	.103	
Uganda (3)	E2825	.674					.674	.553	
Upper Volta	E284A	.004					.004		
Zambia	E286	.548					.548	.085	
Other and unallocated	E2999								
1. E.A.C.S.O. (4)	E2289	.202					.202	.134	
2.									
3.									
II. C Unspecified Africa, Total	G001	.061					.061	.027	
1. Small Projects		.034					.034		
2. Special Administrative Expenses		.027					.027	.027	
3.									
III. AMERICA, Total	H000	4.861				21.248	26.109	1.620	
III. A North and Central, Total	I001	3.704				20.082	23.786	1.412	
Bahamas	I304								
Bermuda	I312	.001					.001	.001	
Costa Rica	I320								
Cuba	I324								
Dominican Republic	I328								
El Salvador	I332					2.997	2.997		
Guadeloupe	L3361								
Guatemala	I340								
Haiti	I344								
Honduras	I348								
Honduras (Br.)	I349	.244					.244	.104	
Jamaica	I353	.569				2.197	2.766	.267	
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[3,0]	[6,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Including the following islands: Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, Inaccessibles, Nightingale, Gough.

(3) Exclusive of amounts provided through the East African Common Services Organisation.

(4) East African Common Services Organisation. Specify in a footnote the amounts going to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, respectively.

(4) East African Common Service Organization

Kenya  
Tanzania

Grants	Total	Grants
(2)	(7)	(8)
.175	.175	.107
.027	.027	.027
.202	.202	.134

000775

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
(COMMITMENTS)

For Secretariat use only

1-2 C	Year	Origin
1-2	3-4	3-6

Reporting Country <b>CANADA</b>	Table <b>F. 3</b>
Period: 1965	Page 3

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS						OF WHICH: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
		Grants	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (1)		Total	Grants	Loans
					More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years			
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>AMERICA (cont'd)</u>									
<u>North and Central (cont'd)</u>									
Martinique	L3571								
Mexico	I361					9.150	9.150		
Netherlands Antilles (2)	I365								
Nicaragua	I369								
Panama	I373								
St. Pierre and Miquelon	E370J								
Trinidad and Tobago	I381	.612				5.738	6.350	.350	
West Indies (Br.) (n.i.e.) (3)	I3951	2.278					2.278	.690	
Other and unallocated	I399								
1.									
2.									
3.									
<u>III. B South, Total</u>	J001	1.134				1.166	2.300	.204	
Argentina	J405								
Bolivia	J410								
Brazil	J415								
Chile	J420								
Colombia	J425								
Ecuador	J430					1.166	1.166		
Falkland Islands	J435								
Guiana (Br.)	J440	1.134					1.134	.204	
Guiana (Fr.)	L445								
Paraguay	J450								
Peru	J455								
Surinam	J460								
Uruguay	J465								
Venezuela	J470								
Other and unallocated	J499								
1.									
2.									
3.									
<u>III. C Unspecif. America, Total</u>	L001	.023					.023	.004	
1. Small Projects		.019					.019		
2. Special Administrative Expenses		.004					.004	.004	
3.									
<u>IV. ASIA, Total</u>	M000	63.836				68.009	131.845	3.937	
<u>IV. A Middle East, Total</u>	N001								
Bahrain	N505								
Iran	N510								
Iraq	N515								
Israel	N520								
Jordan	N525								
Kuwait	N530								
Lebanon	N535								
Muscat and Oman	N540								
Qatar	N545								
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[3,0]	[6,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Main islands: Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martin (Southern part).

(3) Main islands: Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts (St. Christophe)-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Cayman, Turks and Caicos, and British Virgin Islands.

000776

For Secretariat use only

2	Year	Origin
C	1-2	3-6

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
(COMMITMENTS)

Reporting Country	Table
CANADA	<b>F. 3</b>
Period: 1965	Page 4

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS					OF WHICH: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
		Grants	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (I)		Total	Grants	Loans
					More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years			
(1)		[1,0] (2)	[2,0] (3)	[3,0] (4)	[6,0] (5)	[7,0] (6)	[9,9] (7)	[1,2] (8)	[4,2] (9)
<u>ASIA (cont'd)</u>									
<u>Middle East (cont'd)</u>									
Saudi Arabia	N550								
South Arabia Fed.(2)	N555								
Syria	N560								
Trucial Oman (3)	N565								
Yemen	N570								
Other and unallocated	N599								
1.									
2.									
3.									
<u>IV.B South, Total</u>	Ø001	56.288				63.389	119.677	1.293	
Afghanistan	Ø605	.006					.006	.006	
Bhutan	Ø610								
Burma	Ø615	.783					.783	.053	
Ceylon	Ø620	3.219				.925	4.144	.093	
India (4)	Ø6251	28.485				28.259	56.744	.645	
Maldiv Islands	Ø645	.008					.008	.008	
Nepal	Ø650	.007					.007	.007	
Pakistan (4)	Ø6552	19.780				34.205	53.985	.481	
Other and unallocated	Ø6999								
1. Indus Basin (5)	Ø6409	4.00					4.000		
2.									
3.									
<u>IV.C Far East, Total</u>	P001	7.463				4.620	12.083	2.614	
Brunei	P704	.011					.011	.011	
Cambodia	P708	.104					.104	.104	
China (Taiwan)	P712					4.620	4.620		
Hong Kong	P716	.049					.049	.049	
Indonesia (6)	P720	.086					.086	.082	
Korea (South)	P724	.048					.048	.048	
Laos	P728	.114					.114	.114	
Macao	E7323								
Malaysia	P0021	5.070					5.070	.914	
of which: Malaya	P7361								
Sabah	P7481								
Sarawak	P7521								
Unspecified	P7781								
Philippines	P740	.106					.106	.106	
Ryu-Kyu (Jap.)	P742								
Ryu-Kyu (U.S.)	P744								
Singapore	P756	.702					.702	.495	
Thailand	P762	.655					.655	.187	
Timor	E7663								
Vietnam (South)	P770	.518					.518	.504	
Other and unallocated	P7992								
1.									
2.									
3.									
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[3,0]	[6,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Including Aden and various sultanates and emirates.

(3) Ajman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al Quaiwain.

(4) Exclusive of amounts provided through the Indus Basin Development Fund.

(5) Indus Basin Development Fund. Specify in a footnote the amounts going to India and Pakistan, respectively.

(6) Including West Irian (former Dutch New Guinea).

000777

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GRANTS AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL**  
(COMMITMENTS)

For Secretariat use only

(2)	Year	Origin
C	1-2	3-4

Reporting Country	Table
CANADA	<b>F. 3</b>
Period: 1965	Page 5

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		BILATERAL FLOWS						OF WHICH : TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
		Grants	Loans repayable in recipients' currencies	Transfer of Resources through Sales for recipients' currencies	Loans and Other Long-Term Capital (I)		Total	Grants	Loans
					More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years			
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[3,0]	[6,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,2]	[4,2]
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>ASIA (cont'd)</u>									
IV. D <u>Unspecified Asia, Total</u>	R001	.085					.085	.030	
1. Small Projects		.055					.055		
2. Special Adminis-		.023					.023	.023	
3. trative Expenses		.007					.007	.007	
Colombo Bureau									
V. <u>OCEANIA, Total</u>	S000	.015					.015	.015	
Fiji Islands	S820	.003					.003	.003	
Gilbert & Ellice Islands	S825								
French Polynesia (2)	E830J								
New Caledonia	E835J								
New Guinea (Austr.)	S840								
New Hebrides (Br. & Fr.)	S845								
Pacific Islands (U.S.) (3)	S865								
Papua	S850								
Solomon Islands (Br.)	S855								
Tonga	S860								
Wallis and Futuna	E870J								
Western Samoa	S875	.012					.012	.012	
Other and unallocated	S899								
1.									
2.									
3.									
VI. <u>Unspecified Other, Total</u>	V000	22.669					22.669	.434	
International Food Aid		22.145					22.145		
International Emergency Relief		.090					.090		
Others		.434					.434	.434	
VII. <u>OVERALL, Total</u>	Z899	104.72				95.23	199.95	12.65	
		(1,0)	(2,0)	(3,0)	(6,0)	(7,0)	(9,9)	(1,2)	(4,2)

(1) Including consolidation and refinancing credits which should be shown separately in a footnote.

(2) Comprising the Society Islands (including Tahiti), the Austral Islands, the Tuamotu-Gambier Group, and the Marquesas Islands.

(3) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands : Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands, and Mariana Islands (except Guam).

REMARKS

International Food Aid

Asia

South

Burma .324  
Ceylon 1.957  
India 15.725  
Pakistan 3.713

Far East

Vietnam (South) .139

America

North & Central

Dominican Republic .287

22.145

OTHERS: The Canadian University Service Overseas (To finance volunteers)  
African Students Foundation (To finance students)

424.344  
9.435  
433.779



**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE DIRECT**  
**INVESTMENT AND OTHER PRIVATE CAPITAL**

(ASSETS)

For Secretariat use only

3		
C	Year	Origin
1-2	3-4	5-6

Reporting Country	Table
Period:	<b>F. 4</b> Page 1

Date:

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET) INCLUDING REINVESTED EARNINGS					PORTFOLIO AND OTHER BILATERAL NET LENDING n.l.e.		GUARANTEED PRIVATE EXPORT CREDITS			
		Manufacturing Industries	Petroleum	Other Extractive Industries	Other	Total	Monetary Sector	Non Monetary Sector	Amount Extended		Amount expired	
									More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years	More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
I. EUROPE, Total	A000								2.40		4.90	
Cyprus	A005											
Gibraltar	A010											
Greece	A015								0.19		0.02	
Malta	A020											
Spain	A025								2.21		0.22	
Turkey	A030											
Yugoslavia	A035										4.66	
Other and unallocated	A099											
1.												
2.												
3.												
II. AFRICA, Total	C000								0.04		2.29	
II. A North of Sahara, Total	D001										1.43	
Algeria	D110											
Libya	D120											
Morocco	D130											
Tunisia	D140											
U.A.R. (Egypt)	D150										1.430	
Other and unallocated	D199											
1.												
2.												
3.												
II. B South of Sahara, Total	E001								0.04		.860	
Angola	E2013											
Basutoland	E203											
Bechuanaland	E205											
Burundi	E207											
Cameroon	E209A											
Cape Verde Islands	E284A											
Central African Rep.	E213A											
Chad	E215A											
Comoro Islands	E217J											
Congo (Brazzaville)	E219A											
Congo (Leopoldville)	E220											
Dahomey	E222A											
Ethiopia	E230											
Gabon	E232A											
Gambia	E234											
Ghana	E235								0.04		0.73	
Guinea	E237A											
Guinea (Port.)	E2383											
Ivory Coast	E240A											
Kenya (1)	E2422											
Liberia	E245											
Madagascar	E247A											
Malawi	E249											
		(1,0)	(2,0)	(4,0)	(7,0)	(9,9)	(1,1)	(4,1)	(0,6)	(1,2)	(2,4)	(3,0)

(1) Exclusive of amounts provided through the East African Common Services Organisation.

For Secretariat use only

3		
C	Year	Origin
1-2	3-4	5-6

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE DIRECT**  
**INVESTMENT AND OTHER PRIVATE CAPITAL**

(ASSETS)

Reporting Country	Table
Period:	<b>F. 4</b>
	Page 2

Date:

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET) INCLUDING REINVESTED EARNINGS					PORTFOLIO AND OTHER BILATERAL NET LENDING n.e.		GUARANTEED PRIVATE EXPORT CREDITS			
		Manufacturing Industries	Petroleum	Other Extractive Industries	Other	Total	Monetary Sector	Non Monetary Sector	Amount Extended		Amount expired	
									More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years	More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years
		(1,0)	(2,0)	(4,0)	(7,0)	(9,9)	(1,1)	(4,1)	(0,6)	(1,2)	(2,4)	(3,0)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>AFRICA (cont'd)</b>												
<b>South of Sahara (cont'd)</b>												
Mali	E251A											
Mauritania	E253A											
Mauritius	E254											
Mozambique	E2563											
Niger	E258A											
Nigeria	E259										0.02	
Réunion	L2611											
Rhodesia	E262											
Rwanda	E264											
Sao Tome and Principe	E2663											
Senegal	E267A											
Seychelles	E268											
Sierra Leone	E270											
Somalia	E271											
Somaliland (Fr.)	E272J											
St. Helena and dep. (1)	E274											
Sudan	E275											
Swaziland	E276											
Tanzania (2)	E2784											
Togo	E280A											
Uganda (2)	E2825										0.11	
Upper Volta	E284A											
Zambia	E286											
Other and unallocated	E2999											
1. E.A.C.S.O. (3)	E2289											
2.												
3.												
<b>II.C Unspecified Africa, Total</b>	<b>G001</b>								-		-	
1.												
2.												
3.												
<b>III. AMERICA, Total</b>	<b>H000</b>								1.13		5.47	
<b>III.A North and Central, Total</b>	<b>I001</b>								0.67		4.10	
Bahamas	I304											
Bermuda	I312											
Costa Rica	I320											
Cuba	I324											
Dominican Republic	I328											
El Salvador	I332										0.02	
Guadeloupe	L3361											
Guatemala	I340										0.01	
Haiti	I344											
Honduras	I348											
Honduras (Br.)	I349											
Jamaica	I353											
		(1,0)	(2,0)	(4,0)	(7,0)	(9,9)	(1,1)	(4,1)	(0,6)	(1,2)	(2,4)	(3,0)

(1) Including the following islands: Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, Inaccessibles, Nightingale, Gough.

(2) Exclusive of amounts provided through the East African Common Services Organisation.

(3) East African Common Services Organisation. Specify in a footnote the amounts going to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, respectively.



For Secretariat use only

3	Year	Origin
C	1-2	3-4 5-6

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE DIRECT**  
**INVESTMENT AND OTHER PRIVATE CAPITAL**  
(ASSETS)

Reporting Country	Table
Period:	<b>F. 4</b> Page 3

Date:

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET) INCLUDING REINVESTED EARNINGS					PORTFOLIO AND OTHER BILATERAL NET LENDING n.i.e.		GUARANTEED PRIVATE EXPORT CREDITS			
		Manufacturing Industries	Petroleum	Other Extractive Industries	Other	Total	Monetary Sector	Non Monetary Sector	Amount Extended		Amount expired	
									More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years	More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>AMERICA (cont'd)</b>												
<b>North and Central (cont'd)</b>												
Martinique	L3571											
Mexico	I361								0.67		4.04	
Netherlands Antilles (1)	I365											
Nicaragua	I369											
Panama	I373											
St. Pierre and Miquelon	E370J											
Trinidad and Tobago	I381											
West Indies (Br.)(n.i.e.)(2)	I3951										0.03	
Other and unallocated	I399											
1.												
2.												
3.												
<b>III. B South, Total</b>	J001								0.46		1.36	
Argentina	J405								0.25		0.80	
Bolivia	J410											
Brazil	J415											
Chile	J420								0.04		0.17	
Colombia	J425								0.05		0.17	
Ecuador	J430										0.07	
Falkland Islands	J435											
Guiana (Br.)	J440										0.02	
Guiana (Fr.)	L4451											
Paraguay	J450											
Peru	J455								0.07		0.06	
Surinam	J460											
Uruguay	J465											
Venezuela	J470								0.05		0.07	
Other and unallocated	J499											
1.												
2.												
3.												
<b>III. C Unspecif. America, Total</b>	L001								-		-	
1.												
2.												
3.												
<b>IV. ASIA, Total</b>	M000								0.24		0.04	
<b>IV. A Middle East, Total</b>	N001								0.24		0.04	
Bahrain	N505											
Iran	N510											
Iraq	N515											
Israel	N520								0.05		0.04	
Jordan	N525											
Kuwait	N530								0.19			
Lebanon	N535											
Muscat and Oman	N540											
Qatar	N545											
		(1,0)	(2,0)	(4,0)	(7,0)	(9,9)	(1,1)	(4,1)	(0,6)	(1,2)	(2,4)	(3,0)

(1) Main Islands: Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martin (Southern part).

(2) Main Islands: Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts (St. Christophe)- Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Cayman, Turks and Caicos, and British Virgin Islands.

For Secretariat use only

3	Year	Origin
C		
1-2	3-4	5-6

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE DIRECT**  
**INVESTMENT AND OTHER PRIVATE CAPITAL**  
(ASSETS)

Reporting Country	Table
Period:	<b>F. 4</b> Page 4

Date:

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET) INCLUDING REINVESTED EARNINGS					PORTFOLIO AND OTHER BILATERAL NET LENDING n.l.e.		GUARANTEED PRIVATE EXPORT CREDITS			
		Manufacturing Industries	Petroleum	Other Extractive Industries	Other	Total	Monetary Sector	Non Monetary Sector	Amount Extended		Amount expired	
									More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years	More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[4,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,1]	[4,1]	[0,6]	[1,2]	[2,4]	[3,0]
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<u>ASIA (cont'd)</u>												
<u>Middle East (cont'd)</u>												
Saudi Arabia	N550											
South Arabia Fed. (1)	N555											
Syria	N560											
Trucial Oman (2)	N565											
Yemen	N570											
Other and unallocated	N599											
1.												
2.												
3.												
<u>IV. B South, Total</u>	Ø001								-		-	
Afghanistan	Ø605											
Bhutan	Ø610											
Burma	Ø615											
Ceylon	Ø620											
India (3)	Ø6251											
Maldivo Islands	Ø645											
Nepal	Ø650											
Pakistan (3)	Ø6552											
Other and unallocated	Ø6999											
1. Indus Basin (4)	Ø6409											
2.												
3.												
<u>IV. C Far East, Total</u>	P001								-		-	
Brunei	P704											
Cambodia	P708											
China (Taiwan)	P712											
Hong Kong	P716											
Indonesia (5)	P720											
Korea (South)	P724											
Laos	P728											
Macao	E7323											
Malaysia	P0021											
of which: Malaya	P7361											
Sabah	P7481											
Sarawak	P7521											
Unspecified	P7781											
Philippines	P740											
Ryu-Kyu (Jap.)	P742											
Ryu-Kyu (U.S.)	P744											
Singapore	P756											
Thailand	P762											
Timor	E7663											
Vietnam (South)	P770											
Other and unallocated	P7892											
1.												
2.												
3.												
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[4,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,1]	[4,1]	[0,6]	[1,2]	[2,4]	[3,0]

(1) Including Aden and various sultanates and emirates.

(2) Ajman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al Quaiwain.

(3) Exclusive of amounts provided through the Indus Basin Development Fund.

(4) Indus Basin Development Fund. Specify in a footnote the amounts going to India and Pakistan, respectively.

(5) Including West Irian (former Dutch New Guinea).

000783

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE DIRECT**  
**INVESTMENT AND OTHER PRIVATE CAPITAL**  
(ASSETS)

For Secretariat use only

3	Year	Origin
C	1-2	3-4
		5-6

Reporting Country	Table
Period:	<b>F. 4</b>
	Page 5

Date:

Million U.S. Dollars

RECIPIENT AREAS/COUNTRIES		DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET) INCLUDING REINVESTED EARNINGS					PORTFOLIO AND OTHER BILATERAL NET LENDING n.l.e.		GUARANTEED PRIVATE EXPORT CREDITS			
		Manufac- turing Industries	Petroleum	Other Extractive Industries	Other	Total	Monetary Sector	Non Monetary Sector	Amount Extended		Amount expired	
									More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years	More than 1 up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[4,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,1]	[4,1]	[0,6]	[1,2]	[2,4]	[3,0]
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>ASIA (cont'd)</b>												
<b>IV. D Unspecified Asia, Total</b>	R001								-		-	
1.												
2.												
3.												
<b>V. OCEANIA, Total</b>	S000								-		-	
Fiji Islands	S820											
Gilbert & Ellice Islands	S825											
French Polynesia (1)	E830J											
New Caledonia	E835J											
New Guinea (Austr.)	S840											
New Hebrides (Br. & Fr.)	S845											
Pacific Islands (U.S.) (2)	S865											
Papua	S850											
Solomon Islands (Br.)	S855											
Tonga	S860											
Wallis and Futuna	E870J											
Western Samoa	S875											
Other and unallocated	S899											
1.												
2.												
3.												
<b>VI. Unspecified Other, Total</b>	V000								-		-	
<b>VII. OVERALL, Total</b>	Z000								3.81		12.70	
		[1,0]	[2,0]	[4,0]	[7,0]	[9,9]	[1,1]	[4,1]	[0,6]	[1,2]	[2,4]	[3,0]

(1) Comprising the Society Islands (including Tahiti), the Austral Islands, the Tuamotu-Gambier Group, and the Marquesas Islands.  
(2) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands, and Mariana Islands (except Guam).

REMARKS

**D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE - QUESTIONNAIRE DU C.A.D.**  
**OFFICIAL BILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY PURPOSES (COMMITMENTS)**  
**CONTRIBUTIONS BILATÉRALES DU SECTEUR PUBLIC**  
**VENTILÉES PAR OBJET (ENGAGEMENTS)**

Reporting Country : Pays déclarant :	Table Tableau
CANADA	<b>F. 5</b>
Period : Période :	1965

Date :

Million U.S. Dollars  
Millions de Dollars des États-Unis

TYPE OF TRANSACTION (I)	GRANTS DONS (2)	LOANS PRÊTS (3)	TYPE DE TRANSACTION (I)
<b>I. Capital Project Financing</b>	<b>50.99</b>	<b>87.69</b>	<b>I. Financement de projets d'équipement</b>
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.31	2.59	A. Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche
1. Agricultural development banks			1. Banques de développement agricole
2. Other		2.59	2. Autres
B. Transport and communications	5.97	22.94	B. Transports et communications
1. Transport	5.41	16.97	1. Transports
2. Communications	.56	5.97	2. Communications
C. Development of energy resources	24.73	46.23	C. Développement des ressources énergétiques
1. Electricity generation and distribution	23.22	46.23	1. Production et distribution d'électricité
2. Other energy resources	1.51		2. Autres ressources énergétiques
D. Indus Basin Development Fund	4.00		D. Fonds d'aménagement du Bassin de l'Indus
E. Industry	.38	14.02	E. Industrie
1. Mining and quarrying	.10	5.55	1. Extraction minière et carrières
2. Manufacturing industries		8.47	2. Industries manufacturières
3. Industrial development banks			3. Banques de développement industriel
4. Other (including services)	.28		4. Autres (y compris services)
F. Social infrastructure	7.60	1.91	F. Infrastructure sociale
1. Health	.41		1. Santé
2. Education	4.64	.69	2. Enseignement
3. Housing	1.20	.37	3. Logement
4. Administrative buildings			4. Bâtiments administratifs
5. Other community projects (e.g. sewage and water supplies)	1.35	.85	5. Autres projets d'intérêt collectif (notamment égouts et distribution d'eau)
G. Type of project still to be specified			G. Type de projets restant à définir
Memo Items:			Pour mémoire :
1. Contributions for foreign exchange costs			1. Contributions aux dépenses en devises
2. Contributions for local costs			2. Contributions aux dépenses locales
<b>II. Contributions for Clearly Specified Current Expenditures (and operating costs) in Recipient Countries</b>			<b>II. Contributions pour les dépenses courantes bien définies (et dépenses de fonctionnement) dans les pays bénéficiaires</b>
A. Public education			A. Enseignement public
B. Other current administrative expenditure (public sector)			B. Autres dépenses administratives courantes (secteur public)
C. Current expenditures of private sector			C. Dépenses courantes du secteur privé
<b>III. Non-project assistance</b>	<b>40.99</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>III. Aide n'ayant pas trait à un projet</b>
A. Non-project assistance not directly linked with imports (cash transfers)			A. Aide hors projet sans lien direct avec des importations (transferts d'espèces)
1. General purpose development contributions	.46		1. Contributions de caractère général pour le développement
2. Balance of payments stabilisation loans to central monetary institutions			2. Stabilisation de la balance des paiements, prêts aux institutions monétaires centrales
3. General contributions in support of current administrative budgets			3. Subventions générales aux budgets administratifs ordinaires
4. Other (e.g. emergency cash contributions, crop subsidies)			4. Divers (par exemple secours d'urgence en espèces, subventions pour les récoltes)
B. Contributions to finance current imports	40.53	7.54	B. Contributions destinées à financer des importations courantes
<b>IV. Technical Co-operation</b>	<b>12.65</b>		<b>IV. Coopération technique</b>
<b>V. Consolidation and Refinancing Loans</b>			<b>V. Prêts de consolidation et de refinancement</b>
<b>VI. Other (to be specified) <i>Emergency Relief</i></b>	<b>.09</b>		<b>VI. Divers (à préciser)</b>
<b>VII. Total (I-IV)</b>	<b>104.72</b>	<b>95.23</b>	<b>VII. Total (I-IV)</b>

## OFFICIAL BILATERAL LOANS BY MATURITY PERIODS AND INTEREST RATES

Canada, Commitments of Dollar-  
Repayable Loans by Programme,  
Maturity Period and Interest Rate

Number of Transactions  
in Units Amounts in  
Million U.S. Dollars

Programme/ Maturity Period	Interest Rate													
	Total	3/4 of 1%		3½-4%		4%		5½%		5¾%		6%		
	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<u>Programme</u>														
Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act	6	52.69											6	52.69
Special Development Loan Program	20	42.54												
<u>Maturity Period</u>														
5-10 Years E.C.I.A.	3	17.56											3	17.56
10-15 Years														
15-20 Years E.C.I.A.	1	4.90											1	4.90
20-25 Years E.C.I.A.	2	30.23											2	30.23
S.D.L.P.	1	2.18											1	2.18
25 Years, 35 Years, S.D.L.P.	1	3.00	1	3.00										
50 Years, S.D.L.P.	18	37.36	18	37.36										
Total	26	95.23	19	40.36									7	54.87

D.A.C. QUESTIONNAIRE — QUESTIONNAIRE DU C.A.D.

CATEGORIES OF TIED AND OTHER OFFICIAL  
BILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (DISBURSEMENTS)

LES CATÉGORIES D'AIDE LIÉE ET D'AUTRES CONTRIBUTIONS  
BILATÉRALES DU SECTEUR PUBLIC (VERSEMENTS)

Reporting Country Pays déclarant	Table Tableau
CANADA	F. 7
Period: 1965 Période:	

Date:

Million U.S. Dollars  
Millions de Dollars des États-Unis

TYPE OF TRANSACTION	Grants and grant-like contributions Dons et contributions assimilables à des dons	Gross loans Prêts bruts	Total	TYPE DE TRANSACTION
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)
I. Contractually Tied Financial Contributions	33.04	40.22	73.26	I. Contributions liées contractuellement
A. Capital Project Assistance	20.39	40.22	60.61	A. Aide affectée à des projets
B. Non-Project Assistance	12.65		12.65	B. Aide hors-projets
II. Contributions in Kind	34.29		34.29	II. Contributions en nature
III. Contributions Giving Rise to Imports for which Procurement is Permissible Only in the Donor or in Less-Developed Countries				III. Contributions donnant lieu à des impor- tations pour lesquelles les achats ne sont autorisés que dans le pays donateur ou dans les pays en voie de développement
A. Capital Project Assistance of which: procured in less-developed countries				A. Aide financière affectée à des projets dont: achats effectués dans les pays en voie de développement
B. Non-Project Assistance of which: procured in less-developed countries				B. Aide hors-projets dont: achats effectués dans les pays en voie de développement
IV. Consolidation and Refinancing Loans				IV. Crédits de consolidation et prêts de re- financement
V. Contributions Directly Linked with Imports not Contractually Tied				V. Contributions directement liées à des importations, mais non liées contrac- tuellement
of which: exempted from procurement re- strictions through special waivers				dont: produits non assujettis aux restric- tions d'achat en vertu de dérogations spéciales
A. Capital Project Assistance of which: procured outside donor country				A. Aide financière affectée à des projets dont: achats effectués en dehors du pays donateur
B. Non-project Assistance of which: procured outside donor country				B. Aide hors projets dont: achats effectués en dehors du pays donateur
VI. Contributions Not Directly Linked with imports (Cash Contributions)	.08		.08	VI. Contributions sans lien direct avec des importations (contributions en espèces)
of which: estimated direct or indirect imports from donor country				dont: montant estimatif des importations directes ou indirectes en provenance du pays donateur
VII. Total of Above Contributions (I-VI)	67.41	40.22	107.63	VII. Montant total brut des contributions ci- dessus (I-VI)
Memo Item (not included in total): Total value of supplies of equipment and other material for demonstration and train- ing purposes				Pour mémoire: (non inclus dans le total): Valeur totale de fournitures et de matériel nécessaires aux démonstrations et à la formation

Reporting Country: Pays déclarant:	CANADA
Period: 1965 Période:	

**OFFICIAL BILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION  
AND RELATED ACTIVITIES BY MAIN ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE**  
**CONTRIBUTIONS BILATÉRALES DU SECTEUR PUBLIC AU TITRE DE LA COOPÉRATION TECHNIQUE  
ET DES ACTIVITÉS CONNEXES PAR PRINCIPAUX TITRES DE DÉPENSES**

Table Tableau <b>TC I</b>
---------------------------------

Thousand U.S. Dollars  
Milliers de dollars des États-Unis

TYPE OF TRANSACTION	DISBURSEMENTS VERSEMENTS		TYPE DE TRANSACTION
	Grants Dons	Gross loans Prêts bruts	
I. <u>Students' Programmes</u>	2.59		I. <u>Étudiants</u>
II. <u>Trainees' Programmes</u>	2.40		II. <u>Stagiaires</u>
III. <u>Experts' Programmes</u>	7.23		III. <u>Experts</u>
1. Operational personnel and advisers	7.23		1. Personnel opérationnel et conseillers.
2. Volunteers			2. Volontaires.
IV. <u>Contributions for the Supply of Equipment and other Material for Demonstration and Training Purposes</u>			IV. <u>Contributions pour la fourniture d'équipement et de matériel à des fins de démonstration et de formation</u>
V. <u>Technical Co-operation Contributions not Separately Distinguishable</u>	.43		V. <u>Contribution au titre de la coopération technique ne se prêtant pas à la ventilation ci-dessus</u>
VI. <u>Total Official Bilateral Contributions (I to V)</u>	12.65		VI. <u>Total des contributions bilatérales du secteur public (I à V)</u>
1. Direct contributions and contributions to public bodies for providing technical co-operation services	.43		1. Versements directs et contributions aux organismes publics pour des services de coopération technique
2. Contributions to private bodies (educational institutions, business, voluntary bodies and other) for providing technical co-operation services			2. Contributions à des organismes privés (établissements d'enseignement, industrie et commerce, organisations bénévoles et autres) pour des services de coopération technique
<u>Memo item (not included in total) :</u>  Any imputable element of disguised subsidy to universities, social security benefits, etc.			<u>Pour mémoire (non compris dans le total) :</u>  Tout élément imputable à une subvention déguisée aux universités, prestations de sécurité sociale, etc.

Reporting Country Pays déclarant CANADA
Period: Période: 1965

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TRAINEES FROM LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES  
NOMBRE D'ÉTUDIANTS ET DE STAGIAIRES DE PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS

Tableau TC 2
-----------------

CATEGORIES	Number financed during year Effectif financé pendant l'année	Total man/months of training during the year Total hommes/mois pendant l'année	CATEGORIES
<u>I. Students</u>			<u>I. Etudiants</u>
1. Students trained in, and financed bilaterally by, reporting country	1179	9777	1. Etudiants formés par le pays déclarant et dont la formation a été assurée au moyen de versements bilatéraux par ce pays
a) Students in secondary education	N11		a) Elèves de l'enseignement secondaire
b) Undergraduate students	769		b) Etudiants jusqu'au niveau de la licence
c) Post-graduate students	410		c) Etudiants du niveau "post- licence"
2. Students for which grants were provided for study in their country of origin	N11		2. Etudiants dont la formation financée au moyen de dons du pays déclarant a eu lieu dans leur pays d'origine
3. Students for which grants were provided for study in third countries	N11		3. Etudiants dont la formation fi- nancée au moyen de dons du pays déclarant a eu lieu dans des pays tiers
<u>II. Trainees</u>			<u>II. Stagiaires</u>
1. Trainees trained in, and financed bilaterally by, reporting country	1095	6299	1. Stagiaires formés par le pays déclarant et dont la formation a été assurée au moyen de verse- ments bilatéraux par ce pays
a) Senior level	326		a) Niveau supérieur
b) Middle level	576		b) Niveau intermédiaire
c) Manual and clerical workers	193		c) Travailleurs manuels et employés de bureau
2. Trainees for which grants were provided for training in their country of origin	N11		2. Stagiaires dont la formation financée au moyen de dons du pays déclarant a eu lieu dans leur pays d'origine
3. Trainees for which grants were provided for training in third countries	N11		3. Stagiaires dont la formation financée au moyen de dons du pays déclarant a eu lieu dans des pays tiers
<u>Memo items :</u>	No. as at December 31 1965:		<u>Pour mémoire :</u>
1. Total number of students trained in, including those not financed by, reporting country	1656*		1. Nombre total d'étudiants formés, y compris ceux dont la formation n'a pas été financée par le pays déclarant
2. Total number of trainees trained in, including those not financed by, reporting country			2. Nombre total de stagiaires formés, y compris ceux dont la formation n'a pas été financée par le pays déclarant
3. Total number of students and trainees trained in their country of origin at schools and centres financed by reporting country			3. Nombre total d'étudiants et de stagiaires dont la formation a eu lieu dans leur pays d'ori- gine dans des écoles et des centres de formation financée par le pays déclarant

\* 1656 is Total Number of Students AND Trainees



Reporting Country Pays déclarant
CANADA
Period: Période: 1965

NUMBER OF STUDENTS FROM LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TRAINED IN, AND FINANCED BILATERALLY BY,  
REPORTING COUNTRY BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAIN FIELDS OF STUDY

NOMBRE TOTAL D'ÉTUDIANTS DE PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS FORMÉS PAR LE PAYS DÉCLARANT ET DONT  
LA FORMATION A ÉTÉ ASSURÉE PAR CE PAYS AU MOYEN DE VERSEMENTS BILATÉRAUX  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE ET PAR DISCIPLINE

Table Tableau
TC. 3
Page 1

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANCÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS FORMÉS PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAINTENANCE																
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN  PAYS D'ORIGINE	Total secondary education  Total enseignement secondaire	UNDERGRADUATE AND POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION - ENSEIGNEMENT UNIVERSITAIRE												Total students Total étudiants 2-14		NOTES
		Total under- graduate and post-graduate education  Total enseigne- ment universitaire 4-14	Humanities  Lettres	Education	Fine Arts Beaux Arts	Law Droit	Social sciences  Sciences sociales	Economic and related subjects  Economie et autres disciplines connexes	Natural sciences  Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering  Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences  Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Other and unspecified  Autre et non spécifié			
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
1. EUROPE																
Cyprus		6						3	2	1				6	59	
Gibraltar		1								1				1	12	
Malta		4	2					1			1			4	20	
II. AFRICA																
II.A North of Sahara																
Morocco		4							1	3				4	30	
II.B South of Sahara																
Basutoland		13		1			2	1	2	3	4			13	112	
Cameroun		7					1	2	1	2	1			7	48	
Central African Rep.		2									2			2	6	
Chad		1									1			1	2	
Congo (Brazzaville)		1						1						1	9	
Congo (Leopoldville)		7		1			1	1	1	1		2		7	33	
Dahomey		1						1						1	2	
Gambia		6	3	2						1				6	47	
Ghana		48	6	4		1		3	5	2	21	6		48	367	
Kenya		24	1	1			1	1	5	4	4	7		24	220	
Malagasy		4							3	1				4	33	
Malawi		11		2			1	2	1		3	2		11	66	
Mali		2										2		2	24	
Mauritius		18	3	3					4	7		1		18	169	
Nigeria		37	4	3	1	1		1	10	11	3	3		37	294	
Rhodesia		15	1	1			4	1	3	3	1	1		15	107	
Seychelles		1	1											1	4	
Sierra Leone		27		1		1	2	1	2	8	8	4		27	236	
Swaziland		1									1			1	12	
Tanzania		7					1	1	1	1	1	2		7	61	
Togo		2								2				2	6	
Uganda		20		3			2	2	6	2		5		20	109	
Zambia		5	1	1			2				1			5	20	

Reporting Country  
Pays déclarant  
CANADA  
Period:  
Période: 1965

NUMBER OF STUDENTS FROM LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TRAINED IN, AND FINANCED BILATERALLY BY,  
REPORTING COUNTRY BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAIN FIELDS OF STUDY

NOMBRE TOTAL D'ÉTUDIANTS DE PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS FORMÉS PAR LE PAYS DÉCLARANT ET DONT  
LA FORMATION A ÉTÉ ASSURÉE PAR CE PAYS AU MOYEN DE VERSEMENTS BILATÉRAUX  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE ET PAR DISCIPLINE

Tableau  
TC. 3  
Page 2

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANÇÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS FORMÉS PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN  PAYS D'ORIGINE	Total secondary education  Total enseignement secondaire	UNDERGRADUATE AND POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION - ENSEIGNEMENT UNIVERSITAIRE												Total students Total étudiants 2-14		NOTES
		Total under- graduate and post-graduate education  Total enseign. universitaire 4-14	Humanities  Lettres	Education	Fine Arts  Beaux Arts	Law  Droit	Social sciences  Sciences sociales	Economic and related subjects  Economie et autres disciplines connexes	Natural sciences  Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering  Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences  Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Other and unspecified  Autre et non spécifié	N° - Nbre	M/M H/M	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
III. AMERICA																
III.A North and Central																
British Honduras		18	1	4				1	1	3	1	7		18	137	
Jamaica		40	7	3	4		10	2	2	5	4	3		40	299	
Trinidad		37	5	2	2		13	3	6	2	1	3		37	260	
West Indies		76	22	13			5	10	12	6	3	5		76	627	
Virgin Islands		1							1					1	5	
III.B South																
British Guiana		18		5	1		1	1	4	4	1	1		18	109	
IV. ASIA																
IV.B South																
Afghanistan		2						1				1		2	7	
Burma		15						3	3	2	5	2		15	136	
Ceylon		17	1					3	6	3	1	3		17	143	
India		71	3		3		1	4	24	29	4	3		71	635	
Nepal		2					1		1					2	11	
Pakistan		80	4	3			3	5	32	24	5	4		80	790	
IV.C Far East																
Brunei		3							1		2			3	20	
Cambodia		14					1		2	7	1	3		14	132	
Hong Kong		14	1		1		4	1	6	1				14	110	
Indonesia		9								5	3	1		9	82	
Korea		3		1			1			1				3	21	
Laos		18		4	3		1			8		2		18	168	

Reporting Country  
Pays déclarant  
CANADA

Period:  
Période: 1965

NUMBER OF STUDENTS FROM LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TRAINED IN, AND FINANCED BILATERALLY BY,  
REPORTING COUNTRY BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAIN FIELDS OF STUDY

NOMBRE TOTAL D'ÉTUDIANTS DE PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS FORMÉS PAR LE PAYS DÉCLARANT ET DONT  
LA FORMATION A ÉTÉ ASSURÉE PAR CE PAYS AU MOYEN DE VERSEMENTS BILATÉRAUX  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE ET PAR DISCIPLINE

Table  
Tableau  
**TC. 3**  
Page 3

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANCÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS FORMÉS PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS																
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN  PAYS D'ORIGINE	Total secondary education  Total enseignement secondaire	UNDERGRADUATE AND POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION - ENSEIGNEMENT UNIVERSITAIRE												Total students Total étudiants 2-14		NOTES
		Total under- graduate and post-graduate education Total enseign. universitaire 4-14	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine Arts Beaux Arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Economic and related subjects Economie et autres disciplines connexes	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Other and unspecified Autre et non spécifié			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
IV. <u>ASIA (cont'd)</u>																
IV.C <u>Far East (contd)</u>																
Malaysia		89		22			2	8	20	6	14	15	2	89	693	
of which: Malaya		14	1	2					3	3	5			14	144	
Sabah		76		20	3		13	1	1	8	30			76	758	
Sarawak		14		5					3		4	2		14	79	
Philippines		50	1	1			2	1	7	21	16	1		50	428	
Singapore		33		5	4		3	7	1	8	5			33	190	
Thailand		189			1		1	2	65	104		16		189	1681	
Vietnam																
V. <u>OCEANIA</u>																
Fiji Islands		1						1						1	4	
VII. <u>OVERALL, Total</u>		1179	68	135	23	3	79	76	248	303	157	107	2	1179	9777	

Reporting Country:  
Pays déclarant:  
CANADA

Period:  
Période: 1965

NUMBER OF TRAINEES FROM LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TRAINED IN, AND FINANCED BILATERALLY BY,  
REPORTING COUNTRY BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAIN FIELDS OF STUDY

NOMBRE DE STAGIAIRES DE PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS FORMÉS PAR LE PAYS DÉCLARANT ET DONT  
LA FORMATION A ÉTÉ ASSURÉE PAR CE PAYS AU MOYEN DE VERSEMENTS BILATÉRAUX  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE ET PAR DISCIPLINE

TC. 4  
Page 1

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANCÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS FORMÉS PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN PAYS D'ORIGINE	Total trainees Total stagiaires 4-13 N° - Nbre	M/M H/M	Economic planning surveys, etc. Planification économique, inventaire des ressources, etc.	Public administration Administration publique	Power, transport and communication Energie, transports et communications	Industry, mining and handicraft Industrie, mines et artisanat	Trade, banking, insurance, tourisme Commerce, banques, assurances et tourisme	Agriculture	Health services Santé	Education	Social services and labour relations Relations sociales et relations industrielles	Other and unspecified Autre et non spécifié	NOTES
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
II. AFRICA													
II.A North of Sahara													
Tunisia	2	5			1						1		
II.B South of Sahara													
Basutoland	14	95	2	2		2	1	3			4		
Bechuanaland	4	28				1	1		1		1		
Cameroon	21	113	1	3	7	3	1				6		
Chad	3	12									3		
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	3					1						
Congo (Leopoldville)	25	90	3	6							16		
Dahomey	1	1					1						
Gambia	4	22			1	3							
Ghana	56	342	3	2	16	3	2	6	2	14	3	5	
Ivory Coast	3	11									3		
Kenya	23	121			2	5	6	5		3	2		
Malawi	8	39				2	4		1		1		
Mali	1	3									1		
Mauritius	5	35			1	1	1			1	1		
Nigeria	64	380	3	7	3	10	5	2	11	14	9		
Rhodesia	21	163		5		1			1	13	1		
Rwanda	1	4									1		
Senegal	1	12					1						
Sierra Leone	9	68	1			2	1		2	2	1		
Swaziland	5	22		1		1					3		
Tanzania	45	301			1	18	2	1		18	5		
Togo	3	12									3		
Uganda	80	312	2	1	3	4	4		7	55	4		
Zambia	11	56	1			2	2			5	1		

Reporting Country:  
Pays déclarant:  
**CANADA**  
Period:  
Période: 1965

NUMBER OF TRAINEES FROM LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TRAINED IN, AND FINANCED BILATERALLY BY,  
REPORTING COUNTRY BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAIN FIELDS OF  
NOMBRE DE STAGIAIRES DE PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS FORMÉS PAR LE PAYS DÉCLARANT ET DONT  
LA FORMATION A ÉTÉ ASSURÉE PAR CE PAYS AU MOYEN DE VERSEMENTS BILATÉRAUX  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE ET PAR DISCIPLINE

Table  
Tableau  
**TC. 4**  
Page 2

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANCÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS FORMÉS PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN  PAYS D'ORIGINE	Total trainees  Total stagiaires 4-13  N° - Nbre	M/M H/M	Economic planning surveys, etc.  Planification économique, inventaire des ressources, etc.	Public administration  Administration publique	Power, transport and communication  Energie, transports et communications	Industry, mining and handicraft  Industrie, mines et artisanat	Trade, banking, insurance, tourisme  Commerce, banques, assurances et tourisme	Agriculture	Health services  Santé	Education	Social services and labour relations  Relations sociales et relations industrielles	Other and unspecified  Autre et non spécifié	NOTES
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
<b>III. AMERICA</b>													
<b>III.A North and Central</b>													
Br. Honduras	22	125		9		2			1	2	8		
Jamaica	46	334	2	7	9	6		5	2	10	5		
Trinidad	38	146	7	14	4	3	4		2		4		
West Indies	92	464	5	15	9	15	3	3	2	10	29	1	
<b>III.B South</b>													
British Guiana	43	168		14	1	6			1	10	11		
<b>IV. ASIA</b>													
<b>IV.B South</b>													
Afghanistan	2	7		1				1					
Burma	2	16							2				
Ceylon	15	106	2		1	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	
India	125	804			38	52	1	11	20	3			
Maldiv Islands	3	14						2	1				
Nepal	1	5					1						
Pakistan	74	464	4	7	26	14	4	5	6	5	3		

Reporting Country:  
Pays déclarant:  
**CANADA**  
Period:  
Période: 1965

NUMBER OF TRAINEES FROM LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TRAINED IN, AND FINANCED BILATERALLY BY,  
REPORTING COUNTRY BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAIN FIELDS OF

NOMBRE DE STAGIAIRES DE PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS FORMÉS PAR LE PAYS DÉCLARANT ET DONT  
LA FORMATION A ÉTÉ ASSURÉE PAR CE PAYS AU MOYEN DE VERSEMENTS BILATÉRAUX  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE ET PAR DISCIPLINE

TC. 4

Page 3

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANCÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS FORMÉS PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN  PAYS D'ORIGINE	Total trainees  Total stagiaires 4-13		Economic planning surveys, etc.  Planification économique, inventaire des ressources, etc.	Public administration  Administration publique	Power, transport and communication  Énergie, transports et communications	Industry, mining and handicraft  Industrie, mines et artisanat	Trade, banking, insurance, tourisme  Commerce, banques, assurances et tourisme	Agriculture	Health services  Santé	Education	Social services and labour relations  Relations services sociaux et relations industrielles	Other and unspecified  Autre et non spécifié	NOTES
	N° - Nbre	M/M H/M											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
IV. ASIA (cont'd)													
IV.C Far East													
Brunei	2	11		2									
Cambodia	12	99				1			9	1	1		
Hong Kong	7	37				2	1		2	1	1		
Indonesia	26	190		2		1	3		17		3		
Korea	16	110		2	1	3		1		7	2		
Laos	17	178	1		4	1		1	2			8	
Malaysia													
of which: Malaya	33	154		5	12	5	1		5	4	1		
Sabah	2	9					1				1		
Sarawak	10	57		3	2		1		2		2		
Philippines	33	166		9	1	4	1	1	9	4	4		
Singapore	26	178		1		2			1	18	4		
Thailand	35	200		6	6	3	1	1	15	3			
Vietnam	2	7							1	1			
VII. OVERALL Total	1095	6299	37	124	149	179	57	49	126	208	151	15	

Reporting Country: Pays déclarant:	CANADA
Period: Période:	1965

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES  
WORKING IN LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

NOMBRE DE PERSONNES EN SERVICE DANS LES PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS  
AU TITRE DE LA COOPÉRATION TECHNIQUE ET DES ACTIVITÉS CONNEXES

Table Tableau
TC 5

CATÉGORIES	Number financed during year Effectif financé pendant l'année	Total man/months of training during the year Total hommes/mois pendant l'année	CATÉGORIES
Personnel working overseas and financed bilaterally, wholly or partly, by reporting country :	876	6054	Personnel travaillant à l'étranger et financé entièrement ou en partie au moyen de dons bilatéraux par le Gouvernement déclarant :
1. Personnel in education	688		1. Personnel dans l'enseignement
a) Teachers of which :	618		a) Enseignants dont :
- Teacher trainers	183		- Formation d'enseignants
- Language teachers	119		- Professeurs de langues
b) Educational administrators	39		b) Administrateurs de l'ensei- gnement
c) Educational advisers	31		c) Conseillers en matière d'enseignement
2. Operational personnel of which :			2. Personnel opérationnel dont :
Auxiliary personnel carrying out manual or clerical work			Personnel auxiliaire affecté à des travaux manuels ou de bureau
3. Advisers	188		3. Conseillers
4. Volunteers of which :			4. Volontaires dont :
Teachers			Enseignants
<u>Memo item</u> (not included in total) :			<u>Pour mémoire</u> : (non compris dans le total)
Total number of persons seconded to governments of less-developed countries and financed entirely by them			Nombre total de personnes détachées auprès de Gouvernements de pays moins développés et financées entièrement par ces derniers

Reporting Country:  
Pays déclarant:  
CANADA  
Period:  
Période: 1965

PUBLICLY FINANCED EXPERTS IN LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES BY COUNTRIES  
OF ASSIGNMENT AND MAIN FIELDS OF ACTIVITY  
1° PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION AND VOLUNTEERS

EXPERTS FINANÇÉS PAR LE SECTEUR PUBLIC DANS DES PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS :  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'AFFECTATION ET PAR DOMAINE D'ACTIVITÉ  
1° PERSONNEL DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT ET VOLONTAIRES

TC. 6  
Page 1

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANCÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS EN SERVICE PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS															EFFECTIF FINANCÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES-MOIS DE SERVICE Fourni, ET HOMMES-MOIS														
COUNTRIES OF ASSIGNMENTS  PAYS D'AFFECTATION	PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION - PERSONNEL DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT														VOLUNTEERS - VOLONTAIRES				NOTES										
	Total personnel in education  Total personnel dans l'enseignement 4-12  N° - Nbre M/M H/M		TEACHERS - ENSEIGNANTS							Educational administrators  Administrateurs de l'enseignement	Educational advisers  Conseillers dans le domaine de l'enseignement	Total volunteers  Total volontaires  N° - Nbre M/M H/M		Of which teachers  Dont : affectés à l'enseignement															
			Total teachers  Total enseignants 6-10  N° - Nbre M/M H/M		Primary and sec. education  Enseignement primaire et secondaire	University and higher techn. education  Enseignement universitaire et techn. sup.	Teacher Training  Formation d'enseignants	Technical and vocational training  Formation tech. et professionnelle	Other and unspecified  Autre et non spécifié																				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)															
II. AFRICA																													
II.A North of Sahara																													
Morocco	5	54	5	54	2	2		1																					
Tunisia	24	107	24	107	21			3																					
II.B South of Sahara																													
Basutoland	5	22	4	16		1	1	2			1																		
Bechuanaland	4	24	3	12		1	2				1																		
Cameroun	30	186	30	186	25	1		4																					
Chad	13	86	13	86	12			1																					
Congo (Brazzaville)	4	33	4	33	1			3																					
Congo (Leopoldville)	1	4								1																			
Dahomey	8	56	8	56	6			2																					
Ghana	79	564	77	552	43	2	24	8		1	1																		
Guinea	1	5	1	5				1																					
Ivory Coast	11	66	11	66	11																								
Kenya	21	145	21	145	5	2	13	1																					
Malawi	8	32	7	28	2	1	3	1			1																		
Mali	5	60	5	60	4			1																					
Mauritius	3	26	3	26			3																						
Niger	3	12	3	12	3																								
Nigeria	83	641	79	621	29	10	28	12			4																		
Rhodesia	9	51	9	51	4		5																						
Rwanda	39	325	20	114		20				14	5																		
Senegal	19	73	19	73	15			4																					
Sierra Leone	9	75	9	75	6		3																						
Tanzania	52	380	49	371	12	1	16	20		3																			
Togo	8	85	6	61	4			2		2																			
Uganda	30	210	29	198	14	3	8	4			1																		
Zambia	5	18	5	18	1	1	3																						
E.A.C.S.O.	4	10									4																		



Reporting Country:  
Pays déclarant:  
**Canada**

Period:  
Période: 1965

**PUBLICLY FINANCED EXPERTS IN LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES BY COUNTRIES  
OF ASSIGNMENT AND MAIN FIELDS OF ACTIVITY  
1° PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION AND VOLUNTEERS**

**EXPERTS FINANCÉS PAR LE SECTEUR PUBLIC DANS DES PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS :  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'AFFECTATION ET PAR DOMAINE D'ACTIVITÉ  
1° PERSONNEL DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT ET VOLONTAIRES**

Table  
Tableau  
**TC. 6**  
Page 2

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANCÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS EN SERVICE PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

COUNTRIES OF ASSIGNMENTS  PAYS D'AFFECTATION	PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION - PERSONNEL DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT										VOLUNTEERS - VOLONTAIRES			NOTES	
	Total personnel in education  Total personnel dans l'enseignement 4-12  N° - Nbre	M/M H/M	TEACHERS - ENSEIGNANTS							Educational administrators Administrateurs de l'enseignement	Educational advisers Conseillers dans le domaine de l'enseignement	Total volunteers Total volontaires  N° - Nbre	M/M H/M		Of which teachers Dont : affectés à l'enseignement
			Total teachers Total enseignants 6-10  N° - Nbre	M/M H/M	Primary and sec. education Enseignement primaire et secondaire	University and higher techn. education Enseignement universitaire et techn. sup.	Teacher Training Formation d'enseignants	Technical and vocational training Formation tech. et professionnelle	Other and unspecified Autre et non spécifié						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
III. AMERICA															
III.A North and Central															
Jamaica	20	144	18	132	2	6	9	1			2				
Trinidad	35	233	34	230	5	14	11	4		1					
West Indies	38	282	35	258	12	1	21	1		3					
III.B South															
British Guiana	10	80	9	79	1	3	4	1			1				
IV. ASIA															
IV.B South															
India	10	77	7	52		7					3				
Pakistan	4	31	4	31		4									
IV.C Far East															
Cambodia	7	48	7	48		6		1							
Laos	5	32	5	32		5									
Malaysia															
of which: Malaya	9	82	4	42			1	3		1	4				
Sabah	9	79	6	53	2		4			1	2				
Sarawak	30	279	22	190	12		10			7	1				
Singapore	16	98	15	91		1	14			1					
Thailand	9	37	5	21		5				4					
Vietnam	1	3	1	3		1									
V. OCEANIA															
Western Samoa	2	7	2	7	2										
VII. OVERALL, Total	688	4862	618	4295	256	98	183	81		39	31				

Reporting Country:  
Pays déclarant:  
**CANADA**  
Period:  
Période: 1965

**PUBLICLY FINANCED EXPERTS IN LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES BY COUNTRIES  
OF ASSIGNMENT AND MAIN FIELDS OF ACTIVITY  
3° ADVISERS**

**EXPERTS FINANÇÉS PAR LE SECTEUR PUBLIC DANS DES PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS :  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'AFFECTATION ET PAR DOMAINE D'ACTIVITÉ  
3° CONSEILLERS**

le  
bleau  
**TC. 8**  
Page 1

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANÇÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS EN SERVICE PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS												
COUNTRIES OF ASSIGNMENTS  PAYS D'AFFECTATION	Total advisers  Total conseillers		Economic planning surveys, etc.  Planification économique, inventaire des ressources, etc.	Public administration  Administration publique	Power, transport and communication  Energie, transports et communications	Industry, mining and handicraft  Industrie, mines et artisanat	Trade, banking, insurance, tourisme  Commerce, banques, assurances et tourisme	Agriculture	Health services  Santé	Social services and labour relations  Services sociaux et relations industrielles	Other and unspecified  Autre et non spécifié	NOTES
	N° - Nbre	4-12 M/M M/M										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
II. AFRICA												
II.A North of Sahara												
Tunisia	7	14							7			
II.B South of Sahara												
Cameroun	1	9			1							
Congo (Leopoldville)	7	22					1		6			
Ghana	35	245	3		17			12	3			
Kenya	10	104	1			3		6				
Malawi	13	60	2					1	10			
Mauritius	1	12						1				
Niger	1	4				1						
Nigeria	14	48	3		7	2			1	1		
Senegal	1	4			1							
Tanzania	9	73	3		1	2		2	1			
Uganda	14	128	1		2	7		3	1			
Zambia	2	2			2							
E.A.C.S.O.	17	109			9	3		5				
III. AMERICA												
III.A North & Central												
Br. Honduras	4	40	4									
Jamaica	1	3				1						
Trinidad	12	69	2		5			2	3			
West Indies	5	20	2		1	1	1					
Caribbean Area	2	2			1				1			

Reporting country:  
Pays déclarant:  
CANADA

Period:  
Période: 1965

PUBLICLY FINANCED EXPERTS IN LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES BY COUNTRIES  
OF ASSIGNMENT AND MAIN FIELDS OF ACTIVITY  
3° ADVISERS

EXPERTS FINANCÉS PAR LE SECTEUR PUBLIC DANS DES PAYS MOINS DÉVELOPPÉS :  
RÉPARTITION PAR PAYS D'AFFECTATION ET PAR DOMAINE D'ACTIVITÉ  
3° CONSEILLERS

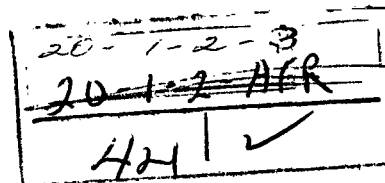
Table  
Tableau  
TC. 8  
Page 2

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS

EFFECTIF FINANCÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE ET HOMMES/MOIS EN SERVICE PENDANT LA MÊME PÉRIODE

NUMBER FINANCED DURING THE YEAR, AND MAN-MONTHS												
COUNTRIES OF ASSIGNMENTS  PAYS D'AFFECTATION	Total advisers  Total conseillers	Economic planning surveys, etc.  Planification économique, inventaire des ressources, etc.	Public administration  Administration publique	Power, transport and communication  Energie, transports et communications	Industry, mining and handicraft  Industrie, mines et artisanat	Trade, banking, insurance, tourisme  Commerce, banques, assurances et tourisme	Agriculture	Health services  Santé	Social services and labour relations  Services sociaux et relations industrielles	Other and unspecified  Autre et non spécifié	NOTES	
	N° - Nbre	4-12	M/M	M/M								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
III. AMERICA (Cont'd)												
III.B South												
Br. Guiana	5	13			2		1		2			
IV. ASIA												
IV.B South												
Burma	1	12						1				
Ceylon	2	10			2							
Pakistan	8	62			6		2					
IV.C Far East												
Malaysia												
of Which: Malaya	11	93			5	1	4	1				
Thailand	1	2						1				
Vietnam	3	22						3				
Asia Regional	1	10							1			
VII. OVERALL, Total	188	1192	21		54	29	2	39	39	4		

Mr. Collins



CONFIDENTIAL

September 13, 1963

J. Montpetit

### Expansion of aid programme to French-speaking African States

You may wish to use the following notes during the meeting called by Economic Division this morning.

2. Although misunderstandings have arisen in the past as to its meaning, there now appears to be an agreement that the expression "French-speaking African states", refers to those states of the African continent where French is the official language or one of the official languages; these are: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Togo, Dahomey, Niger, Chad, the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Cameroun, Congo (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi. Any aid programme to French-speaking African States should therefore, by definition, be applicable to any or all of these 20 states.

3. Since the terms of the law authorizing a fund of \$300,000 yearly for assistance to French-speaking African countries mention explicitly that such assistance should be of an educational nature, and because of the very limited amount involved, Canada's efforts so far have been confined almost exclusively to providing a few school teachers.

4. Numerous difficulties have been encountered in carrying out even this small programme. Recruiting of qualified teachers in Canada for service abroad has not been easy and agreement of the recipient countries

....2

- 2 -

to our conditions of employment for the candidates submitted to them has often been delayed. Once established some teachers have had difficulties to adapt themselves to a curriculum and teaching methods which are quite different from those used here, etc. Altogether, it can be said that the programme has not been, so far, as effective as had been hoped.

5. To remedy this situation it is essential that more funds be made available for this programme and that its application be modified. To begin with, the terms of reference under which this assistance is provided and which specify that it be of an educational nature should not be restricted to mean that assistance apply only to the provision of teachers but should be broadened to cover any type of assistance which contributes to the formation or training of local cadres in needed trades, technical or otherwise.

6. For example, we could provide assistance to enable Canadian journalists (newspapers, radio or TV) to attend the training sessions sponsored by UNESCO for African journalists either at the Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur du Journalisme, at Strasbourg, or the sessions held in African universities. A number of Canadians are already engaged in this type of work although directly under UNESCO contracts. Scholarships could also be provided to enable promising young African journalists recommended by UNESCO after such sessions, to come to Canada as "stagiaires" with a Canadian newspaper or at the CBC. We might also look into the possibility of recruiting personnel from our "Ecoles d'arts et metiers", to go and train Africans in such trades as, for example, printing, radio, T.V. or any other trade of which there might be a want in African countries which we might be in a position to supply.

J. MONTPETIT

J. Montpetit

A. AND M. E. DIV.

HEAD OFFICE	
	M. E.
A.	
B.	
C.	
D.	
E.	
F.	

20-1-2-3
441 ✓

RESTRICTED

24

September 18, 1963

Canadian Embassy

Yaounde

Your letter 447 of September 2, 1963 to  
External Affairs.

Canadian Assistance to Gabon -

Audio-visual Equipment.

129-138

External/  
Affairs

7100LE  
EAST

As you will recall in our letter IAO-27 of November 19, 1962, we offered Gabon one mobile film unit or nine kits of film projection equipment or a combination of one mobile film unit and three kits of film projection equipment. Since that time we have received no communication from you on this matter until we received your letter 447 of September 2 and your telegram IAO-41 of September 6. In view of Gabon's silence regarding our offer, we naturally assumed that they did not wish to take it up. Consequently, neither the vehicle nor projection equipment was ordered for Gabon and we wish to confirm that Gabon was intentionally omitted from the list of countries receiving audio-visual equipment referred to in the Minister's speech on August 28, in Montreal.

Because funds for our program in French Africa are now fully committed for 1963-64, we will not be able to provide Gabon with the mobile film van it was offered earlier, at least during the current fiscal year. However, we do have available nine sets of projection equipment (package "A" described in the Appendix to our letter IAO-27 of November 19), which were originally intended for Senegal. We have received no shipping instructions from the Senegal Government nor has it yet accepted responsibility for the shipping charges. Our mission in Lagos has suggested that the sets be offered to other countries. Since this equipment is available and can be despatched fairly quickly, we would appreciate it if you would let us know whether the Gabon Government would wish to accept them in lieu of a mobile film truck and three sets of projection equipment. If so, could the Gabon authorities let us have full information regarding shipping arrangements and would they agree to pay the shipping charges? We look forward to hearing from you about this question.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY  
P. M. TOUVE

Director General.

*Matthews*  
Economic/J.G.Harris/mr  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
MEMORANDUM

*Matthews* *24*  
*28*

TO: ..... African & Middle Eastern Division.....  
.....  
FROM:..... Economic Division.....  
REFERENCE Your Memorandum of December 16.....  
.....  
SUBJECT: Economic Aid.....

Security ..CONFIDENTIAL.....

Date December 18, 1963.....

File No.		
20 - 1 - 2 - 3		
17	-	

*b. M. Matthews*  
*to read*  
*1 file*  
*24*  
\*  
With reference to paragraph 1 of your Memorandum under reference, we are not aware of any decisions having been reached with respect to the implementation of the soft loan programme. In any event we would consider it highly unlikely that soft loans would be available "without any geographical limitations on the scope of these loans". Present indications are that they will be used in countries where we have grant aid programmes, and possibly also in conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank for development projects in Latin America. As indicated in our memorandum of October 23, on the Direction of Canadian Aid, it is not the purpose of the expanded aid programme to enable Canada to embark on the provision of capital aid or technical assistance on a global basis. Accordingly it is not anticipated that soft loans will be available, at least in the near future, for the areas mentioned in paragraph 1 of your memorandum.

2. The Estimates for 1964-65 will probably include one omnibus vote for bilateral grant programmes, and this vote will be so worded so as to limit grant aid to countries and territories previously eligible for it. It is not known yet whether country allocations will be made public or whether they will include both grants and soft loans. There will, however, be an amount set aside for contingencies. This amount will be part of the omnibus vote and will therefore be for use in the countries eligible for grant aid under the vote.

3. It is expected that a new interdepartmental committee will be established in which it will be possible for this Department to bring its views to bear on the determination of aid policy. The question of the provision of Canadian assistance to the countries referred to in your memorandum can be considered by this committee and the questions you raise might be considered there at an appropriate time.

4. With regard to the question of answering enquiries from Posts in countries which are unlikely to benefit from Canadian aid, we would suggest that you inform them that Canada is a substantial contributor to the multilateral programmes of the United Nations and to the IBRD, IDA, and IFC and that Canada is making a substantial contribution to the economic development of the countries concerned through its contributions to these institutions. You will appreciate that an important part of the expansion of Canada's aid effort includes the virtual doubling to \$5 million of our contribution to the United Nations Special Fund for 1964, and our agreement in principle to contribute to the replenishment of the resources of IDA at an increased rate.

CIRCULATION

\* These areas are of course  
eligible for Section 21A (ECIA Act)  
financing.

*O. J. Finer*  
Economic Division

Ext. 326A (6/56)

*file*

External Aid Office

CONFIDENTIAL

December 23, 1963

African & Middle Eastern Division

20 - 1 - 2 - 3
19

Congo-Leopoldville and Aid Programme to French-Speaking Africa

Further to this morning's telephone conversation between Mr. Dumas of your office and Mr. Montpetit of this Division, we would like to confirm our position concerning the eligibility of the Congo-Leopoldville to receive assistance under the terms of our aid programme to French-speaking African countries.

2. So long as the budget of our aid programme amounts to \$300,000 per annum only, we feel that the Congo-Leopoldville should not be considered eligible in view of the large contribution which we are already making through the U.N. to assist that country.

3. However, since it is expected that funds made available in the next fiscal year for assistance to French-speaking African countries will be considerably increased, we feel that, under these new conditions, the Congo-Leopoldville should be covered by this programme as well as any other French-speaking African country. Assistance then provided to the Congo-Leopoldville should be of the same nature as that provided to other countries covered by the programme, without prejudice to present commitments.

R. E. COLLINS

African & Middle Eastern  
Division



*Ref: J. Dupuis*  
*Commonwealth*  
*Fairclough*  
*At the*

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Economic/J. Dupuis/gg

Confidential

July 9, 1965.

Aug. 18/65

MEMORANDUM TO CABINET

20-1-2-3

*24 Division*

Re: Development Assistance - Geographic Distribution  
of Aid Funds - 1965/1966

The purpose of this Memorandum is to seek Cabinet approval, for planning and programming purposes, of the geographic distribution of aid funds for 1965/1966.

Composition of 1965/1966 Program

Cabinet is being asked to decide on a geographic distribution of aid funds totalling \$115 million, consisting of \$66.5 million in development loans and \$48.5 million in grants. Of the development loans, provision for \$50 million is contained in the Main Estimates for the fiscal year 1965/1966 and the remainder represents authority provided in 1964/1965; as for grants, \$48.5 million has been provided in the Main Estimates of the current fiscal year.

It will be recalled that the Government has announced its intention to progressively increase the Food Aid program to an annual level of \$40 million. Last year \$15 million was appropriated for food aid in the Main Estimates and a supplementary appropriation in the amount of \$7 million for special wheat assistance to India was sought toward the end of March for a total of \$22 million. The Main Estimates for 1965/1966 contain a suggested amount of \$20 million; but since these were prepared, additional requests for food assistance have been received from a number of countries, including India and Ceylon. To meet these new requests, supplementary funds in the amount of \$5 million will be requested. This will mean a total vote for food aid for 1965/1966 of \$25 million, an amount which could be regarded as an essential step in the direction of the announced target for this program.

In 1964/1965 Cabinet approved token allocations for a large number of countries, in part to denote eligibility to participate in the development loan program. This year I propose that planning allocations be made to a more limited number of countries where it is intended Canada should make a sustained effort to mount a substantial development loan program. The contingency funds will permit a large measure of flexibility in the program planning and would allow increases during the course of the fiscal year to the loan allocations now proposed or allocations of loan funds to other countries which might put forward acceptable and economically sound projects suitable for this form of financing.

Terms of Canadian Aid Lending

Last year it was decided that the terms of Canadian development loans would be not less favourable to Canada than those of the International Development Association — 50 year maturity, non-interest bearing, 10 years grace and 3/4 of 1 percent service charge. It was envisaged that while development loan assistance to Africa and to the major recipients in Asia should be on IDA terms, some flexibility should be maintained in order that terms would, to the extent possible, be appropriate to the requirements of borrowers with a capacity to accept financing on somewhat harder terms. Preliminary consideration of this problem indicates that of the countries and areas participating in the Canadian program, a few, including Trinidad, Jamaica, Malaysia and Latin American countries might be able to make effective use of loan funds on terms somewhat harder than those described above. Inter-departmental consideration of this subject is, however, continuing and further recommendations in this regard may be made.

## Food Aid

With the exception of those for India and Ceylon, the allocations proposed for Commonwealth countries are virtually identical with the level approved for financing in 1964/1965. Allocations to India in 1964/1965 totalled \$14 million, including the special supplementary allocation toward the end of the present fiscal year. This year, to meet India's continuing needs, an allocation of \$10 million is proposed. In the case of Ceylon, \$2 million in flour, twice the level provided last year, is recommended for 1965/1966 to meet pressing food requirements and to assist the new government in its emergency program for the maintenance of financial stability. In addition, as in the past, modest allocations of wheat and wheat flour are proposed for Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, but no specific allocation is envisaged for Indonesia at this time. A contingency would, however, be available to meet, with ministerial approval, additional requests for food aid. A new allocation of \$300,000 has been included this year for the shipment of dried fish to meet the food needs resulting from disturbed conditions in the Dominican Republic. It will be recalled that on July 2, Cabinet approved of the purchase by the Fisheries Prices Support Board of certain surplus stocks of salted fish, including \$310,000 of species that normally are exported commercially to the Dominican Republic. It is proposed that these fish be purchased from the Board, which would assume from its own resources the shipping costs.

## AREA AND COUNTRY PROGRAMS

### South and South-East Asia

Last year, when additional assistance became available for India and Pakistan in the form of development loans, Cabinet approved a modest reduction in the grant aid allocations for these countries. For 1965/1966 the level of Canadian assistance proposed for India is the same as that approved for 1964/1965. On July 1 Pakistan began its third 5-year plan which, in financial terms, will be twice the size of the second plan. While the greater proportion of the costs of the new plan will be borne by Pakistan itself, the World Bank has endorsed a requirement for increased foreign aid. Accordingly, a modest increase in the 1965/1966 level of Canada's aid to Pakistan is proposed which will not result in a total level out of line with that available to India.

Additionally, adjustments have been made in the proposed composition of the Canadian program for both India and Pakistan in that the proportion of development loan financing should be increased. In part, because Canada is the only member of the World Bank Consortia established for these countries which provides grant aid for capital projects, the terms of Canadian aid would remain more liberal than other members of the Consortia.

Largely to meet technical assistance commitments, for which loan funds are inappropriate, increases in grant allocations are proposed for Malaysia and Ceylon (the next largest recipients of Canadian assistance in Asia). Modest increases in grant assistance are also suggested for Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand (the Mekong Basin countries), and the other non-Commonwealth countries in Asia, with the exception of Indonesia, where the proposed allocation will do no more than meet existing technical assistance commitments. No specific proposals are being put to the Cabinet at this time with respect to Canadian participation in the new co-operative efforts for economic and social development in South-East Asia. To the extent that additional Canadian contributions are required this year, these can probably be met from contingency funds.

### Africa

In 1964/1965 Cabinet allocated \$4 million to Francophone countries in Africa, of which \$500,000 was for the United Nations Civilian Fund for the Congo. The total proposed for 1965/1966 is \$7.5 million.

-3-

which is comprised of \$2 million in development loans and \$5.5 million in grants, including \$500,000 for the Congo Civilian Fund. Grant funds would be available to the 21 countries in Africa which were formerly French or Belgian colonies; these would be primarily for technical assistance. Utilization of development loan funds would be as far as possible concentrated in a much smaller group of countries where it was considered the best use would be made of such financing.

Canadian assistance expenditures for programs in Commonwealth Africa have continued to increase since our program was initiated in 1961/1962. The \$14.5 million program suggested for 1965/66 would make possible continued expansion.

#### Caribbean

It is proposed that the total allocation for Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana be maintained at the high level established last year. In the "Little Eight" (the Leeward and Windward Islands and Barbados) an increase of \$500,000 is suggested to meet expenditures on previously approved capital projects and to provide for a modest increase in technical assistance.

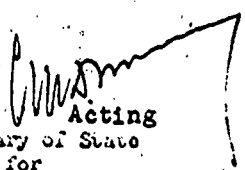
#### Latin America

Following the signing of the agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank, Bank authorities have put forward some worthwhile projects for our consideration and I am, accordingly, proposing an allocation of development loan funds for 1965/1966 at the same level as in the previous year.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Accordingly, I recommend that Cabinet:

- (a) Approve for programming and planning purposes for the fiscal year 1965/1966 the levels of assistance proposed in the attached statement.
- (b) Authorize officials to discuss with recipient countries the composition of country programs within the proposed levels.
- (c) Approve a contribution of \$500,000 in the fiscal year 1965/1966 to the United Nations Civilian Fund for the Congo.
- (d) Agree that a supplementary appropriation in the amount of \$5 million should be sought for the International Food Aid Program for 1965/1966.

  
Acting  
Secretary of State  
for  
External Affairs

CONFIDENTIAL

July 6, 1965.

ALLOCATIONS FOR 1965/1966

	<u>Grants</u> \$Million	<u>Special</u> <u>Development Loans</u> \$Million	<u>International</u> <u>Food Aid</u> \$Million
<u>South &amp; S.E. Asia</u>			
India	12.0 (a)	20.0	10.0
Pakistan	8.0 (b)	12.0	4.0
Malaysia	2.0	1.0	-
Ceylon	1.5	1.0	2.0
Non-Commonwealth, including Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, etc.	3.5		.5
Sub-Total:		27.0	16.5
<u>Africa</u>			
Independent French- speaking States	5.5	2.0	
Nigeria	3.0	3.0	
East Africa	3.0	2.0	
Ghana	2.0		
Other Commonwealth countries and territories, including Sierra Leone, Malawi, Zambia, etc.	1.5		
Sub-Total:		15.0	7.0
<u>Caribbean</u>			
Jamaica	.5		
Trinidad and Tobago	.5	5.0	
British Guiana	1.0	.5	
Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados and Others	2.5		
Sub-Total:		4.5	5.5
<u>Latin America</u>			
		10.0	.3
<u>Commonwealth Scholarship Plan</u>	1.2	-	
<u>World Food Program and UNRWA</u>		-	4.3
<u>Contingencies</u>	0.8	10.0	3.9
TOTALS:	48.5	66.5	25.0

(a) including \$11.5 million in industrial raw materials.

(b) including \$6.0 million in industrial raw materials.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
A  
**Economic Division**

FROM  
De  
**African & Middle Eastern Division**

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet  
**Cabinet Decision on Aid Levels for this Fiscal Year**

SECURITY  
Sécurité  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

DATE  
**October 27, 1965**

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	<b>20-1-2-3</b>
MISSION	<b>24 —</b>

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Thank you for sending us copies of the submission to Cabinet of the level of aid for this fiscal year and Cabinet decision on the submission.

2. It is our view that, because of the difficulty some recipient countries have in proposing suitable aid projects to Canada, we should indicate to them as early as we can the level of our aid in a fiscal year. A decision at the end of July about aid levels for a fiscal year beginning the previous April 1 means that four months have elapsed before we can tell the recipient countries the amount of aid we propose to provide. In practical terms this means for example that it is August before our mission in Nigeria can tell the Nigerian Government how much money has been allocated. If some of the recipient countries could be told by January approximately how much is to be allocated for the fiscal year beginning the following April 1 then planning might be considerably easier. In our experience in one or two African countries it is only helpful in stimulating good projects to be able to give an approximate indication of levels of aid well in advance.

3. We understand that the Department of Finance is responsible for the delay this year. Perhaps next year they could be reminded about the administrative difficulties which result from such delays.

THOMAS CANNON

**African & Middle Eastern  
Division**

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
À  
Economic Division

FROM  
De  
African & Middle Eastern Division

REFERENCE  
Référence  
Deputy Under-Secretary's Memorandum of  
October 4

SUBJECT  
Sujet  
Aid Programme in Africa - Geographical Distribution

SECURITY  
Sécurité  
CONFIDENTIAL

DATE  
December 22, 1965.

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-3	
MISSION	48

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. A. E. Ritchie  
Mr. R. E. Collins  
Commonwealth  
Far Eastern

The purpose of this memorandum is to discuss how grant aid in Africa could best be allocated, bearing in mind the ideas set out by Mr. Ritchie. Our principal proposal is that we give nearly all grant aid to those countries where we have, or will have, resident missions.

2. This Department has, as we have indicated before, a particular concern for two aspects of the aid programme - administration abroad and the political implications. If the programme is concentrated in those countries where we have resident missions this would in our view lead to a more effective use of the staffs of our missions. Such a change in our aid distribution could, of course, do some damage to our relations with a number of less important African countries. The balkanisation of Africa has made the task of developing meaningful relations with some African states a very difficult one for a country like Canada. It seems clear that we will never have resident missions in the smaller states. Although we do what we can through visits of ambassadors stationed elsewhere, it is as difficult in Africa as in other areas to develop relations with a government without a resident mission. Hence, we consider it sensible to choose the countries where missions are to be set up as carefully as we can, and once the choice is made, to concentrate in those countries nearly all the aid we can furnish to Africa. Our programme in Africa is still considerably smaller than it is in Asia, and we think that this degree of concentration is necessary, and that if there are some adverse political effects in the smaller countries they would be outweighed by a more effective programme.

3. We now have posts in seven African countries: Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroun, Congo, Tanzania, South Africa, and the UAR. South Africa and the UAR are not now eligible for aid. Posts will be opened in Senegal and Ethiopia in March 1966. Approval has also been given to opening posts in Tunisia (or Morocco) and Kenya in fiscal year 1966-67, and in

....2



- 2 -

Algeria and Zambia (or possibly Rhodesia) in 1967-68. Accordingly, by the end of fiscal year 1967-68 we shall have thirteen posts in Africa.

4. Experience in Africa, as elsewhere, has shown that operating an aid programme in a country where there is no resident mission is an exasperating and time-consuming exercise, and that the results are often a meagre return for the effort involved. Administering groups of teachers in such circumstances can take up as much time and effort as a capital project involving many times the expenditure. From the point of view of administration it would thus seem preferable to concentrate nearly all our expenditure in those African countries where we have resident missions. The future expansion of the programme which is envisaged in the next two or three years should take place in those countries where we have missions, or in those countries where we plan to have missions, after they have been established.

5. Up to now we were reluctant to put forward this proposal because we did not have many missions in Africa, and such a policy would have provided too limited opportunities for expanding the programme, particularly in francophone Africa. Given the recent decision to open six new missions, restrictions of nearly all aid to countries where we have missions seems feasible as well as desirable.

6. With the exception of one or two countries, i.e., Guinea, we would recommend that we undertake practically no capital projects in those African countries where we do not have missions. We should confine our aid to them to a small number of teachers and trainees. Possibly another equipment programme such as the one under which we give cinema vans to a number of francophone countries could be considered. If there is difficulty in administering the teachers in a particular country we would suggest the programme be phased out. In fact we would be prepared to accept the political disadvantages of the phasing of the programme in any country where we do not have a resident mission. The appendix indicates how the application of this proposal could work in our two African programmes.

7. We also consider that there is a role for Canada in one of the several regional projects in Africa. The Senegal river scheme covers Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, and Guinea. The Chad basin project includes Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroun. Substantial Canadian aid to either of these schemes seems preferable to aid to some of the countries concerned. We might also consider a project put forward by the African Development Bank or the OCAM. We presume that we would not want to embark on a project for a multilateral scheme or for the African Development Bank or the OCAM unless it was likely to involve a substantial Canadian expenditure such as \$1 or \$2 million.

....3

- 3 -

8. The views expressed in this memorandum are based on only a limited knowledge of the exact state of our programme in a number of countries. Obviously before we go much further we should have the observations of the External Aid Office and hence we would suggest that a copy of this memorandum be referred to that office for comments.

9. As this memorandum deals with the distribution of aid under existing programmes we propose to deal separately with the question of making other countries in Africa and the Middle East (such as Ethiopia, UAR, and Iran) eligible for grant aid.

THOMAS CARTER

African & Middle Eastern  
Division



CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

A. AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN WHICH AID WOULD BE CONCENTRATED

Francophone

(1) Cameroun: An important country in Africa - population both English and French speaking. Our post was established there four years ago and is able to administer an aid programme effectively.

(2) Senegal: We will open a resident post in Dakar in March 1966. Senegal has already shown an interest in our aid programme and 18 teachers arrived there in September. Dakar's importance as an education centre would indicate that the country has some potential as a recipient of Canadian aid.

(3) and (4) Tunisia (or Morocco): A mission is proposed for North Africa for the fiscal year 1966-67 and the choice lies between Tunisia and Morocco. In making this choice political and economic factors will be considered. In addition, existing aid commitments and each country's attitude towards Canadian assistance will be taken into account. Once it has been decided where the post is to be established we think that the programme should be concentrated in that country.

(5) Algeria: Other than a few offers of assistance like those being considered now, we suggest that Canada should not undertake a comprehensive programme until the post is opened in fiscal year 1967-68.

(6) Congo: Because of past disturbances and the present instability special considerations apply to the Congo. Our views were outlined in our letter of June 22, 1965, to the External Aid Office and still apply. Within those confining limits we hope that more could be done.

(7) Guinea: Our post in Accra, which is accredited to Conakry, is enthusiastic about an aid programme in Guinea. (Letter XAO-226 of August 10.) In considering the establishment for the new mission in Dakar we took into account the fact that it would also be accredited to Conakry, and we hope that it will be able to devote more time to Guinea than is normally the case with dual accreditations. We nevertheless do not envisage that a programme involving much detailed administration can be developed there.

(8) Rwanda: The present project for the National University of Rwanda in Butare should be continued.

Commonwealth

(9) Nigeria: Nigeria has the largest population in Africa and its economic prospects are better than most other African countries. As Canada has had an aid programme in Nigeria for five years, our post has had a good deal of experience in administering an aid programme. Partly as a result of

- 2 -

Nigeria's federal system of government, the Nigerian authorities have not been as forthcoming with aid requests as their counterparts in a number of other African countries.

(10) Ghana: Canada has also had an aid programme in Ghana for the past five years. Although Ghana is not friendly towards the West in general, it has maintained good relations with Canada. Our post has had experience in handling the programme and Ghana has been most forthcoming in submitting requests. Despite its present economic difficulties, Ghana's long-range prospects are relatively good and Ghana has to date been able to meet the local costs for projects.

(11) Tanzania: We have had an aid programme in Tanzania almost since it became independent. Our post is experienced in administering an aid programme and Tanzania has displayed considerable efficiency in using Canadian aid. As we have undertaken an expensive five-year military training programme, there seems little ground for sizeable expansion of the programme in the next three years.

(12) Kenya: A post is scheduled to be opened in Kenya some time in the next fiscal year. Our programme might be maintained at its present level until then and expanded thereafter.

(13) Zambia: Zambia is a moderate African country which we are supporting in its difficulties with Rhodesia. A post may be opened in Zambia in the fiscal year 1967-68.

B. AFRICAN COUNTRIES WHICH WOULD RECEIVE LITTLE OR NO AID

Francophone

1. Mauritania
2. Upper Volta
3. Mali
4. Niger Republic
5. Chad
6. Gabon
7. Central African Republic
8. Congo (Brazzaville)
9. Burundi
10. Malagasy
11. Togo
12. Dahomey
13. Ivory Coast

Commonwealth

14. Uganda
15. Malawi
16. The Gambia
17. Sierra Leone
18. Bechuanaland
19. Swaziland
20. Basutoland
21. Rhodesia

000815



AMNS/J.D.L.ROSE/SAL

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
A

Economic Division

SECURITY  
Sécurité

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM  
De

African & Middle Eastern Division

DATE

May 6, 1966

REFERENCE  
Référence

Our Memorandum of December 22

NUMBER  
Numéro

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Aid programme in Africa - geographical  
distribution of aid in the small Commonwealth  
countries.

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-2-3	
MISSION 48	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Collins  
Mr. Miller  
Commonwealth  
Capetown  
Lagos

We would like to repeat and amplify some of the comments made at the meeting of the departmental aid committee yesterday about the allocation of aid funds to the Commonwealth countries in Africa.

2. We suggest that the allocation for Uganda be reduced from \$1.2 million to the present level of expenditure. One reason for deciding to open a mission in Kenya rather than Uganda was that the former is more important to Canada. Hence, we believe that we should concentrate our aid in Kenya and Tanzania particularly because this will mean a more efficient use of our administrative resources.

3. The \$2.2 million suggested for the small Commonwealth countries apparently includes contingency allocation of \$500,000 to meet future requests to help countries affected by the Rhodesian crisis. We suggest that latter amount be removed from this item and shown separately. Sierra Leone although a small Commonwealth country is a special case and will be one until the construction of the Koyaia school has been completed. We, therefore, would suggest it too be listed as a separate item. We would suggest a maximum amount of \$1.5 million should be provided for the remaining countries for the current fiscal year. The amount for Malawi is very high in our view and we suggest that it be substantially reduced.

4. In our memorandum of December 22, 1965 on this subject, we listed eight African Commonwealth countries which we said should receive little or no aid. In our view, consideration might be given now to phasing out completely the aid programme in four of these countries, Gambia, Seychelles, Botswana, and Mauritius. We would suggest that the responsible missions be consulted before a final decision is taken. Aspects to be considered include the detailed programme in each country, the extent of substantial Canadian interest in the country and the administrative implications for the mission and for EAO. We appreciate that due to existing commitments, it might take one or two years to phase out the programmes, but we would advocate that a decision be taken in the next few weeks.

5. We have at various times questioned the possibility of concentrating expenditure on regional projects rather than maintaining

...2

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

individual small programmes. In the case of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, two possibilities come to mind. For some years, Canadians have been associated with the development of the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland in Basutoland and its extension services, and recently it received a small amount of funds from the External Aid Office. We might concentrate all our assistance for Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland on this University and its extension services. We should state that we propose to give say \$250,000 a year to the University and that this will be Canada's assistance to the three countries concerned. An alternative would be to give a similar amount of money to the UN fund established by the 20th session of the General Assembly to help these countries. In terms of our bilateral relations with the countries concerned, this would probably not be much advantage; however, from the point of view of our position within the UN, it would be an important gesture.

6. Concurrent with the limitation of technical assistance programmes to these small countries, and the phasing out of the programme in some of them, we would suggest that consideration be given to the provision of an allocation under "loans" of an annual sum of say \$1,000,000 for projects in smaller African countries. Regional projects covering several countries might be given preference. This sum might be made available to an inter African agency like the African Development Bank -- and earmarked for regional projects or projects in countries where Canada does not carry on substantial projects.

7. As a basis for a similar discussion in francophone Africa, we would like to have from you a memorandum outlining the proposed division of the \$6 million in grant aid and the \$2.5 million in loans among the 20 francophone countries.

THOMAS CARTER

African & Middle Eastern  
Division

AGNE/J.M. TOUCHETTE/DOL

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO **Economic Division**  
A

FROM **African & Middle Eastern Division**  
De

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT **Aid Programme for French-speaking African States.**  
Sujet

SECURITY **CONFIDENTIAL**  
Sécurité

DATE **MAY 13, 1966**

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-3.	
MISSION	10

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

The draft memorandum to Cabinet on the country allocations of aid funds, which was attached to your memorandum of April 26 to the members of the Departmental Aid Committee, or the appendices, did not contain any detail as to allocations for the F.S.A.S. While the May 10, 1966, outline of commitments and allocations which you provided gives details for the major countries of concentration, it unfortunately lumps all the other F.S.A.S. under one item. At short notice and with such sketchy information at our disposal, we do not feel able to make substantial or well-informed comments on the plans for this programme. We have already passed on to you in our memorandum of December 22 our basic thoughts relating to the F.S.A.S. The following are additional points which you might wish to convey to the LAO and possibly discuss at coming external aid meetings.

2. Having examined the allocations and commitments for 1966-67 and from conversations with those responsible at the External Aid Office, we are generally satisfied that the question of concentration in countries where we have established or shall be establishing embassies is already well in hand. If the country allocations for 1966-67 consist in actual fact of the "allocations for 1966-67" and of the "funds available for further commitment in 1966-67", we find the pattern relatively well balanced. According to our calculations, the table works out as follows:

	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Loans</u>
Algeria	\$ .455 million	\$ 1.0 million
Cameroon	1.960	1.5
Congo(Leo)	1.035	-
Morocco	1.825	1.5
Rwanda	.700	-
Senegal	.891	1.5
Tunisia	2.150	1.5
Other* F.S.A.S.	1.702	-

....2

\* i.e. funds left-over from previous fiscal years

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

In respect of these figures and with those for 1965-66 in mind, we might point out that the figure listed above for "Other PSAS" represents more than a doubling of the 1965-66 allocation. As this category is made up, except for Guinea, of those countries which we think phasing-out is indicated, we find this augmentation rather startling. It would be useful if Guinea were listed separately or even if the projections which we understand the EAO are working out dealt with the "Others" category on a country by country basis with a clear indication of the phasing-out process.

3. In terms of the 1966-67 basic\*allocations, we do not see exactly why the grant aid allocation for Cameroun, an obvious country for concentration, would have passed from \$1.1 to \$0.7 million. A similar comment applies to Tunisia. We would hope that the projection tables will give better evidence of concentration on countries with Canadian resident <sup>missions</sup> missions.

4. In general terms, we continue to think that, until a meaningful programme of actual expenditures has been developed in these countries, we should adhere strictly to the principle of concentration. This does not mean that the External Aid Office should be overly rigid on this score but rather that the aid programme for francophone Africa should be implemented mainly with regard to the administrative capacities of our missions. This, inasmuch as the responsible embassy considers it can administer a programme in a given country to which it is dually accredited, we would see no objections to the continuation and even amplification of Canadian aid to that country. We are thinking here of Guinea and Morocco. In both cases the trend should be less towards assistance in the form of teachers and technicians, which constitute a heavy administrative burden, and more towards projects such as the cadastral survey in Morocco which are significant one-shot expenditures.

5. One other general point which we would like to underline is that the slowness with which the programme has developed so far (from a little over \$2 million to \$4.5 million in actual expenditures for 1965-66) according to varying estimates we have been given carries with it the danger that frustration and resentment might arise on the part of the PSAS. The publicity surrounding the programme has aroused definite expectations which have not been fulfilled. We are aware that during this past year the situation has greatly improved in terms of commitments. However, if the comments made by Camerounian and Tunisian authorities are correct indications, the point has been reached where if more significant expenditures are not made soon our reputation is bound to suffer.

6. We think that this point should very much be kept in mind not only in terms of allocations and commitments but also so far as provision of personnel to administer the programme is concerned. The programme for the PSAS has been particularly deficient in this regard. (This comment is in no way meant to denigrate the commendable manner

...3

\* i.e. exclusive of left-over funds

000819

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

in which those few people responsible have carried out their tasks). The point is also of particular relevance since by the summer of 1967 all our new missions in FSAS will have been opened and the External Aid Office will certainly find itself faced with a rapid increase in requests and projects.

THOMAS CARTER  
African & Middle Eastern  
Division

FM WASHDC MAY25/66 CONFID

TO EXTERNL 1540 IMMED

INFO EMBPARIS TANDC OTT IMMED

EXTAID AGRIC FINANCE IMMED DE OTT

BAG MDRID DE OTT

REF OURTEL 1522 MAY23

MOROCCO-AID REQUEST

*Approved*  
*8 July*  

20-1-2-3-	<i>M</i>
7	<i>/</i>

WE SPOKE TO PETER SPICER WHO HAS REPLACED BOB CHASE AT MOROCCO DESK (STATE DEPT) REGARDING MOROCCAN REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE. SPICER TOLD US STATE DEPT WAS AWARE THROUGH REPORTS FROM AGRICL ATTACHE IN RABAT THAT ALL OF NORTHAFRICA AND IN PARTICULAR MOROCCO HAD EXPERIENCED SERIOUS DROUGHT THIS SPRING WHICH WOULD HAVE DISASTROUS EFFECTS ON GRAIN CROP. MOROCCAN AUTHORITIES HERE HAVE INDICATED COUNTRY WILL BE SHORT ONE MILLION TONS OF GRAIN FOR 12 MONTH PERIOD BEGINNING THIS JUL AND THAT TO MEET THEIR NEEDS THEY WOULD REQUIRE 700,000 TONS OF WHEAT AND 300,000 TONS OF BARLEY. THEY HAVE ALSO INDICATED THEY WOULD BE APPROACHING USA AND CDA ONLY FOR ASSISTANCE.

2. AMBASSADOR LARAKI HAS APPOINTMENT WITH SEC OF STATE RUSK TOMORROW AT 4:30PM TO DISCUSS SITUATION. SPICER TOLD US NO RPT NO BARLEY COULD BE GIVEN UNDER PL480 BUT THAT CREDIT COULD PROBABLY BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE ON QUOTE FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS UNQUOTE. SOME OF WHEAT REQUIREMENT MIGHT BE MET THROUGH PROVISIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF UNDER TITLE II.

3. USA AUTHORITIES ARE ANXIOUS TO ASSIST MOROCCANS AND HAVE INDICATED THEY WOULD BE HAPPY IF WE COULD DO LIKEWISE.



EXTERNAL AID OFFICE



BUREAU DE L'AIDE EXTÉRIEURE

TO All Aid Missions

SECURITY  
Sécurité CONFIDENTIAL

DATE July 12, 1966

FROM Director General, External Aid Office, Ottawa  
De Directeur Général, Bureau de l'Aide extérieure, Ottawa

NUMBER  
Numéro X 40 (M) 13

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet Distribution of Aid Funds

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-2-3	
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

We are attaching copy of a paper outlining the approved geographic allocations of aid funds for the current fiscal year. Recipient countries should be informed that Canada could consider applications in 1966-67 for assistance up to the levels indicated. In general the allocations suggested coincide with those for the previous fiscal year. The major difference involves a 35% increase to the Caribbean area including for the first time a separate allocation for the University of the West Indies as proposed to Canada by all of the Caribbean countries and territories concerned. A separate and somewhat expanded allocation of grant aid funds is also proposed for the support of the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO). Contingency allocations remain limited but will provide a small reserve of funds for unexpected developments.

2. For the current year funds totalling \$188.8 million are available consisting of \$52.0 million in grants, \$61.8 million in development loans and \$75.0 million in food aid. Provision of \$18.5 million of the grant aid assistance is made in the Main Estimates and the remaining \$3.5 million relates to funds voted in previous fiscal years. \$50.0 million in development loans is contained in the Main Estimates and the remaining \$11.8 million is covered by the Votes in previous years.

#### Areas of Concentration

3. For your own information, in accordance with recent Cabinet decisions, Canadian aid will be increasingly concentrated in countries and areas where major Canadian interests are involved and where the provision of Canadian assistance will clearly contribute to the effectiveness of development efforts: i.e. India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Ghana, Tunisia, Cameroun, Rwanda, the Commonwealth Caribbean, and the Latin American program conducted through the Inter-American Development Bank. It has also been decided that the 1966-67 total levels of aid (excluding food aid) for the foregoing areas of concentration will be considered the minimum levels for programming and planning purposes for the four subsequent years. Missions will be advised further on this subject at a later date.

000822

Factors Applying to Specific Countries

4. In Asia the aid levels for India, Pakistan and Ceylon remain the same as in 1965-66 although in the case of Ceylon there is an increased proportion of development loans. Cabinet approved \$2.1 million in grants for Malaysia and Singapore which represented a slight increase over last year and this has been broken down into \$1.7 million for Malaysia and \$.4 million for Singapore (the latter representing the figure required to meet outstanding commitments); in addition Malaysia has been allocated \$1 million in loans. The grant aid allocation to non-Commonwealth countries has been enlarged modestly in order to provide more funds to meet the cost of Canadian projects now underway in Thailand, Korea and Vietnam and to provide for an allocation to the Nam Ngum Development Fund.

5. For the Francophone African States an increase of \$.6 million is proposed including a further \$.5 million for the UN Congo Civilian Fund. In addition funds previously allocated to this area being held to the credit of these countries and not yet fully committed will be available.

6. In Commonwealth Africa allocations have been increased slightly for Nigeria where a World Bank Consultative Group has been formed and where the new regime appears to be making a serious effort to promote development projects. The allocation of grant funds to Ghana remains the same but as a result of a \$2.0 million in food aid to meet an emergency the total aid has doubled. In recent years the program in Ghana has consisted primarily of technical assistance and this is expected to continue but capital project requests will again be considered. In East Africa since Canadian technical assistance expenditures increased substantially last year a slightly larger allocation has been made for the current year. A modest increase in grant funds has been made available for technical assistance in the other Commonwealth countries but in the case of small and marginal countries such as Gambia and Swaziland the intention will be gradually to phase out existing programs. In addition a contingency allocation of \$500,000 in grant aid funds has been set aside to meet possible requests to help countries affected by the Rhodesian crisis.

7. At the recent Canada-Caribbean Prime Ministerial Conference the Minister announced that "we would expect our total annual aid effort in the Caribbean over each of the next five years to reach at least the level of our aid in the current fiscal year (or a total for the period of more than \$65,000,000) .... If, as we are confident can be done, good and practicable projects can be worked up for a still larger amount the Canadian government will be prepared to increase its aid substantially above that figure during these five years."

8. For the current year while grant aid allocations for Jamaica and Trinidad remain largely unchanged, in effect an increase will result from the decision to allocate grant funds for the first time to the

-3-

University of the West Indies. In addition loan allocations have been increased.

9. The grant aid funds for Guyana will remain at the present level to permit the continuation of the substantial technical assistance programs; in addition, the loan program has been expanded to help meet the increasing development needs of Guyana following independence. Lastly, the grant allocation for the other Caribbean territories has been increased in order to permit appropriate Canadian participation in development programs which can be expected to be initiated following the Tri-Partite Economic Survey recently carried out as a co-operative project by Britain, the U.S.A. and Canada. Barbados, which will achieve independence during the year, will be considered as eligible for development loan assistance if a suitable project is put forward.

#### Development Loan Program

10. Cabinet has recently decided that in future development loans should normally be made available either at 0% interest, 10 years grace and 50 years maturity, or at 3% interest, 7 years grace and 30 years maturity; these terms to be subject to later review in the light of experience. For future loan agreements it is envisaged that the 0% rate will be applied to the major recipients in Asia and Africa and the 3% rate to certain countries where the debt-servicing capacity would permit harder terms which would be in keeping with those applied by other major donor countries. Preliminary consideration of this problem indicates that a few countries such as Trinidad, Jamaica, Malaysia, Thailand and certain Latin American countries will be able to make effective use of 3% loans. Although even for these countries exceptionally interest free loans could be available for particularly attractive social infrastructure projects.

11. As in the past it is primarily up to the individual countries to decide how they wish to use the grant and loan funds allocated to them but it would seem to be in their interest to use grants for technical assistance and smaller projects while reserving development loan funds for capital projects involving \$250,000 or more.

#### Local Costs

12. While it will continue to be our policy to seek for Canadian financing projects involving a high Canadian content some new flexibility exists with respect to local cost financing. It has been recognized that despite their best efforts some countries are experiencing real difficulties in mobilizing all of the local costs associated with high priority projects.

-4-

Accordingly, in these cases we would be prepared to allocate up to 25% of our aid commitment to a particular project to meet local costs. (While there is no necessary relationship between the criteria determining the interest rate to apply to development lending and those determining the extent, if any, of Canadian local cost financing it will obviously be less burdensome from the Canadian standpoint to meet local costs where 3% interest rate apply). The funds spent in Canada will as before be for goods and services produced with a high Canadian content normally 80% or better.



Acting Director General

Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

	<u>Grants</u>		<u>Loans</u>		<u>Food Aid</u>	
<u>South &amp; South-East Asia</u>						
+ India	12.0	(12.0)	20.0	(20.0)	56.0	(25.0)
+ Pakistan	8.0	( 8.0)	12.0	(12.0)	5.0	( 4.0)
+ Malaysia	1.7	[ 2.0 ]	1.0	[ 1.0 ]	-	-
Singapore	.4		*		-	
+ Ceylon	.5	( 1.5)	2.0	( 1.0)	2.0	( 2.0)
South Viet Nam	2.0		-		-	
Thailand		[ 3.5 ]	*	-	-	[ .4 ]
Korea	[ 1.9 ]		*		-	
Others (Laos, Cambodia, etc.)			-		-	
	26.5	(27.0)	35.0	(34.0)	63.0	(31.4)
<u>Francophone Africa</u>						
Algeria	.3	[ ]	*	[ ]	-	[ ]
+ Tunisia	1.0		.5		-	
+ Cameroun	1.0		.5		-	
Congo	1.0	5.5		2.0	-	-
+ Rwanda	.8				-	
Morocco	.7		1.0		-	
Others	1.3		-		-	
	6.1	( 5.5)	2.0	( 2.0)	-	( - )
<u>Commonwealth Africa</u>						
+ Nigeria	2.5	( 3.0)	4.0	( 3.0)	-	( - )
+ Ghana	2.0	( 2.0)	*	( - )	2.0	( - )
Tanzania	1.3	[ ]	1.0	[ ]	-	[ ]
Kenya (including EACSO)	1.2	[ 3.0 ]	1.0	[ 2.0 ]	-	[ - ]
Uganda	1.2		-		-	
Contingency for U.D.I.	.5	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )
Others	1.8	( 1.5)	-	( - )	-	( - )
	10.5	( 9.5)	6.0	( 5.0)	2.0	( - )
<u>Caribbean</u>						
+ Jamaica	.5	( .5)	3.0	[ ]	-	( - )
+ Trinidad & Tobago	.6	( .5)	3.0	[ 5.0 ]	-	( - )
+ British Guiana	1.0	( 1.0)	1.0	[ .5 ]	-	( - )
+ Little & British Honduras	3.0	( 2.5)	*	( - )	-	( - )
+ University of West Indies	1.0	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )
	6.1	( 4.5)	7.0	( 5.5)	-	( - )
+ Latin America	-	( - )	10.0	(10.0)	-	( .3)
Commonwealth Scholarship Plan	1.2	( 1.2)	-	( - )	-	( - )
World Food and UNRWA	-	( - )	-	( - )	8.7	( 3.3)
CUSO	.75	( .5)	-	( - )	-	( - )
Contingency	.85	( .3)	1.8	(10.0)	1.3	( - )
	52.0	(48.5)	61.8	(66.5)	75.0	(35.0)

\* Indicates countries for which the total levels of aid in 1966/67 (excluding food aid) are to be considered the minimum levels for programming and planning purposes for the four subsequent years.

\* Indicates countries which will be considered eligible for development loan assistance if suitable projects are put forward.

A&ME/T. CARTER/DOL

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO Economic Division

FROM African & Middle Eastern Division

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT EAO Programmes in Africa  
Sujet

SECURITY  
Sécurité

DATE

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE

OTTAWA

MISSION

DOSSIER

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Rau  
Mr. Reece  
Mr. Bacon

You may recall that at the meeting of the Departmental Aid Committee, several weeks ago, I expressed the desire that this general review of our aid programmes throughout the world should be followed up by further discussions on individual countries and areas. We would, therefore, like in the coming months to have discussions on our programme in such countries as Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania, and also several discussions on our programme in the francophone countries possibly starting with the programme in Tunisia.

2. We would suggest that the following persons might take part in such a discussion: One or two representatives from EAO, a representative from your division and the Desk Officer and Head of Section or Head of Division from this division. If a representative from the mission is also available in Ottawa, this would of course increase the interest of the discussion. (e.g. Mr. Pick for Tunisia).

3. Obviously such discussions would be most useful if memoranda and statistical data concerning the programme were circulated before hand. At the meeting of the departmental committee on aid, one or two such memoranda were circulated. We have also seen a memorandum with statistics about the programme in Nigeria which Mr. Black discussed with Mr. Cleveland during his recent visit to Ottawa. This type of memorandum would provide a very good basis for the sort of discussion we have in mind.

4. We would, therefore, ask you to take up this subject with EAO in the hope that a number of these meetings could be arranged.

THOMAS CARTER

African & Middle Eastern  
Division

file  
A&ME/L.DUFRESNE/fm

20-1-2-3

48

Ottawa, August 17, 1966.

Dear Mr. O'Malley:

I refer to your letter of August 9 to Mr. Scott of our Legal Division concerning the Yaounde Convention.

This Convention was signed on July 20, 1963 by the authorities of the Common Market and the Governments of the following countries:

Burundi  
Cameroun  
Central African Republic  
Chad  
Congo-Brazzaville  
Congo-Kinshasa  
Dahomey  
Gabon  
Ivory Coast  
Malagasy  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger  
Rwanda  
Senegal  
Somalia  
Togo  
Upper Volta.

The Convention envisages that in a period of five years from the 1st of June, 1964, the European Development Fund will provide the above mentioned countries with aid to an amount of \$570 million.

I hope you will find this information useful.

Sincerely yours,  
THOMAS CARTER

Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs

Mr. Thomas M. O'Malley  
Canadian Aero Service Limited  
Hunt Club Road  
P.O. Box 468, R.R. No.5  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Economic/M. Faguy/ej  
September 8, 1966  
Refer to: A&ME (Any views?)  
M. Faguy  
M. Dupuis

FM WASHDC SEP6/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNL 2657 PRIORITY

INFO TANDC OTT PRIORITY OECDPARIS LDN BONN EMBPARIS ROME BRU

EXTAID FINANCE BOFC INDUSTRY PRIORITY DE OTT ECIC PRIORITY DE TANDC

USA PROPOSALS FOR INCREASED IBRD ROLE IN AID TO AFRICA

USA IS APPROACHING LEADING AID DONOR COUNTRIES WITH PROPOSALS TO  
HAVE IBRD ASSUME GREATER ROLE IN COORDINATION OF AID TO AFRICA.

LIVINGSTONE MERCHANT USA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR WORLD BANK IS PROCEED-  
ING THIS WEEKEND ON VISITS TO LDN PARIS BRU BONN AND ROME TO SEEK  
SUPPORT FOR USA INITIATIVE, AND WOULD LIKE TO VISIT OTT SEP21 OR 22  
FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH INTERESTED CDN MINISTERS AND OFFICIALS. IF SUPPORT  
IS FORTHCOMING FROM OTHER PRINCIPAL DONORS, USA SUGGEST IBRD PRES DENT  
WOODS TAKE UP SUBJECT WITH HEADS OF AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS AND THEN  
WITH AFRICAN DELS AT FORTHCOMING ANNUAL MTG OF IBRD BOARD OF  
GOVERNORS HERE DURING FINAL WEEK OF SEP.

2. USA PROPOSALS ARE SET OUT IN AIDE MEMOIRE GIVEN US OVER WEEKEND  
BY ROBERT SMITH IN AID BUREAU FOR AFRICA. BRIEFLY USA IS PROPOSING  
IBRD SHOULD (A) ESTABLISH REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP (OR GROUPS) CON-  
SISTING OF INTERESTED DONOR COUNTRIES AND REGIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUT-  
IONS (AND PERHAPS IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME) TO DEAL WITH LONG TERM  
INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES IN TRANSPORT COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER  
SECTORS (B) HARMONIZE MAJOR PREINVESTMENT SURVEYS FOR AFRICA (C) SPONSOR  
CONFERENCE TO WORK OUT LONG TERM PROGRAMME FOR COMMUNICATIONS SYS-  
TEMS IN AFRICA; AND (D) SPONSOR RURAL AGRICL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
INSTITUTE IN AFRICA. WE ARE SENDING AIDE MEMOIRE IN SEPARATE



PAGE TWO 2657 CONFD

TEL, AND WILL SEND COPIES ALSO BY NEXT BAG ALONG WITH ACCOMPANYING DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF ABOVE NOTED FOUR PROPOSALS.

3. THIS USA INITIATIVE WAS TOUCHED ON IN GENERAL WAY LAST MAY 26 BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN SPEECH AT WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION FOR AMBASSADORS OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO MARK THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY. IN THIS SPEECH (TEXT SENT UNDER TRANSMITTAL SLIP JUN 1) PRESIDENT POINTED TO VALUE OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN AFRICA AND STRESSED USA READINESS TO OFFER ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES, FOR REGIONAL SYSTEMS OF COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION AND POWER, FOR IMPROVING FARM PRODUCTION ETC. PRESIDENT ALSO ANNOUNCED ASSIGNMENT OF USA AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA, EDWARD KORRY, TO STUDY AND REPORT ON USA AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES IN AFRICA. KORRY'S REPORT WAS SUBMITTED IN LATE JUL. IT IS THOSE SECTIONS OF KORRY REPORT RELATING TO NEW INITIATIVES THROUGH IBRD WHICH ARE BASIS FOR AIDE MEMOIRE WE HAVE RECEIVED AND SUBJECT OF MERCHANTS VISITS TO DONOR CAPITALS.

4. SMITH (WHO WILL ACCOMPANY MERCHANT) TELLS US MERCHANT PLANS TO RETURN TO NY FROM EUROPE ON SEP 21, AND IF AGREEABLE, TO PROCEED TO OTT FOR DISCUSSIONS ON SEP 22, RETURNING TO WASHDC BY EARLY FLIGHT ON SEP 23.

5. ACCORDING TO SMITH IBRD PRESIDENT WOODS HAS INFORMALLY INDICATED HIS GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH USA PROPOSALS.

6. GRATEFUL FOR EARLY INDICATION WHETHER VISIT BY MERCHANT AND SMITH FOR DISCUSSIONS SEP 22 WOULD BE AGREEABLE, AND FOR YOUR TENTATIVE PLANS FOR PROGRAMME OF APPOINTMENTS.

20-1-2-3		
35		

*gfh*

*Mr Bacon*

*Can you liaise  
on this?*

FM WASHDC SEP6/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNL 2659 PRIORITY

INFO TANDC OTT OECDPARIS LDN BONN EMBPARIS ROME BRU

EXTAID FINANCE BOFC INDUSTRY DE OTT ECIC DE TANDC OTT

REF OURTEL 2657 SEP6

USA PROPOSALS FOR INCREASED IBRD ROLE IN AID TO AFRICA

BELOW IS TEXT OF USA AIDE MEMOIRE REFERRED TO IN REFTEL WHICH WE WERE  
GIVEN BY SMITH OF AID BUREAU FOR AFRICA:

2.QUOTE

1. IN COURSE OF REVIEWING AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PROGRAMS  
OF USA, PURSUANT TO SPEECH OF PRESIDENT ON AFRICA MAY26, DEPT OF STATE  
EXAMINED A WIDE RANGE OF PROPOSALS. MANY INVOLVED INTERNAL POLICIES OR  
PROCEDURES, WHILE OTHERS MAY BE OF CONCERN TO AFRICAN NATIONS AND  
ORGANIZATIONS, TO NON-AFRICAN NATIONS WITH SPECIAL INTERESTS IN AFRICAN  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND TO VARIOUS INTERNATL AGENCIES. IT IS HOPE  
OF USA TO DISCUSS BROADLY THESE VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS WITH INTER-  
ESTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN NEAR FUTURE.

2. THERE IS, HOWEVER, ONE IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THIS PROBLEM WHICH IS OF  
URGENT CONCERN AND WHICH CAN BE SEPARATED FROM OTHER CONSIDERATIONS  
RELATING TO AFRICA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THIS ASPECT CONCERNS A  
NEW APPROACH TO ACTIVITIES OF IBRD IN AFRICA.

3. IBRD HAS UNIQUE CAPABILITIES IN FIELD OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVEL-  
OPMENT. ITS IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS AND ITS ABLE STAFF ARE HIGHLY RESPECTED  
THROUGHOUT AFRICA. FACT THAT IT IS AN INTERNATL AGENCY ABSOLVES  
IT FROM SUSPICIONS OFTEN DIRECTED AT INDIVIDUAL NATIONS. EXPERIENCE

....2

*much more than in bilateral prog s*

PAGE TWO 2659 CONFD

IT HAS OBTAINED THROUGH ITS WORK IN AFRICA AND SUCCESS WHICH HAS ATTENDED LARGE BULK OF ITS EFFORTS HAVE ENHANCED ITS CAPABILITIES FOR LEADERSHIP IN DEVELOPMENT OF CONTINENT. THESE CAPABILITIES LIE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, IN ABILITY TO INTRODUCE ORDER INTO WHAT MAY OTHERWISE BE CONFLICTING OR DISPARATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS, TO GAIN CONFIDENCE OF BOTH DONOR NATIONS AND RECIPIENT GOVTS, AND TO BRING TO BEAR MORE EFFECTIVELY AVAILABLE RESOURCES ON PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

4. FOR THESE REASONS USA HOPES THAT IBRD MAY BE ABLE TO ASSUME A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AND ESPECIALLY TO EXPLORE FOLLOWING: (A) TO ESTABLISH UNDER AEGIS OF IBRD A REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP OR GROUPS OF INTERESTED DEVELOPED NATIONS AND REGIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS, AND PERHAPS UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, TO DEAL WITH THREE MAIN LONG-TERM INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS OF AFRICA: TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER (B) TO HARMONIZE VIA REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP OR GROUPS MAJOR PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEYS FOR AFRICA (C) AS A PRIORITY MATTER, TO SPONSOR UNDER AEGIS OF REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP A CONFERENCE OF INTERESTED PARTIES, INCLUDING AFRICAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, TO INITIATE COMPREHENSIVE STUDIES AND TO WORK OUT A LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM IN AFRICA (D) TO SPONSOR A RURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE IN AFRICA FOR COORDINATION, DISSEMINATION AND APPLICATION OF INFO HELPFUL TO AGRICL PRODUCTION IN AFRICA.

5. ATTACHED TO THIS MEMO ARE BRIEF DISCUSSIONS OF EACH OF THESE

....3

PAGE THREE 2659 CONFD

PROPOSALS.

6. IT IS EARNEST HOPE OF USA THAT YOUR GOVT WILL BE ABLE TO CONSIDER ON AN URGENT BASIS AND TO SUPPORT THESE PROPOSALS. URGENCY IS THREE-FOLD. OTHER MEMBERS OF IBRD, WHO ARE ALSO INTERESTED IN AFRICA SHOULD BE APPROACHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. ONCE SUPPORT IN PRINCIPLE FOR THESE IDEAS IS OBTAINED. AMONG PRINCIPAL DONOR NATIONS, IBRD MUST CONSIDER AND POSSIBLY REFINE THESE PROPOSALS. FINALLY, IT IS HOPED THAT PRESIDENT OF IBRD WOULD DISCUSS THESE IDEAS INITIALLY WITH HEADS OF AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS AND THEN WITH AFRICAN GROUP AT ANNUAL MTG OF BANK IN SEP. IN VIEW OF EXTREME TIGHTNESS OF THIS SCHEDULE, IT IS HOPE OF USA GOVT THAT YOUR GOVT WILL STUDY AND, IF POSSIBLE, REACH A FAVORABLE DECISION ON SUGGESTIONS BEFORE BANK MTG.

7. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT SUCH URGENT CONSIDERATION WOULD BE MUCH MORE DIFFICULT IF A FINANCIAL COMMITMENT WERE INVOLVED OR IMPLIED. IN OUR VIEW, HOWEVER, THIS IS NOT RPT NOT CASE. ESSENCE OF RECOMMENDATIONS IS ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL. IN ESTABLISHING A REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP OR GROUPS, AS WELL AS IN FOLLOWING OTHER TWO RECOMMENDATIONS, ALL PARTICIPANTS, IN COURSE OF NORMAL DELIBERATION, WILL RETAIN FULL FLEXIBILITY AND RIGHT OF DECISION WITH RESPECT TO FINANCING OF ANY PROJECTS.

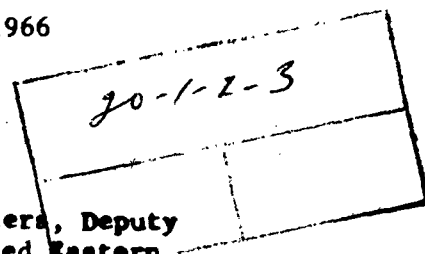
8. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO FORESEE EVERY CONTINGENCY IN SUCH A BRIEF EXPOSITION OF THESE IDEAS. DEPT OF STATE WOULD OBVIOUSLY WELCOME ANY COMMENTS, AND IT MAY BE ASSUMED THAT RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE

.... 4

PAGE FOUR 2659 CONFD

EXAMINED CAREFULLY AND CONSTRUCTIVELY BY IBRD. BANKS ENDORSEMENT AND  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE PROPOSALS WOULD, OF COURSE, BE RELATED TO  
DEGREE OF SUPPORT THEY RECEIVE FROM PRINCIPAL DEVELOPED NATIONS  
UNQUOTE.

September 7, 1966



Dear Paul:

Recently one of the Department's officers, Deputy Assistant Secretary Wayne Fredericks, visited Eastern and Central Africa, where he witnessed the number of ways in which Canada and its representatives were playing a unique role in African developments. His trip confirmed what we had known in general and what he had learned in his informal discussion in Ottawa in June with members of your staff. Not only was your High Commissioner at Dar es Salaam, Allan McGill, doing a remarkable job personally in a complicated situation, but the Canadian efforts in the fields of military training in Tanzania and economic assistance in Zambia were expertly tuned to the realities of the countries concerned.

It occurred to me that as you and the Prime Minister look at Canada's relationship within the Commonwealth and with African countries you would be interested in this firsthand observation.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Dean Rusk

The Honorable  
Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C.,  
Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Canada.

CC: Under-Secretary  
Mr. McGill (Dar-es-Salaam)  
Emb Wash  
Personnel Ops

O/SSEA/JGHadwen/IM

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -  
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

*H. Cadieux*  
*H. Collins*  
*file MBL*  
Ottawa, September 12, 1966

20-1-2-3	
48	—

Dear Dean,

Walt Butterworth has forwarded to me your letter of September 7. I was very pleased indeed to hear of the impressions Mr. Fredericks formed of the Canadian aid programme in Africa. I am not at all surprised that he was impressed by Allan McGill in Dar-es-Salaam.

We will continue to keep in touch with your people on African and, of course, a wide variety of other problems.

I am particularly looking forward to our next meeting in New York on September 21.

Best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

PAUL MARTIN

The Honourable Dean Rusk,  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.,  
U.S.A.

FM WASHDC SEP12/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNL 2728 PRIORITY

INFO TANDC OTT OECDPARIS EMBPARIS LDN BONN ROME BRU

TT ECIC DE TANDC OTT

EXTAID FINANCE BOFC INDUSTRY DE OTT

REF OURTEL 2657 AND 2659 SEP6

USA PROPOSALS FOR INCREASED IBRD ROLE IN AID TO AFRICA  
BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE ON WEEKEND WE HAD FURTHER TALK WITH ROBERT  
SMITH OF AFRICA BUREAU IN AID WHO IS ACCOMPANYING MERCHANT ON  
VISITS TO EUROPEAN CAPITALS TO DISCUSS USA PROPOSALS. SMITH SAID  
MERCHANT PLANNED TO RETURN TO NY EARLY AFTERNOON OF SEP20, AND HOPED  
TO HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS WITH MR MARTIN  
LATER DURING SEP20 OR SOMETIME ON SEP21. WE ARE ASKED TO INFORM  
STATE DEPT WHETHER THIS WILL BE POSSIBLE AND IF SO TIME AND PLACE  
CONVENIENT FOR MR MARTIN. PLEASE ADVISE SOONEST.

2. AS INDICATED IN REFTEL MERCHANT AND SMITH WOULD LIKE TO PROCEED  
TO OTT TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS ON SEP22. IF THIS DATE NOT RPT NOT  
CONVENIENT (AS WE UNDERSTAND MAY BE CASE) IT DOES NOT RPT NOT SEEM  
POSSIBLE FOR MERCHANT TO DELAY VISIT TO SEP23, IN VIEW OF HIS  
COMMITMENTS IN WASHDC ON SEP23. ROBERT SMITH WOULD, HOWEVER, BE ABLE  
TO VISIT OTT SEP23 IF THIS SEEMS USEFUL.

3. SMITH HAS GIVEN US ADDITIONAL INFO ABOUT USA PROPOSALS FURTHER  
TO INFO CONTAINED IN REFTELS. HE TOLD US PROPOSALS DID NOT RPT NOT  
NECESSARILY REPRESENT INCREASE IN PRIORITY GIVEN TO AFRICA IN  
USA AID PROGRAMMES. AT SAME TIME RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO  
PRESIDENT AND APPROVED BY HIM HAD INCLUDED PROPOSAL FOR 10 PERCENT

20-1-2-3

*John*  
*Mr. Brown*  
*x post*  
*What goes on date + visit?*

*May we speed points?*



PAGE TWO 2728 CONFD

INCREASE IN OVERALL LEVEL OF USA AID TO AFRICA. SECONDLY SMITH  
CONFIRMED IBRD PRESIDENT WOODS HAD BEEN CONSULTED ABOUT USA  
PROPOSALS AND HAD AGREED TO ADVANCE THEM INFORMALLY WITH REPS OF  
AFRICAN REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES AT  
FORTHCOMING ANNUAL IBRD MTG PROVIDED PROPOSALS ENJOYED GENERAL  
SUPPORT OF OTHER MAJOR DONORS. USA WAS NOT RPT NOT MAKING ANY  
DIRECT APPROACH OF ITS OWN TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES, AND WAS  
MAINTAINING CONFIDENTIABILITY OF PROPOSALS WHICH WERE BEING  
COMMUNICATED TO ONLY FOLLOWING GOVTS IN ADDITION TO CDN GOVT:  
BRIT GERMANY FRANCE ITALY NETHERLANDS SWEDEN JPN AUSTRALIA. THEIR  
PRELIMINARY SOUNDINGS HAD INDICATED GENERAL SUPPORT BY BRIT WHO  
HOWEVER HAD SERIOUS DOUBTS ABOUT PARTICULAR PROPOSAL FOR NEW  
AFRICAN AGRICL RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON GROUNDS THERE WERE  
SUFFICIENT EXISTING INSTITUTIONS OF THIS KIND WHICH NEEDED SUPPORT.  
GERMANS HAD BEEN NON-COMMITAL. FRENCH HAD REACTED CAUTIOUSLY AND  
INDICATED NEED FOR PROPOSALS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION  
AT HIGHEST POLICY LEVEL IN PARIS IN VIEW OF SUBSTANTIAL FRENCH  
INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

4. SMITH SAID IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION BEHIND USA PROPOSALS WAS  
LIMITATION IMPOSED BY CONGRESS ON NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF USA  
AID PROGRAMMES. THIRTY-THREE AFRICAN COUNTRIES WERE NOW RECEIVING  
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN VARIOUS FORMS FROM USA AND KORRY REPORT  
HAD SUGGESTED LIMITING NUMBER TO 12 TO 15 (APART FROM PEACE CORPS  
ACTIVITIES AND FOOD AID) WITH ADDITIONAL USA AID CHanneled THROUGH

...3

This  
cll  
be  
near  
to  
support

40  
world  
web

PAGE THREE 2728 CONFD

MULTI-LATERAL AGENCIES. AFRICA DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR VARIOUS REASONS  
WAS NOT RPT NOT OPEN OR SATISFACTORY AS CHANNEL FOR USA AID  
AND IBRD APPEARED ONLY SITABLE MULTILATERAL CHANNEL AVAILABLE.  
SMITH ALSO SUGGESTED THAT FUTURE CONCENTRATION OF USA COUNTRY  
AID PROGRAMMES IN AFRICA WOULD PROCEED WITH DUE CONSIDERATION  
FOR SPECIAL INTERESTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FRANCE AND BRIT IN  
PARTICULAR AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

5. YOUR ATTN IS DRAWN TO ARTICLE ON THIS SUBJECT BY DREW MIDDLETON  
IN NY TIMES OF SUN SEP4 WHICH SMITH SAID WAS NOT RPT NOT BASED  
ON SOURCES DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH KORRY REPORT OR NEW  
USA PROPOSALS.

R.E.REYNOLDS/BH

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO **The Under-Secretary of State for  
External Affairs, Ottawa.**

FROM **The Office of the High Commissioner  
for Canada, London.**

REFERENCE **Our letter 1529 of September 12, 1966.**

SUBJECT **CECC: S.C.A.A.P. Report for 1965.**

SECURITY **RESTRICTED**  
Sécurité

DATE **September 13, 1966.**

NUMBER **1534**  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-2-3	
MISSION 9	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

1

DISTRIBUTION

Department  
of Finance

External  
Aid Office

We have received from the Commonwealth Secretariat, under cover of F.M.M.(66)7, three copies only of Annual Report of the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan for 1965 which has been prepared by the Commonwealth Economic Committee and which will be discussed as an agenda item at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting at Montreal on 21 and 22 September, 1966. Since the Report will be of particular interest to the External Aid Office a copy of this letter and of the Report are being sent to the External Aid Office as well as to External Affairs and Finance.

Econ/J1 Dupuis/db  
Sept. 29/66

Refer to:  
A & M.E. Div.

(SIGNED) G. S. MURRAY

Canada House.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA.

NUMBERED LETTER

TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, CANADA.

FROM: THE CANADIAN EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, DC

Reference: Our Letter No. 1267 of September 8, 1966

Subject: United States Proposals for Increased  
IERD Role in Aid to Africa.

Security:.....CONFIDENTIAL *file*

No:.....1288 *W*

Date:.....September 13, 1966

Enclosures: One (Ottawa only)

Air or Surface Mail: Air

Post File No: 20-1-2-3

Ottawa File No.

38-4-3

40

36

TO: Mr. Despres  
FROM: REGISTRY

SEP. 16 1966

FILE CHARGED OUT

TO:

E

References

*Arch*

External  
Aid  
Trade and  
Commerce  
Department  
of Finance  
Bank of  
Canada

Internal  
Circulation

We draw to your attention the fact that the Aide Mémoire which we sent you under our letter of September 8 was a provisional text. State Department subsequently provided us with a final version of this Aide Mémoire, which is dated September 8, and which is directed specifically to the attention of the Canadian Government. The enclosed text is substantially the same as the earlier version, but incorporates a number of mainly drafting changes. You may wish to circulate this text to replace the provisional text sent under our letter of September 8, 1966.

*for*  
The Embassy.

000841

CONFIDENTIAL

AIDE-MEMOIRE

1. One of the key problems facing the world is that of insuring a harmonious and reasonably rapid economic improvement of the continent of Africa. Aid programs of both a bilateral and multilateral nature have been evolving in the past few years as the situation on the African continent has rapidly changed. It has been a period of experimentation in the course of which much has been learned through the process of trial and error. With this experience behind us, this appears to be a strategic time to undertake a review of foreign economic assistance to Africa and to consider ways in which the progress and processes can be improved. In the United States the Department of State has undertaken a review of African development policies and programs of the United States, pursuant to the speech which President Johnson made to the African Ambassadors in Washington on May 26 of this year. In the course of this review, a wide range of proposals was examined, many involving internal policies or procedures, but also others which may be of concern to African nations and organizations, to non-African nations with special interests in African economic development, and to various international agencies. It is the hope of the United States to discuss broadly these various recommendations with interested countries and organizations in the near future.

CONFIDENTIAL

000842

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

2. There is, however, one important aspect of this problem which is of special concern and which can be separated from the other considerations relating to Africa's economic development. This aspect concerns a new approach to the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Africa.

3. The IBRD has unique capabilities in the field of African economic development. Its impartial analysis and its able staff are highly respected throughout Africa. The fact that it is an international agency absolves it from suspicions often directed at individual nations. The experience it has obtained through its work in Africa and the success which has attended the large bulk of its efforts have enhanced its capabilities for leadership in the development of the continent. These capabilities lie, among other things, in the ability to introduce order into what may otherwise be conflicting or disparate development plans and projects, to gain the confidence of both the donor nations and the recipient governments, and to bring to bear more effectively the available resources on projects or programs of exceptional merit.

4. For these reasons the United States hopes that the IBRD may be able to assume a more active role in African development and especially to explore the following:--

(a) To establish under the aegis of the IBRD a Regional Consultative Group or Groups of interested developed nations and regional African institutions, and perhaps the United Nations Development Program, to deal with three main long-term infrastructure sectors of Africa: transport, communications and power.

000843

-3-

(b) To harmonize via the Regional Consultative Group or Groups major pre-investment surveys for Africa.

(c) As a priority matter, to sponsor under the aegis of the Regional Consultative Group a conference of interested parties, including African regional organizations, to initiate comprehensive studies and to work out a long-term program for a communications system in Africa.

(d) To sponsor a Rural Research and Development Institute in Africa for the coordination, dissemination and application of information helpful to agricultural production in Africa.

5. Attached to this memorandum are brief discussions of each of these proposals.

6. It is the earnest hope of the United States that the Government of Canada will be able to consider and to support these proposals. There is a special time factor. Other members of the IBRD, who are also interested in Africa should be approached as soon as possible. Once support in principle for these ideas is obtained among principal donor nations, the IBRD must consider and possibly refine these proposals. Finally, it is hoped that the President of the IBRD would discuss these ideas initially with the heads of African institutions and then with the African group at the annual meeting of the Bank in September. It is the hope of the United States Government that the Government of Canada will study and, if possible, reach a favorable decision on the suggestions before the Bank meeting.

7. It is recognized that such urgent consideration would be much more difficult if a financial commitment were involved or implied. In our view, however, this is not the case. The

000844

CONFIDENTIAL

-4-

essence of the recommendations is organizational and procedural. In establishing a Regional Consultative Group or Groups, as well as in following the other two recommendations, all participants, in the course of normal deliberation, will retain full flexibility and right of decision with respect to the financing of any projects.

8. It is impossible to foresee every contingency in such a brief exposition of these ideas. The Department of State would obviously welcome any comments, and it may be assumed that the recommendations will be examined carefully and constructively by the IBRD. The Bank's endorsement and implementation of these proposals would, of course, be related to the degree of support they receive from the principal developed nations.

Enclosure:

Brief discussions of proposals.

Department of State,

Washington, September 8, 1966

000845



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1: IBRD REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP OR GROUPS

Recommendation: The IBRD would establish a Regional Consultative Group (or Groups) to deal with the three main long-term infrastructure sectors of Africa, transport, communications and power.

A Regional Consultative Group (or Groups) would study and assess the evolving needs of the continent in the three key areas so as to avoid the waste of resources and assure the development of rational interlocking regional and, eventually, continental systems. It would serve to establish priorities of sector and of area; it would create a climate for more efficient multilateral cooperation; it would integrate projects in these fields into more precisely defined developmental programs.

Such a proposal would also be an effective expression of the determination of the Developed Nations to act in three areas of pre-eminent concern to African planners.

The Regional Consultative Group should be composed of representatives of the principal aid-giving countries and of international institutions concerned with African development (UNDP, UNECA, ADB). It should be served by a professional staff.

After discussions with interested nations, the IBRD would be asked to establish such a group and should indicate its readiness to contribute to the cost of its administration.

In a separate attachment there is a recommendation for an initiative to launch an international program for a communications system in Africa.

Transport and power present far more formidable barriers to immediate action programs on a continental scale. Capital costs are much higher than in communications and the complex of problems far more intricate. Much useful preliminary work has been accomplished in the field of transport by the IBRD and other agencies. Only an international effort over the long-term can provide a response in these critical sectors.

Recommendation: The World Bank should also be requested to harmonize, via the Regional Consultative Group, major pre-investment surveys for Africa.

Initially the scope would be limited to the three key sectors, transport, communications and power. At present, surveys and studies of this kind are conducted by a wide variety of institutions and of countries. (A small number are also undertaken independently by African governments employing non-African contractors). By and large, these studies are oriented towards the specific requirement of the potential source of financing and reflect their particular interests. The results are that unnecessary or duplicate surveys are undertaken, that they are not interchangeable among donors, and that they thus tend automatically to be linked to financing. The waste in time, money and scarce skills is harmful to development.

All donors would benefit from harmonization. The IBRD is the best agency to provide leadership in this field because of its institutional nature, its high technical expertise, its accumulation of knowledge and experience in Africa and its broad developmental writ.

The IBRD's technical staff could perform as a secretariat; the secretariat could present proposals for harmonizing approaches and procedures. At a minimum, it could seek agreement on the essential features which pre-investment surveys should include and could prepare a standard format; it could set engineering criteria and could standardize financial calculations for computing rates of return, cost-benefit ratios and the like; it could provide a reference center of surveys made according to the standard format. If the Regional Consultative Group could succeed in establishing a degree of cooperation in the three key sectors, other functional sectors might later be added.

Such pre-investment surveys would facilitate the implementation of projects. One illustration of such follow-up is the system of consortium financing of major projects, as done recently in Nigeria for the Niger Dam 000847 which should be utilized to the extent possible. Under this system, there

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

is international competitive bidding following normal procedures. Capital exporting countries agree to finance the foreign exchange costs of that portion of the equipment and other components for which the bidding discloses that it is the most advantageous source; i.e., its nationals are awarded the contracts. For its part, the recipient country (or countries if this system were applied to sub-regional projects) undertakes to share in the local costs of the project. Depending on the particular circumstances, the industrialized countries might also share in the financing of local costs.

The IBRD should be encouraged to assume leadership in putting together such major projects and to use its or IDA's funds in the same way.

### 3: TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

Recommendation: The IBRD should sponsor a conference to initiate comprehensive studies and to work out with other interested parties a long-term program for a communications system in Africa.

In a separate attachment there is a recommendation for the establishment of a Regional Consultative Group under IBRD aegis to deal with transport, communications and power. Of these three key infrastructure sectors, communications lends itself to a major initiative at this time. Unlike transport or power, to set forth a program for the continent is relatively simple and the costs are far less than in the other two sectors.

While over the long term the most effective way to deal with communications could be through the proposed Regional Consultative Group, the developed nations could demonstrate their determination to get action by stating to the IBRD that we would be prepared to have a conference of all potential donors, including the IBRD and ADB, plus the UNECA and ITU, to formulate a program.

UNECA and ITU put forth a plan in 1964 which made a rough estimate that one billion dollars would be needed over ten years to establish an African communications net. AID recently financed a study which found that the ECA-ITU had used sound approaches but had been overly ambitious in their goals. The next step could be a more specific study of the continent, followed by detailed surveys. While the U.S. might consider financing the continental study as a first step, subsequent capital and survey costs would probably be shared by various parties. If the program were to be implemented along the lines of the multilateral competitive bidding system used for the Niger Dam, the contributions, which would be phased over a number of years, could fall within the regular programs of the countries concerned.

Recommendation: The IBRD should sponsor an African Rural Research and Development Institute in tropical Africa.

The essence of development in Africa is "modernization," the catch-all term applied to social change taking place in a traditional society. Whereas industrialization was almost synonymous with "modernization" a few years ago, there is general recognition today that agriculture must be a chief sector from which tropical African countries will generate their progress. The absence of vigorous agricultural policies is the single most common cause of a low rate of economic growth in the LDC's.

About 90% of Africans live as farmers or nomads. Almost two-thirds of Africa's exports are products of agriculture. (Only a few African countries have found and developed mineral resources which supply a significant alternative way to agriculture of earning foreign exchange.)

The obstacles to a frontal assault on Africa's agricultural problems are formidable. About 90% of the continent may be said to suffer from one or another climatic disability. Of the whole continent, 40% is arid or desert, another 20% is semi-arid, 20% of the continent has a savannah climate with a long rainy and short dry season; 8% has a tropical rainy season of 10 to 12 months. Water is plentiful where it cannot be used and scarce where it is most needed. Rainfall fluctuates greatly within the year and from year to year. Despite the superficial appearances of lushness, the soils of tropical Africa are more often than not, extremely fragile and must be handled with care.

Nonetheless, agricultural progress in tropical Africa has, to quote an IBRD expert on the subject, been impressive in some respects. In the adoption and rapid growth in output of many new crops, the record over the past four decades has been notable. Tree crops have witnessed a particularly remarkable development. African farmers have readily taken up the production

ERCSO  
CCEA'  
Pels  
CARI

all to modern based

CONFIDENTIAL

-2

of coffee, cocoa, and more recently, tea. The cultivation of annual crops for the market has progressed less rapidly, although there has been, in some instances, a substantial growth in the production of such crops as cotton and peanuts.

The production of food for market, however, has remained largely untouched, with farm families satisfying nearly everywhere their own basic requirements and using time-honored techniques. Little change has occurred in animal husbandry, since, in general, breeds have not been significantly impaired and natural grazing land and stubble are still the only means of feeding livestock. There has been little integration of animal and crop husbandry.

To progress in African agriculture, advances must be made simultaneously on many fronts: soil analysis, plant research, water conservation, tool and equipment development and adaption, market incentives, education, and, above all, extension applied through an understanding of the farmer's or herdsman's traditional outlook.

The professional agriculturalist alone usually does not have the time, the inclination or the training to evaluate all the facets of agricultural development. He must be able to invoke the help of others such as economists and social anthropologists in devising proper approaches to the human factor in agriculture.

Yet there are an impressive number of research institutes, of research stations, or agricultural colleges, of extension services and of pilot projects in Africa. Some are being added by the year, most notably the soon-to-be launched Institute for Research in Tropical Agriculture under the auspices of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and to be located in Nigeria and to be patterned on the Rice Institute in the Philippines as a world center.

000851

But neither this last named nor any other organization has either the writ, the funds or the expertise to bring order and to give direction to the vast but widely dispersed R&D activities in African agriculture, livestock, fishery, rural life, farm economics, pesticides, fertilizers, equipment, etc.

Therefore we propose that as first step in organizing a coordinated campaign, an Institute for African Rural Research and Development be established under the sponsorship of the IBRD. The IBRD is particularly well placed to call upon bilateral and international agencies to cooperate in the work of such an Institute and to serve on governing, advisory or consultative boards. The Institute would be located in tropical Africa. It would be concerned with collection of pertinent data and its dissemination to interested parties. It would be charged with formulating programs and projects. It would provide a focus for those educational and other institutions in the developed and African nations that are doing or could be persuaded to do research and experimental work. It would serve to influence a concentration on particular opportunities for more rapid returns by identifying the most advantageous fields to pursue. It would enable donors to locate bottlenecks in terms of material, personnel or equipment shortages where help could most usefully be channeled. It would spur the Africans themselves to concentrate more of their own attention and resources on the fundamental task of accelerating rural development and thus ameliorate the growing problems of urbanization. It could establish a roster of those departed expatriates and other non-Africans whose knowledge and experience could be put to use perhaps in countries other than where they served but in similar ecologies. Finally, it would serve to emphasize that progress can only come from an interdisciplinary, ecological approach, that research must be heavily field- and-problem oriented and that cooperation will benefit all interested parties.

CONFIDENTIAL

-4-

In addition, a continent-wide R&D network should be created as a sub-structure for the proposed Institute. It should be founded on ecological and national bases that is, on the similarity of environmental conditions, wherever they might occur, be it in Francophonic or Anglophonic countries, East, West or Central Africa.

Beneath the IBRD Institute, where a substantial group of well-trained scientists from various disciplines and countries would be assembled, would be a few sub-centers. These, located not too far from, but independent of, African Universities, would have as their principal function the programming of field and research work in particular ecological zones. They would be control points for pilot projects and the collection and dissemination of pertinent information.

As part of this undertaking, extant national African Agricultural Research Councils should be encouraged and supported. With more active support these Councils could be expected, inter alia, to draw the attention of political leaders and civil servants to priority needs in the rural sector and to awaken students and scholars "to perceive the possible" in the modernization process.



② General proposals

③. Usually to advantage of USA - not this  
but - we'd promote representative in Africa  
convenient

See tel 1608 Sept 16 under file  
IBRD info  
ca 924  
by any means

① Minister to see Mr - Thompson - to hear him  
② Small energy Thompson  
to hear and  
Team - EAO mtg.  
2:30

20	2	3
33		to

File out this  
have v. soon.

FM WASHDC SEP17/66 CONFD  
TO EXTERNL 2816 PRIORITY  
INFO TANDC OTT PRIORITY  
EXTAID FINANCE BOFC PRIORITY DE OTT  
REF OURTEL 2772 SEP14 AND KIRKWOOD-KIDD TELECONS SEP16

USA PROPOSAL FOR LARGER IBRD ROLE IN AID TO AFRICA  
AS INDICATED IN REF TELECONS IT SEEMS CLEAR USA PLACES SOME IMPORT-  
ANCE ON MERCHANT HAVING OPPORTUNITY TO SEE MINISTER IN NY ON SEP21.  
RUFUS SMITH WITH WHOM WE SPOKE YESTERDAY ON THIS MATTER SAID IT WAS  
FULLY APPRECIATED HERE THAT THERE MAY BE DIFFICULTIES IN HAVING OTT  
OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH AID QUESTIONS ATTEND THIS MTG AND THAT MR  
MARTIN WOULD BE DEEPLY ENGAGED IN UN MATTERS DURING HIS VISIT TO  
NY NEXT WEEK. IN CIRCUMSTANCES IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT MTG WOULD HAVE  
TO BE FAIRLY BRIEF AND THAT DISCUSSIONS OF USA PROPOSALS WOULD BE IN  
GENERAL TERMS. MERCHANT WAS HOWEVER ANXIOUS TO SEE SSEA AND HAD IN  
FACT ONLY THAT DAY CABLED FROM LDN TO FIND OUT IF ARRANGEMENTS FOR  
MTG HAD BEEN FIRMED UP. TYPE OF MTG MENTIONED ABOVE WOULD, SMITH SAID,  
BE QUITE SATISFACTORY FROM USA STANDPOINT.

2. WE SHOULD ALSO ADD THAT AMBASSADOR WILL BE IN NY ON SEP21 TO  
ATTEND NICB LUNCHEON AT WHICH MINISTER WILL BE MAKING ADDRESS. AMBASS-  
ADOR WOULD BE HAPPY TO BE PRESENT DURING MINISTERS TALK WITH MERCHANT  
IF MR MARTIN WISHES.

3. SMITH ALSO TOLD US THAT STATE AND AID WOULD LIKE TO SUPPLEMENT THIS  
MTG BY SENDING ROBERT SMITH TO OTT FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH CDN OFFICIALS.  
MOST CONVENIENT TIME FOR THIS VISIT WOULD ALSO BE SEP21 AS ROBERT

....2

PAGE TWO 2816 CONFD

SMITH IS NOW REQUIRED IN WASHDC LATER IN WEEK.

4. GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD (A) LET US KNOW SOONEST WHAT TIME ON SEP21  
MINISTER MIGHT BE ABLE TO RECEIVE MERCHANT AND (B) CONFIRM THAT  
PROPOSED VISIT BY ROBERT SMITH TO OTT ON SEP21 IS CONVENIENT.

# MESSAGE

*N. Breen*

FM/DE EXTERNL OTT

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
SEP19/66	20-1-2-3 35-	CONF

TO/A WASHDC PERMISNY

NO  
E-2900

PRECEDENCE  
IMMED

INFO TANDC EXTALD FINANCE

*Handwritten signature and initials*

REF YOURTEL 2816 SEP17

SUB/SUJ USA PROPOSALS - AID TO AFRICA

MINISTER WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE MR. MERCHANT IN COURSE OF MORNING SEP21.  
~~GRATEFUL~~ IF TIME AND PLACE FOR MTG CAN BE ARRANGED IN CONSULTATION BETWEEN  
PERMISNY, TO WHICH WE ARE REPEATING YOUR REFTL, AND USA DEL. MR. RITCHIE'S  
PARTICIPATION, IF IT CAN BE ARRANGED, WOULD BE MOST DESIRABLE.

2. OFFICIALS CONCERNED WILL BE LOOKING FORWARD TO MTG MR. SMITH IN OTT  
ON SAME DATE. DEPENDING ON TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS WHICH CAN BE MADE FOR MR.  
SMITH, MR. TOWE WOULD WISH TO CONVENE INTERDEPTL MTG FOR DISCUSSION OF USA  
PROPOSALS EITHER IMMEDIATELY BEFORE OR AFTER LUNCHEON WHICH IS BEING PLANNED.  
GRATEFUL TO KNOW OF MR. SMITH'S PLAN BY TOMORROW.

DISTRIBUTION  
LOCAL/LOCALE

ASME DIV. ←

NO STANDARD

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR

DIVISION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/AUTORISE

SIG.....  
J. Dupuis/ej

Economic

2-3926

SIG.....  
D.H.W. Kirkwood

# MESSAGE

FM/DE EXTERNL OTT		DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
		SEP20/66	20-1-2-3 35	SECURITE
TO/A PERMISNY		NO		PRECEDENCE
		E-2922		IMMED
INFO WASHDC		EXTRAID TANDC FINANCE		(PLEASE ENSURE DELIVERY TO MR. HADWEN BY 9:00 A.M. SEP21)

REF WASHDC TEL 2657 SEP6

SUB/SUJ USA PROPOSALS - AID TO AFRICA

FOLLOWING FOR HADWEN: ABOVE MENTIONED TEL WHICH HAS BEEN REPEATED TO PERMISNY CONTAINS ESSENCE OF AIDE MEMOIRE SUBMITTED BY USA AUTHORITIES ON THIS SUBJECT. ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NO RPT NO TIME FOR INTERDEPTL DISCUSSION OF USA PROPOSALS FOLLOWING BRIEF NOTES MAY BE OF SOME USE TO MINISTER AS BACKGROUND INFO FOR HIS CONVERSATION WITH MR. MERCHANT TOMORROW. AS POINTED OUT IN REPTEL USA INITIATIVE STEMS LARGELY FROM RECOMMENDATION MADE TO USA ADMINISTRATION BY AMBASSADOR KERRY APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO REPORT ON USA AID POLICIES IN AFRICA. REPORT PUT GREAT EMPHASIS ON NEED FOR GREATER COORDINATION OF AID TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES AS WELL AS ON IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL APPROACH TO AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT. CURRENT USA PURPOSE IS TO GIVE WORLD BANK PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY IN ENSURING THAT THOSE HIGHLY DESIRABLE OBJECTIVES ARE ACHIEVED.

2. MINISTER'S CONVERSATION WITH MR. MERCHANT AS WELL AS DISCUSSION WHICH CDN OFFICIALS WILL HAVE HERE TOMORROW WITH ROBERT SMITH ABOUT USA PROPOSALS WILL SHED MORE LIGHT ON MEANS PROPOSED BY USA FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION.

...2

DISTRIBUTION  
LOCAL/LOCALE

A+ME

NO STANDARD

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR

DIVISION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/AUTORISE

SIG

J. Dwyer/aj

Economic

2-3926

SIG

D.H.W. KIRKWOOD

PAGE TWO

NEVERTHELESS ON BASIS OF INFO AVAILABLE AT PRESENT A NUMBER OF FACTORS MAY AFFECT ATTITUDE WHICH OTHER DONOR COUNTRIES WILL ADOPT. IN PARTICULAR USA OFFICIALS HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED THAT USA INITIATIVE IS RELATED TO PROPOSED REDUCTION OF AFRICAN RECIPIENTS OF BILATERAL USA AID FROM OVER 30 TO ABOUT 15 COUNTRIES. MAJOR DONOR COUNTRIES AND PARTICULARLY FRANCE AND BRITAIN MAY WISH TO SEEK ASSURANCES FROM USA GOVT THAT THIS WILL NOT RPT NOT RESULT IN LARGER AID BURDEN FOR THEM AND THAT SUBSTANTIAL USA AID WILL CONTINUE TO BE AVAILABLE IN PARTICULAR TO SMALL AFRICAN COUNTRIES THROUGH MULTILATERAL CHANNELS. REACTION OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS WILL ALSO BE AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

20-1-2-3	
35	

*[Handwritten signature and initials]*

FM BRU SEP20/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNL 673 IMMED

INFO PERMISNY IMMED WASHDC OECDPARIS LDN EMBPARIS BONN ROME TANDC  
OTT

FINANCE EXTAID BOFC DE OTT

REF YOURTEL E2743 SEP12

USA PROPOSALS FOR LARGER IBRD ROLE IN AID TO AFRICA

YESTERDAY MERCHANT AND SMITH DISCUSSED PROPOSALS WITH HENRION  
MINISTER OF FINANCE AND SENIOR OFFICIALS IN FOREIGN MINISTRY.

ACCORDING TO COUNSELLOR USA EMB WHO ACCOMPANIED OFFICIALS BELGIANS

*Is this case file*  
ARE MILDLY INTERESTED BUT CERTAINLY NONCOMMITTAL. MERCHANT HAD

IMPRESSION BELGIANS HAD GIVEN LITTLE THOUGHT TO USA AID MEMOIRE  
CIRCULATED EARLIER.

2. HENRION WAS PERSONALLY ATTRACTED BY PROPOSALS BUT WAS UNABLE TO  
MAKE ANY COMMITMENT WITHOUT FURTHER INTERDEPTL CONSULTATION. ALSO  
HE SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR BELGIUM TO OBTAIN THE VIEWS OF HER  
EEC PARTNERS ALTHOUGH THIS REQUIREMENT WAS NOT RPT NOT TO BE TAKEN  
TO SUGGEST NECESSARILY A COMMON APPROACH. HENRION HOPES TO HOLD  
TALKS WITH OTHER EEC MINISTERS IN WASHDC BEFORE IBRD MTG.

3. OFFICIALS IN FOREIGN MINISTRY WERE IN GENERAL MORE CIRCUMSPECT.  
IN PARTICULAR THEY WERE ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE ASSURANCES THAT USA  
INITIATIVE WOULD CARRY THE FULL SUPPORT OF OTHER INTERESTED AGENCIES  
SUCH AS UNECA.

# MESSAGE

*Mr. [unclear] I have not will be [unclear]*

FM/DE	EXT/ENL OTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
		SEP21/56	20-1-2-3 35	Surg in [unclear]
TO/A	MBPARIS		NO	PRECEDENCE
			6-2443	REC'D [unclear]
INFO	WASHDC OECDPARIS LDN BRU BONI ROME FINANCE EXTRAIR [unclear]			
	PANDC PERMISNY			

**REF** COURTEL E 2743 SEP12

**SUB/SUJ** USA PROPOSALS - AID COORDINATION IN AFRICA

AS REQUESTED IN OUR REFTED WE WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING AS FULL AN ACCOUNT AS POSSIBLE OF CURRENT FRENCH THINKING ON THIS SUBJECT. PROFT REPLY WOULD BE APPRECIATED SINCE USA OFFICIALS HAVE EXPRESSED VIEW THAT CON VIEW OF USA INITIATIVE WILL BE CONVEYED TO IBRD BY SEP25.

2. FOR YOUR OWN INFO, USA OFFICIALS HAVE INDICATED TO US THAT, WHILE FRANCE'S POSITION ON USA PROPOSALS FOR LARGER IBRD ROLE IN AID TO AFRICA IS NOT PPT NOT YET KNOWN, PRELIMINARY FRENCH REACTION, AS EXPRESSED BY FRENCH OFFICIALS TO MESSRS. MERCHANT AND SMITH DURING THEIR RECENT VISIT TO PARIS, WAS GENERALLY NEGATIVE. FRENCH OFFICIALS DID NOT RPT DISCUSS SUBSTANCE OF USA INITIATIVE BUT EXPRESSED RESERVATIONS ABOUT IT INSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND QUESTIONED IN PARTICULAR DESIRABILITY OF ADDITIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR AID COORDINATION.

*Mr. Reeder - committed by sympathetic line for Monday - thereafter according to Dupuis' meetings in substance.*

*@ US up at IBRD work will probably sound [unclear]*

DISTRIBUTION LOCAL/LOCALE		A&ME DIV O/USSEA(J.C.LANGLEY)		APPROVED	
ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR		DIVISION		TELEPHONE	
SIG [unclear] Dupuis/ej		[unclear]		APPROVED/AUTORISE	
[unclear]		[unclear]		[unclear]	

*Please return [unclear]*

ME

20-1-2-3		
35		

DE AMBPARIS SEP22/66 CONFD RESERVE AUX CDNS

A EXTERIEURES 2038 IMMED

INFO WASHDC OCDEPARIS LDN BRU BONN ROME PERMISNY TANDC OTT

FINANCE BOFC EXTAID OTT DE OTT

REF VOTRETEL E2943 SEP21

PROPOSITION AMERICAINE DE COORDINATION DE LAIDE EN AFRIQUE

NOUS AVONS VU AU QUAI JEAN PIERRE BRUNET, CHEF DE SERVICE AU SERVICE

DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE A QUI NOUS AVONS DEMANDE IMPRESSIONS

TOUCHANT PROPOSITION AMERICAINE DAIDE EN AFRIQUE. IL NOUS A REPONDU

QUE SELON SON GOVT CETTE PROPOSITION CIT NETAIT PAS VALABLE FINCIT

QUELLE AVAIT ETE LANCEE TROP RAPIDEMENT ET QUE LES AMERICAINS NY

AVAIENT PAS ASSEZ REFLECHI. LIDEE DE COORDINATION NE DEPLAIT PAS

DU TOUT AUX FRANCAIS MAIS ILS NE PARVIENNENT PAS A SAVOIR CE QUI

SERA COORDONNE. CIT COORDONNER QUOI FINCIT DISENT-ILS.

2. IL A TENU A PRECISER DES LE DEBUT DE CONVERSATION QUE FRANCE

AURAIT PEUT-ETRE ETE AUPARAVANT CONTRE CE GENRE DINITIATIVE

AMERICAINE MAIS QUE CE NETAIT PLUS LE CAS, QU'AU CONTRAIRE, ILS ETAIENT

PRETS A VOIR BIRD FAIRE SUITE A CE GENRE DE PROPOSITION EN VUE DUN

PLUS GRAND ACCROISSEMENT ECONOMIQUE EN AFRIQUE SURTOUT FRANCOPHONE.

ECORE FAUDRAIT-IL CEPENDANT QU'UN PLAN MIEUX DEFINI ET MIEUX ETUDIE

SOIT ELABORE.

3. IL A DONNE COMME EXEMPLE HYPOTHETIQUE, LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU BASSIN

DU SENEGAL: BARRAGE, PROJET HYDROELECTRIQUE ETC COMME LE GENRE DE

DEVELOPPEMENT AUQUEL LA FRANCE NAURAIT CERTAINEMENT AUCUNE

OBJECTION.

...2



PAGE DEUX 2038 CONFD RESERVE AUX CDNS

4. IL NOUS A AUSSI FAIT REMARQUER QU'À L'HEURE ACTUELLE, 90 POUR CENT DE LAIDE EN AFRIQUE PROVENAIT DE SOURCES EUROPEENNES INCLUANT L'ANGLETERRE ET QUE LAIDE NAVAIT EN AFRIQUE CONTRIBUE QU'À PEU DE PROJETS. CE QUI GENE BEAUCOUP LES FRANCAIS, C'EST L'IDEE D'AVOIR UNE REUNION DE NOMBREUX PAYS AFRICAINS ET D'UNE DIZAINE DE PAYS DONATEURS CES DERNIERS ETANT PRETS À RATIONNALISER LAIDE SANS OFFRIR DE COMPTANT SUPPLEMENTAIRE. SELON BRUNET, LES AFRICAINS SONT PRETS À DEMANDER DU COMPTANT ET SE MOQUENT BIEN DE SAVOIR SI LA BANQUE VERRA OU NON À CE QUE LES ROUTES DES PAYS D'AFRIQUE SE JOIGNENT LES UNES AUX AUTRES, CE QU'ILS VEULENT VRAIMENT C'EST DE SAVOIR LE MONTANT SUR LEQUEL ILS PEUVENT COMPTER. CE GENRE DE PROPOSITION DE RATIONNALISATION RISQUERAIT SELON LUI DE DECEVOIR LES AFRICAINS. POUR LES FRANCAIS, LORSQUE LES AMERICAINS ONT UNE IDÉE MAIS NE SAVENT PAS COMMENT LA DEVELOPPER, LEUR PREMIÈRE RÉACTION EST C'EST L'ÊTRE. HAVE À MTG FINE. CELA NE SEMBLE PAS VALABLE AUX FRANCAIS ET IL LEUR SEMBLERAIT DANS CE CAS PARTICULIER, BIEN MALADROIT DE CONSULTER LES AFRICAINS AVANT D'AVOIR UN PLAN DIRECTEUR.

5. À TITRE TRÈS CONFIDENTIEL, BRUNET NOUS A CONFIE QUE LE MINISTRE DEBRE AVAIT DEVANT LUI POUR APPROBATION, UN AIDE-MÉMOIRE QUI SERVIRAIT DE CONTRE-PROPOSITION À CELLE DES AMERICAINS. DANS CET AIDE-MÉMOIRE LES FRANCAIS OFFRIRAIENT AUX AMERICAINS DE LEUR DONNER TOUS LES RENSEIGNEMENTS UTILES ET NECESSAIRES TOUCHANT L'AFRIQUE, CAR ILS CONSIDERENT QUE BIRD MANQUE D'EXPERIENCE EN AFRIQUE ET QUELLE N'A PAS TOUS LES RENSEIGNEMENTS NECESSAIRES POUR LANCER UN PROGRAMME

...3

PAGE TROIS 2038 CONFD RESERVE AUX CDNS

DENVERGURE. IL NOUS A PROMIS DE NOUS FAIRE PARVENIR EN MEME TEMPS QUE LES AMERICAINS CET AIDE-MEMOIRE SIL EST APPROUVE. NOUS VOUS COMMUNIQUERONS SUBSTANCE DES RECEPTION.

6. LORSQUE NOUS AVONS MENTIONNE LA VISITE DE MERCHANT, BRUNET NOUS A DIT QUIL AVAIT VU MAURICE PEROUSE, DIRECTEUR DU TRESOR AU MINISTERE DES FINANCES ET DES AFFAIRES ECONOMIQUES, MAIS QUIL NAVAIT PAS RENCONTRE LE MINISTRE DEBRE NI CHARBONNEL, SEC GEN DU MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES. IL A AJOUTE QUE MERCHANT NAVAIT PAS ETE TRES CONVAINCANT ET QUIL NAVAIT PAS LAIR TOUT A FAIT CONVAINCU DU CONTENU DE SON DOSSIER.

FM CANDELNY SEP22/66 CONFID

TO EXTERNL OTT 1668 IMMED

INF WASHDC

20-1-2-3		
35		

SSEAS TALK WITH LIVINGSTONE MERCHANT: AID TO AFRICA

LIVINGSTONE MERCHANT EXPLAINED TO SSEA THAT HE HAD BEEN ASKED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO DISCUSS WITH HIM CERTAIN ASPECTS OF QUOTE CORRY REPORT UNQUOTE ON AID TO AFRICA. USA AMBASSADOR CORRY (ETHIOPIA) HAD BEEN ASKED BY PRESIDENT TO STUDY QUESTION OF AID TO AFRICA INCLUDING ROLE OF WORLD BANK. MERCHANT EXPLAINED THAT PARTICULAR ASPECT OF CORRY REPORT WHICH HE WANTED TO DISCUSS DEALT WITH PROCEDURAL QUESTION OF ROLE OF WORLD BANK IN EXERCISING LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION OF USA PROGRAMMES ON REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL BASIS IN AFRICA. THERE WERE THREE PARTICULAR FUNCTIONS THAT CORRY REPORT HAD SUGGESTED:

(A) COORDINATION OF AID TO SUCH INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AS POWER TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS ON REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL BASIS;

(B) SPONSORSHIP OF CONFERENCE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS FOR AFRICA;

(C) COORDINATION OF REGIONAL PROJECTS IN FIELD OF AGRIC SUCH AS STIMULATING RESEARCH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN FERTILIZER SEED ETC AND

(D) WORKING OUT STANDARD FORMAT FOR PREINVESTMENT SERVICE THROUGH WORLD BANK SINCE AT PRESENT NO RPT NO COUNTRY HAS ANY INDEPENDENT MEANS OF OBTAINING SUCH SURVEYS.

2. LIVINGSTONE MERCHANT EXPLAINED THAT HE WAS INSTRUCTED TO EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES OF CDA GIVING SUPPORT TO WORLD BANK IN THESE

AREAS AS AN IMPORTANT DONOR COUNTRY. IT WOULD ALSO BE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN SUPPORT OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND OF INDIGENOUS AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS. LIVINGSTONE MERCHANT MENTIONED THAT HE HAD ALREADY EXPLORED SOME EUROPEAN REACTIONS AND HAD OBTAINED POSITIVE RESPONSE IN ITALY, RATHER NEGATIVE IN FRANCE.

3. AS REGARDS TIMING LIVINGSTONE MERCHANT SAID THAT NOW THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAD APPROVED CORRY REPORT IN PRINCIPLE THERE WAS SOME URGENCY IN FINDING OUT HOW MUCH SUPPORT THESE RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD HAVE IN CONNECTION WITH BANK AND FUND MTGS WHICH WOULD BE STARTING IN WASHDC FOLLOWING WEEK. SSEAS COMMENT WAS LTD TO FOLLOWING POINTS:

(A) THAT IT WOULD BE PREMATURE TO EXPECT IMMEDIATE REACTION ON SUBSTANCE;

(B) THAT HE WOULD ASK DEPTS CONCERNED IN OTT TO EXAMINE MATTER URGENTLY WITH VIEW TO

(C) HAVING SOME COMMENT AVAILABLE WHEN MR. [U] WOULD BE VISITING OTT SOME TIME IN OCT.

SSEA ADDED THAT CDA WAS IN PROCESS OF INCREASING AID TO COUNTRIES OF AFRICA PARTICULARLY OF FRENCH COMMUNITY AND THAT HE HOPED THAT WORLD BANK SCHEME BY REDUCING USA AID TO INDIVIDUAL AFRICAN COUNTRIES WOULD NOT RPT NOT BE EXPECTED TO HAVE SAME KIND OF EFFECT AS FAR AS CDN PROGRAMMES WERE CONCERNED. LIVINGSTONE MERCHANT ADMITTED THAT WHILE EFFECT OF CORRY REPORT MIGHT BE TO INCREASE QUANTITY OF AID TO AFRICA NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES IN AFRICA MIGHT BE REDUCED THROUGH REGIONAL GROUPING

IGNATIEFF

000865

# MESSAGE

com 1 20-1-2-3

FM/DE **EXT OTT**

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
SEPT. 23/66	<del>20</del> BECH-9	CONFIDENTIAL
	12	

TO/A DEFERRED TO PRETORIA OR CAPE TOWN VIA LONDON

NO  
MS-692  
PRECEDENCE  
PRIORITY

INFO **LII/WASHDC/PERMISSIV**

ROUTINE

**REF**

**SUB/SUJ** VISIT OF DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF BECHUANALAND

AT HIS OWN REQUEST ON SHORT NOTICE MR. QUETT MASIRE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE OF BECHUANALAND, VISITED OTTAWA SEPTEMBER 18-19 BEFORE ATTENDING COMENL FINANCE MINISTERS MEETING IN MONTREAL SEPT 21-22. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MR. J.C. MILLS, CANADIAN WHO IS UN ECONOMIC ADVISOR TO GOVERNMENT OF BECHUANALAND. PURPOSE OF VISIT WAS TO SEEK CANADIAN AID. MR. MASIRE SAW SSEA, ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EAO AND SENIOR OFFICIALS OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. MR. BENSON, MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE, HOSTED AN OFFICIAL LUNCHEON IN HIS HONOUR.

2. AID. MR. MASIRE HAD JUST REQUESTED AID FROM USA GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH PREINVESTMENT STUDY OF SHASHI BASIN COPPER FIELDS ESTIMATED TO COST \$500,000. ROAN SELECTION TRUST COMPANY HAD AGREED, ON STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL BASIS, TO WORK COPPER DEPOSITS IN SHASHI REGION IF BECHUANALAND GOVERNMENT WOULD PROVIDE ADEQUATE INFRA-STRUCTURE OF COMMUNICATIONS, POWER ETC. COST OF INFRA-STRUCTURE WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY \$11,000,000 AND BECHUANALAND WAS CONFIDENT THIS SUM COULD BE RAISED FROM A LOAN IN THE USA AT LESS THAN

DISTRIBUTION  
LOCAL/LOCALE

EAO (MR. DRAKE) (DONE IN DIV)

NO STANDARD

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR

DIVISION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/AUTORISE

SIG.....**A. VALONE/D. C. REECE/cjs**

A & ME

2-8614

SIG.....  
(Signed) D. C. REECE

- 2 -

COMMERCIAL RATES (BUT PRESUMABLY NOT THROUGH USA GOVERNMENT) IF REINVESTMENT SURVEY WERE FAVOURABLE AND DONE BY CONSULTING FIRM OF HIGH STANDING. USA OFFICIALS WERE DISCOURAGING BECAUSE CONGRESS HAD RECENTLY DIRECTED THAT USA REDUCE NUMBER OF RECIPIENT COUNTRIES. NEW USA EMPHASIS ON REGIONAL APPROACH WOULD PROBABLY NOT HELP BECHUANALAND ENCIRCLED BY WHITE DOMINATED TERRITORIES. MASIRE SAID THERE WERE TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES PREVENTING BECHUANALAND MEMBERSHIP IN IMF AND WORLD BANK COMPLEX AND THAT UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ASSISTANCE WAS BEING BLOCKED BY POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS. MASIRE THEREFORE SOUGHT CANADIAN ASSISTANCE FOR SHASHI SURVEY. HE INDICATED THAT AID TO BOTSWANA WAS NEEDED TO HELP COUNTRY FROM BEING SWALLOWED BY SOUTH AFRICA, ON WHICH IT NOW HAD SO MUCH ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE, AND TO GIVE EXAMPLE OF MULTI-RACIAL SOCIETY SUCCEEDING IN AFRICA.

3. MR. MARTIN AND CANADIAN OFFICIALS REPLIED THAT, WHILE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD GIVE ITS SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION TO BECHUANALAND REQUEST, CANADA WAS ALSO AIMING TO CONCENTRATE ITS AID FOR PRACTICAL REASONS. IF SUBJECT IS RAISED DURING YOUR VISIT FOR INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS, YOU SHOULD ALSO INDICATE THAT CANADIAN AID FOR SHASHI PROJECT IS *improbable*.

4. DUAL ACCREDITATION. MR. MASIRE INDICATED HERE THAT, ALTHOUGH YOU WERE WHOLLY ACCEPTABLE TO BOTSWANA AS OUR REPRESENTATIVE AT INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS, HIS COUNTRY WOULD PROBABLY PREFER A DUAL ACCREDITATION FROM ELSEWHERE THAN SOUTH AFRICA SINCE BOTSWANA HOPED TO KEEP DOWN TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA WHICH WERE INEVITABLY CONSIDERABLE. WE SAID YOUR DUAL ACCREDITATION WAS POSSIBILITY AND THAT OUR NEAREST OTHER HEADS OF MISSIONS WERE IN KINSHASA AND DELAM, BOTH MUCH FURTHER AWAY AND WITH EXISTING DUAL ACCREDITATION RESPONSIBILITIES. WE DID NOT, HOWEVER, RULE OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF DUAL ACCREDITATION FROM SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN PRETORIA IN DUE COURSE. AS YOU KNOW

- 3 -

(OUR LET ME-677 SEPT 14) WE WISH YOU TO BE NON-COMMITTAL IF ASKED ABOUT DUAL ACCREDITATION PROSPECTS DURING YOUR VISITS TO BOTSWANA AND LESOTHO, AND THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE UNALTERED.

5. WE ARE SENDING TO YOU BY BAG COPIES OF MEMORANDA ON ABOVE TOPICS AND SENT TO YOU BY REGISTERED AIR MAIL ON SEPTEMBER 13 LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION FOR INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS AND ADDITIONAL <sup>classified</sup> BACKGROUND MATERIAL. *by bag Sep 15*

L'EUROPEAN/C. ROQUELT/tt

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

*file*

MEMORANDUM

TO  
A Economic Division

FROM  
De European Division

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet USA Proposals for Coordination of Aid to  
Africa.

SECURITY  
Sécurité CONFIDENTIAL

DATE September 23, 1966

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-5-3	
MISSION 48	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

A & LEE Div

We have followed with interest the recent exchanges of messages on the USA proposal in favour of coordination of aid to African countries. We are not in a position to discuss the technical merits of these proposals, although we assume that in principle some coordination of economic assistance in Africa might be desirable. We should merely like to comment at this stage on the possible implications of these proposals for our relations with European countries, particularly France.

2. We are somewhat disturbed by the haste with which the USA authorities are pressing their proposals. This is the more regrettable since the reaction of the European donor countries has been reserved at best. German officials have advanced serious technical objections and we understand the French reaction may be hostile. This would hardly be surprising if, as seems likely, the effect of the USA proposals would be to secure a great deal more influence for the USA in this field than their relative aid contribution to that continent would normally entail. We fear that USA attempts to force a quick decision may strengthen the suspicion on the part of the French (and perhaps others) that the USA proposals are inspired more by political than by technical considerations.

3. Our concern in this matter is two-fold. First, since we have undertaken to maintain close consultation with the French in matters such as aid to Africa, it seems to us that the USA proposals are precisely the kind of question on which the French attitude should be taken fully into account before Canadian views are formulated. Second, even if we had no particular commitment to consult with France, we think it would be in the general interest to ensure that all major donor countries are in agreement over any plan for a coordinated regional approach to aid in Africa. Another consideration is that it would be regrettable if yet another cause for disagreement between the USA and France should arise (in our view, rather unnecessarily) as a result of USA unwillingness to consult adequately with other donors.



- 2 -

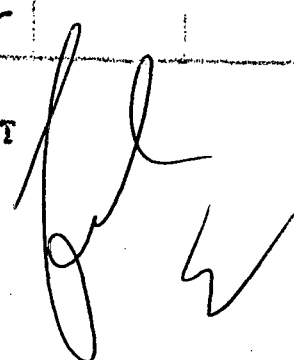
2. We hope, accordingly, that any statement of Canadian views in this matter would include a reference to the need for broad agreement between all the main donor countries.

J. G. H. HALSTEAD

European Division

Economic/M. Faguy/ej  
September 30, 1966  
Refer to: A&ME Div.

20-1-2-3	
35	



DE AMBPARIS SEP28/66 CONF RESERVE AUX CDNS SEULEMENT

A EXTERNL 2103

INFO WASHDC

REF NOTRE TEL 2038 SEP22

PROPOSITION AMERICAINE DE COORDINATION DE LAIDE EN AFRIQUE

BRUNET NOUS A FAIT PART AUJOURDHUI DE SON REGRET DE NAVOIR PU NOUS

COMMUNiquer LE TEXTE DE LAIDE-MEMOIRE SOUMIS AM DEBRE.CELUI-CI

NA PU EN PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE AVANT SON DEPART DE PARIS.BRUNET NOUS

A DIT QUE LA POSITION FRANCAISE TELLE QUARRETEE PAR M DEBRE

SERAIT COMMUNIQUEE A WASHDC A NOS REPS.NOUS SUPPOSONS QUE CELA

EST MAINTENANT CHOSE FAITE.

.....

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
A

FROM The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs  
De  
REFERENCE Our Circular Letter No. E-(M)-2287 of  
Référence July 22, 1966  
SUBJECT FAO/Massey Ferguson Limited:  
Sujet Young World Food and Development Project

SECURITY  
Sécurité

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE October 3, 1966

NUMBER E-(M)-3092  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-2-3	
MISSION 48	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Agriculture  
(Shefrin)  
Trade & Comm.  
(Miner)  
O/SSEA  
Info. Div.  
P & L Div.  
A & M E Div.  
Lat. Am. Div.  
European Div.  
Far E. Div.  
U.S.A. Div.

In a recent letter to Dr. Sen. Director-General of the FAO, the Minister accepted an invitation for the Canadian Government to be officially represented at the inauguration of the six regional seminars included in the FAO/Massey Ferguson Young World Food and Development Project.

2. As you know, in an earlier exchange of correspondence with Dr. Sen on this subject, the Minister had assured the Director-General that the Canadian Government would provide assistance in arranging the World Conference in Toronto in September, 1967.

3. The first Regional Conference took place in Bangkok from August 29 to September 3. In their Letter No. 397 of September 16, (a copy of which we sent to you), our High Commission in Kuala Lumpur reported that the Conference in Bangkok had been most successful and that our Commercial Counsellor in Singapore played an active and prominent role in it. Similarly, our Ambassador in Addis has reported (in his letter No. 258 of September 8, a copy of which we also sent to you) that he has made full arrangements for official Canadian representation at the Regional Conference to be held in Addis from October 24-29.

4. These Regional Conferences offer excellent opportunities for publicizing both Canada's Centennial and Expo '67. You have, of course, received instructions on the promotion of Expo '67 in various circular documents (primarily in R.19/66 of April 6) and promotional material and a catalogue from Expo. You should also avail yourself of appropriate opportunities at these conferences to emphasize that Massey Ferguson is a Canadian firm, as was done at Bangkok. A United States Department of State publication entitled "Food for Freedom" reports on U.S.A. representation at these Regional

Letter sent to:

Addis Ababa	Chicago
Lima	Washington
Beirut	Kuala Lumpur
Rome	

... 2

- 2 -

Conferences in its September, 1966 issue without mentioning either the Massey Ferguson Company or Canada.

5. We greatly appreciate the excellent co-operation on this project given by our missions in Kuala Lumpur and Addis and are confident that arrangements at other posts where Regional Conferences are to be held will be similarly helpful.

(SOD) J. E. LYNCH

Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

## EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



## AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. E.M. Williams, O/USSEA (THROUGH MR. COLLINS)

**Restricted**

**4 October 1966**

TO  
A

FROM  
De

## REFERENCE

**SUBJECT**  
*Sujet*

**Commonwealth Division**

### External Aid Personnel Abroad

~~SECURITY~~  
~~SÉCURITÉ~~

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

~~NUMBER~~  
Numéro

**FILE**

## DOSSIER

OTTAWA

## MISSION

**ENCLOSURES**  
**Annexes**

1

## DISTRIBUTION

**Economic Div.,  
(Mr. Dupuis)**

**A. & M. E. Div.**

**Latin American  
Division**

**Far Eastern  
Division**

Personnel  
Operations Div.

Personnel  
Services Div.

O/SSEA

We recently had brought to our attention, on a personal basis, a copy of Civil Service Competition No. 66-ID-2093 for five senior resident engineers to serve overseas with the External Aid Office. A copy of this Notice of Competition is attached. Although three of the centres in which these engineers are to be resident; namely, New Delhi, Singapore and Port of Spain, are in countries for which this division is responsible, and presumably their duties would take them to other Commonwealth countries in the area, we had heard nothing about the plans of the External Aid Office to send resident engineers there until we read the Civil Service Notice of Competition.

24. Among the duties and responsibilities which are given for these resident engineer positions are the establishment and maintenance of liaison and good relations with government authorities in countries receiving aid, and determination of the priority of projects requested by recipient countries. In view of the far-reaching nature of these responsibilities, it appears to us most unfortunate that the Notice of Competition makes no reference to any relationship between the resident engineers and Canadian diplomatic representatives in aid recipient countries. Indeed, it does not even make clear whether the External Aid Office envisages that the resident engineers will be part of the Canadian diplomatic missions.

3. In principle, we think it highly desirable that technical personnel of the External Aid Office should have an opportunity to serve at posts abroad. Not only would this assist posts in the effective administration of the aid programme, but it would in time enable the External Aid Office in Ottawa to have on its staff qualified officers with experience of conditions abroad. However, we strongly believe that External Aid personnel overseas should be fully integrated into Canadian diplomatic posts, should be responsible

to the head of post, should execute any functions concerning "the establishment and maintenance of liaison and good relations with government authorities" under the direction of the head of post, and should report on such policy questions as "the priority of projects requested by recipient countries" through the head of post. If a situation develops in which the External Aid Office has personnel overseas who operate independently of Canadian heads of post, confusion and conflict are, we think, inevitable. Most posts for which this division has primary responsibility have at present, and for the foreseeable future will continue to have, as one of their main functions the administration of the aid programme; if this function is cut across in certain respects by non-diplomatic personnel with area responsibilities, the character of Canadian representation abroad will be radically altered and the functioning of our missions made more difficult. We surely should seek to avoid learning of these difficulties by experience such as the United States has had in various forms.

✓ 4. We hope that the question of the status and responsibilities of External Aid personnel abroad will be taken up with the Director-General of the External Aid Office at the earliest opportunity.

A. G. CAMPBELL

Commonwealth Division.



# Opportunity for PROMOTION - PUBLIC SERVICE -

COMPETITION NO. 66-ID-2093

## SENIOR RESIDENT ENGINEERS

\$10,470 - \$11,800

- PLUS OVERSEAS ALLOWANCES -

Capital Assistance Division  
External Aid Office

DELHI, INDIA - SINGAPORE - DAKAR, SENEGAL  
DAR ES SALAAM, TANSANIA - PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

### OPEN TO

Professionally qualified Engineers employed by Departments and Agencies in the Public Service as defined by the Public Service Superannuation Act who have been appointed by the Civil Service Commission or hold a continuing appointment in the public service or have been employed in the public service for at least three years immediately prior to the closing date of the competition and are contributors under the terms of the Public Service Superannuation Act, and members of the Canadian Armed Forces (Regular) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

### INTRODUCTION

The External Aid Office is responsible, under the supervision of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the operation and administration of Canada's bilateral grant and development loan assistance programmes such as: the Colombo Plan; the Canada-West Indies Programme; the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme; and, the Programme of Technical Assistance for the French-speaking States of Africa.

Each of the Engineers appointed to these positions will be required to act as Resident Engineer and represent the Capital Assistance Division of the External Aid Office in the countries indicated above. They will be required to establish residence in these locations for approximately three to four years, whereupon they will be transferred to a position within the Division at Ottawa for a similar period and subsequently assigned to another country.

### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The duties and responsibilities associated with these positions include:

- Establishing and maintaining liaison and good relations with government authorities in the countries receiving capital assistance;
- Investigating new projects requested by eligible recipient countries, determining their priority in the economic development program of the country, their feasibility, proposed method and schedule of construction and the extent and form of assistance that may be required;
- Inspection of construction projects and monitoring progress of work, accompanying and providing information to Canadian contractors, consultants, engineers and surveyors entering the country to carry out investigations or construction of capital assistance projects;
- Ensuring that the terms of the projects agreements which define the respective responsibilities of the two participating governments are fulfilled;
- Reporting on problems encountered, necessary changes in the schedule of supply of equipment and materials and personnel to meet the construction schedule;
- Performing other related duties as required.

### QUALIFICATIONS

The necessary qualifications include:

- University graduation in a recognized course of Applied Science or Engineering OR evidence of qualifications that would permit membership in a Provincial Association or Corporation of Professional Engineers; see reverse side.....

C I V I L   S E R V I C E   O F   C A N A D A

Competition Number 66-ID-2093

- Many years of professional engineering experience related to construction supervision of various types of civil engineering works;
- A thorough knowledge of the principles and practices of professional engineering and a good working knowledge of contract procedures;
- Personal suitability and satisfactory physical condition.

NOTE

1. If no fully qualified candidate is found, the most suitable may be offered appointment at a lower level. If appointment is made at a lower level, the appointee may be considered for advancement in accordance with his demonstrated ability to perform the duties of the position and when the qualification standards for the advertised class and grade are met.

2. The performance of the duties of these positions requires a knowledge of the English language, but a knowledge of both English and French will be considered an asset in the assessment of candidates. The position in Dakar, Senegal requires a knowledge of both the English and French languages.

In addition to the above, a knowledge of any other language used in the localities listed above will be considered an asset in the assessment of candidates.

3. In the completion of Item 35 of the application form, care should be taken to relate experience to each of the above duties and to each of the qualifications as they appear on this poster. Failure to do so may be to the disadvantage of the applicant.

4. Candidates who wish to enlarge on certain aspects of their training and experience which they consider of particular value for these positions, may do so on a separate sheet and attach it to their application form.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION is available by writing to the Applied Sciences Program, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa 4, quoting Competition 66-ID-2093.

TIME LIMIT

Apply to the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, OTTAWA 4,  
on application form CSC100.

To ensure consideration, applications must be received by AUGUST 29, 1966.

QUOTE COMPETITION NUMBER 66-ID-2093



cc: A. & M.E.

FM GNEVA OCT3/66 CONFD  
TO EXTERNL 1232 PRIORITY  
INFO PERMISNY ROME(DENAUULT)LDN  
MANPOWER AND IMMIG OTT DE OTT  
REF YOURLET V665 SEP8

UNHCR: EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA

EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA PROPOSED BY HCR AT 15TH SESSION OF  
EXECUTIVE CTTEE AND WHICH WILL BE DISCUSSED AGAIN DURING NEXT  
EXECUTIVE CTTEE MTG IS TO BE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR REFUGEES AND MORE  
PARTICULARLY FOR REFUGEES NOT RPT NOT ALREADY COVERED BY EXISTING  
THREE FUNDS OF THE UN.

2. YOU WILL RECALL THAT THREE UN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES WERE ES-  
TABLISHED BY RESLNS OF UNGA AND SECURITY COUNCIL FOR SOUTH AFRICANS,  
SOUTHWEST AFRICANS AND REFUGEES FROM TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE  
ADMIN. THE FUNDS SET UP TO CARRY OUT THESE THREE PROGRAMMES ARE  
ADMINISTERED BY THE UN HQ IN NY. THE SPECIAL FUND PROPOSED BY HCR  
WOULD HAVE, STRICTLY SPEAKING, NO RPT NO DIRECT RELATION TO THESE  
THREE PROGRAMMES. IF HCR IS GIVEN AUTHORITY BY EXECUTIVE CTTEE TO  
SET UP PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION OF RE-  
FUGEES, HIS OFFICE WILL WORK IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH UN HQ,  
UNESCO, ILO AND OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES INTERESTED IN  
EDUCATIONAL FIELD. HOWEVER, HCRS PROPOSED FUND IS NOT RPT NOT INTENDED  
TO OVERLAP OR TAKE OVER THE EXISTING THREE UN EDUCATIONAL FUNDS IN  
AFRICA. THE QUOTE PROPOSAL FOR AMALGAMATION UNQUOTE OF THE THREE  
UN FUNDS IS A PURELY SCANDINAVIAN IDEA AND DOES NOT RPT NOT

...2

PAGE TWO 1232 CONFD

ORIGINATE FROM UNHCR. SWEDEN HAS BEEN WORKING FOR SOMETIME ON A DRAFT RESLN (TO BE TABLED DURING PRESENT UNGA) AIMING AT AMALGAMATION OF THESE THREE UN FUNDS AND IT SEEMS THAT THE SWEDES WOULD PROPOSE THAT HCR BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THREE FUNDS. THIS, WE UNDERSTAND, THE HCR IS RESISTING.

3. WHEN WE SPOKE TO ASSAD DHAN SADRY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO HCR, LAST WEEK, HE SAID THAT DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HAD TAKEN PLACE SINCE LAST SESSION (15TH) OF EXECUTIVE CTREE HAD RESULTED IN A CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN UN HQ, UNESCO AND UNHCR IN RESPECT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR SOUTHWEST AFRICANS AND REFUGEES FROM PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES IN AFRICA. SELECTION PANELS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN MOST IMPORTANT REFUGEE CENTRES IN AFRICA AND UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF RESIDENT UNDP REP. ROLE OF UNHCR UNDER THESE PROGRAMMES HAS BEEN THUS FAR AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE LIMITED TO GIVING HIS OPINION ON THE REFUGEE STATUS OF APPLICANTS AND FACILITATING DELIVERY OF TRAVEL DOCUS TO THE BENEFICIARIES WHEN REQUIRED. WHEN REFUGEE STATUS HAS BEEN CERTIFIED, CANDIDATES ARE SELECTED BY UNESCO WHICH ALSO PROVIDES TECHNICAL ADVICE ON EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

4. ON OTHER HAND, IF THE PROPOSED NEW REFUGEE EDUCATIONAL FUND IS APPROVED, IT WOULD APPLY TO CERTAIN GROUPS OF REFUGEES IN AFRICA NOT RPT NOT COVERED BY THE THREE UN PROGRAMMES. SUCH REFUGEES CANNOT RPT NOT UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES EXPECT TO BE SELECTED FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE (EG UNESCO FELLOWSHIPS) IN PREFERENCE TO NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM. AT PRESENT SUCH REFUGEES DO NOT

PAGE THREE 1232 CONFD

RPT NOT HAVE THE POSSIBILITY OF UNDERTAKING STUDIES AT SECONDARY LEVEL SUITED TO THEIR ABILITIES. UNHCR EDUCATIONAL FUND WOULD ALSO PROVIDE FOR AID IN CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS ONLY WHERE AND TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH NATIONAL GOVTS CANNOT RPT NOT MEET SUCH EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REFUGEES. HCR, OF COURSE, WOULD SEE THAT HIS COMMITMENT IN THIS FIELD IS LIMITED TO MOST DIFFICULT AND URGENT SITUATIONS AND WOULD URGE COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM TO ACCEPT FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR EDUCATION OF REFUGEES AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. ASSISTANCE IN EXTENSION OF EXISTING SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES WOULD ALSO BE ENVISAGED BY HCR IN ORDER TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AT THIS LEVEL TO REFUGEES.

5. HCR IS OF OPINION THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROPOSED FUND IS URGENT BECAUSE IT WOULD BE A NECESSARY COMPLEMENT TO ACTION BEING INITIATED UNDER UNHCR CURRENT PROGRAMME AND IT WOULD SERVE AN IMPORTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL PURPOSE BY HELPING TO ACHIEVE INTEGRATION OF REFUGEE GROUPS INTO LOCAL POPULATION. AS FAR AS FINANCING OF FUND IS CONCERNED, SADRY ASSURED US THAT THERE WERE MANY MORE POTENTIAL DONORS THAN HAVE SO FAR BEEN REACHED AND HE SAID THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FUND WOULD DRAW ATTN OF A MUCH WIDER CIRCLE OF DONORS TO THE EXISTING NEEDS AND PROVIDE A COMMON FOCUS FOR THEIR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. BESIDE, MULTILATERAL MACHINERY FOR CHANNELING SUCH ASSISTANCE WOULD BE SET UP. UNHCR DID NOT RPT NOT BELIEVE NEW FUND WOULD CUT INTO OR ACROSS MATERIAL AID PROGRAMME.

PAGE FOUR 1232 CONFD

6. SADRY LEFT US WITH A DRAFT NOTE (COPY AIRMAILED TO EXTERNL AND PERMISNY) GIVING MORE DETAILED EXPLANATIONS ON HCRS PROPOSAL AND OUTLINING MAIN USES TO BE MADE OF THE FUND AND DESCRIBING TECHNICAL COOPERATION TO BE EXPECTED FROM UNESCO. THIS NOTE WAS PREPARED BY HCRS OFFICE IN COLLABORATION WITH UNESCO AND WE WERE TOLD THAT A DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THIS ORGANIZATION WOULD BE ANNEXED TO THE NOTE WHEN PRESENTED TO THE NEXT EXECUTIVE CTTEE. WE WERE ASKED NOT RPT NOT TO GIVE PUBLICITY TO THIS DRAFT NOTE AS CERTAIN CHANGES ARE LIKELY TO BE MADE BY HCR IN NEXT FEW DAYS.

7. WHEN YOU HAVE HAD OPPORTUNITY OF STUDYING DRAFT NOTE, YOUR EARLY COMMENTS REQUESTED.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
À

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs  
Ottawa, Canada

SECURITY  
Sécurité

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM  
De

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada  
Accra, Ghana

DATE

NUMBER  
Numéro

October 5, 1966

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet

VISIT TO NORTHERN AND UPPER REGIONS

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	20-1-2-3
MISSION	12

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Lagos  
Dakar  
Extdid

Mr. Carter  
Mr. Reece  
Mr. Mitchell  
(2)  
Cwlth

From:  
A&ME  
R. Mitchell  
Oct. 19/66

20-Ghana-16  
orig: 20-GHANA-2-2

Accompanied by Mr. Nuttall, I visited a few selected areas in the Northern and Upper regions over the past weekend, that is, from September 30 to October 3. My main purpose was to obtain, in response to the urging of Father Beaudet of Tamale, some idea of the present state of the Damongo Agricultural Project. The trip also offered me the opportunity of meeting Canadians working in these areas, and of familiarising myself with conditions in an area of Ghana which, I had been told, provided an interesting contrast to the coastal region.

2. Our programme was a rather crowded one and my main impressions which I will set down below will inevitably be somewhat superficial. On the afternoon of our arrival by air in Tamale, we went out to see the Veterinary Station and Animal Husbandry Division at Pong-Tamale, about 22 miles outside Tamale itself. Later that day the Chairman of the Northern Regional Administrative Committee offered us a dinner to which he had invited the "notables" of the local community. On Saturday, October 1st, we travelled about 100 miles further north to the Upper Region calling on the Regional Administrative Committee in Bolgatanga and then on Monseigneur Bertrand in his Diocesan Seat at Navrongo which is not far from the border with Upper Volta. In the evening, Monseigneur Champagne, the Bishop of Tamale, held a reception for us in his residence. He had brought together for this purpose most of the Canadians living in a convenient distance of Tamale. On Sunday, October 2nd, we spent the day at the Damongo Agricultural Project which is located about 80 miles east of Tamale. The project was initiated some years ago by Bishop Champagne. It is managed by Father Beaudet who is the Diocesan Secretary in Tamale. The project, about which I will be writing separately to External Aid, is now about to enter a new stage of its development, that is, the settlement on nearby farm land of the first batch of graduates from the Training Institute. In addition to the various items on our programme just mentioned we also called in on some of the more important local chiefs where we were received with the appropriate noise, ceremony and general commotion.

3. One of my main impressions from this trip is the substantial contribution which Canadians are making and have made to the life and development of these two big regions of Ghana. Although Canadians at present there may be numbered in the tens rather than the hundreds they nevertheless constitute the largest overseas group in these somewhat isolated regions. Their work is very largely in the fields of



- 2 -

education and agricultural training and development. I was interested to learn that under the vigorous direction of Bishop Bertrand the education of boys and youths in the whole of the Upper Region was almost the sole responsibility of the large number of schools run by the White Fathers and that the schools were largely built and designed by the White Fathers themselves. In the Northern Region, of which Tamale is the major town, a strong, although not so solitary role in education is also played by the White Fathers under the direction of Bishop Champagne. The White Fathers, of course, come from various countries but I think it is worth noting that most of them are from Canada and that the two dioceses are headed by Canadians. Their efforts in the region of which Tamale is the centre is now being effectively supplemented by the annual inflow of CUSO volunteers and External Aid teachers.

4. In the field of agriculture which, of course, as far as the Canadian contribution is concerned also has a significant educational aspect, there is, first of all, the Damongo Project combining a training and settlement programme which in the past has depended heavily on Canadian funds and Canadian advisers. Then we have two veterinary officers from our Department of Agriculture located at the excellent Veterinary Station at Pong-Tamale where they are finishing off the last year of a rinderpest eradication campaign. This campaign which is tied in with a much larger effort covering the cattle belt in these latitudes of Africa from the west to the east coast is making good progress and the Canadian Veterinary advisers are quite optimistic about the long term prospects for the complete elimination of the disease. Finally, one should also mention the effort in these regions of the irrigation team sent out by the Prairie Farms Rehabilitation Act in Saskatchewan. In a countryside which has suffered greatly in the past from the long months of drought that afflicts this part of Ghana each year efforts to harness the existing river system make a great deal of sense and the results in the coming years should put Ghana in a better position to cope with food shortages.

5. One would like to offer a judgment on the effectiveness of the various forms of Canadian aid and assistance described briefly above. However the implications must, I think, be sought over the long term since education and agricultural development are not activities of the kind which yield quick and showy results. It may well be another five to ten years or more, for example, before the results of the present rinderpest programme and the training scheme in operation at Damongo are implemented in the form of large herds of healthy cattle tended and raised by competent farmers. The vista is there and its realization seems fairly certain but patience in the face of innumerable frustrations and hard work combined with the necessary financial support and encouragement from outside are obviously the essential requirements over the intervening years.

6. The desired progress forward in these two big regions of Ghana will, of course, depend on other economic circumstances and on the political situation generally. Since Mr. McLaughley visited these areas last March shortly after the coup there has been no change in the political and administrative organization which then applied. Committees consisting of the Police officer as chairman, an Army officer, and a civil servant as secretary are still running the affairs of the regions under direct control and guidance from Accra. The members of the two

- 3 -

committees whom we met in Tamale and Bolgatanga impressed me by their pragmatism and sense of responsibility. In particular the Army and the civil servant members in both places appeared to be people of more than ordinary intelligence and competence. As in Accra one obtains the impression of a state of affairs which might perhaps be best described as collective administration. The political superstructure has apparently vanished without trace and there remains only the hardy institutions of colonial authoritarianism bearing now the labels of an independent republic.

7. In discussing the situation with me, Bishop Champagne succinctly remarked that there existed a policy vacuum, this, of course, in addition to the vacuum in the realm of political activities. Committee members acknowledged that stagnation prevailed on most of the industrial projects promoted by the Nkrumah regime. This had given rise to unemployment and an increased incidence of petty crime. They expected that this situation would clear up as soon as projects had been sorted out at the centre and decisions reached on those projects which could be pursued in the future. They did not feel able to make a judgment on future prospects or to foresee which projects would be taken up again. On the existing State farms in these regions, for example, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary plainly visible to an outside observer having a look at these farms, Committee members expressed the view that, politics now having been eliminated from the farms, they could still be made to function and earn a profit. At the same time they indicated that the strength of the Workers' Brigades on whom the State farms relied for labour was being allowed to run down apparently on orders from Accra. Such a development could be due to a shortage of funds or seem to anticipate a negative decision on the continued existence of the local State farms. However, these were questions which the members of the local committees obviously felt were not within their fields of competence or that for other reasons were best left to the powers that be in Accra. Their general philosophy, as administrators of the regions, seemed to be that they were largely engaged in a holding operation. For the military officers, particularly, such responsibilities were to be borne reluctantly but at the same time were not to be relinquished in circumstances which would merely give rise once more to misrule and corruption.

8. The present position of the chiefs is perhaps the most anomalous of all. One of them who was expatiating to me on the importance of the chiefly role made the point that only the chiefs could effectively assure the cooperation of the people in the tasks of Government and administration. The chiefs we met in these areas were obviously still enjoying the feeling of relief and satisfaction over the end of a regime which had become their deadly enemy, so much so, that it was difficult to imagine them giving any consideration to the possibility of withholding their cooperation from the present regime. Their role in present circumstances is clearly a subordinate one and seems unlikely to have much more than formal significance in the future in affairs of State and administration.

...4



- 4 -

9. In spite of the somewhat indifferent picture of industrial and developmental schemes sponsored by Accra the overall economic picture, from the accounts of Committee members themselves and from the remarks of European residents, was not unfavourable. The unemployed after all have a way of disappearing to some other part of the country or back to their own villages. Perhaps partly because of the reduced purchasing power of population there are now more goods in the shops at better prices. Some of this, however, is due also to surplus stocks of goods from Communist China and Eastern European countries now being sold out at a loss and, with the opening of Ghana's borders with its neighbours, to an increased flow of trade particularly in foodstuffs with Upper Volta and Togoland.

10. Fortunately Northern Ghana provides an agreeably tranquil contrast to the present situation in Northern Nigeria. There is, however, no relevant basis of comparison between Northern Ghana and Northern Nigeria. It might be hazardous to suggest that there is little possibility of real trouble in the north of this country in the next few years; however the present appearance of the countryside, the relative lack of population density - only a little more than 1.5 million in the whole of the two Northern areas - and the lack of uniformity either in tribal or religious affiliation are factors which will in some years to come facilitate the task of the peaceful administration of these regions.

A. F. HART  
High Commissioner  
COPY



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRÉRIEURES

20-1-2-3  
12

RESTRICTED

October 6, 1966

File No. 38-4-1

*Change of office of Div. 20-1-2-3*  
*file 20-1-2-3*  
*Haar*

A AND M. E. DIV.

HEAD OF DIV.	
A.	M. E.
(A) <i>5</i>	(1) <i>den</i>
(B) <i>2</i>	(2) <i>W</i>
(C) <i>CHM</i>	(3) <i>den</i>
(D) <i>RH2</i>	(4) <i>W</i>
E.	(5) <i>CM.</i>
F.	6.

CIRCULAR DOCUMENT

No. A. 7/66

Canada's External Aid Programmes

Under cover of Circular Document A. 3/65 of April 26, 1965, we sent you a copy of the Memorandum submitted by Canada for the annual aid review (1964) held by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

The DAC annual aid review (1965) is to be held October 11, and a copy of the Canadian Memorandum submitted for it is attached for your information.

*J. E. Hyndman*  
for Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs

TO HEADS OF POSTS  
HEADS OF DIVISIONS

FOR  
ATTACHMENT  
SEE  
*Trailer*  
*Fiche*  
CONCERNANT  
ANNEXE  
VOIR  
*July 25/83*

000886

FM WASHDC OCT13/66 CONF D  
TO EXTAID OTT 3107 DE OTT  
INFO EXTERNL TANDC OTT  
TT DSLAM DE LDN  
FINANCE DE OTT ECIC DE TANDC OTT  
IBRD MISSION TO EASTAFRICA

WE HAVE RECEIVED FOLLOWING MSG FROM JOHN DEWILDE, SENIOR MEMBER IBRD  
STAFF. LIST OF NINETEEN MISSION MEMBERS REFERRED TO IN MSG IS BEING  
FORWARDED TO ALL ADDRESSEES BY BAG.

2. QUOTE I AM LEADING A RATHER LARGE IBRD MISSION TO EASTAFRICA (KENYA  
UGANDA AND TANZANIA), WHICH WILL BE IN THREE COUNTRIES FOR A PERIOD OF  
APPROX SIX WEEKS, BEGINNING ON OCT24. A LIST OF MISSION MEMBERS IS  
ATTACHED HERETO. TASK OF MISSION WILL BE TO (1) REVIEW PROGRESS OF WHOLE  
ECONOMY AND OF ITS PRINCIPAL SECTORS IN EACH COUNTRY OVER PAST FIVE  
YEARS, ASSESSING FACTORS WHICH HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT IN PROMOTING OR  
INHIBITING RATE OF GROWTH (2) EVALUATE RATE OF PROGRESS LIKELY TO BE  
ACHIEVED OVER NEXT FIVE YEARS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NOT RPT NOT ONLY  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND POLICIES THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE FOLLOWED IN  
THIS PERIOD, BUT ALSO EXTENT TO WHICH FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRESS IN  
PAST WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE (3) APPRAISE NEW FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMS FOR KENYA AND UGANDA AND BALANCE OF 1964-69 DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAM OF TANZANIA (WITH SUCH MODIFICATIONS AS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED FOR  
LAST THREE YEARS) (4) PREPARE, IN LIGHT OF ITS OWN FINDINGS AND PROPO-  
SALS OF EACH OF THREE GOVTS, A LIST OF SCHEMES OR PROGRAMS WHICH  
SHOULD BE CONSIDERED SERIOUSLY (SUBJECT TO DETAILED APPRAISAL) FOR

...2

File 20-1-2-3  
12  
Agreement Dupuis

M. Faguy  
A 8 M  
8 Feb 67

PAGE TWO 3107 CONF D

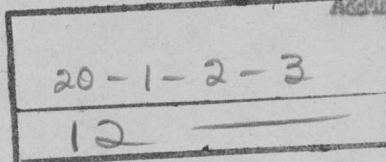
EXTERNAL FINANCING IN IMMED FUTURE(SAY, UP TO END OF 1967/68) BECAUSE  
THEY APPEAR TO HAVE HIGH PRIORITY, TO BE REASONABLY WELL PREPARED  
AND TO BE FEASIBLE IN LIGHT OF PREVAILING NON-FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS.

3. I WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF CDN GOVT COULD NOTIFY ITS REPS IN EAST AFRICA  
OF PROSPECTIVE ARRIVAL OF THIS MISSION SINCE, I AM SURE, I AND PROBABLY  
OTHER MEMBERS OF IBRD MISSION WOULD APPRECIATE OPPORTUNITY TO CONSULT  
WITH YOUR GOVTS REPS UNQUOTE.



CC: OSSEA  
USSEA  
P&L  
PARL SEC  
P&L  
ECONOMIC  
DL(1A)  
DIV  
DIARY  
FILE

AGMT/G. MITCHELL/D.C. REECE/JF



SECRET  
CANADIAN EYES ONLY

October 27, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Nigeria: Possible Request for Assistance

We were approached on October 20 by Earncliffe and asked to consider the possibility of Canadian participation in a white Commonwealth reconnaissance mission to Nigeria. This would assess Nigerian additional needs in the economic and military assistance fields arising from the recent developments there, if a request for assistance is received from Nigeria. A copy of the British memorandum of October 19 is attached. The Australians and the New Zealanders have also been approached to ascertain their willingness to participate in such a mission.

2. The internal political situation in Nigeria remains precarious and there are indications that the federation is still in serious danger of splitting up. Our memorandum to you of October 20 (a copy of which is attached) outlined the situation in this respect. The British proposal must, of course, be viewed in the light of these prospects.

3. An immediate need for economic assistance as a result of recent developments in Nigeria would probably be additional technical assistance personnel to train replacements to fill the many technical jobs in the Northern region formerly carried out by Ibos who have fled. The External Aid Office has indicated that the grant aid allocation to Nigeria for the current fiscal year is not as yet fully committed and the Office could provide limited further technical assistance during the current year within its present authority. However, to undertake a special programme of any magnitude in 1967 would probably require an increased allocation for grant aid to that country, or the drawing upon contingency funds which may be established for that year.

4. There have been indications (including an implication in the Earncliffe aide-memoire) that the British motive for proposing this mission may not be solely the desire to increase and make more effective Commonwealth aid to Nigeria in its present unhappy condition but that the British may also be anxious to provide a wider and thus more palatable context for their own exploration of an initiative to provide new military and economic aid to Nigeria. If so, our participation in a reconnaissance mission might prove rather thankless and even damaging to our own position. This danger is increased by the fact the British have been considering whether their military aid might extend beyond large-scale training to the provision of officers in operational roles

...2

- 2 -

and even to the provision of some sort of small "peacekeeping" force. The risks of undesirable involvement in Nigerian domestic political affairs inherent in the latter activities would seem to be considerable, particularly in view of the army's central role in the political upheavals and the bloodshed in recent months (including the killing of Ibos in the North by Hausa troops) and the unstable nature of the present military government structure, with the Eastern military governor occupying a largely autonomous role at present.

5. We have received indications that the Australians would probably not be interested in providing military assistance to Nigeria but that they would view a request for economic assistance with sympathy. We have no indication yet whether they would consider participating in the Commonwealth Reconnaissance Mission. The preliminary New Zealand reaction as reported by our High Commissioner is that their considered response will probably be negative.

6. The political and other drawbacks to the military aspect of the proposed reconnaissance mission are spelled out in the attached aide-memoire to Earncliffe as are our doubts about the desirability of the economic side of the proposed mission. If you approve, we will give Earncliffe the memorandum, which states that Canada would not wish to participate in a Commonwealth reconnaissance mission as proposed in the British memorandum of October 19.

M. CADIEUX

M.C.



NIGERIA

CONFIDENTIAL

The British authorities are examining the Nigerian situation with a view to preparing themselves for a request from the Nigerian Government for assistance in solving their immediate problems.

These problems arise from the collapse of organization and overall discipline in the army and attacks against the Ibos which have denuded the North of vital technical personnel. As a result, services of all kinds in the North are in disarray and the economy under great strain. The Nigerian Government may look to wealthier countries of the Commonwealth to help in the rehabilitation both of the Northern economy and perhaps of the army.

It seems probable that the Nigerians themselves are not entirely aware of the extent and nature of the problems and any request may well be imprecise. An essential preliminary, therefore, would be a thorough and well-mounted investigation. The British authorities hope that the Nigerians would not address a request to Britain exclusively but would associate other Commonwealth Governments in it. If they did make a request to Britain alone, we would still hope that the Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders at least would agree to cooperate with us in, at any rate, the first stage. Quite apart from the value the British authorities would attach to their help, we think it would be important to present a picture of a joint Commonwealth response to a request by a fellow member rather than the return of former ruling power in an advisory role. The authorities in London would expect this first stage to be a joint reconnaissance mission, predominantly civilian (unless, which they think unlikely, the request was entirely related to military matters) which would commit none of the participating Governments.

It is not the British intention to stimulate a request from Nigeria, but only to prepare for a quick response if we get a request. We should need to be sure that the request was endorsed by Regional Governments. The British authorities hope that, if a request were received from the Nigerians which suggested the desirability of a joint Commonwealth examination, the Canadian authorities would be prepared to take part in a reconnaissance on the lines we have in mind.

Similar approaches are being made in Canberra and Wellington.

British High Commission  
Ottawa  
19 October 1966

000891

CONFIDENTIAL

October 27, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

NIGERIA

We agree with the view expressed in the British approach of October 19 that the Nigerians are themselves perhaps not fully aware of the extent and nature of their problems and that any requests should be studied carefully and made precise in order to permit an effective and appropriate response. We agree as well that no Nigerian request should be stimulated and that if a request is received then it must have the support of all the Nigerian regional authorities before any serious consideration be given it. On the other hand we would find it difficult to accept the idea of a reconnaissance mission of the kind proposed before knowing the circumstances in which such an idea might be implemented and we have reservations regarding certain aspects of the British suggestion.

We believe that economic and military assistance should be considered separately as they involve very different considerations. There are a number of countries and international agencies engaged in assistance programmes in Nigeria and more particularly in providing technical assistance. To meet the practical immediate needs, such as the provision of further technical assistance personnel which is the kind of aid most likely to be required following recent developments, it would seem more appropriate in our opinion to use the services of the diplomatic representatives

000892

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

of aid giving countries and also of the representatives of international agencies already in Nigeria.

This procedure might have two advantages: it would avoid the political awkwardness which might flow from a Commonwealth mission confined to the white members and it would bring in the other major donor countries, particularly the United States. While we recognize that Britain is a major donor in Nigeria, Australia and the New Zealand fall well behind the United States and other countries including Canada in the volume of their assistance and we doubt if it would be wise to proceed to assess Nigerian needs without including in consultations major donor countries, the United Nations and the World Bank. We consider also that participation in a Commonwealth reconnaissance mission might create unrealistic expectations about the amount of additional aid we might be able to provide.

With regard to possible increases in Canadian military assistance, the Nigerians might regard outside involvement in army matters as interference in their domestic political affairs on behalf of one region or another, especially in view of the present delicate relations between the military government in Lagos and the military governors in the region. Moreover, the introduction of any non-Nigerian military

. . 3



- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

element at this time could involve military personnel of the donor country in operational and command functions. It continues to be Canadian policy firmly to exclude such functions from the terms of reference of Canadian military assistance programmes. The Canadian authorities would, however, be prepared to consider carefully, in the light of Canadian military training capabilities, and of their merits, modest and direct requests from the Nigerians for military training assistance, in Canada, of the type which we have normally been providing under our existing military assistance policies.

As indicated above, the Canadian authorities are not convinced that a Commonwealth reconnaissance mission of the type suggested would be the most effective way of approaching the economic and technical assistance aspects of the problem. It is also considered that any requests in the military field should continue to be handled along established lines. The Canadian authorities would, however, be prepared to look at the practical aspects of the problem again in the context of any specific requests for economical and technical assistance which may be received from the Nigerian government.

20-1-2-3	
48	—

*file  
20-1-2-3  
with Baron  
for info  
T*

FM ADDISABABA

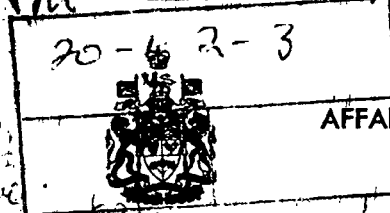
EXTERNAL

OTTAWA ;

M2815 AVE HONOUR INVITE REFERENCE MYLETS 13/6/66 AND 17/6/66  
CONCERNING MEETING OF INDUSTRIALISTS AND FINANCIERS IN ADDISABABA  
FROM 21 TO 25 NOVEMBER TO CONSIDER INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN  
AFRICA AND PROMOTION OF INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.  
HAVING HAD INTENSIVE DISCUSSIONS WITH ADVISORY PANEL OF CONSULTANTS  
PREPARING FOR THE MEETING AND WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPAL  
POTENTIAL COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT DEFERRAL OF MEETING  
TO JANUARY HIGHLY DESIRABLE. WE HAVE THEREFORE SCHEDULED CONFERENCE  
FROM 16 TO 20 JANUARY 1967. HIGHEST CONSIDERATION ;

GARDINER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ECA ADDISABABA

LATIN AMERICAN/OP CREIGHTON/G BUICK/M



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

SECURITY RESTRICTED  
Sécurité

DATE October 24, 1966

NUMBER  
Numero

MISSION  
to present representations

TO  
A  
Mr. B. M. Williams  
(through Mr. Langley)  
and  
Cecilia  
L.A. Division  
FROM  
De  
Latin American Division  
REFERENCE  
Référence  
Commonwealth Division Memorandum of October 4, 1966  
SUBJECT  
Sujet  
External Aid Personnel Abroad

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

USSEA (Mr. Collins)  
Economic Div.  
(Mr. Dupuis)  
A & ME Div.  
Far Eastern Div.  
Personnel Operations Div.  
Personnel Services Div.  
O/SSEA

We would like to express our agreement with the point made by Commonwealth Division in their memorandum under reference, that technical personnel of the External Aid Office, and indeed, all Canadian personnel serving abroad while in the direct employ of a department or agency of the Canadian Government, should be responsible to the head of post accredited to the country in which such personnel are employed. Teachers, advisers, and other Canadian personnel under contract to the External Aid Office or other department or agency of the Canadian Government, would continue to be excluded from the head of post's direct sphere of influence. Clearly, however, any employee of the Canadian Government charged with "establishing and maintaining liaison and good relations with (foreign) government authorities" should work under the aegis of the Head of Post.

2 In view of the possibility that other agencies or departments of the Canadian Government may attempt to recruit Canadian personnel for direct, rather than contractual, employment abroad, we believe it would be desirable if the matter of status and responsibilities of Canadian Civil Servants abroad were raised with the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, as well as with the Director-General of the External Aid Office.

Latin American Division

Agrees with Mr. Williams' marginal notation sent to

L.A. Div.  
A & ME Div.  
Far Eastern  
Personnel Ops  
Personnel Services  
Cmndr.

6/28/66/111

U.N. Div./G.S. Shortliffe/dd Nov. 15/66

cc: A. & M.E. Div.

20-1-23	

FM STKHM OCT26/66 CONFD

TO TT EXTERNL 541 PRIORITY DE HAGUE

TT WASHDC LDN BONN EMBPARIS BRU ROME DE HAGUE

INFO TT GNEVA PERMISNY DE HAGUE

REF YOURTEL V777 OCT21

UNHCR-EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA

DESK OFFICER AT FOREIGN MINISTRY WITH WHOM WE SPOKE ON THIS SUBJECT INDICATED THAT SWEDEN SUPPORTED UNHCR PROPOSAL LAST SPRING AND CONTINUES TO DO SO. THEY WILL THEREFORE SPEAK IN FAVOUR OF IT AT NEXT EXECUTIVE CTTEE MTG.

2. OFFICER AGREED YOUR ARGUMENTS WERE VALID BUT POINTED OUT IN AN ASIDE THAT REGARDING FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION RAISED IN YOUR PARA2 AN EMERGENCY FUND HAD ALREADY BEEN CREATED BY UNHCR. OFFICER WENT ON TO SAY IN GENERAL TERMS THAT SWEDEN TOO IS OPPOSED TO CREATION OF NEW BODIES FOR EDUCATION AND OTHER WORK AND WOULD NOT RPT NOT LIKE TO SEE FUND TRYING TO REPLACE WORK OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES. WHAT WAS REQUIRED WAS COORDINATION IN EDUCATIONAL HELP FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OR REFUGEES. SWEDEN WILL NOT RPT NOT RAISE THIS PARTICULAR QUESTION AT GNEVA BUT IT IS A DESIRABLE AIM AND THEY HAVE TO DISCUSS IT AT UN.

3. IN BRIEF SWEDEN IS POSITIVE TO UNHCERS PROPOSAL FOR EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA. SWEDES REALIZE DANGERS SUGGESTED IN YOURTEL BUT THINK THESE SHOULD BE DEALT WITH IN OTHER CONTEXT AT UN.

AMENDED COPY

20-1-2-3	

FM GNEVA OCT26/66 CONFID

TO EXTERNL 1293 IMMED

INFO PERMISNY ROME(DENAUT)LDN BONN BRU UNESCODELPARIS WASHDC IMMED

MANPOWER AND IMMIG DE OTT

REF OURTELS 1232 OCT5 AND 1263 OCT13 AND YOURTEL V777 OCT21

UNHCR:EXECUTIVE CTTEE 16TH SESSION

WE SPOKE TO ASSCHER, SEC OF EXECUTIVE CTTEE YESTERDAY, AND HE WAS OF VIEW THAT FORTHCOMING SESSION AS A WHOLE, WHILE ONE OR TWO ITEMS MAY PROVE DIFFICULT (PARTICULARLY PROGRAMME PROPOSED RE EDUCATION OF REFUGEES), WAS EXPECTED TO BE CALM. HE RAISED SEVERAL AGENDA ITEMS, MOST IMPORTANT OF WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE FOLLOWING.

2. ITEM 3-INTERNATL PROTECTION. UNDER THIS ITEM THE DRAFT PROTOCOL TO 1951 CONVENTION WILL BE DISCUSSED. DOCU A/AC.96/346 GIVES CONSIDERABLE BACKGROUND ON PROBLEM OF LIMITATION OF PERSONAL SCOPE OF CONVENTION AND VERY USEFUL COMMENTS ON DRAFT PROTOCOL, TEXT OF WHICH IS ANNEXED TO REF DOCU. IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT IN ADDITION TO THE NINETEEN COUNTRIES WHICH HAD EXPRESSED AGREEMENT WITH EXTENSION OF PERSONAL SCOPE OF 1951 CONVENTION AS OF MAY12/66, FOURTEEN FURTHER POSITIVE REPLIES WERE RECEIVED BY HCR AS OF OCT24/66.

3. AS WE RESERVED OUR POSITION ON THIS PROTOCOL PENDING TABLING OF WHITE PAPER ON IMMIG IN PARLIAMENT, YOU MIGHT NOW WISH TO GIVE IT FURTHER CONSIDERATION IN LIGHT OF RECENTLY RELEASED WHITE PAPER. FORTHCOMING SESSION MIGHT BE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO STATE OUR POSITION ON PROTOCOL, AND OUTLINE CDN REVIEWED IMMIG POLICY RELATING TO REFUGEES.

4. ITEM 4-RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES. THERE HAS BEEN VERY LITTLE

PAGE TWO 1293 CONFD

CHANGE IN RESETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES SINCE 15TH SESSION. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT NUMBER OF THESE REFUGEES WHO HAVE BEEN RESETTLED DURING FIRST PART OF 1966 CORRESPONDS MORE OR LESS TO NUMBER OF NEW REFUGEES IN MAIN COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM. THE PAPER STATES THAT BESIDES FRANCE SWITZERLAND AND CDA ARE THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH OFFERED BEST POSSIBILITIES FOR RESETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES FROM MOROCCO.

5. AUSTRALIAN DEPT OF IMMIG HAS ANNOUNCED NEW MEASURES WHICH WILL FACILITATE ADMISSION TO AUSTRALIA OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF MIGRANTS. TRANSPORTATION GRANTS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO MIGRANTS IN EUROPE OR IN FORMER COLONIES NOT RPT NOT COVERED BY EXISTING BILATERAL OR MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS. GOVTS WILL ALSO GIVE DOLLARS 100 PER CAPITA TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES CONTRIBUTING TO TRANSPORTATION COSTS OF WIVES AND MINOR CHILDREN OF HEADS OF FAMILY ALREADY IN AUSTRALIA.

6. PART OF DOCU 341 DEALS WITH NEW USA IMMIG LEGISLATION. IT IS SAID THAT LIBERALIZATION OF IMMIG LAW HAS RESULTED IN INCREASED MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES TO USA. ICEMS STATISTICS SHOW THAT 2,758 REFUGEES WERE TRANSPORTED TO USA DURING FIRST HALF OF 1966 AS COMPARED WITH 1,873 FOR SAME PERIOD IN 1965.

7. MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OF HCR IN RESETTLEMENT OF AFRICAN REFUGEES SEEM TO BE IN TANZANIA WHERE 3,000 RWANDESE FROM KIVU (CONGO) HAVE BEEN GRANTED PIECES OF LAND BY TANZANIA GOVT.

8. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THESE AND OTHER AFRICAN REFUGEES REMAIN SERIOUS PROBLEM AS IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO FIND SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT. HCR IS TRYING TO OBTAIN AS MUCH HELP AS POSSIBLE

...3

PAGE THREE 1293 CONFD

FROM AFRICAN GOVTS IN ORDER TO SETTLE THESE REFUGEES ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS. OPENING OF A UNHCR REGIONAL OFFICE IN ADDIS IN NEAR FUTURE SHOULD FACILITATE THOSE NEGOTIATIONS.

9. HCR WILL ASK EXECUTIVE CTTEE MEMBERS TO MAKE A SPECIAL EFFORT TOWARDS SOLUTION OF PROBLEM OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED REFUGEES WHOSE NUMBER HAS NOW BEEN REDUCED SUBSTANTIALLY. IF ALL MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE CTTEE COULD EACH ACCEPT FIFTEEN OF THEM, THE WHOLE PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED.

10. ITEM 9-INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION. THIS IS ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT AGENDA ITEMS AND IT IS LIKELY THAT MATTER WILL BE DISCUSSED BY MOST OF DELS. NO RPT NO CONTROVERSIAL DEBATE IS EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE OVER THIS PAPER WHICH REFLECTS THE WISH OF HCRS OFFICE TO BE MORE CLOSELY INTEGRATED WITH OTHER UN AGENCIES. IN DOCU 343, HCR REPORTS PROGRESS MADE IN HIS EXPLORATORY CONTACTS WITH VARIOUS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, MAINLY ILO, FAO AND UNESCO. EMPHASIS IS BEING PUT ON ACHIEVEMENT OF MAXIMUM RESULTS WITH AVAILABLE RESOURCES THROUGH PROPER COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF INTERESTED AGENCIES IN ORDER TO AVOID OVERLAPPING OF EFFORTS AND DUPLICATION WHICH WOULD ENTAIL USELESS EXPENDITURE. HCR ALSO SAYS THAT METHODS OF COOPERATION ARE BEING KEPT UNDER REVIEW AS CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY, AND NEW ARRANGEMENTS HAVE TO BE MADE IN ORDER TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE RESULTS AT EVERY STAGE. THEREFORE, AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION HAS TO BE MADE BETWEEN EMERGENCY PHASE AND ANY ERUPTING REFUGEE SITUATION CALLING FOR PROMPT ACTION BY HCR AND PERM SOLUTION OF REFUGEE SITUATION WHICH CAN BE CAREFULLY PLANNED.

PAGE FOUR 1293 CONFD

11. NO RPT NO SPECIFIC PROCEDURE FOR SUCH COOPERATION AND ITS FINANCING HAS YET BEEN SET OUT, BUT SOME GUIDELINES HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED BY HCR IN REF DOCU, AND IT SEEMS THAT HIS OFFICE IS MOVING IN RIGHT DIRECTION. YOUR SUGGESTIONS ON THIS MATTER WELCOMED.

12. ITEM 11-UNHCR PROGRAMME FOR 1967. THIS, OF COURSE, IS MOST IMPORTANT ITEM, AND YOU WILL HAVE SEEN FROM DOCUS 342, INFO 63, 64 AND 65 THAT FINANCIAL TARGET FOR 1967 IS DOLLARS 4,133,730 WHICH REPRESENTS SMALL DIMINUTION FROM CURRENT PROGRAMME TARGET OF DOLLARS 4.2 MILLION. ONE POINT OF INTEREST IS THAT HCR HAS NOT RPT NOT INCLUDED IN HIS 1967 PROGRAMME ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE ALLOCATED EVENTUALLY TO SOME SPECIFIC REFUGEE SITUATION. IN OTHER WORDS, HCR DOES NOT RPT NOT INTEND TO SET ASIDE, AS YET, ANY MONEY FOR SITUATIONS TO WHICH HIS ATTN HAS BEEN DRAWN BUT FOR WHICH NO RPT NOT PROJECT HAS BEEN PREPARED AND NO RPT NO PROVISION MADE IN 1967 BUDGET. HCR WILL SEEK EXECUTIVE CTTEES AUTHORITY AT A LATER STAGE (POSSIBLY DURING MAY SESSION) TO UNDERTAKE SUCH PROJECTS IF THEY BECOME NECESSARY.

13. AS SHOWN IN REF DOCUS, LARGEST PART OF BUDGET AGAIN NEXT YEAR WILL BE INTENDED FOR AFRICAN REFUGEES SINCE THERE ARE SOME 80 THOUSAND MORE REFUGEES IN AFRICA NOW THAN THERE WERE ONE YEAR AGO.

14. ITEM 12-EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES. THIS APPEARS TO BE MOST DELICATE PROBLEM THAT EXECUTIVE CTTEE WILL BE FACING. WE HAVE LITTLE TO ADD AT THIS STAGE TO OUR REFTELS EXCEPT THAT WE SPOKE TO USA COLLEAGUE WHO TOLD US THAT HIS GOVT WAS A LITTLE WORRIED ABOUT FINANCING OF PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL FUND. ALTHOUGH FUND WOULD



PAGE FIVE 1293 CONFD

SERVE MOST USEFUL PURPOSE, USA AUTHORITIES ARE CONCERNED THAT THIS NEW ITEM CALLING FOR A NEW VOLUNTARY FUND MIGHT RESULT IN LESSENING INTEREST OF GOVTS TOWARDS FINANCING OF REGULAR PROGRAMMES.

15. WE AGREE WITH YOU THAT PROLIFERATION OF SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUNDS SHOULD BE AVOIDED AS IT CAUSES ADMIN DIFFICULTIES AND EXTRA COSTS. WE WOULD ALSO TEND TO AGREE (SEE SECOND SENTENCE IN PARA 3 OF YOUR REFTTEL) THAT INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTION TO REGULAR BUDGET MIGHT GIVE BETTER RESULTS THAN CONTRIBUTION TO A SPECIAL FUND.

16. AS A MATTER OF FACT, AN OVERALL REVISION OF UNHCR FINANCING MIGHT BE USEFUL AND SOME THOUGHT MIGHT BE GIVEN TO POSSIBILITY OF UNIFYING ALL UNHCR SPECIAL FUNDS UNDER REGULAR BUDGET. ANOTHER ELEMENT TO BE EXPLORED IS POSSIBILITY OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR REFUGEE EDUCATION COMING FROM UNDP OR OTHER APPROPRIATE INTERNATL MACHINERY.

17. HCRS PLAN TO ENGAGE MORE DEEPLY IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR REFUGEES IN AFRICA IS DIRECTED TOWARDS A VERY REAL PROBLEM, AND IS BOUND TO BE GIVEN CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT NOT RPT NOT ONLY BY AFRICANS BUT ALSO BY SCANDINAVIAN AND CERTAIN OTHER INTERESTED DELS WHO ARE ALREADY CONTRIBUTING TO EDUCATION NEEDS OF REFUGEES IN AFRICA. IT STEMS PARTLY FROM FACT THAT UNESCO, UN SPECIALIZED AGENCY PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH EDUCATION, CANNOT RPT NOT UNDERTAKE SUCH ACTION FOR TWO MAIN REASONS: ONE CONSTITUTIONAL, OTHER ONE FINANCIAL. FIRSTLY, ACCORDING TO ITS CONSTITUTION, UNESCO'S ESSENTIAL ROLE IS A CONSULTATIVE ONE. BESIDES, ONLY SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED BY UNESCO AND FINANCED FROM ITS OWN FUNDS ARE INTENDED FOR NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES PRESENTED BY THEIR OWN GOVTS AND NOT RPT NOT FOR REFUGEES. SECONDLY, ONLY A

PAGE SIX 1293 CONF

LTD NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE TO REFUGEES. THESE ARE ADMINISTERED BY UNESCO, BUT FINANCED BY OTHER SOURCES THAN THOSE OF UNESCO. AS FAR AS PRIMARY EDUCATION IS CONCERNED, UNESCO HAS NO RPT NO FUND AVAILABLE FOR CONSTRUCTION OR EXPANSION OF SCHOOLS AND IT CANNOT RPT NOT UNDERTAKE ANY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED TO DO SO BY NATIONAL GOVTS. AS MOST AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAVE FAIRLY LOW RATE OF LITERACY, IT IS VERY UNLIKELY THAT THEIR GOVTS WILL ASK UNESCO TO ENGAGE IN EDUCATION ACTIVITIES OF REFUGEES IN PREFERENCE TO THIER OWN NATIONALS.

19. FOR THESE REASONS AND THOSE GIVEN IN OUR REFTELS, WE SHALL CONSULT CLOSELY WITH WESTERN AND OTHER DELS. APART FROM METHOD OF FINANCING PROPOSED YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER POSSIBILITY OF GIVING QUOTE APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE UNQUOTE TO ACTIVITIES ENVISAGED BY HCR IN REFUGEE EDUCATIONAL FIELD IN AFRICA, IT BEING UNDERSTOOD THAT ANY SPECIFIC PROJECT WOULD BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY EXECUTIVE CTTEE ON A PRAGMATIC BASIS AND IN SAME WAY AS PROJECTS IN REGULAR PROGRAMME. THUS, HCR WOULD HAVE POSSIBILITY OF HELPING WITH EDUCATION OF REFUGEES WITHIN HIS MANDATE, AND, ON OTHER HAND, EXECUTIVE CTTEE WOULD NOT RPT NOT BE BOUND BY PROJECTS IT WOULD NOT RPT NOT WANT TO SEE INITIATED.

20. GRATEFUL IF TEXT OF STATEMENT YOU WOULD LIKE US TO MAKE COULD BE PREPARED IN OTT AND FORWARDED BY TEL FOR OPENING OF EXECUTIVE CTTEE MTG MON, OCT31. THIS COULD COVER BRIEFLY ANY REFS TO REFUGEE LEGISLATION IN WHITE PAPER (TEXT OF WHICH WE HAVE NOT RPT NOT YET RECEIVED),

...7

PAGE SEVEN 1293 CONFD

CDN POSITION WITH REGARD TO INTERNATL REFUGEE AGREEMENTS AND  
CONVENTION OF 1951, AND (FOR THE RESETTLEMENT DISCUSSION) OUR USUAL  
REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CDA OF INTEREST TO THE CTTEE.

• • • • •

## MESSAGE

Diary

DATE		FILE/DOSSIER		SECURITY SECURITE	
OCT 31/66		20-1-2-3			
FM/DE EXTERNAL OFT				CONF/D	
		NO		PRECEDENCE	
TO/A ONEVA		V-806		DEAD	
INFO WASHDC LHM EMBPARIS ROME PERMISNY				PRIORITY	
BOMB BRUSSELS 5TKM				BAQ	

REF YOURTELS 1293 AND 1303 OCT26 AND 31

SUB/SUJ UNHCR: EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA

WE AGREE WITH YOU AS TO DELICACY OF THIS ITEM AND THAT HCR'S PLAN TO ENGAGE MORE DEEPLY IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR REFUGEES IN AFRICA IS DIRECTED TOWARDS VERY REAL PROBLEM. AT THE SAME TIME WE BELIEVE HCR'S PLAN AS OUTLINED IN A/AC96/344 IS PERHAPS TOO AMBITIOUS PARTICULARLY WHEN IT IS CONSIDERED THAT HCR HAS BEEN EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTY WITH PRESENT FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS. ALSO OUR CONCERN ABOUT PROLIFERATION OF SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUNDS REMAINS STRONG AND WE SHARE USA'S CONCERN THAT THIS PROPOSED NEW VOLUNTARY FUND MIGHT RESULT IN LESSENING INTEREST OF GOVTS TOWARDS FINANCING OF REGULAR PROGRAMMES.

2. HOWEVER AS POINTED OUT BY HCR, AND IN PARA17 OF YOUR1293, A REAL GAP EXISTS IN THE ASSISTANCE MADE AVAILABLE FOR EDUCATION TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA. WE WOULD AGREE WITH YOU THAT PERHAPS AN OVER-ALL REVISION OF UNHCR FINANCING MIGHT BE USEFUL AND WE WOULD CERTAINLY PREFER TO SEE MORE EXPLORATION MADE OF METHODS BY WHICH NEEDED ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION COULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO

D/Finance (Mr. Sigwell); D/Immigration (Mr. Gayowsky)

DISTRIBUTION NO STD  
LOCAL/LOCALE

Mr. Skinner (KEYS DONE IN DIV.)

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG...G.A.H. Shortliffe/sjb...	United Nations	2-1578	G. A. H. PEARSON
			SIG...G.A.H. Pearson

CONFID

2.

REFUGEES IN AFRICA. WE ARE NOT RPT NOT CONVINCED THAT HCR'S PLAN IS THE BEST, OR THE ONLY, SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM. WE WOULD THEREFORE PREFER TO SEE EXECUTIVE CTTEE REQUEST UNHCR TO INITIATE A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF HOW REQUIRED FINANCING MIGHT BE OBTAINED FROM UNDP OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY, FROM NGO'S AND FROM BILATERAL ASSISTANCE PLANS--SUCH FINANCING PERHAPS TO BE ADMINISTERED OR CO-ORDINATED BY UNHCR--BEFORE SUPPORTING A CALL TO APPROVE THE CREATION OF YET ANOTHER SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND TO COPE WITH A TASK FOR WHICH SUFFICIENT RESOURCES MAY NOT RPT NOT BE AVAILABLE.

3. WE REALIZE, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH A COURSE WOULD NOT RPT NOT HELP TOWARDS AN EARLY SOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL PROBLEM AND THAT THERE IS A REAL NEED TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA. THEREFORE AS A TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT WE WOULD BE PREPARED TO GIVE APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE TO SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES ENVISAGED BY HCR IN REFUGEE EDUCATIONAL FIELD IN AFRICA. SPECIFICALLY WE WOULD APPROVE SCHEME TO HAVE HCR MAKE AVAILABLE LIMITED NON-CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA IN CONJUNCTION WITH WORK OF OTHER UN AGENCIES, NGO'S AND THE WORK OF REGIONAL BODIES (PERHAPS THE OAU). EACH PROJECT WOULD REQUIRE THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE EXECUTIVE CTTEE IN THE SAME WAY AS PROJECTS IN THE REGULAR PROGRAMME. UNHCR COULD RECEIVE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO HIS GENERAL FUND earmarked FOR THIS PURPOSE AND COULD ALSO USE WHAT RESOURCES HE CAN MAKE AVAILABLE FROM HIS REGULAR BUDGET. SUCH A SCHEME WOULD IN NO RPT NO WAY PRECLUDE MORE STUDY BEING DEVOTED

CONF

3.

TO THIS PROBLEM IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER UN BODIES, REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NGO'S WITH A VIEW TO FINDING A MORE SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

4. WE REALIZE THAT EXECUTIVE CTTEE MAY NOT RPT NOT ACCEPT SUCH A SCHEME AND MAY PREFER TO AUTHORIZE CREATION OF NEW SPECIAL FUND IN THE SPIRIT OF QUOTE LET DAG DO IT UNQUOTE. NONETHELESS WE SUGGEST THAT YOU URGE THESE PROPOSALS ON OTHER MEMBERS AND SEE IF YOU CAN GATHER ANY SIGNIFICANT SUPPORT. WE SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN YOUR REACTION.

U.N. Div./G.S. Shortliffe/dd Nov. 15/66

cc: A. & M.E. Div.

20-1-2-3	

FM LDN NOV1/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNL 4844 IMMED

INFO IMMIG OTT DE OTT PERMISGNEVA WASHDC PERMISNY

REF OURTEL 4734 OCT27 AND GNEVA TEL 1306 NOV1

UNHCR:EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA

IN VIEW OF SHORT TIME BEFORE END OF EXECUTIVE CTTEE MTG WE GAVE  
POWELL-JONES, ACTING HEAD UN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEPT FO, GIST  
OF PROPOSAL IN YOURTEL V808 OCT31. HE WAS IN FAVOUR  
PERSONALLY OF LINE YOU SUGGESTED AND PROMISED TO CONSULT OTHER  
BRIT OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH UNHCR. HE AGREED WITH OUR SUGGESTION  
THAT IT WOULD BE USEFUL IF FO COULD FORWARD THEIR VIEWS  
ON PROPOSAL TO UK REP ON UNHCR EXECUTIVE CTTEE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.  
POWELL-JONES WONDERED WHAT REACTION OF HCR WOULD BE TO  
PROPOSAL. HE SAID THAT WHILE HCR SO FAR HAD BEEN REASONABLY  
CAUTIOUS IN EXPANDING UNHCR PROGRAMME HIS PERSONAL VIEW WAS  
THAT SADRUDDIN MIGHT EASILY TURN OUT TO BE AN EMPIRE BUILDER.

cc: A. & M.E. Div.

20-1-2-3	

FM WASHDC NOV2/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNL 3319 IMMED

INFO GNEVA IMMED LDN EMBPARIS ROME PERMISNY PRIORITY

FINANCE IMMIG DE OTT

BAG BONN BRU DE LDN STKHM DE PARIS

REF YOURTELS V777 OCT21 AND V808 OCT31

UNHCR:EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA

WE OUTLINED YOUR THINKING ON HCR PROPOSAL OF AN EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA TO DAWSON OF OFFICE OF REFUGEE AFFAIRS IN STATE DEPT. SEARLES OF OFFICE OF AFRICAN PROGRAMMES WAS ALSO PRESENT. THEY UNDERTOOK TO CONSULT AMBASSADOR WINE, ASST SECRETARY FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS WHO IS HEADING USA DEL GNEVA. THEY SUGGESTED BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF TIME OUR DEL MIGHT SEEK REACTION OF USA DEL ON SUGGESTIONS MADE IN YOURTEL V808.

2. WE DID NOT RPT NOT FIND EITHER DAWSON OR SEARLES AT ALL CONCERNED ABOUT PROBLEM OF PROLIFERATION OF SPECIAL FUNDS NOR DID WE GET ECHO OF POINT MADE BY MEMBER OF USA DEL GNEVA THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW FUND MIGHT RESULT IN LESSENING INTEREST OF GOVTS TOWARDS FINANCING REGULAR PROGRAMMES (PARA14 GNEVA TEL 1293 OCT26). THEIR ATTITUDE WAS THAT HCR PROPOSAL COULD FILL VACUUM LEFT BECAUSE UN AGENCIES DEAL WITH COUNTRIES RATHER THAN REFUGEES PER SE. MOST COUNTRIES NATURALLY LOOK TO NEEDS OF OWN CITIZENS FIRST. IN ADDITION EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS USUALLY ARISE ON CRISIS BASIS. FOR THESE REASONS OUR INFORMANTS TENDED TO BELIEVE THAT HCR WAS ONLY INTERNATL AGENCY WHICH COULD EFFECTIVELY TACKLE PROBLEM AND IN DOING



PAGE TWO 3319 CONF

SO WOULD NOT RPT NOT BE DUPLICATING EFFORTS OF THREE UN FUNDS  
FOR EDUCATION WHICH ARE IN EXISTENCE.

3. AS INDICATED, OUR INFORMANTS DID NOT RPT NOT ADDRESS THEMSELVES  
TO SUGGESTIONS YOU MADE SINCE AMBASSADOR WINE WILL HAVE DETERMINING  
VOICE. THEY AGREED THAT FINANCING WOULD PRESENT QUITE A PROBLEM  
BUT WONDERED IF SITUATION MIGHT NOT RPT NOT BE EASED CONSIDERABLY  
WHEN FUNDS COLLECTED IN EUROPE ON UN DAY (ESTIMATED TO RUN BETWEEN  
TEN AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS) ARE DISTRIBUTED BY NATIONAL GROUPS  
TO HELP REFUGEES.

2 2

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
À  
The Director General, External Aid Office,  
Ottawa, Canada.

FROM  
De  
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,  
Accra, Ghana.

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet  
Damongo Agricultural Project

SECURITY  
Sécurité  
CONFIDENTIAL

DATE  
November 2, 1966.

NUMBER  
Numéro  
XAO- 391

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	20-1-2-3
MISSION	34

38-9-0

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

A & ME Div,  
External. ✓

TO: Mrs Mitchell  
FROM: REGISTRY  
NOV 16 1966  
THE CHANCELLOR  
TO: J-1  
A  
1  
ME

At the end of September last I visited the Damongo Agricultural Project for the first time and was able to discuss in some detail with Bishop Champagne and Father Beaudet, the Project Manager, what had been achieved so far and their future hopes and requirements for the project. Father Beaudet visited Accra last week for further discussions with us and with officials at the Ministry of Agriculture, and we have ourselves since had an opportunity to speak with Mr. Dadey, the Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. During my discussions with them in Tamale and Damongo, Bishop Champagne and Father Beaudet stressed two problems or requirements in particular. The first was their desire for the early fulfillment of their request for another External Aid adviser to support Mr. Goodrich in teaching and a wide range of other duties. This matter has been the subject of separate correspondence with you and, with our Letter XAO-384 of October 27, we sent you the necessary A-7 Form for the desired teacher-farmer adviser.

3. The second problem or requirement broached to me was directly related to the fact that the project is now about to enter a new stage of its development, that is, the settlement on nearby farmland of the first batch of graduates from the training institute. This new stage of the work of the project will involve new and relatively heavy expenditures.

4. In the attached copy of a written submission which he left with the Ministry of Agriculture last week, Father Beaudet has set out in detail his estimates of the money required over the period July 1966 to June 30, 1967 for (1) maintenance of the institute, (2) operation of the school farm, and (3) settlement of trainees on the new farmland. The major part of the money involved, as will be seen, falls under the third item. It is Father Beaudet's hope that the money required for all three items can be made available to the project from counter-part funds accumulated as a result of Canadian flour sales in Ghana. He has, he has told us, obtained an initially favourable

reaction from the Ministry of Agriculture. He realizes, of course, that the matter must be the subject of agreement between the Canadian and Ghanaian authorities for this use of the counterpart funds.

5. Before commenting further on Father Beaudet's submission, I might venture a few general remarks on the philosophy and aims underlying the Damongo Agricultural Project. It seems to me that the project is, in relation to Ghanaian conditions and requirements, very sound in conception and in the direction in which it is seeking to move. A sparsely populated country like Ghana with large relatively well-watered but uncultivated regions should place heavy emphasis on greater food production to achieve self-sufficiency in as many items as possible, not only to save precious foreign exchange but to prepare for the not so distant day when the large food exporters will not be able to meet the requirements of the have-nots. Even if, as we hope, the urban economy and industry will shortly resume its forward momentum and growth, there will continue to be for some years to come in the towns a labour supply in excess of demand and within this general problem there will be the question of absorbing into useful economic activity the annual output of the primary schools. The main hope seems to be that many of these young people can be attracted into farming. There must be suitable incentives and, as these cannot be provided on the basis of the outmoded subsistence "scratch" cultivation of the land practiced by their elders, training programmes leading to the placement of graduates on individual farms of 15 acres or more where profitable cultivation of revenue-producing crops and cattle can be carried out are now generally recognized here as setting the pattern for future development in the countryside. The large state farms have, of course, proved themselves to be an unsuitable alternative in the countryside, mainly because Ghana does not possess the necessary cadres of managerial talent. I was interested to hear this approach given renewed emphasis and support in a lecture which Sir Arthur Lewis, the noted economist, delivered at Legon University during his brief stopover in Accra en route to Nigeria last week.

6. My own initial impression at the Damongo Project itself was that progress had been rather slow in the direction of the settlement part of the scheme. However, Father Beaudet explained this in terms of the difficulties which had surrounded the project's entitlement to land under the Nkrumah regime. The project had had to face the competing requirements of nearby state farms and workers brigades. There was apparently a disposition towards the end of Nkrumah's rule to favour the state farms although, in the typically ambivalent attitude which seemed to characterize Nkrumah's economic policies, the situation was never made clear cut. In view, therefore, of the uncertainty of land entitlement, cultivation arrangements had to be continually postponed. The major change since the disappearance of Nkrumah is, with the ending of the priority accorded to state farms, the removal of the uncertainty of land entitlement. Father Beaudet has now received firm assurances from the Ministry of Agriculture on the areas of land which the project

-3-

will now have at its disposal and there is good hope that additional substantial areas of nearby land will later be granted to the project. Mr. Dadey confirmed that he had initiated action to work out the necessary 99-year leasing arrangements. If the Government did not already have clear title to the land, there might be some delay in completing the arrangements but this would not prevent the Damongo project from proceeding immediately with work on the land. It should, however, be noted that this desirable progress has come too late to enable the project to get on with revenue-producing crops which might have been harvested this year.

7. Inevitably the Damongo Project has a fairly substantial capital investment in the form of machinery and equipment and there will be a continuing need to round out what has been accumulated so far with a number of specialized items and a general problem of maintenance and provision of spare parts. Mr. Dadey told us that his Ministry hoped to arrange soon for the transfer of some additional machinery and equipment to the project. The proper maintenance and utilization of machinery and equipment of the project poses, I think, a rather formidable challenge to the management and staff of the project. In present circumstances, the project is coping with the problem as effectively as its limited staff and resources permit. The provision of the new External Aid adviser is, however, I think, also important from the point of view of ensuring that the maximum use and benefit is derived from machinery and equipment on the project. In making this comment, I think it is only fair to point out that the White Fathers, who have been responsible for the initiation and promotion of this project, have provided from their own ranks a variety of skills as well as an unrivalled spirit of dedication and industry all of which, from the point of view of economy and effectiveness in the application of modern techniques and training, has made their contribution a unique and valuable one.

8. Father Beaudet and his colleagues, including Mr. Goodrich, are, I would say, approaching the new stage in the development of the project full of confidence and with an enthusiasm which is completely uncompromised by the many frustrations and difficulties they have had to encounter in the past. One important advantage which I think encourages them greatly lies in the fact that the land which has now become available to the project has already been largely cleared. It was, as you may know, originally part of the ambitious Gonja groundnuts project of the early post-war period and then in recent years was submitted to the half-hearted ministrations of the state farm organizations. The major problem, therefore, that the Damongo Project faces will be to bring this land into an appropriate state of cultivation.

9. In Father Beaudet's submission, it will be seen that the larger amounts involved are connected with the work and expenses necessary to prepare the land for cultivation. For the 500 acres to be assigned to the first trainees, the cost will be Cedis 20,000.

-4-

At the same time, Father Beaudet wishes to have work commenced on a further 1,000 acres which will then be ready in the following year for the next and larger group of farmers graduating from the training institute.

10. You may feel, as we did, on first reading Father Beaudet's paper that some of the estimates, particularly those under the heading of maintenance of the institute, should be charged to current budgetary allocations rather than to development costs. Mr. Dadey of the Ministry of Agriculture made the same point, with respect particularly to expenditures for salaries, in going over the submission with us. He felt, however, that by a modest change in the presentation of the figures, such expenditures could be justified to his own authorities under the heading of development costs. The fact of the matter is that there are no government budgetary funds or allocations on which the Damongo project can draw in the coming year, although Mr. Dadey assured us that it was appropriate and he envisaged that it would be the case that in future years annual budgetary allocations would be made to the Damongo Project for normal operating expenses. In the circumstances, and particularly since part of the period to be covered has already elapsed, I do not think we have any alternative to the acceptance of a request for our agreement that the total amount desired by Father Beaudet should be drawn from counterpart funds. Incidentally, Mr. Dadey mentioned that in terms of his knowledge of average agricultural costs and expenditures, Father Beaudet's estimates inclined, if anything, on the overly modest side. This is due mainly to Father Beaudet's intention to save on labour costs wherever possible by utilizing the labour of the trainees at the institute..

11. There is one other interesting point which should, I think, be mentioned here and which emerged during our discussions with Mr. Dadey. This is the fact that the Damongo project, if, of course, there is agreement reached between Ghana and Canada, will be the first scheme here to draw on counterpart funds arising from the proceeds of the Canadian flour gift. It was clear from Mr. Dadey's remarks that the appropriate machinery for the consideration, coordination and approval of views and recommendations on the use of the counterpart funds within the Ghana Government structure has yet to be thought out. Mr. Dadey, who said he intended to press for early action on the decision of the Damongo submission, envisaged that the logical coordinating body at the top would be the Economic Committee of the National Liberation Council which is headed by Mr. Omaboe.

12. If Mr. Dadey is able to adhere to the time schedule of two weeks or so for consideration of the Damongo submission, we should at the end of that time have for forwarding to you a formal request on the matter from the Ministry of External Affairs. We hope it will then be possible for you to give us your reactions fairly promptly. If, in the meantime, before such a request is received by us, there are any informal views which you would like to have us convey to the Ministry of Agriculture, we should be pleased to receive them.

-5-

13. Father Beaudet's submission also lists four other projects which he hopes at some later date to raise for consideration. They are not, as he has pointed out, the most urgent requirements and he has not attempted to submit detailed estimates. Since Mr. Ogilvie of Ottawa has produced plans for Item No. 4, the central building, we might perhaps later consider whether this one merits Canadian aid funds. The foundation of the building has already been laid at a cost of £3,000. When work is eventually resumed on it, Father Beaudet has roughly estimated that it would require £30,000 to complete the building. On Item No. 2, Father Beaudet is receiving technical advice from the PFRA team stationed in Tamale. Item No. 3, the bridge over the Sorri River, is perhaps a longer term project which will depend upon the rate of expansion of the Damongo scheme itself and on the results of a survey of the river and its banks at points adjacent to the proposed area of expansion.

High Commissioner.

## Damongo Agricultural Project

No.

P.O. Box 42  
Tamale, N.R.  
Ghana,

Phone 225

20 October 1966

### ESTIMATED FUNDS REQUIRED BY THE DAMONGO AGRICULTURAL PROJECT FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY, 1966 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1967

Herewith are the detailed lists of Estimated Expenditures for the Damongo Agricultural Institute.

The presentation is made in three specific headings as follows:

1 - Maintenance of the Institute	-	Ø15,996.20
2 - Operating Cost of the School Farm		3,589.00
3 - Settlement of Trainees on the Farm -		
a. Installation of First Group of Trainees and cost of farming 500 Acres		32,591.00
b. Farming of 1000 additional Acres for future settlers		40,000.00
		<hr/>
		Ø 99,176.20 ✓
		<hr/>

This amount is proposed as substantiation of our request for funds for your consideration in the allotment of the counter-part money accumulated from the sale of Canadian Flour.

The other items, enumerated at the end of the lists, which are not so urgent, could also be included in the participation of the same counter-part funds.

An estimate cost of these items is rather impossible without the assistance of experts on these matters.

Submitted for: DAMONGO AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

*Charles Beaudet, W.F.*  
By: Charles Beaudet, W.F.  
Manager

000916



# Damongo Agricultural Project

Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'inf

Ref. No

P.O. Box 42

Phone 225

Tamale, N.R.

Ghana.

19 October 1966

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD OF - JULY, 1966 to JUNE 30TH, 1967

### I. MAINTENANCE OF INSTITUTE:

#### 1. Electricity:

10 Gallons Fuel Oil Per Week	¢ 280.00	
Maintenance of Generator	<u>70.00</u>	¢ 350.00

#### 2. Water Supply:

Hauling Water from neighboring dam -		
2 Tanks a day @ ¢2.00	1400.00	
Completion of Water Works	<u>1000.00</u>	2400.00

#### 3. Fuel and Maintenance of Vehicles:

(Truck - Jeep - Scout)	<u>2000.00</u>	2000.00
------------------------	----------------	---------

#### 4. Salaries:

1 Cook	288.00	
Social Security	36.00	
1 Watchman	346.00	
Social Security	<u>43.00</u>	713.00

#### 5. Classroom Supplies:

Textbooks and Equipment	<u>150.00</u>	150.00
-------------------------	---------------	--------

#### 6. Workshop and Carpentry (Operating Cost)

Electricity (Power)	300.00	
Supply	500.00	
Timber and General Supplies	<u>500.00</u>	1300.00

#### 7. Allocation for Food:

11 Settlers @ ¢14.40 per month - one year	1900.80	
32 Trainees @ ¢14.40 per month - six months	<u>2822.40</u>	4723.20

#### 8. Tractor Training:

32 Students - 20 Hours @ ¢1.00 per Hour	<u>640.00</u>	640.00
---	---------------	--------

#### 9. Crawlers and Bulldozers:

Maintenance -		
2 Crawlers - ¢20. per Month	480.00	
1 D4	60. " "	720.00
1 D6	75. " "	<u>900.00</u>
		2100.00
2 Operators - Wages	1440.00	
Social Security	<u>180.00</u>	1620.00
		¢ 15,996.20

000917



Estimated Expenditures for the Period of  
July, 1966 to June 30th, 1967:

II. Operating Cost of the Farm at the Institution

1. Cutting Maize Crop - 25 Acres 60 Hrs. @ \$1.00 per Hour	\$60.00	
2. Husking, shelling maize 40 Hrs. @ \$1.00 per Hour	40.00	
3. Drying maize 60 Hrs. @ \$0.50 per Hour	30.00	
4. Materials for drying floor	20.00	
5. Harvesting Groundnuts - Carting - 4 Hrs. @ \$1.00 per Hour Drying - 20 Hrs. @ \$0.50 per Hour	4.00 10.00	
6. Harvesting Cassava, Yams, G. Corn, Millet, Sweet Potatoes - Carting - 10 Hrs. @ \$1.00 per Hour	10.00	
7. Plastic Bags for Storing Maize 500 Bags @ \$0.30 Each	<u>150.00</u>	
Food and Maize Crops - - - - -		\$ 324.00
8. Harvesting Crotalaria - 25 Acres - Cutting Carting and Threshing Bags	50.00 100.00 <u>25.00</u>	
Green Manure Seed Crop -		175.00
9. Fall Plowing - 50 Acres 3 Hours / Acre @ \$1.00 per Hour	150.00	
10. Terracing with Heavy Equipment - 120 Hours @ \$3.00 per Hour Grading - 40 Hrs. @ \$1.00 per Hour	360.00 40.00	
11. Spring Plowing - 50 Acres @ \$3.00 per Acre	150.00	
12. Discing - 50 Acres @ \$2.00 per Acre	100.00	
13. Planting - 50 Acres @ \$2.00 per Acre	100.00	

(Continued next page)

000918

19 October 1966

Estimated Expenditures for the Period of  
July, 1966 to June 30th, 1967:

II. (Continued) Operating Cost of the Farm at the Institute

14. Spike Harrowing -		
50 Acres at \$2.00 per Acre	\$100.00	
15. Fertilizing -		
50 Acres at \$2.00 per Acre	100.00	
Fertilizer		
Per Acre -400 lbs 15-15-15=19.20		
200 lbs 21- 0- 0= 7.20		
	<u>26.40</u>	
20 Acres @ \$26.40 per Acre	1320.00	
16. Interrow Cultivation for Weeds.		
50 Acres at \$2.00 per Acre	<u>100.00</u>	2,520.00
17. Harvesting -		
a. Cutting - 50 Acres at \$2.00 per Acre	100.00	
b. Husking, Shelling 500 Bags,		
500 Bags at \$0.30 per Bag	150.00	
c. Drying - 100 Hrs @ \$0.50 per Hour	50.00	
d. Bags at \$0.54 per Bag- 500 Bags =	<u>270.00</u>	570.00
		<u>\$ 3,589.00</u>

Ref ,

P.O. Box 42  
Tamale, N.R.  
Ghana,

Phone 225

19 October 1966

Estimated Expenditures for the Period  
of July, 1966 to June 30th, 1967

**III. SETTLEMENT:**

1. Houses for Eleven (11) Farmers

a. Material @ ₵500.00 per house = 5,500.00

b. Labour:

2 Masons - 900.00

1 Carpenter- 525.00

6 Labourers-1464.00

Social Sec-  
urity 362.00

Insurance 240.00

3,491.00

₵ 8,991.00

2. Farming 500 Acres @ ₵40.00 per Acre

20,000.00

3. Transport

1,800.00

4. Maintenance of Roads

300.00

5. Clearing New Land along the River for  
Dry Season Gardening

1,500.00

₵ 32,591.00

Should the State Farm Land be given to Damongo  
Agricultural Institute as expected, this will  
mean an additional 1,000 acres of crops more to  
tend - awaiting the establishment of next year's  
group of farmers -

1,000 Acres @ ₵40.00 per Acre

40,000.00

₵ 72,591.00

Other Items to be Considered:

1. Two Junior Staff Quarters

2. Small dam on Sorri River -  
To control water level for  
domestic supply and irrigation

3. Bridge over Sorri River to allow  
extention south of the actual  
settlement area.

4. Central Building - At the Institute  
(Architect, R. Ogilvy - Ottawa)

Assembly Hall, Library, Laboratory,  
Offices, Accommodations for Single Staff.

000920



FM WASHDC NOV2/66 CONFID

TO EXTERNL 3319 IMMED

INFO GNEVA IMMED LDN EMBPARIS ROME PERMISNY PRIORITY

FINANCE IMMIG DE OTT

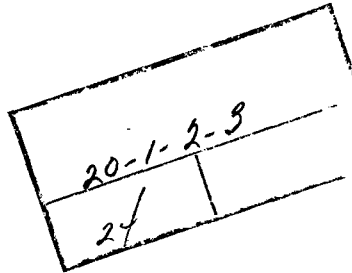
BAG BONN BRU DE LDN STKHM DE PARIS

REF YOURTELS V777 OCT21 AND V808 OCT31

UNHCR:EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA

WE OUTLINED YOUR THINKING ON HCR PROPOSAL OF AN EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA TO DAWSON OF OFFICE OF REFUGEE AFFAIRS IN STATE DEPT. SEARLES OF OFFICE OF AFRICAN PROGRAMMES WAS ALSO PRESENT. THEY UNDERTOOK TO CONSULT AMBASSADOR WINE, ASST SECRETARY FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS WHO IS HEADING USA DEL GNEVA. THEY SUGGESTED BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF TIME OUR DEL MIGHT SEEK REACTION OF USA DEL ON SUGGESTIONS MADE IN YOURTEL V808.

2. WE DID NOT RPT NOT FIND EITHER DAWSON OR SEARLES AT ALL CONCERNED ABOUT PROBLEM OF PROLIFERATION OF SPECIAL FUNDS NOR DID WE GET ECHO OF POINT MADE BY MEMBER OF USA DEL GNEVA THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW FUND MIGHT RESULT IN LESSENING INTEREST OF GOVTS TOWARDS FINANCING REGULAR PROGRAMMES (PARA14 GNEVA TEL 1293 OCT26). THEIR ATTITUDE WAS THAT HCR PROPOSAL COULD FILL VACUUM LEFT BECAUSE UN AGENCIES DEAL WITH COUNTRIES RATHER THAN REFUGEES PER SE. MOST COUNTRIES NATURALLY LOOK TO NEEDS OF OWN CITIZENS FIRST. IN ADDITION EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS USUALLY ARISE ON CRISIS BASIS. FOR THESE REASONS OUR INFORMANTS TENDED TO BELIEVE THAT HCR WAS ONLY INTERNATL AGENCY WHICH COULD EFFECTIVELY TACKLE PROBLEM AND IN DOING



*Mr Bacon*  
*+ paid*  
*pl. purpose*  
*was not done*  
*a bit -*  
*don't let know*  
*now anyway*  
*The Cell!*

PAGE TWO 3319 CONF D

SO WOULD NOT RPT NOT BE DUPLICATING EFFORTS OF THREE UN FUNDS  
FOR EDUCATION WHICH ARE IN EXISTENCE.

3. AS INDICATED, OUR INFORMANTS DID NOT RPT NOT ADDRESS THEMSELVES  
TO SUGGESTIONS YOU MADE SINCE AMBASSADOR WINE WILL HAVE DETERMINING  
VOICE. THEY AGREED THAT FINANCING WOULD PRESENT QUITE A PROBLEM  
BUT WONDERED IF SITUATION MIGHT NOT RPT NOT BE EASED CONSIDERABLY  
WHEN FUNDS COLLECTED IN EUROPE ON UN DAY (ESTIMATED TO RUN BETWEEN  
TEN AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS) ARE DISTRIBUTED BY NATIONAL GROUPS  
TO HELP REFUGEES.

00

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



TO A Sous-Secrétaire aux Affaires Extérieures, Ottawa

FROM Le Haut-Commissariat du Canada, Dakar

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT Les Etats Africains et l'Aide Extérieure

20-1-2-3

SECURITY Restreint  
Sécurité

DATE le 4 novembre, 1966.

NUMBER 548  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	10

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Dakar  
Paris  
Bruxelles

Le samedi le 30 octobre, le Président Hamani Diori de la République du Niger rentrait à Niamey, venant de Bruxelles où il avait rencontré les représentants du marché commun. Les déclarations que le Président Diori fit à sa descente d'avion font écho à celles de nombreux autres dirigeants africains. Elles expriment leur déception devant l'affaiblissement de leur situation économique et le peu de cas que semblent en faire les pays riches.

2. Le Président Diori déclara ce qui suit au sujet de l'application des accords de Yaoundé associant les Etats Africains Francophones au Marché commun: (Voir le Monde du 1er novembre, 1966.)

"En ce qui nous concerne, nous Etats africains, a-t-il souligné, nous avons loyalement appliqué la convention de Yaoundé. Or, du côté européen nous remarquons de plus en plus:

'Primo, que sur le plan bilatéral l'aide à nos pays va en diminuant, ou est en stagnation dans le meilleur des cas.

Secondo, que nous enregistrons une baisse constante de nos produits agricoles.

Tertio, que les prix des produits industriels vont croissant.

En outre, plusieurs pays parmi les Six ont institué des taxes sur les produits que nous exportons vers eux'."

Le même Président Diori faisait la déclaration suivante aux représentants des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest réunis par la Commission Economique Africaine à Niamey:

"Les quelque vingt-cinq à trente pays nantis qui, à l'O.N.U., apportent leurs concours financier à plus de quatre-vingt dix Etats sous-développés, ne paraissent pas devoir augmenter le taux de cette aide, alors que le nombre de pays à secourir augmen+

- 2 -

au fur et à mesure de l'accession de nouveaux Etats à l'indépendance".

3. Le 30 octobre aussi, le Dr. Zinsou, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Dahomey, déclara à Paris:

"La conférence qui a réuni hier à Bruxelles les représentants des six pays du Marché commun et des dix-huit Etats africains et malgache associés a abouti à un accord sur un compromis qui n'a satisfait pleinement aucun des Dix-Huit, a-t-il déclaré.

Ce compromis nous l'avons accepté dans un esprit de coopération et de compréhension en espérant que lors des négociations qui s'ouvriront d'ici deux ans pour le renouvellement de la convention de Yaoundé, nous trouverons plus de compréhension chez nos partenaires, donc des garanties supplémentaires pour nos produits."

Le même Dr. Zinsou avait déclaré aux Nations Unies:

"En effet, sur le plan du commerce international, nous assistons à une dépréciation des produits primaires - qui sont encore le lot des pays en voie de développement, - tandis que s'élève la valeur des produits manufacturés - apanage des pays développés. La part des pays en voie de développement dans les exportations mondiales - qui n'était déjà que de 1/3 en 1950 - est tombée à 1/5 à peine en 1962.

A cette situation s'ajoute ce qu j'ai appelé tout à l'heure un essoufflement de l'aide extérieure. Tout au long de ces dernières années, le revenu national des pays développés n'a cessé de croître à un rythme accéléré. En regard à cet accroissement, la proportion consacrée à l'aide extérieure, elle, a constamment décliné. En 1961, lorsque l'idée de la "Décennie du Développement" fut lancée, l'aide aux pays en voie de développement s'élevait à 0.83% du revenu national brut des pays développés. C'est dire que la résolution recommandant de porter, au cours de la décennie, l'aide à 1% de ce revenu national, ne constituait en rien une décision ambitieuse. Mais qu'en a-t-il été de ce modeste objectif, maintenant que nous sommes à mi-chemin de la Décennie du Développement? Loin d'augmenter dans les faibles limites fixées, ce taux de l'aide aux pays en voie de développement n'est même pas resté stationnaire, puisqu'il n'était plus que de 0.69% en 1965!...

...3

- 3 -

"Pour assurer ce développement et remédier à la situation alarmante qui a été mentionnée tout à l'heure, nous voyons trois ordres de solutions:

- Un effort soutenu des pays en voie de développement eux-mêmes;
- Une réforme profonde des structures du commerce international;
- Un accroissement substantiel de l'aide extérieure.

Pour ce qui est de l'effort des pays en voie de développement, premiers intéressés à leur propre promotion économique et sociale, nul ne saurait douter de bonne foi des sacrifices considérables qu'ils consentent en vue de leur développement."

4. Ces déclarations font écho à celles de M. Doudou Thiam, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Sénégal aux Nations Unies qui sont reproduites dans "Afrique Nouvelle" du 27 octobre au 2 novembre, 1966, et en fin de compte se résument toutes dans la phrase lapidaire du Président Senghor, à qui l'on demandait pourquoi il n'avait pas félicité la France lors du lancement de son premier satellite: "Je ne féliciterai jamais les pays riches de leurs exploits spatiaux tant qu'ils ne dépenseront pas des sommes correspondantes pour le développement".

5. Nous avons cru bon de porter ces nombreuses déclarations à votre attention car, loin d'exprimer les vociférations rituelles des régimes dits "progressistes", à l'égard du "néo-colonialisme" de "l'impérialisme" et du "colonialisme", elles émanent toutes de gouvernements dont la modération et les sentiments pro-occidentaux ne peuvent être mis en doute. Les conséquences de ce dépit sont faciles à entrevoir et elles n'annoncent rien de bon.

Le Haut Commissariat,

par: 



cc: A. & M.E. Div.

20-1-2-3	

FM GNEVA NOV7/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNL 1323 IMMED

INFO LDN PERMISNY UNESCOELPARIS EMBPARIS WASHDC

EDUCATION ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES-UNHCR MTG AND UNESCO CONFERENCE

THE DISCUSSION IN UNHCR ON HIS PROPOSED EDUCATION FUND IS NOT RPT

NOT YET COMPLETED. IT LOOKS, HOWEVER, THAT ALTHOUGH THE PROPOSAL WILL

BE SOMEWHAT WATERED DOWN, THE LIKELIHOOD IS THAT A REFUGEE EDUCATION

ACCOUNT WILL BE SET UP OUTSIDE THE REGULAR UNHCR BUDGET WITH

PROVISION FOR REVIEW OF THE PROBLEM AT A SUBSEQUENT SESSION.

2. THE REP OF UNESCO WAS PRESENT THROUGHOUT THE DISCUSSIONS AND

EXPLAINED THE LIMITATIONS ON UNESCO ACTION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION  
FOR REFUGEES.

3. THE POINT OF THIS TEL IS TO DRAW ATTN TO A STATEMENT MADE BY THE

SWEDISH REP, GOVERNOR WESTERLIND ON NOV4 CONCERNING A RESLN NOW

BEFORE THE UNESCO CONFERENCE (I UNDERSTAND IT IS TO BE DEALT WITH

ON NOV9). THIS RESLN IN ITS PRESENT LANGUAGE CALLS ON UNESCO TO

COOPERATE WITH UNHCR WITH RESPECT TO EDUCATION ASSISTANCE TO

REFUGEES FROM QUOTE SOUTHERN AFRICA UNQUOTE. THE HCR AND THE SCANDI-

NAVIAN DELS HAVE BEEN IN TOUCH WITH UNESCO WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF

AMENDING THE RESLN TO SUBSTITUTE THE PHRASE QUOTE AFRICAN REFUGEES

UNQUOTE FOR QUOTE REFUGEES FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA UNQUOTE.

4. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IN LIGHT OF OUR LONGER-TERM INTEREST IN

PUTTING UNESCO IN A POSITION TO PLAY A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN THE FIELD

OF REFUGEE EDUCATION, AN AMENDMENT OF THIS KIND WOULD BE ENTIRELY IN

ORDER, AND I WOULD HOPE THAT OUR DEL WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO

...2

PAGE TWO 1323 CONFD

SUPPORT THE SCANDINAVIAN INITIATIVE. THE RESLN APPARENTLY CONTAINS  
A REF TO UNESCO ASSISTANCE BEING PROVIDED THROUGH QUOTE EXTRA-  
BUDGETARY FUNDS UNQUOTE. IT IS DIFFICULT FROM HERE TO KNOW EXACTLY  
WHAT THIS MEANS, BUT IF IT MEANS THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS REFUGEE  
EDUCATION FUND OR ACCOUNT, IT SHOULD NOT RPT NOT BE COUNTED UPON TOO  
MUCH SINCE THE FUND, AT LEAST INITIALLY, WILL BE OF VERY MODEST  
PROPORTIONS. NEVERTHELESS, I THINK THE IDEA OF PLACING GREATER  
EMPHASIS ON UNESCO RESPONSIBILITY IS IN LINE WITH OUR OWN THINKING.  
5. WE WOULD BE GLAD TO RECEIVE FULL REPORT OF UNESCO DEBATE ON THIS  
MATTER

RAE

U.N. Div./G.S. Shortliffe/dd Nov. 15/66

cc: A. & M.E. Div.

FM GNEVA NOV7/66 RESTR

TO EXTERNL 1329 PRIORITY

INFO PERMISNY LDN WASHDC UNESCODEL PARIS PRIORITY

IMMIG OTT(GAYOUSKY) FINANCE OTT(BIGNELL) PRIORITY DE OTT

REF OURTEL 1328 NOV7

EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA:DRAFT DECISION

DRAFT DECISION IS AS FOLLOWS:

2.THE EXECUTIVE CTTEE:(A)CONSIDERING THE NEED OF EDUCATION FOR REFUGEES AS OUTLINED BY THE HCR IN A/AC.96/344 AND THE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE HIGHCOMM AND THE REP OF UNESCO ON THIS SUBJECT;(B) RECOGNIZING THAT-(I)EDUCATION IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE COMPLETE . INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN THEIR NEW COMMUNITY;(II)SINCE SOME COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM OR RESETTLEMENT DO NOT RPT NOT HAVE THE RESOURCES TO CARRY OUT THEIR BASIC RESPONSIBILITY OF PROVIDING EDUCATION FOR REFUGEES,ASSISTANCE FM THE INTERNATL COMMUNITY MAY BE NECESSARY FOR SOME TIME.(C)NOTING FURTHER THAT A NUMBER OF UN AGENCIES,AND PARTICULARLY UNESCO,AS WELL AS NON-GOVTL ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE AGENCIES HAVE EXISTING RESPONSIBILITIES IN CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION FOR REFUGEES,AND THAT FURTHER CONSULTATIONS ARE REQUIRED TO DETERMINE THE MOST APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS TO THIS PROBLEM;(D)NOTING THAT AT THE PRESENT STAGE ONLY LTD REFUGEE GROUPS CAN BENEFIT FM EXISTING PROGRAMMES FOR TRAINING AND EDUCATION;(E)WELCOMING THE TANGIBLE INTEREST SHOWN BY GOVTS AND NON-GOVTL AGENCIES IN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.(1)AS A MEASURE PENDING FURTHER STUDY OF THIS PROBLEM, AGREES THAT THE HIGHCOMM,OUTSIDE THE CURRENT PROGRAMME OF HIS OFFICE, SHOULD BRING TOGETHER EXISTING CONTRIBUTIONS DESIGNATED FOR REFUGEE

...2

000928

PAGE TWO 1329 RESTR

EDUCATION IN A REFUGEE EDUCATION ACCOUNT AND SHOULD PROMOTE FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED BY THE DONORS FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.(2)REQUESTS THE HIGHCOMM TO REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE CTTEE ON THE USE OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN THE REFUGEE EDUCATION ACCOUNT.(3)REQUEST THE HIGH COMM:(A)IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS CATALYTIC ROLE IN RESPECT OF REFUGEE PROBLEMS,TO STUDY FURTHER IN CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH UN AND OTHER INTERESTED OFFICES AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES,AND PARTICULARLY UNESCO,THE APPROPRIATE MEANS OF ACTION TO IMPROVE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS IN THE FIELDS OF REFUGEE EDUCATION;(B)TO INITIATE AND PREPARE NOT RPT NOT LATER THAN 19TH SESSION AS COMPREHENSIVE AND DETAILED A REPORT AS POSSIBLE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE REFUGEE EDUCATION ACCOUNT MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO DRAW ITS FUTURE SUPPORT,IN THE CONTEXT OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF REFUGEE EDUCATION.

(4)URGES MEMBER STATES REPRESENTED ON THE EXECUTIVE CTTEE TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF UNESCO AND OTHER APPROPRIATE UN ORGANIZATIONS WITH A VIEW TO STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF INCLUDING REFUGEES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES OF THOSE ORGANIZATION.

(5)DECIDES TO REVIEW AT ITS 18TH REGULAR SESSION THE ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO UNHCR ROLE IN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.' \* \* \*

U.N. Div./G.S. Shortliffe/da Nov. 15/86

cc: A. & M.E. Div.

FM GNEVA NOV7/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNL 1328 PRIORITY

INFO PERMISNY WASHDC LDN UNESCODEL PARIS

FINANCE(BIGNELL)OTT IMMIG OTT DE OTT

BAG STKHM DE PARIS

REF YOURTEL V808 OCT31 AND OUR PREVIOUS MSGS

UNHCR EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR AFRICA

ON OUR INITIATIVE A PRIVATE MTG WAS CALLED WITH THE HCR AND ATTENDED BY REPS OF USA, UK, FRENCH, DUTCH AND SWEDISH DELS IN ADDITION TO OURSELVES. THE PURPOSE OF THE MTG, SO FAR AS EVERYONE EXCEPT THE SWEDISH DELEGATION (PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED TO THE PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL FUND) WAS CONCERNED, WAS TO EXPRESS CANDIDLY TO THE HCR THE RESERVATIONS OF A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT DELS WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS PROPOSAL. WE TOOK THE LEAD IN USING THE ARGUMENTS IN YOUR REFTEL TO STRESS THE UNDESIRABILITY OF THE PROLIFERATION OF SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND AND THE DANGERS OF COMPETITION OF SUCH A SPECIAL FUND WITH THE REGULAR PROGRAMME WHICH WAS ALREADY IN DEFICIT. WE SUGGESTED THAT FURTHER INFO, BOTH AS TO UNHCR RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN FRAMEWORK OF INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION AND PROSPECTIVE MEANS OF FINANCING, WOULD BE HIGHLY DESIRABLE AND THAT LONG TERM OPERATIONAL ROLE BY HCR SHOULD BE AVOIDED. FINALLY, WE RAISED QUESTION OF ADVISABILITY OF INTERIM MEASURE OF INCLUDING CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS IN THE REGULAR BUDGET OF THE HCRS PROGRAMME. THESE ARGUMENTS RECEIVED FAIRLY GENERAL SUPPORT, ALTHOUGH IT WAS CLEAR THAT ALL DELEGATIONS PRESENT RECOGNIZED THAT A VERY REAL PROBLEM EXISTED IN SO FAR AS REFUGEE EDUCATION GAP WAS CONCERNED.

20-1-2-3	

PAGE TWO 1328 CONF D

2. IN REPLY THE HIGHCOMM MADE A COMPELLING CASE FOR SOME CONSOLIDATION OUTSIDE THE REGULAR BUDGET OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY EARMARKED FOR EDUCATION BY CERTAIN GOVTS, AND PARTICULARLY THE SCANDINAVIANS, AND RESULTS ANTICIPATED FM FURTHER PROMOTION OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, PARTICULARLY FM PUBLIC AND FOUNDATION SOURCES, FOR THIS PURPOSE. BOTH PRINCE SADRU DIN AND JAMIESON, OF HIS STAFF, URGED THAT IT WOULD BE MOST UNDESIRABLE AND NOT RPT NOT IN INTERESTS OF MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO INCLUDE EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS OF THE KIND ENVISAGED IN THE REGULAR BUDGET. IF SUCH PROJECTS WERE INCLUDED IN THE REGULAR BUDGET, THEY POINTED OUT THAT THE HCRS COMMITMENT IN THIS AREA WOULD TEND TO EXTEND BEYOND THE CATALYTIC FUNCTIONS, TO WHICH HE INTENDS TO LIMIT HIMSELF, AND TO INCREASE THE SIZE AND COST OF THE PROGRAMMES WHICH WOULD HAVE TO BE NEGOTIATED WITH THE AFRICAN GOVTS. FOR THESE REASONS, AND IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MORE TIME IN WHICH TO DETERMINE THE BEST MEANS OF ACTION IN THIS FIELD AND TO ASCERTAIN THE DEGREE OF SUPPORT LIKELY TO BE AVAILABLE, IT WAS AGREED THAT A VOLUNTARY QUOTE ACCOUNT UNQUOTE (A LESS AMBITIOUS TERM THAN QUOTE SPECIAL FUND UNQUOTE) OUTSIDE THE REGULAR PROGRAMME WOULD GIVE THE HCR A BETTER PROSPECT OF KEEPING THE LTD EFFORTS HE PROPOSES TO TAKE IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION WITHIN MANAGEABLE PROPORTIONS AND WITH A GREATER DEGREE OF ECONOMY TO MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS.

3. IN THE LIGHT OF THIS DISCUSSION IT WAS AGREED TO ATTEMPT TO DRAFT CERTAIN SAFEGUARDS INTO THE DRAFT DECISION OF THE CTTEE WHEN THE ENSUING DEBATE TOOK PLACE. IN THE DEBATE THE UNESCO REP MADE CLEAR THE LIMITS ON UNESCO ACTION IN THIS FIELD AND WELCOMED ESTABLISHMENT OF

PAGE THREE 328 CONF

PROPOSED UNHCR ACCOUNT. IN THE DEBATE, CDN VIEWS WERE SUPPORTED BY USA, AUSTRALIA, U.K., FRENCH AND DUTCH DELEGATIONS, THE SCANDINAVIAN DELEGATIONS, WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE FIELD OF REFUGEE EDUCATION IN AFRICA IN A MODEST WAY FOR SOME TIME, AND GREAT MAJORITY OF DELEGATIONS WHO SPOKE, FAVOURED THE HIGHCOMMS INITIATIVE. THE REP OF TANZANIA WAS THE MOST OUTSPOKEN OF THE AFRICANS, AND MADE A VIGOROUS CASE FOR ASSISTANCE IN THIS FIELD, ALTHOUGH HE SOUGHT TO LIMIT HIS COUNTRYS RESPONSIBILITIES TO NATIONALS. AFTER CONSIDERABLE NEGOTIATION AS TO TEXTS BEHIND THE SCENES, IN WHICH CANDEL PLAYED AN ACTIVE PART, DRAFT DECISION IN TERMS SET OUT IN CJRTTEL 1329 WAS AGREED AS A COMPROMISE. IT WILL BE NOTED THAT WE HAVE AVOIDED ANY REF TO A SPECIAL FUND AND HAVE INSTEAD EMPLOYED THE MORE MODEST PHRASE QUOTE EDUCATIONAL REFUGEE ACCOUNT UNQUOTE. FURTHER THE INTERIM CHARACTER OF THIS ARRANGEMENT AND NEED FOR FURTHER STUDY AND REPORT TO THE CTTEE ON THE RESPECTIVE ROLES OF THE UN AGENCIES CONCERNED, AND THE SOURCES OF POSSIBLE SUPPORT ARE DULY NOTED. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND GIVEN THE ORIGINAL HEAD OF STEAM DEVELOPED I THINK THE RESULT IS A REASONABLE ONE. IN HIS VARIOUS REPLIES TO THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS MADE BY THE CDN AND OTHER DELEGATIONS, THE HCR GAVE A SATISFACTORY INDICATION OF THE LIMITS WHICH HE HIMSELF FORESEES ON THE ACTION HE CAN TAKE IN THIS FIELD.

1. AGREED DRAFT DECISION CONTAINED IN CJRTTEL 1329

R4E

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
A The Director General, External  
and Office, Ottawa, Canada. *Mr. Biron*

FROM  
De Office of the High Commissioner  
for Canada, Dar es Salaam.

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet Tanzania - Advisers Programme.

SECURITY  
Sécurité Unclassified.

DATE November 9, 1966.

NUMBER  
Numéro XAO 790

NOV 16 1966

RECEIVED OUT

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	20-1-2-3
MISSION	24

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

✓ Copy to  
Mr. T. Carter  
Dept. of  
External  
Affairs,  
Ottawa, Canada.

*J-2*

For some time now we have been a little concerned about the small number of advisers we have been able to provide to Tanzania. There are nine here at the present time, of whom one Mr. Acland, leaves at the end of this month. Mr. Nowlan is scheduled to arrive this week and Mr. Dick after Christmas which will bring the number up to ten. (In this total I do not include the people at either the Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes or at the Technical College in Dar es Salaam since they are working primarily as classroom teachers rather than as advisers). Next year we would hope to see the number increased to about twenty, which means another ten new advisers.

2. It is not necessary for us to go into details about how important this sort of assistance is to Tanzania. One of the major reasons for their failure to meet some of the targets in the first five year plan has been the shortage of trained manpower. In the long term the solution is, of course, training, but in the short run the answer is the recruiting of personnel from overseas. In this regard Canada is well suited. The Tanzanians can get training from a variety of countries, but their sources for advisers are much more limited, because of language if for no other reason. Hence they turn frequently to Canada. Given their great needs here we believe that one of the most important contributions we can make to Tanzania's development is to provide a good number of advisers for the next few years.

3. We were therefore, pleased to see in Mr. Hodson's letter of October 20 to the Principal Secretary of the Central Establishment division that you are prepared to consider filling a few of the vacancies they have.

2/.....



- 2 -

4. In the past few months we have sent you a number of requests for advisers. A request for three more in Social Welfare went off this week and another request to bring a CUSO volunteer under the aid programme is being sent to you. In a third letter, a copy of which is attached, we have summarized the outstanding requests we have now for advisers.

5. Except for the request about the CUSO volunteer all of these requests have been submitted to us by the Treasury. The Central Establishment Division is a separate Ministry and often cooperation between them and the Treasury is a little loose. If there is to be any coordination about the various requests submitted to Canada we will have to take the lead.

6. We think it would be very helpful if you could let us know approximately how many advisers you expect to be able to provide to Tanzania with the funds available in the next fiscal year. In addition would you also tell us please, any fields in which you would consider it impossible to find candidates. Then we will ask the Tanzanians to marry the two lists, i.e. the one attached to this letter and the one to be submitted by Central Establishments, and submit one to us with about fifteen positions listed in order of priority.

A. S. McGILL

Office of the High Commissioner  
for Canada.

JDLF/hd.

File  
Diary  
Diary (JDLR)

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
À

The Director-General, External  
Aid Office, Ottawa, Canada.

SECURITY  
Sécurité

Unclassified.

FROM  
De

Office of the High Commissioner  
for Canada, Dar es Salaam.

DATE

November 2, 1966.

REFERENCE  
Référence

NUMBER  
Numéro

XAO 772

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Tanzania - Outstanding Requests  
for Advisers.

FILE	DO
OTTAWA	
MISSION	T-4

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

According to our records you are considering the  
following requests from Tanzania for advisers:

- a) A replacement for Mr. H. Dirschl to serve as  
an ecologist at Ngorengoro Crater. (Your letter  
XAO-413 of August 5, and our letter XAO-608 of  
August 9).
- b) Adviser on Contributory Pension Schemes. (Our  
letter XAO-615 of August 12, your letter  
XAO-501 of September 22).
- c) Request for an accountant/company secretary  
for the National Union of Tanzania Workers  
(Our letter XAO-679 of September 16).
- d) Request for two advisers for the Director of  
International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce  
and Industry. (Our letter XAO-648 of August 26).
- e) Request for three advisers in Social Welfare.  
(Our letter XAO-774 of November 2).
- f) Request that a CUSO volunteer Mr. J. H. Thorkelsen  
be brought under the aid programme. (Our letter  
No. 775 of November 3).

Office of the High Commissioner  
for Canada.

AA/ME, C. ANSTIS/fm

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Carter

TO  
À

C. Anstis

FROM  
De

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Aid to Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland

SECURITY  
Sécurité

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE

November 23, 1966

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	20-1-2-3
MISSION	24

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Reesa

Mr. Bacon

As you requested I have looked into the question of future plans for Canadian aid to these areas.

2. You will recall that on May 6 we sent a memorandum to Economic Division suggesting that consideration be given to concentrating our aid to these areas by 1) contributing \$250,000 a year to the University of Basutoland which serves as a University for the three countries; or by 2) giving a similar amount of money to the United Nations fund established at the twentieth session of the General Assembly to help these areas.

3. Inquiries in Economic Division and research among their files revealed that neither this memorandum nor our suggestions were passed on to External Aid Office. The only other document I could find pertaining to the subject was a letter from Cape Town which pleaded the case for maintaining our bilateral assistance to the three areas.

4. Plans for aiding Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland as formulated by EAO appear to have changed somewhat during the last few months. In April, the EAO seemed to be contemplating maintaining bilateral programmes in these countries for the period 1967-1972 at approximately the following annual rate:

Basutoland	\$195,000
Bechuanaland	\$125,000
Swaziland	\$ 35,000 .

5. However in a memorandum dated July 12, EAO, while expressing its intention of concentrating African Commonwealth aid in Nigeria and Ghana, said "a modest increase in grant funds has been made available for technical assistance in the other Commonwealth countries but in the case of small and marginal countries such as Gambia and Swaziland the intention will be to gradually phase out existing programmes".

6. I asked Mr. Power of EAO what this meant. He said that with regard to Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland it meant that our bilateral aid programmes would be gradually phased out and the funds used for them would be diverted to areas of concentration principally Nigeria and Ghana.

....2

- 2 -

7. The attached Annex gives a breakdown of aid allocations for 1967-68 to "other" Commonwealth African countries. According to this breakdown, approximately \$265,000 has been allocated to Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland for 1967-68.

8. Mr. Power said that EAO had not given any consideration, as far as he knew, to converting our bilateral aid to these countries to a single annual contribution to the University of Basutoland. He also said that according to present legislation, it would not be possible to convert these bilateral funds to a contribution to a multilateral fund such as the United Nations Fund for Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

9. However, Mr. Power said that present plans did not exclude the possibility of switching our aid to the University of Basutoland and the EAO would be glad to consider a recommendation along these lines.

C. Anstis  
African and Middle Eastern  
Division

A N N E X

Proposed Canadian Contributions  
to "Other" Commonwealth African Countries During 1967-68  
(as outlined in Memorandum to Cabinet dated August 17)

Rhodesia	\$ 100,000	(trainers <sup>4</sup> )
Sierra Leone	\$ 155,000	and
	\$ 500,000	(boys school)
Zambia	\$ 490,000	
	(\$ 500,000	UDI)
Malawi	\$ 310,000	
Lesotho	\$ 170,000	
Botswana	\$ 70,000	
Swaziland	\$ 25,000	
Gambia	\$ 25,000	
Mauritius	\$ 90,000	
<hr/>		
TOTAL	\$1,935,000	(committed)
	\$ 365,000	(contingency)
<hr/>		
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,300,000	

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Economic Division

RESTRICTED

TO  
À

SECURITY  
Sécurité

African & Middle Eastern Division

DATE

November 24, 1966

FROM  
De

NUMBER  
Numéro

REFERENCE  
Référence

Our Memo to Economic Division of October 7  
and Addis Ababa Letter XAO-12 of October 12

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Aid to Ethiopia

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-2-3	
MISSION 48	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Langley  
Mr. Collins  
Addis Ababa

... In our memorandum to you of October 7 (copy attached) we set out the views of this Division on the desirability of establishing in the near future a Canadian aid programme for Ethiopia. You will note in the referenced Addis Ababa letter that Mr. Gauvin's position is becoming increasingly awkward as a result of the lack of aid funds for Ethiopia and he has asked for some indication as to when a decision might be expected on this matter. If a reply has not yet been sent to Mr. Gauvin we think it would be desirable to do so in the very near future assuring him that this matter is being pursued with a view to having funds available for aid to Ethiopia in the forthcoming fiscal year. We should like to be consulted on the text of this letter.

2. We understand that a suggestion has been made to remove the geographic limitations on our African aid programme and that this matter will be discussed by the External Aid Committee early in December. As the removal of these limitations would make it possible to seek cabinet approval for aid funds for Ethiopia, we wish to register our strong support for this suggestion on the assumption that the necessary changes can be made in order to have funds for Ethiopia in the fiscal year 1967-68. You will recall at the meeting in your Division in October to discuss the distribution of aid funds for 1967-68, it was suggested that aid to Ethiopia, when approved, could be paid for from the contingency fund set aside for that fiscal year.

3. Ethiopia is an important African country and one in which it would be desirable to make a special aid effort in particular in the fields of education and agriculture. The basis for a meaningful Canadian aid programme in Ethiopia already exist as a result of the work of Canadian missionaries in that country. This foundation coupled with the presence in Addis Ababa of a Canadian resident mission should enable us to launch quickly and easily a useful aid programme in Ethiopia as soon as there are funds available for that purpose.

...../2

- 2 -

4. As a great many delays have occurred in the handling of this matter in recent months, partly in this Division, we suggest that a special effort be made now to take the necessary steps to get the programme in Ethiopia underway in fiscal year 1967-68. It would be desirable for example to prepare a memorandum to Cabinet now for submission as soon as the removal of geographic limitation make this possible.

THOMAS CARTER

African & Middle Eastern Division

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DEC 6 1966

FROM REGISTRY

FILE CHARGED OUT

TO:

TO Under-Secretary of State for  
External Affairs, Ottawa.

FROM  
De Canadian Embassy, Pretoria.

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet BOTSWANA - SHASHI RIVER SCHEME.

SECURITY  
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE December 1, 1966.

NUMBER  
Numéro 737

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	20-1-2-3
MISSION	12

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

CC : 35 - BOT  
CC : 20 - BOT

DISTRIBUTION

T+C  
Economic

END

8

file

CSHWA

9DK

You will recall that when Mr. Quett Masire, the then Deputy Prime Minister of Bechuanaland, visited Ottawa last September (your telegram ME 692 of September 23, 1966) he was interested in obtaining financial assistance for a preliminary survey of the Shashi River power and irrigation scheme.

2. From a report in today's Rand Daily Mail which outlines details of the scheme it is evident that the R8-million required has still to be raised. A copy of the report is attached.

Charles Woodward

Embassy.



## MESSAGE

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -  
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

FM/DE	EXT OFF	DATE DEC 2/66	FILE/DOSSIER 20-1-2-3	SECURITY SECURITE PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
			NO	PRECEDENCE
TO/A			ME-913	ROUTINE
DSIAM				
INFO				

REF YOUR LET OF NOV11

SUB/SUJ AID TO UGANDA

FOR MCGILL FROM CARTER:

EAO LETTER 573 NOV11 I BELIEVE ANSWERS MOST OF YOUR QUESTIONS ON THIS MATTER. YOU WILL NOTE THAT THE ALLOCATIONS FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN 1967/68 FOLLOW FAIRLY CLOSELY THE SUGGESTIONS IN YOUR LETTER 716 SEP28. AS YOU REQUESTED EACSO IS NOW LISTED SEPARATELY FROM KENYA. YOU ARE CORRECT IN ASSUMING (REF YOURLET OF JUL6) THAT ALMOST ALL OF THE GRANT AID ALLOCATION FOR UGANDA FOR 67-68 HAS ALREADY BEEN COMMITTED.

DISTRIBUTION  
LOCAL/LOCALE

NO STANDARD

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR

DIVISION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/AUTORISE

SIG..... T.C. BACON/GB  
.....

AMKE

2-3982

THOMAS CARTER  
.....

**Association of Universities  
and Colleges of Canada**

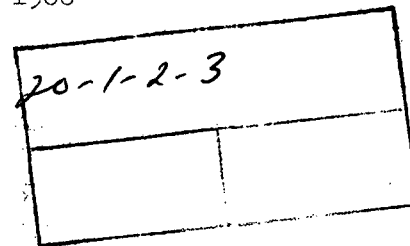
**Association des Universités  
et Collèges du Canada**

Refer to file/Mentionnez le dossier

December 2nd, 1966

TO: All Participants to the Ad-Hoc  
Anglo-American-Canadian Committee Meeting

FROM: Fred J. Tatlow  
Secretary, Ad-Hoc Anglo-American-Canadian Committee Meeting



Enclosed, is a copy of the final, approved minutes of the  
meeting of the ad-hoc Anglo-American-Canadian Committee  
that was held in Ottawa on September 12th, 1966.

Distribution:

Lord John Fulton, IUC

Sir Christopher Cox, ODM

Mr. Arthur Montague, British High Commission

Mr. Frank Dunnill, ODM

Mr. I.C. M. Maxwell, IUC.

Mr. A. E. Palmer, British High Commission

Dr. Davidson Dunton, Carleton University

Rev. R. Guindon, Ottawa University

Mr. Ian C. Clark, Dept. External Affairs

Mr. Brian MacDonald, EAO

Mr. Harry Hodder, EAO

✓ Mr. T.C. Bacon, Dept. External Affairs

Dr. C.W. de Kiewiet, ALC.

Dr. Robert VanDuyn, AID

Mr. John S. Everton, OES

Dr. Karl W. Bigelow, ALC.

Mr. C. Walter Howe, ALC.

Mr. Edward C. Bittner,

U.S. Embassy

Dr. G.C. Andrew, AUCC

Msgr. J. Garneau, AUCC

*HJ*

IN CONFIDENCE

MINUTES OF THE

MEETING OF THE AD HOC ANGLO-AMERICAN-CANADIAN COMMITTEE

Monday, September 12th, 1966

Board Room of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada  
151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada

The meeting began at 9:30 a.m. with Dr. C. W. de Kiewiet in the Chair.

The following were present:

Dr. C. W. de Kiewiet, Overseas Liaison Committee,

Chairman, Morning Session

Lord Fulton, Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

Chairman, Afternoon Session

Sir Christopher Cox, Ministry of Overseas Development

Mr. Frank Dunnill, Ministry of Overseas Development

Mr. I.C.M. Maxwell, Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas

Mr. Arthur Montague, British High Commission

Mr. A. E. Palmer, British High Commission

Dr. Karl W. Bigelow, Overseas Liaison Committee

Mr. Edward C. Bittner, United States Embassy

Mr. John S. Everton, Overseas Education Service

Dr. C. Walter Howe, Overseas Liaison Committee

Dr. Robert VanDuyn, Agency for International Development

Dr. G. C. Andrew, AUCC

Mr. T. C. Bacon, Dept. of External Affairs

Mr. Ian C. Clark, Dept. of External Affairs

Dr. Davidson Dunton, University of Carleton

Msgr. Jacques Garneau, AUCC

Rev. R. Guindon, University of Ottawa

Mr. Harry Hodder, External Aid Office

Mr. Brian MacDonald, External Aid Office

Mr. Fred Tatlow, (Secretary)

Mrs. C. Plouffe, (Recording Secretary)

## OPENING REMARKS

Dr. de Kiewiet welcomed delegates to the meeting and expressed his pleasure that it was taking place in Canada. Before opening discussion of the agenda, he requested Dr. VanDuyn to clarify, for the information of the meeting, the Agency for International Development's new policy toward programmes of aid for Africa. Dr. VanDuyn reported that AID is considering, within the context of the forty-nation limitation principle, a regional approach to African aid especially in the substantive fields of agriculture, health and education. It is an approach, he felt, that should improve methods of i) helping all African nations to develop three dimensionally, and ii) of discovering what projects might beneficially be undertaken in Africa in the future.

1. Progress in United Kingdom, United States and Canadian Cooperation in Africa.
  - a) EAST AFRICA

The chairman referred to the dilemma that donor countries experience in East Africa, whereby they must first consider national and regional planning decisions before deciding what their own aid programmes will be for that region. In spite of some cooperation amongst institutions of higher learning, the basic trend in East Africa is toward the development of institutions that serve national rather than regional interests, as witness the projected development of a medical school in Kenya. He went on to say that whereas duplication of some offerings might have to be accepted, the duplication of expensive medical schools is an especially serious problem.

Mr. Dunnill said that although national considerations in university planning are inevitable, donors can sometimes tactfully help to get a more economical division of labour or to slow down the pace of fragmentation. One way in which this could be done was to try to make sure that the governments concerned realised the recurrent implications of capital developments. In East Africa this technique might be applicable not only to medical schools but to other expensive professional faculties. He had been told by Sir James Cook that the University of East Africa wanted a finance officer to help collate the development plans of the three Colleges and prepare for submission to governments a development plan for the next

-3-

triennium. This had been discussed in New York and the Ford Foundation had said that they would be prepared in principle to pick up the bill for this. Meanwhile Sir James Cook had promised to look into the question more closely on his arrival in East Africa and make sure that East African Governments as well as the University were content for someone from outside East Africa to be asked to do this job.

Mr. Hodder stated that Canadian assistance had been asked for by the Government of Kenya towards the development of a medical school in Nairobi. The Canadian Aid Office had replied to the effect that aid would be limited to staffing rather than to capital projects. He added that, in principle, the External Aid Office had agreed to send two medical teams of pediatricians and internists to East Africa, for two years, if the medical manpower resources can be found in Canada and if the development in Nairobi is found to be viable. He expressed himself as very fortunate to have the views expressed by Dr. de Kiewiet and Mr. Dunnill and will look forward to being kept apprised of developments. It will be of great assistance to the Canadian Aid Office to know what British and United States donors are going to do before Canada makes other aid commitments in such fields as medicine.

Discussion followed on the subject of the relative demand for substantial numbers of medical and health personnel at middle levels rather than an unlimited demand for fully trained doctors, to help solve current East African health problems, and also on whether the East African economy could support and absorb large numbers of fully trained doctors even if they were graduated. The conference was of the opinion that funds expended on medical education should be so distributed that the medical services and facilities they produce, in the long run, will affect the largest possible number of people. In this way, both recipient and donor would reap the maximum benefit from such expenditure.

Agreeing with a remark by Mr. Dunnill that there were powerful medical lobbies for the "purist" approach in developed countries, Dr. Howe reported that there was however "progressive" thinking in two key bodies in the U.S. These were the Association of American Medical Colleges

-4-

(particularly its Division of International Medical Education), which would be playing an increasingly important role through a contract to assist the Agency for International Development in its efforts to overcome deficiencies in trained health manpower in developing countries; and the AID Advisory Committee on International Education of Health Manpower, with which the AAMC's international division will work closely. Both feel they should help provide those services and facilities which best meet the particular needs of African countries. He wondered whether the U.K. and Canada could not also enlist the advisory aid of their progressive thinkers.

Dr. Andrew suggested that Dr. Wendell Macleod, Executive Secretary of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges and former Dean of Medicine of the University of Saskatchewan, who introduced quite progressive reforms in medical training in that university, is a possible consultant with respect to the problem of medical developments in East Africa.

Dr. VanDuyn remarked that the use of systems analysis as a means of determining health manpower needs is currently being considered. AID has almost worked out a final plan for sending a medical team to one to three selected African nations to do a feasibility study.

In bringing the discussion to a close, it was emphasized that in making decisions regarding the establishment of medical schools, economic conditions as well as financial resources and possibilities have to be taken into account by donor and recipient countries.

In East Africa this was only one of a number of problems facing the University and the East African Governments: and it was thought likely that the East Africans would want to try to hold something on the lines of a "little Como Conference" probably in East Africa in the course of the next few months to try to obtain external aid for developments in the next triennium.

#### b) WEST AFRICA

Lord Fulton warned delegates to the meeting that a concerted effort has to be made by both donors and recipients to prevent conflicts between diverse educational projects and patterns in West Africa. One needs to be cognizant not only of traditional attitudes, but also of contemporary needs.

i) Sierre Leone

In Sierre Leone at the moment there is a movement to establish a national institute of education under the purview of the Ministry of Education and the University now in process of being brought into being. Presumably the Departments of Education at Fourah Bay and Njala ( which will become University Colleges within the University structure ) will each be involved, but just where the Institute will have its headquarters remains to be seen.

ii) Ghana

Lord Fulton remarked that the new political regime in Ghana and the appointment of the new vice-chancellor of the University of Ghana bode well for the future of that institution. The College of Science Education is once again under its original leadership and would have an important role to play in the country.

Dr. Bigelow noted that with the prospective re-establishment of a Department of Education at the University of Ghana, some problems of relating it, along with the School of Education at Cape Coast University College, to a national institute of education would have to be anticipated.

iii) Nigeria

Lord Fulton thought that Nigerian institutions dependent upon federal funds would have a very difficult time of it in the near future, at least. Fortunately, the Vice-Chancellors' Committee was working well and it would be important to help that body in its forward planning. If donors could find a discrete way of doing this, it would be valuable. Mr. Dunnill said that it was difficult to predict how far it would be practicable to get agreement in Nigeria about the future of its five universities, or how far existing machinery, such as the Vice-Chancellors Committee, would continue to work. It seemed necessary to wait and see but it might be worth thinking in terms of exploring together the possibility of putting in someone as a "back-room boy" to help the Nigerian vice-chancellors prepare coordinated plans. He hoped that the Canadians as well as A.I.D., the O.D.M. and the Foundations would be able to act in concert in this connection.

Dr. Andrew wondered if there would be any virtue in trying to supply a consultant to a permanent Universities Secretariat. Lord Fulton replied that this idea had already been given a great deal of thought, and was extremely difficult to give effect to because the Nigerian university vice-chancellors had not been able, in the past, to agree upon what the functions of such a

-6-

secretariat should be.

The meeting discussed the difficulty of defining the role of a consultant, but felt that such a person, (who need not be a Nigerian) might help by sifting and interpreting ideas, and especially by encouraging a certain continuity of educational policy and practice. He would have to be strictly impartial; he would have to accept a fairly long tour of duty in order to identify with local conditions; and he would certainly have to appear to be the "vice-chancellors' man". Given this, channels could be found in which to operate. Finding the right person might be difficult but financing such an arrangement would not be. Mr. Hodder stated that the EAO would be anxious to assist in every way possible, while Lord Fulton offered to have the IUC prosecute initial enquiries until which time, the matter could be tabled.

c) CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

i) Malawi

Mr. Dunnill reported that the Ministry of Overseas Development is continuing to finance and foster the development of the University of Malawi but is, nevertheless, endeavouring to limit its future commitments. The University is considered to be an experiment in preparing a wide range of educational activities under the aegis of the University. Mr. Dunnill emphasized that O.D.M. was keen on cooperation with other donors in this context.

ii) Zambia

Anxiety was expressed about whether the University of Zambia was developing too many professional schools too fast and was paying insufficient attention to the encouragement of diploma and certificate type courses on which the Lockwood report sets such weight. Several participants commented on the fact that because of present relative affluence there was a lot of Zambian governmental pressure on the Vice-Chancellor of the University to establish programmes of study, such as medicine, that the country might not be able in the long run to support adequately. Mr. Hodder was of the opinion that the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Zambia would undoubtedly request come Canadian aid for the establishment of a medical faculty. If he were to do so, Mr. Hodder would be glad of the opportunity to consult.



-7-

The discussion terminated with the view that the University of Zambia warrants close observation in the immediate future in order to help forestall, if possible, undue or extravagant development.

iii) UBBS

Lord Fulton warned that it would be very difficult for the University to retain its inter-territorial nature and to survive financially unless it was provided with a substantial central fund of its own to support it in its negotiations with the three independent governments. If the University is to continue to exist as an entity, its presence, in some form, will have to be felt in all three regions and a system of efficient inter-communication will be absolutely essential if it is to try to serve the needs of those independent states with very limited resources and all the problems of geographical and social isolation. Lord Fulton also warned that unless money was put directly into the hands of the University vice-chancellor, the University could become completely fragmented. Mr. Hodder referred to Canadian assistance to the University which consists of a team of four people doing extension, co-operatives and credit union league work.

Mr. Dunnill said that when the recent Commission had reported, the British Government would want a look at its recommendations with other donors. He thought a good deal would depend on the image of the institution which emerged. If UBBS was to become an outward looking institution really serving the three countries, a great deal of extra money would be wanted, and it was quite clear that there would have to be a coordinated effort among donors if an institution of this kind was to be developed. As for United States assistance, Dr. VanDuyn reassured those present about the continuance of assistance to refugee students, but pointed out that the forty-nation limitation principle might exclude aid to the University apart from scholarship assistance. A scholarship programme could cover some peripheral expenses and might on occasions be available for strengthening a department or bringing students to the UBBS from other countries.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m. in order that delegates could attend a luncheon at the Rideau Club, for which Dr. Davidson Dunton acted as host, representing the AUCC. Discussion at lunch was devoted to reviewing the organization and role of the United Kingdom Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

\*\*\*\*\*

The meeting recommenced at 2.45 p.m. with Lord Fulton in the Chair

2. Progress in Anglo-American-Canadian Cooperation in the South Pacific and the West Indies.

a) THE SOUTH PACIFIC

The Chairman commented on the Morris Report dealing with higher education in the South Pacific. By its willingness to make available the Laucola Bay site the New Zealand Government had demonstrated its interest, but it would be important for the New Zealand Universities themselves to be consulted since they had not been directly represented on the Commission. There was evidence also of interest in the project from Australia. The I.U.C. and the United Kingdom Government were awaiting the report of an academic planner before reaching any decisions on the financial support needed to launch the project. It would appear that there is need for more discussion with the New Zealand authorities before further development takes place.

b) WEST INDIES

Mr. Hodder commented on four aspects of the recently concluded Canada West-Indies aid agreement for higher education.

- i) The University of the West Indies branches can depend upon \$5,000,000 of Canadian aid over a period of five years.
- ii) The University can make requests directly to the EAO for staff and other forms of aid.
- iii) The plan provides the University of West Indies with scholarship funds to assist students from the small islands to attend the University of the West Indies at the undergraduate level. It also provides funds to enable graduate students and junior staff to proceed to Canada for advanced training.
- iv) The plan provides for substantial capital assistance, and also authorizes the coverage of a portion of local costs.

Mr. Dunnill remarked on the lack of collaboration among the smaller islands of the West Indies in the field of technical education. He said he should like to see the University of the West Indies become involved in this area of education, with some Anglo-American-Canadian participation. He was confident that a technical education programme could be set up under university auspices and indeed that it could be developed in the very near future.

Dr. de Kiewiet reported that an American will be nominated to a seat on the Board of Governors of the University of Guyana and Dr. Andrew similarly

reported that the AUCC had also agreed to nominate a Canadian to a seat on the Board. These representatives (together with the British) ought to be of great assistance in helping to plan future aid. Mr. Hodder also reported that Canadian aid to the University of Ghana provides for \$1,000,000 over a three year period.

3. Means of Correlating Recruitment Procedures in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada

Mr. Maxwell reminded the meeting that in recruiting staff, the problem is not simply to find a person of merit to fill a certain position, but to give the overseas employer a true evaluation of the qualities of a prospective employee. He outlined the arrangements adopted for co-operation with O.E.S. and mentioned recent moves towards co-operation with European organizations.

Mr. Everton agreed on the need for evaluation and assessment by interview and selection panels, and urged the need for full exchange of information in order to arrive at efficient cooperation. He felt that it would be most beneficial to bring together at the next meeting as many donors as possible to review and discuss this matter.

In referring to OES "topping up" rates, Mr. Everton said that more thought had to be given, on the American side, to the whole range of emoluments. He also wondered whether an effort should be made to relate the Anglo-American-Canadian staff recruitment programmes to those of the West European countries. Mr. Hodder felt that the EAO must now give consideration to "topping up", first in the interest of economy and, secondly, because it produces salutary effects on the employing country to underwrite at least a portion of the salary. He wanted to look into the whole matter and in doing so to consult with the appropriate British and Canadian authorities.

Most of those present felt that topping up was much to be preferred to providing the total remuneration; doubts as to the appointee's allegiance were minimized under this system and if payments of the topping-up were made in the expatriate's home country, bitterness over different salary rates could be avoided.

Dr. Bigelow agreed that topping up is the most reasonable and practical principle of remuneration, but stressed that it should not be exclusively relied upon. Allowance must sometimes be made for full payment in cases where donors are attempting to engender new programmes or when the recipient country cannot contribute for the time being. Dr. Andrew wondered whether the time is ripe to get a foundation grant to study the whole range of emoluments offered for service

in various areas of the world. He thought that a study by a competent person might go a long way to assist in the development of comparable practices for comparable service.

#### 4. Other Types of Machinery for Coordination and Cooperation

##### Fire Brigade

It was the meeting's feeling that in many instances recruitment ought to be more direct and effected with a sort of "private mobility of consultation". Mr. Dunnill put the case for a full-time, if small, corps of experienced university administrators and academics who are readily available at home or abroad for short or longer periods of advisory administration, or consultative services and who could be retained, after their tours of study, at their home universities until required again. In this way, recognized experts could be obtained from a variety of disciplines at least for short periods of time. They would be paid a retainer fee and expenses for secretarial and other services. Either a foundation or universities themselves could pay part of these expenses, but it would be expected that the recipient country would also make a contribution. He suggested a Anglo-United States-Canadian steering committee with possibly later an appropriate representation from Australia and New Zealand.

Dr. VanDuyn emphasized that the problem of assistance is not so much a question of a shortage of money as one of finding the best mechanism or apparatus through which to spend it. As an overall view of aid is not available, a process of thinking is required which will help point out the direction in which donors ought to move. Funds are required for special research on the matters, perhaps ten thousand dollars a year to begin with. In theory, research projects could be undertaken, through joint cooperation, in either American or overseas institutions.

#### 5. Other Business

##### a) Corrections.

The following corrections of the minutes of the January 6th, 1966 meeting were recorded:

i) Page 3, 2nd paragraph, 1st sentence should read: "Mr. Hodder of EAO noted that like the U.S., the Canadian trend had been toward an increasing proportion of the growing total aid being directed toward technical and educational assistance".

-11-

ii) Page 6, Article IV, 3rd paragraph, 1st sentence should read: "Dr. VanDuyn commented that there was enthusiasm in AID about a greater exchange of information and cooperative action".

b) Next Meeting

The meeting decided that another conference could possibly be held next spring or next autumn, and left it up to Mr. Maxwell to indicate the time and place. In terminating the proceedings, Lord Fulton expressed, on behalf of all participants, his thanks to the AUCC for the opportunity of being able to meet in Ottawa. He stressed that it was a very profitable meeting from all points of view, and that since January 1st, the Committee had moved a long way toward achieving a viable organization.

Reception and Dinner

The Minister of External Affairs, the Hon. Paul Martin, gave a dinner at the Country Club, for the delegates. In welcoming participants from the United Kingdom and the United States, he stated that Canada is greatly interested in close cooperation with those countries and felt that the External Aid Office would cooperate with them in every possible way. Replying briefly, Dr. de Kiewiet and Lord Fulton stressed the importance of the Canadian contribution to the many developing areas of the world, and said that they were happy to be able to work so closely with the External Aid Office and the AUCC.

From UNITED NATIONS Div.

TO: *A + M.E. Division COPY*

OTT007

EN007

RR OTT RR LDN RR EVA RR PAR

DE NYK

R 022336Z

FM CANDELNY DEC2/66

TO EXTERNL 2989

INFO LDN GNEVA WASHDC EMBPARIS

AD HOC CTTEE OF UNGA FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REFUGEE PROGRAMMES UNDER UNHCR

SUBJ TO PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL PLEDGES IN US DOLLARS WERE MADE BY

FOLLOWING COUNTRIES - FDR 300,000 DENMARK 100,000 KENYA 1000 GREECE

10,000 AUSTRALIA 150,000 IRAN 2000 SWITZERLAND 140,000 INDIA 2000

MALAYSIA 1000 NETHERLANDS 140,000 CHINA 5000 PHILLIPINES 1250

LIBYA 2000 YUGOSLAVIA 7500 NORWAY 140,000 IRELAND 5000 TURKEY

2500 TUNISIA 2500 BELGIUM 200,000 ICELAND 5750 ISRAEL 5000 ITALY

3000 JPN 20,000 MOROCCO 9,960 AUSTRIA 30,000 FRANCE 359,242 PLUSE

LARGE SPECIAL DONATION FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES TO BE ANNOUNCED

LATER SWEDEN 200,000 PLUS POSSIBILITY OF ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION

TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER USA AND UK PLEDGES BOTH TO BE ANNOUNCED

LATER. CDA PLEDGED SUBJ TO PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL CDN DOLLARS

350,000.

20-1-2-3

24

Refu

copies to:

Dept. of Finance

Man. + Immig.

Economic Div.

Consular Div.

Finance Div.

European "

A + M.E "

G. Shorthill

+ file  
G.H.



Dar es Salaam.

December 5, 1966.

20-1-2-3

25

Dear Mr. Minister,

Canada's Development Loan Programme.

In addition to our grant aid allocation for Tanzania, about which I have written to you separately, Canada has, as you know, agreed in principle to extend two development loans; one for \$2,000,000 for the construction of certain transmission lines and the other for \$450,000 for the Dar es Salaam Master Plan. The detailed loan agreements are presently being negotiated, and I hope that all the arrangements will be completed within a very short time.

As Tanzania's loan allocation for this year is so far uncommitted Canada is prepared to consider requests for loan financing for a project of the order of \$1,000,000. We have already received two requests from your Ministry which might be considered for loan financing. The first one calls for Canada to assist in the construction of a secondary school in the Mwanza area. This request emerged from the visit to Tanzania of two Canadian educationalists last year and according to their rough estimates, the total cost of the project would be of the order of \$1,000,000. I do not know how this total would be divided between Canada and Tanzania. The second project calls for aerial photography and mapping of a part of South-western Tanzania to a scale of 1:50,000. We are now completing a similar project in Southeastern Tanzania under our grant aid programme. The total cost to Canada of this new aerial mapping project would be of the order of \$1,000,000.

Since the uncommitted loan funds available are limited, it would assist the Canadian authorities if Tanzania could inform them which of these projects has first priority. You may think that consideration of both these projects could be postponed and that one or two other projects which have higher priority for Tanzania should be submitted for our consideration. Canadian development loan funds, unlike our grant funds, lapse at the end of the Canadian fiscal year, so in order to give the Canadian

The Honourable A. H. Jamal, M.P.,  
Minister for Finance,  
P. O. Box 9111,  
Dar es Salaam.

...2

A &amp; ME

- 2 -

authorities enough time to consider your requests, I hope you will be able to give us an early indication of your preference.

As you will be aware, our development loans carry no interest or service charge, and are repayable over 50 years, with 10 years of grace. The funds must be used basically to purchase Canadian goods and services for the project, but Canada is willing to consider requests to use some of these funds to pay a portion of local costs of the project.

Yours sincerely,

A. S. McGILL

A. S. McGill,  
High Commissioner.

C.C. The Director General,  
External Aid Office,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Under-Secretary of State for ✓  
External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Honourable P. Boman, M.P.,  
Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning,  
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning,  
P. O. Box 9242,  
Dar es Salaam.



December 5, 1966.

Dear Mr. Minister,

Canada's Grant Aid Programme.

We have recently been reviewing with the External Aid Office in Ottawa the Canadian aid programme in Tanzania, and I thought it might be useful if I set out for your information the results of this review.

The Canadian grant aid allocation for Tanzania for the fiscal year April 1, 1966, to March 31, 1967, is \$1,300,000. These funds are now fully committed to meet the following projects presently under way:

Technical Assistance:

Teachers	\$620,000	
Advisers	155,000	
Trainees	335,000	
		<u>\$1,110,000</u>

Stake trucks for the National Parks and spares and tyres for the tipper trucks supplied earlier this year. 150,000

Trucks and X-ray machines for the Ministry of Health (\$45,000 has been charged to previous fiscal years, leaving \$15,000 to be charged against this year) 15,000

Feasibility study for Transmission Line Project under Development Loan Programme 25,000

\$1,300,000

One project is still under consideration by the Canadian authorities, and that is the survey of the Mwanza/Arusha road. Should it be accepted for implementation this fiscal year, the money for the trucks for the National Parks will come out of the allocation for Tanzania for next year.

The Honourable A. H. Jamal, M.P.,  
Minister for Finance,  
P. O. Box 9111,  
Dar es Salaam.

...2

No decision has yet been made by the about aid allocations for the fiscal year April/67-March 68. Normally, these decisions are not made until the beginning of the Canadian fiscal year. However, in view of the commitments Canada has already undertaken in Tanzania, it would be reasonable to assume that the amount of grant aid available will not be less than the \$1,300,000 which was allocated for the present fiscal year.

Last month I wrote to the Ministry of Education about our teacher programme and to the Principal of the University College about our university staff programme beginning in September 1967. I was instructed by the Canadian authorities to assure them that not only would Canada attempt to replace those Canadian teachers and university staff members who would be leaving in 1967, but would also attempt to provide some additional personnel. Our teacher programme is therefore likely to show some increase over the present number of 40. In addition, we are considering requests to provide more advisers and, from the informal conversations we have had, it seems likely that additional requests will be submitted to us through your Ministry.

All of this leads us to conclude that the level of expenditure on Canadian technical assistance to Tanzania will remain at over \$1,000,000 next year. In addition, if the Canadian authorities agree to undertake the Mwanza/Arusha road survey they will use money from next year's allocation to provide the additional trucks and spare parts for the Tanzania National Parks, in order that the Mwanza/Arusha study can be carried out in the present fiscal year.

The military assistance programme is financed from an entirely separate appropriation, and therefore no expenditures under this heading are included in the above figures.

I would be very interested in having your comments about the character of our aid programme and, in particular, any views you may have as to whether its present emphasis is acceptable to your Government. We are, of course, anxious to ensure that the Canadian funds available for Tanzania are spent, as far as possible, in accordance with your priorities.

Yours sincerely,

A. S. McGill

A. S. McGill,  
High Commissioner.

c.c. The Director General,  
External Aid Office,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Under-Secretary of State for ✓  
External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Honourable P. Bomani, M.P.,  
Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning,  
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning,  
P. O. Box 9242,  
Dar es Salaam.

# MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION



TO  
A Officers listed below.

YOUR FILE No.  
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.  
Notre dossier

FROM  
De N. E. C. Power.

DATE December 7, 1966.

SUBJECT  
Sujet Discussion of phasing of training programme in Africa.

This is to confirm that a meeting regarding the above mentioned subject will be held in the Board Room of the External Aid Office (fourth floor) at 11:00 a.m. on Friday, December 9.

  
N. E. C. Power.

↓  
Messrs. T. Carter (A.& M.E. Division, External)

Mr. Faguy (Economic Div., External)

D. Hudon

H. J. Hodder

H. Gaudefroy

J. P. Fournier

J.O.C. Demers.

The Director-General, External Aid Office,  
Ottawa.

The Canadian Embassy, Kinshasa.

FROM  
De

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Aid to Zambia - Civil Aviation Advisers

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -  
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

SECURITY  
Sécurité

December 23, 1966.

DATE

NUMBER  
Numéro

644

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
38-1-7	
Zambia-9	
16	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION  
External

When I spoke to Bullock of the Office of National Development and Planning in Lusaka on my last visit we discussed what the Zambian authorities might do to raise the morale of the Canadian Civil Aviation advisers. You will recall that at that time the advisers were undergoing examinations and some of them were engaged in manual work at the new airport. Bullock suggested that he might be able to arrange for local publicity on the Canadian Civil Aviation team and he also thought that the Minister of Transport would gladly arrange a reception for them.

2. Bullocks's hand may be seen in a press release of December 15 by the Zambian Information Services concerning the establishment of the Lusaka Flight Information Centre which will begin to function on January 1, 1967. The release states in part:

" Installation of the equipment at the Lusaka airport was helped by radio engineers provided by the Canadian Government under an aid agreement. The Canadian Government are also providing four air traffic control officers to help work the Centre while Zambian officers are being trained."

J. E. G. BROWN

Embassy.

000961



CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

by  
Benjamin Higgins

20-1-2-3		
E.C.A. CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN PLANNERS - ADDIS ABABA		
34	—	

*File 20-1-2-3*  
*Return to M. Fogarty*  
*Jan 11/67*

I ITINERARY

I left Montreal on the evening of December 1st and proceeded to Addis Ababa by the quickest possible route, arriving there at 1:00 p.m. on Sunday, December 3rd. The Conference of African Planners began the following morning and ended on Friday, December 15th.

In addition to attending the Conference, I gave two lectures at the University of Addis Ababa, at the request of the Ethiopian Government and the Department of Economics.

I left Addis Ababa the following morning and arrived in Paris the same evening. On Monday, December 18th, in accordance with an arrangement made in Addis Ababa with the French delegation to the Conference, I had meetings with French officials in the secretariat d'Etat a la co-operation, to discuss possible Franco-Canadian co-operation in the field of external aid. I proceeded to London that evening and spent Tuesday, December 19th at the offices of the Commonwealth Secretariat. I spent Wednesday and Thursday in London on personal account and returned to Montreal on Friday, December 21st, arriving in Montreal at 4:30 p.m.

II THE CONFERENCE

A copy of the Draft Conclusions of the Conference is attached, and the Final Report of the Conference will be forwarded by the Economic Commission for Africa when ready. I also attach: a copy of my own intervention (which was different from the background document which I prepared for the Conference, taking account of the discussion up to the time of my session of the Conference); a copy of the minutes on the discussion at my session which I prepared for inclusion in the Final Report; and some recommendations on Foreign Aid policy, prepared at the request of the Executive Secretary of E.C.A., Mr. Gardiner, for the use of the Drafting Committee. I shall not, therefore, endeavour to summarize here the technical discussion of the Conference. I should, however, like to draw particular attention to Section "D" of the Draft Conclusions, dealing with matters relevant to external aid. I should also like to note two characteristics of the technical discussion:

1. For the most part the discussion was sensible enough and the conclusions and recommendations all seem perfectly acceptable on technical grounds.
2. However, the participation of the delegations was very uneven in both quantity and quality. Generally speaking the Maghreb countries and Egypt seem to be doing a more sophisticated job of planning than most of the other African countries. The nature of the representation also varied from one delegation to another. Most countries sent active planners, but some sent administrators or statisticians. These disparities resulted in a certain amount of confusion and waste of time and energy in the course of the discussions.

- 2 -

3. For the most part, the African planners are very young and inexperienced, some of them fresh out of college. There is accordingly a tendency to want to do the things they learned from their professors, whether or not the quality and quantity of data permit and whether or not they correspond to the most pressing needs. There was a bias towards statistical and econometric analysis of a somewhat routine and unimaginative type -- input - output matrices, linear programming, cost-benefit studies, statistical projections, etc. -- and a reluctance to move far away from operations where they could follow the textbook rules. Yet very few of these countries have data good enough to permit such operations to be truly effective planning devices.

#### Some overtones of the discussion

More interesting in some ways than the purely technical aspects of the discussion were the social and political overtones. I should like to add some comments on these. Needless to say, these comments will be somewhat impressionistic.

It is clear that French-English relations will become a matter of major importance in Africa over the next decade, and that Canada, having learned some rather bitter lessons in this field, can play a special role in assisting in the evolution of more harmonious relationships in Africa. At least half of the discussion during the Conference was conducted in French. I did not have the impression of genuine conflict between Francophone and Anglophone Africans as of this moment; the problem is rather one of lack of communication, which could give trouble later as the movement towards African unity continues. It appears that most educated Africans do not even read, let alone speak, the other language. It is also apparent that the hold of France on her former African colonies is still very strong, and that friction between Francophone and Anglophone African countries could arise from French, British and American competition for influence and trade in the African region. It would appear to me necessary as a basis for smooth evolution of African relations that a bilingual elite should emerge in Africa.

Interestingly enough, despite past criticisms from France and the Francophone African countries that the Economic Commission for Africa is part of the "Anglo-saxon conspiracy", with too little representation of French speaking countries in the secretariat, there was not a single Francophone among the consultants invited by the Commission to the Conference. It was most fortunate in the circumstances that I was able to reply in French to questions and comments on my paper made in French, and that Prof. Bottomley from the University of Bradford was also able to speak French.

The discussion was on the whole very amicable, and there is a strong sense of "brotherhood" among African countries. Beneath the surface, however, there are some tensions in addition to the language problem mentioned above. The North Africans clearly regard themselves as being more advanced than the "black Africans" and their attitude is sufficiently apparent to cause some resentment. Equally clearly the Ethiopians, with their millenia of independence, regard themselves as superior to everybody else (they are "white", we are "pink" and the rest are "black", and even in the University at Addis there is considerable discrimination against the "blacks"). There are also strong regional feelings. The most emotional debate of the whole Conference was generated by the question of the Statutes of the Institute for

- 3 -

Economic Development and Planning (known, significantly enough as IDEP, Institut pour le développement économique et planification, being located at Dakar). The original Statutes provided to members of the Governing Body each to North, East and West Africa and one to Central Africa. The Central Africans were insisting on having two Governors as well. Similarly, the question of relocating IDEP gave rise to a bitter battle, especially between Liberia and Senegal. There are obvious advantages in having IDEP in the same city as E.C.A. (following the pattern for the other two U.N. regional Commissions), but the West Africans are resolutely opposed to such a move. Clearly the regional (or sub-regional, to use the local parlance) feelings are linked with the question of language. (IDEP runs parallel courses in English and French.)

There was also evidence of a generalized "anti-donor" feeling; that is, resentment against intervention by any advanced country, and no great enthusiasm regarding Asia or Latin America either, although relations with Asia are limited largely to Asian immigrants who aren't too popular and relations with Latin America are virtually non-existent. These attitudes, combined in some cases at least with "a little knowledge", can be a dangerous thing. In the first session, the Libyan said that the delegates wanted to listen to each other and not to "foreign" consultants, who could not possibly have an intimate knowledge of Africa, and that the Agenda should be revised accordingly; the other delegates agreed. In the last session, the Senegalese said that the draft final report made it appear that the African planners were the consultants, and that the Report should be rewritten to give more space to what the delegates had said (with some justice, I must say). Mr. Cannell's "hard sell" approach in presenting his data-collection system caused a near-scandal (again with some justice, considering that Cannell has his own private consulting firm). But it is clear that most African planners are unaware of the limitations in their own training and experience and must be approached with deference and care and handled with velvet gloves.

The same may be said of external aid policy in general; it needs even more cautious handling than in Asia or Latin America, precisely because the level of sophistication is less and experience with foreign aid negotiations less. At one point in the discussion I had occasion to say something about Canada's interest in making a more effective effort in the foreign aid field. I was then asked, "What are the political objectives of Canada's foreign aid policy? What form would Canadian aid take? Would it consist mainly of dumping surplus products (sic)? What strings would be attached? Would it be confined to excess consumers' goods or could it include capital goods as well?" I first refused to answer these questions on the grounds that I was a consultant and not a spokesman for the Canadian Government; but when the questions were reiterated I thought it better to reply, making it clear that my reply was a purely personal one, lest the delegates get the impression that I had some deep dark secret to hide. (I said the obvious things -- that we have no political aims except to help with economic development; that in principle Canadian aid is offered in all forms; that the Canadian Government had itself expressed concern about the impact of un-coordinated surplus commodity disposal; that Canadian aid had included a good deal of capital goods, etc.)

### III CANADA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Following verbal instructions received from Mr. Strong, I took advantage of the Conference to gain some impressions as to what Canada might

- 4 -

best do in the whole field of international development and particularly in Africa. Taking my cue from what I took to be the burden of our discussions in Ottawa (I trust correctly) I began each conversation by saying

1. That Mr. Martin had recently declared the Government's intention to expand Canada's aid program to 1 percent of GNP.
2. That under its new direction, the Bureau of External Aid was seeking a "new look", something that would reflect Canada's international image and at the same time be something that Canada could do better than other donor countries, not at this stage so much in terms of specific projects as in terms of broad principles.
3. That there is a special budget for operations in French language countries.

Let me say in general that everyone to whom I spoke responded with great interest and enthusiasm. It seems to me that everybody in the world has a better grasp of Canada's enormous advantages in the external aid field than Canadians have themselves. The young Frenchman who has recently been appointed director of the aid program of the S.E.C., for example, caught fire at once and began telling me all the reasons why Canada has a unique role to play: a rich and technologically advanced country that has never been and could never become an imperialist power; an ex-colony itself; a record un-marred by a blatantly discriminatory immigration policy (like Australia's); a bilingual and bicultural society; a country with special relationships with the United States, France, and the Commonwealth, but pursuing policies independently of all these, and managing to remain the most respectable of all countries in American eyes while avoiding identification with the hard anti-Communist line; a country with a distinguished record of mediation within the United Nations and associated with the peace-keeping function of the United Nations; etc., etc. (Of course I have lived enough outside of Canada to be aware of all these points but it is nice to hear them from others!) In short, what the world wants from Canada in the international aid field is less money than leadership.

#### The United States

The head of the U.S. delegation was H.J. Nissenbaum, Director of the Office of Development Planning, Bureau for Africa, A.I.D., -- and a very sharp and well-informed man. He became so excited at the idea of Canada assuming more responsibilities in Africa that he said he wanted to take time and think seriously about it and send me a memorandum for transmission to the Office of External Aid. Meanwhile he had some suggestions based on American experience and on Canada's special situation. In general, he urged sticking to long-range projects in select countries. "Hopping around" would be even more damaging for Canada than for the U.S. since the programme would inevitably be smaller. Both the economic and the political payoff is much higher on concentrated efforts. Canada, like the U.S. under its new policy, should think of "major development support" for a few countries only, providing assurance of long-term commitment with no political involvement. Other countries may get help to regional groupings (the smaller ones). If possible, programmes should be selected which can survive political turmoil. He observed that the U.S. is providing only 25% of the total aid to Africa and suggested that Canada might concentrate on countries which are Francophone or bilingual but which politically cannot be tied to France (Niger, Mali) and thus provide them with a bridge to the English-speaking world. As a specific door-opening



- 5 -

project, he suggested the organizing of a joint conference of Members of Parliament and Congressmen on Africa, similar to the one financed by Carnegie Foundation with British MP's and Congressmen.

#### ECA-IDEP

Within the Commission and IDEP, I talked with Mr. Gardiner, the Executive Secretary; Mr. Hussein Rahim, head of the division for inter-agency co-operation; Mr. David Carney, Acting Director of IDEP; Frederick Clairmonte (a Canadian), Director of Research for ECA; and Mr. R. Ladiner.

As mentioned above, Mr. Gardiner, whose education is exclusively English (and who is in my opinion, for all his brilliance and charm, a bit on the "old school tie" side) has had his ginners burnt by the French. The Francophone African countries, he said, have been "caught" by France. French aid is considerable and through France the African countries gain access to the Common Market. He felt that it was useless for any other country to try to do anything in ex-French colonies. On the other hand, the Belgians are doing very little, he said. (It was certainly noticeable during the Conference that the French delegation talked a lot and the Belgian delegation never said a word.) He suggested a programme concentrating on research and training, perhaps on a University-to University basis, and specifically mentioned Ruanda-Burundi as a possible nucleus for such a programme. He even suggested (and it is a mark of his own upbringing) that Canada might pursue the prewar British system and grant degrees from Canadian universities (the University of Montreal for example) on the basis of examinations set and marked by the Canadian university, visiting professors, etc.

David Carney is, of course, interested in help to his own programme, and since the programme is bilingual it may well be that Canada could be useful there. He was quite enthusiastic about the idea (discussed with the Mekong Committee and the Institute for Economic Development in Bangkok and with you in Ottawa) of sending a French-speaking member of his own staff to lecture in a French-language branch of the Asian institute. It turns out that the African Institute runs from October to June so that a man could easily be released for a summer school in Vientiane. Carney, Rahim, Clairmonte and Ladiner all pointed out, however, that IDEP could not do the whole job of training African planners and that there is a great need for fellowships for Africans to get solid trainings abroad, in places where there is a library and some accumulation of expertise among the faculty related to their own countries, so that they can do dissertations on their own problems.

They also suggested the establishment of a programme to train interpreters and translators. For reasons not made clear to me they felt that this task could not be accomplished in Dakar, and stressed the importance of having such a school in a milieu which is itself bilingual, such as Montreal. They also insisted that such a school should provide training in the substantial fields (economics, political science, history) with which the interpreters and translators would be dealing; mere language training is not enough to assure effective interpretation and translation. In general this group envisaged a "package" of research and training including or leading to advisory services in the general field of development planning in a few selected countries.

- 6 -

### The Canadian Ambassador

I had two occasions with Mr. M. Gauvin, the Canadian Ambassador to Ethiopia, also accredited to the Malagasy Republic and Somalia. Mr. Gauvin disagreed with Mr. Gardiner regarding opportunities for Canadian activities in the ex-French colonies. Gardiner, he said, has a reputation of neglecting the Francophone countries and making C.F.A. excessively Anglophone. He pointed out that the best school in Malagasy is run by Canadian brothers. It is not a matter of staying out of the French countries out of seeking fields of activity not yet taken over by the French. He cited as an example the Canadians in the University of Addis Ababa School of Law: the Quebec system, it seems, is similar to the Ethiopian one. He also suggested technical schools. As a general principle, Mr. Gauvin suggested linking Canadian aid to our trading interests. The French, British and Japanese are all active in E.C.A., using the facilities and information available there to nose out trade possibilities. Mr. Gauvin also suggested that we might learn something from the EEC's approach to foreign aid. (Le Fond Européen pour Développement has \$600 million for loans and grants to developing countries and is therefore operating on a scale comparable to the Canadian effort if and when the 1% of GNP figure is reached. In general the EEC seems to be following a gap-filling approach. They have three classifications of projects: those for which finance is already obtained and which are certain to increase national income; those under discussion for foreign aid and which are likely to produce a higher rate of increase in national income; and those for which finance is uncertain even though they too would accelerate economic growth. The EEC stands ready to finance the third category of "marginal" projects, pointing out that in a sense this "marginal" aid is most important of all, since it can make the difference between the "minimum effort" level of investment (where sustained growth is assured) being attained or not. I would agree with Mr. Gauvin that Canada might follow a similar line.)

### Michael Sanir

At Mr. Gauvin's suggestion I arranged a meeting with Michael Sanir, an ex-Canadian now attached to the World Bank staff and currently chief of the World Bank recruited team advising Ethiopia on her Five Year Plan. He had two main suggestions: first, rather than using small projects in small countries as in the past, why not do large projects in small countries where the impact will be clear?, and second, to seek "world-wide bottlenecks" and deal with them through "micro-regional packages". He suggested as an example the Ethiopian livestock industry, where a Canadian team with some backing in capital assistance could take on all aspects of improvement in a small demonstration region -- breeding, pasturage, processing, marketing, transport, credit, etc.

### U.S.S.R.

I made no formal approach to the U.S.S.R. The Soviet delegation had a reception at the Russian Embassy to which the consultants were explicitly not invited. This may simply have been a need to restrict numbers plus the fact that the consultants did not represent governments; it may have been a reaction to Mr. Cannell's "hard sell", although Cannell was invited personally to an embassy party and pumped about his system. But since I didn't know what may have been behind it, I was reluctant to approach the Russian delegation. However I met the Russian Ambassador at a party given by a Russian member of the E.C.A. staff (Mr. Alyev) and over Vodka chatted a bit with him. He was no less enthusiastic about Canada's potential role than anyone else.

- 7 -

## France

I have saved to the last my discussions with the French delegation because to me they were the most interesting of all. After my conversation with Mr. Gardiner, I was reluctant to approach the French delegation at all. However Mr. Andre of the SDC encouraged me to do so, and by chance I shared a car with Mr. Allier of the French delegation on a Sunday trip to the Blue Nile arranged by the Ethiopian Government, and on this trip a friendly relationship with him. Thus encouraged I approached Mr. Galdin, Sous-directeur des études générales au Secrétariat d'Etat à la coopération, chief of the French delegation. To my great surprise I was welcomed with open arms and Mr. Galdin started immediately talking about joint Franco-Canadian enterprises. However, he suggested that we could talk more effectively in Paris and offered to set up a meeting at the Ministère de Coopération for me on the Monday. Needless to say I was happy to accept. In addition to Mr. Galdin and Mr. Allier, the meeting was attended by Mr. Fiechter, Chef du Service de Coopération de l'INSEE and Mr. Michel Gaud of the Secrétariat, author of a just-published book on Les Expériences de Planification en Afrique Noire.

At this meeting all four of the French participants reiterated their great interest in the possibility of joint Franco-Canadian undertakings in Francophone developing countries. When I asked specifically whether in their view it would be better for Canada to concentrate on the ex-Belgian countries, they replied that at this moment aid to the ex-Belgian countries could not be very effective and working together with France in the ex-French countries would be much more productive. France has all the necessary documentation, they pointed out, publishes a bulletin dealing with the problems, has a fund of expertise, and can help Canada to isolate interesting projects. The Secrétariat runs a training programme for their own people, and they suggested that a few Canadians might be sent to participate in the training programme and then go into the field together with French experts as a single team.

To begin with, they felt Canada would do well to concentrate on studies, research and fellowships until a fund of special knowledge had been built up which would make the selection of capital projects more efficient. Capital assistance should be closely linked to studies and research. University contracts can be very useful, but the contract should be directly between the Canadian university and the African government concerned and not with the African universities. The African universities are rather isolated from the governmental decision-making process, they indicated, and any research and training undertaken by Canada should be organized in such a way as to permit the Canadian experts to assume advisory functions as well, including the review and analysis of development plans, and provision of experts to offices of planning. A package deal with a particular government might include all three -- that is, fellowships for Africans, exchange of professors, and advisory services to the government. Assistance to IDBP would be useful but limited in its impact.

While agreeing personally that Africa needs a bilingual elite, they pointed out that at the present time an effort to make Francophone Africans bilingual hardly fits the official position of the French Government, which is "la défense de la francophonie". There are, however, some countries in which a bilingual policy might be pursued, even in collaboration with France. They are more interested, however, in a "complementary joint effort" in French language training in fields related to economic development. They thought there might be some advantage in sending African (and Indo-Chinese)

tudents to Canada rather than to France because too many of the students coming to France remained there instead of returning to their own countries. (They obviously felt Canada would be a good deal less attractive!)

We also discussed briefly the possibility of tri-lateral cooperation, with the Government of Quebec as the third partner, but agreed that here we were even more quickly involved in purely political questions of a kind that could not be usefully discussed by mere technicians like ourselves.

#### IV CONCLUSIONS

While I cannot of course judge the implications at the top political levels, I must say that the idea of cooperation between France and Canada in external aid programmes in Francophone developing countries seems to me enormously attractive, both in terms of the productivity of the external aid programme itself and in terms of the repercussions on the domestic political scene. I would certainly have a direct personal interest in assisting with such a programme and would hope and expect that the University of Montreal would have an institutional interest in participating in such a programme. The idea of sending some Canadians to the French training programme, and in general in taking advantage of the accumulated documentation and expertise in Paris, also seems to me very attractive. I can envisage a package of training, research and advisory services provided through the University of Montreal, for example, and with arrangements for collaboration with the French secretariat and possibly with a French university.

Certainly I came away from the Conference feeling that the African situation is enormously complex and that it would be impossible to design an effective aid programme for the region without an intimate and fairly technical knowledge of the development problems and potential of individual countries. The French idea that Canada should begin with research projects, training, and advisory services, and move on to large-scale capital assistance as knowledge is accumulated, seems to me nothing but fundamental good sense. Indeed, even to design (and generate requests for) projects of this kind will require considerable knowledge of the African scene. (I speak particularly of Africa, of course, because the Conference was there and because the group I met in Paris was especially concerned with Africa. It is probably also true, however, that it is somewhat easier to design effective programmes and projects for Asia or Latin America than it is for Africa -- although perhaps this impression merely reflects my own range of experience.)

#### A Mission to Plan Planning?

During the Conference I had a more or less running discussion with the other consultants, but particularly with Prof. Bottomley (Chairman of the Department of Economics at Bradford and an agricultural economist with wide experience in developing countries) and Prof. Asimow of the University of California at Los Angeles (an engineer with a truly remarkable record in Brazil, Mexico and elsewhere, where he has not only set up programmes of training in industrial development but has performed a catalytic entrepreneurial function in setting up new industrial enterprises with wholly local resources). Out of these discussions came a proposal from Bottomley and Asimow, presented (to my total surprise) at a meeting of the consultants with Mr. Gardiner, that the three of us should spend the summer preparing a tailor-made manual for African planners, combining the agricultural-economic, economic and engineering approaches and taking full account of the peculiar conditions within which African planners must work. Of course the idea has a good deal

- 9 -

of appeal and I expressed my support in principle for the proposal. Part of the idea would be that we would visit offices of planning in the course of preparing the manual, and provide some assistance to the planners at the same time we were learning in detail the limitations and possibilities of planning in the African context. Mr. Gardiner approved the idea in principle and promised to seek funds to finance the project. (He may approach the Canadian Government among others.) My own feeling is -- much as I admire both Bottomley and Asimov -- that the team should include one real Francophone (although Bottomley and I get along in French) either French or French-Canadian, who is a real econometrician (which none of the three of us is). Bottomley has since written to me saying that he envisages this mission as the beginning of a continuing operation to assist E.C.A. with improving planning in Africa and also with the review of development plans, something after the manner of the original "nine wise men" of the OAS. He also says that his University is very excited by the idea and is apparently offering a small building as a sort of permanent headquarters. Of course it is impossible to say now how this project might develop or even if it should be given top priority so far as my own activities are concerned.

#### V THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

I met Mr. Goundrey on the morning of the 19th and had lunch with him, and then met with Mr. Goundrey and Mr. Arnold Smith in the afternoon. From a purely personal point of view, the idea of living in London, working in Marlboro House, and making occasional sorties to developing countries is very attractive. I also feel that the Secretariat -- apart from or perhaps in spite of its name and special character -- can do a very useful job in the international aid field. A small and flexible organization of that kind can clearly do things, or do things quickly, which the U.N. or the A.I.D. or other bilateral programmes cannot. It can also play a useful role as bridge-and-buffer among the other aid organizations.

However, as should be apparent from the foregoing, joining the Commonwealth Secretariat at this point in a full-time, semi-permanent position would be a sharp change in direction for me. My hope is that from my University of Montreal base I can continue to serve the Quebec Government in their regional planning efforts, and serve the Canadian Government in some capacity in relation to their external aid efforts. In short, I had thought to direct my energies towards activities which, apart from their direct contribution to economic development, would be so organized as to make an indirect contribution to improved French-English relations, both in Canada itself and in developing countries. (This programme may sound a bit pompous as a one-man operation, but that is not the way I mean it; my point is that any small marginal contribution I can make I had thought to direct along these lines). A University of Montreal programme in Africa or Indo-China, perhaps in collaboration with the French Government and/or a French university, would clearly be consistent with this sort of allocation of my own energies. I'm not sure that working with the Commonwealth Secretariat would. I cannot imagine that the University of Montreal would take kindly to the suggestion that after one year with them I should take a year or two of leave of absence to work with the Commonwealth Secretariat; and resigning after one year to go to London would be a still more drastic step.

As I told Messrs. Smith and Goundrey I am willing to be advised by you as to how I can most usefully serve the Canadian Government in its aid efforts: but their feeling was that while they would have liked to have my services, it would be easier to find someone else to do the work they have in mind in the Secretariat than to find someone else to undertake the range

- 10 -

of activities I have in mind, for which my somewhat special position of being an English Canadian, Professeur titulaire in the leading French Canadian University and Conseiller to the Quebec Government, offers special advantages.

#### VI A PROPOSAL

I am deeply conscious of the superficiality of the above report, based on a mere two weeks in Addis Ababa. However, if the Bureau is interested, I am willing to rectify the situation in some measure.

There are now two projects under discussion which might occupy me during the long vacation of 1968; the French-language course for the Asian Institute of Development, and the manual-writing project in Africa. Neither of these projects has reached the stage of a firm request, let alone having firm financing. Meanwhile I should like to suggest a third project. Why not let me take four months to do more thoroughly what I could do only superficially in two weeks? That is, why not let me visit the planning offices and other branches of a number of African and Asian governments, particularly in French speaking countries, and find out what their problems are, what their potential is, and how the Canadian aid programme can be most useful?

Why should I do this rather than a member of the Bureau's staff? The only reason is that as a development economist whose name is known to the people concerned with development planning in the African and Asian countries, I can approach them as a technician and not as a government official. My book on development is used as a basic text in the Development Institutes of all three of the U.N. Regional Commissions and I find that it is a very useful calling card. Also I'm very well known in ACADE and am now reasonably well known in E.C.A. as well; I'm sure it could be arranged to undertake my survey under the auspices of the Regional Commissions, which would have obvious advantages. In short, I could present myself as a sort of roving adviser on development planning rather than as a representative of an aid-donor agency, and get at aid requirements in the course of discussing overall economic development problems, plans, and potential. Also, I would hope that there is some relationship between the evaluation of aid programmes and projects ex ante and their evaluation ex post; that is, I would hope that my experience with two evaluation missions, one for the U.N. and one for OACD, would be helpful in discerning opportunities for effective technical and capital assistance.

If the Bureau has no way of financing such a project but considers it useful we could perhaps think of presenting it as a research project on evaluation of foreign aid to the Canada Council. I should perhaps say that I have alternative uses of the long vacation besides the two possibilities mentioned above, but I would give the proposed survey of Canadian aid opportunities top priority if it could be worked out.

11 January, 1967.

*File*  
*R.H.G.*

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Economic Division

CONFIDENTIAL

African and Middle Eastern Division

SECURITY  
Sécurité

DATE

March 15, 1967.

NUMBER  
Numéro

Meetings with Officials of USAID March 9 - 10

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-3	
MISSION	
24	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Collins  
Mr. Carter  
Mr. Touchette  
Mr. Anstis  
Mr. Rejhan

Meetings were held in Washington on March 9 and 10 between officials of the USAID, the External Aid Office, and the Department of External Affairs to outline the new framework for American aid policy towards Africa, to discuss the implications of these exchanges, and to exchange detailed information on ongoing bilateral aid programmes of the United States and Canada. Certain specific policy questions were raised concerning the African Development Bank, and the continuing role of the IBRD as it pertains to Africa. As well there were specific American requests for Canadian assistance on projects which cannot be undertaken within the new framework of American assistance to Africa.

2. This memorandum will deal only with the general aspects of the discussions and with certain important country discussions. Detailed comments on country programmes and specific projects will be the subject of discussion within External Aid Office.

New American Aid Policy Towards Africa

AID officials said that there had been for some time dissatisfaction both in Congress and outside concerning United States aid policy towards Africa. The criticism generated was aimed at the apparently haphazard distribution of aid funds to many recipients resulting in a relatively limited impact on their development. There had been a growing belief that the effectiveness of United States aid was thereby minimized while little political advantage was attained. As officials put it there was a feeling that the United States had "too many eggs in too many baskets".

2. The outcome of these discussions and criticisms were country limitations imposed by the Foreign Assistance Act of last year, and the Korry Report. The Korry Report will be discussed in more detail below. The country limitations imposed by the Act mentioned above were as follows: apart from Latin America, development loans were to be restricted to ten countries, development grants to forty countries, and support assistance to thirteen countries. These limitations, although they may be exceeded at presidential discretion are well below present United States commitments and would, even in the absence of any other

- 2 -

factors, cause a reduction in the number of recipients of United States aid.

3. The Korry Report was prepared in 1966 by the present United States Ambassador to Ethiopia, at the request of President Johnson, and was prompted by the considerations mentioned above. The professed aims were to rationalize the utilization of United States aid funds; to shift the focus to long term development planning; to examine methods for encouraging self help methods in Africa; to demonstrate United States interest in economic developments in Africa, as distinct from attempts to gain political influence.

4. The Report concluded that United States aid to Africa would be most effective if there were a greater emphasis on using a multi-lateral framework for the channelling of aid funds in planning and development in the fields of power, transportation and communications. It also emphasized that bilateral assistance should be channelled into countries or regions of concentration where there were the greatest possibilities for development and where funds could be properly administered. The report also recommended greater emphasis on the support of indigenous regional institutions and regional projects. (We attach as Annex I a summary provided by USAID of the principle proposals of the Korry Report concerning multi-lateral co-ordination.)

5. The principle recommendations of the Korry Report are:  
(1) the formation of a standing committee of the World Bank to deal with Africa wide development in transport, power and communications;  
(2) United States support for regional and sub regional development banking and financial institutions;  
(3) United States support to render more meaningful the activities of United Nations resident representatives.  
There are several subsidiary recommendations which are indicated in the annex.

6. The implications of the new American policies are still being worked out but several are already clear. There will be a reduction in the number of countries in Africa receiving United States aid on bilateral basis. This reduction will be accomplished as current programmes are terminated and resident USAID missions will be reduced and ultimately withdrawn. (It should be noted that even in countries with no bilateral aid programme the Ambassador will have a small fund available for local self help projects. This is at present \$50,000 but it is hoped to raise it ultimately to \$200,000.) Concurrently with the reduction in bilateral programmes will be an increase in commitments for regional projects e.g. West African telecommunications network, and a possible increase in

.../3

000973



- 3 -

involvement in multi-donor projects in individual countries, (e.g. Trans Cameroun Railways). The United States also plans to ask for a re-examination of the role of IBRD Consultative Groups for individual countries as they believe that such groups are effective means for co-ordinating aid efforts. A final element will be the establishment of a "private investment corporation", to encourage American investment in Africa.

7. Within the framework outlined above USAID has requested an allocation of \$195,000,000 for aid to Africa for fiscal year 1968 of which \$90,000,000 will be for development loans, \$91,000,000 for technical assistance and \$14,000,000 for support. Functionally the money available for development assistance will be allocated 23% to education, 23% for agriculture, 20% for infra-structure, 14% for health and 9% to encourage private investment. Beyond this will be the separate allocation for food aid and for the replenishment of United States contributions to multi-lateral agencies.

#### The African Development Bank

United States officials showed great interest in the African Development Bank (ADB). Their view was that this bank represented an African initiative which should receive our full encouragement. They believe that it demonstrates a recognition by Africans that they are ultimately responsible for initiatives to cope with economic development. It also demonstrated an African willingness to put up hard cash, although African contributions had not yet reached their level sufficient to enable the bank to institute other than a token programme. The United States also believes that the President of the bank, Mr. Beharri, is an able and prudent man who has showed the capability of effectively running the bank.

2. The Americans pointed out that the ADB had obtained subscriptions of \$40,000,000 from its shareholders and they believed that a competent staff would be built up within the next three years with the assistance of the UNDP. They also pointed out that other initial difficulties, including relations between the World Bank and the ADB had been resolved, and they considered that the bank has now reached a critical point, where outside help would provide the catalytic agent to start the bank operating fully.

3. The ADB request for soft loan funds from Western countries should be examined sympathetically and indeed the United States had already indicated that it would consider a substantial contribution. The United States had already offered technical assistance for surveys

.../4

- 4 -

and for specific projects. However, a United States contribution will be contingent on other possible donors providing suitable contributions, and the United States officials said that a Canadian commitment would make it much easier for them to present a convincing case to Congress. If the United States contribution was made it was clear from discussions that the Americans would not seek membership within the bank but some form of administrative council with donor participation. They also indicated that any contribution they might make would be largely in tied funds. The Americans were obviously pushing the ADB and feel very strongly that it should be helped now, despite the obvious difficulties posed by staff problems, and the fact that some African countries have not yet paid their pledged equity contributions.

#### Role of the World Bank

The Korry Report had as its principal recommendations the formation of a standing committee of the World Bank to co-ordinate long term planning in the areas of transportation, communications, and power in Africa. This recommendation reflects American concern for the first importance of these three areas in African development, and their desire to strengthen the World Bank as an effective vehicle for co-ordinating and initiating large scale studies and projects. The United States also wishes to reinforce an organization which is recognized for the quality of its work and has the confidence of donors and recipients. Full details of this proposal are found in the annex.

2. Also to strengthen the World Bank the United States will be proposing the strengthening of the IBRD Consultative Committees on various countries. With this in mind they were looking to a re-evaluation of the role of the bank and of the functions of the Consultative Committees. On the first subject they believed that the bank should

- (1) act as a spokesman with the recipient countries for all donors concerning planning and development;
- (2) recognize aid gaps and marshal the donors to meet them;
- (3) pay more attention to technical assistance;
- (4) broaden scope of economic analyses and make more frequent evaluation of the follow-up of its recommendations and projects;

.../5

- 5 -

the US will recommend

- (5) a permanent staff in each country for which a Consultative Group is formed;
- (6) an increase in the number of scope of studies and papers done by the bank.

Concerning the Consultative Groups the United States will be making specific suggestions to tie the work of the Consultative Group more closely to the financial and budgeting practices in the recipient countries by suggesting more frequent meetings tied to budget decisions and involvement in the budgetary problems of recipients. They propose a broader range of topics for discussion, including the import and foreign exchange situation, and the Americans will propose Consultative Committee involvement in technical assistance and food production and population measures. The acceptance of these proposals would in their view provide a strengthening of the World Bank and a more effective channel for multi-lateral aid.

#### Regionalism

The emphasis on multi-lateral and regional projects and co-ordination as outlined in the Korry Report recommendations was strongly emphasized by the American officials, and particularly in their plans for the support of regional and sub-regional organizations and institutions in Africa. They believe that these indigenous organizations will ultimately develop into effective instruments for African development, and their character, while at present an impediment to effectiveness will in the end, through their acceptance by Africans, make them more useful than non-African organizations. Thus the US will support such organizations as the Scientific Technical and Research Committee of the OUA (STRC), the Entente fund, the ECA, and the Magreb Council of Ministers.

2. Again in the field of regional development the United States has carried out a study of regional universities and intends to encourage and support certain institutions by providing scholarships for African students. They believe this will have the effect of strengthening these universities and avoiding many of the problems faced by African students returning from abroad.

3. The Americans were most interested to know if Canada would provide assistance on a bilateral basis to regional projects or institutions. They indicated that they would consider co-ordinating

.../6

- 6 -

bilateral assistance on a regional basis. As examples of the kind of regional projects of interest to the United States were mentioned the West African Telecommunications Survey, (a strictly international network), and the Middle Africa Transportation Study.

#### Country Programmes

(1) Nigeria: Within Nigeria the United States is continuing its programme in a normal fashion, given the current situation. They are continuing technical assistance, granting development loans, and studying new loan projects. They are, however, not initiating new projects and are slowing the pace of their programme. The United States has been following the lead of the World Bank in Nigeria, and officials said that this policy had caused concern amongst Nigerians.

(2) Ghana: The Americans admitted they had shown a greater interest in Ghana since the overthrow of Nkrumah, and they believe that Ghana has since then shown responsibility in financial management and debt renegotiation. They expressed concern over the balance of payment problems in 1967-68 where the gap would be over \$100,000,000. They are hoping that the IMF meeting on Ghana will see donor countries volunteering help to meet this balance of payments problem and indicated that they themselves will be willing to make a substantial contribution.

(3) Congo (Kinshasa): The Americans expressed concern for the situation in the Congo and indicated that they had been giving extraordinary budget support to finance United States imports, and had advanced \$20,000,000 of food aid on soft terms.  
the

2. Their studies indicated that/Congo lost \$60,000,000 foreign exchange in the short term due to the stoppage of copper exports and it may well not all be recouped. They believe also that the Congo will be in difficulties for the next two months, and that by the end of the year it will have no foreign exchange reserves. They are however encouraged by discussions between the IMF and the Congolese on budgetary stabilization, and the United States will relate any further extraordinary assistance to budgetary stabilization. The US officials suggested that key personnel will be the most urgent requirement and wondered if they would be available from Canada.

(4) East Africa: Officials expressed concern over the situation in East Africa, particularly Tanzania, but plan to go ahead with their programmes. They indicated that there were no American plans to

.../7

- 7 -

discourage investment in other areas of Africa as they felt the Tanzanian situation was exceptional. They recognize that a change of government anywhere in Africa could cause a complete reversal of the local situation, but that such changes were just as frequently favourable as unfavourable.

Conclusion

These talks provided a very close look at American aid policy and programmes, and officials were most open in discussions. It is evident that on the official level there is a desire to render assistance more effective, through the co-ordination by aid donors and recipients. These talks were very useful from this point of view, and specifically for us as it enables us to draw on the fund of expertise that exists in Washington. The Americans believe that they benefit as well and expressed the hope that these talks will be continued. The External Aid Office suggested putting the talks on a regular basis, and State Department officials subsequently indicated their interest in combining talks on aid policy and on the political situation in Africa during these meetings. I believe this would be a very useful step.

THOMAS CARTER

African and Middle Eastern  
Division

(Mr. Mitchell)

February 22, 1967

PRINCIPAL PROPOSALS OF THE KORRY REPORT

RELATING TO MULTILATERAL COORDINATION IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In May 1966 President Johnson called upon Ambassador Edward M. Korry, US Ambassador in Ethiopia, to undertake a review of African development policies and programs. Ambassador Korry undertook this review during June and July and submitted his report to the White House in August. The United States Government subsequently reviewed this report and has come up with a series of programs to carry out its principal recommendations. A significant portion of the Report was directed toward improving multilateral coordination of African economic development.

I. Synopsis of Korry Report Policy Considerations

A huge land mass with a rich potential for production of food and with large stores of minerals needed to replenish those being depleted elsewhere, Africa will be of growing interest to the United States and the rest of the world. This interest will be constantly reinforced by the obligation we increasingly accept to ameliorate the problems caused by the growing gap between rich and poor nations, between population explosion and food scarcity.

The US and other countries have generally followed economic development policies in Africa of helping to eliminate obstacles to growth -- analyzing the bottlenecks, helping to meet the problems by whatever appropriate means. Where this has involved a deliberate and well-thought-out decision to embark on a major development effort in a given country, and a consultative group or other coordinating arrangement has been worked

2.

out among donors, this approach has made sense. Elsewhere it has led to "scatteration," administrative problems, less concentration on basic development and more of a tendency to make ad hoc decisions which have little relationship to each other.

It is self-evident that the more concentration that can be placed on purely developmental criteria, the sooner Africa will attain a level of development that will permit it to generate a large measure of its own growth, to satisfy the aspirations of its people, to attain a greater measure of stability and independence and to make its own contribution to meeting the massive problems of the modern world. If aid suppliers can be sure that their help is efficiently used, there is strong reason to make increased resources available.

In this context, the US should determine what our human and financial commitments are toward those countries where we have undertaken either to participate as a full partner in an organized, multinational effort in support of a development plan or to help achieve some less broad but major economic goal. Elsewhere, the US should support those developmental efforts which involve cooperation between or among African states where an identity of specific interest exists and where the mutual advantage to the African states is evident. The areas of such interest vary with the function: rivers may go in one direction, ecologies in another; thus, what makes sense for a cooperative effort in the harnessing of water power may conflict with an undertaking in agricultural development. Similarly, the logic of sub-regional transport systems, communications, health programs and so on, will demand different combinations of countries until

3.

the time arrives when a significant number of African states have achieved a certain level of development, have acquired a certain amount of coordinating experience and have attained a certain degree of cohesiveness.

A major economic development effort in Africa also requires greater cooperation among donors and with African organizations and countries. This would provide a reinforcing and multiplying effect that would be advantageous to donors and recipients alike. Yet, all available evidence points to a confusing incoherence by donors (and Africans) in development activities, a lack of accord on what to survey as propitious investment opportunities, an unwillingness to accept each other's data or surveys, a duplication of effort, a disparity of doctrinal approaches in the same fields of activity, and a wasteful dispersal of effort and of resources.

Some of the tools for a better coordinated effort have already been forged. Through Consultative Groups under the leadership of the IBRD, Western aid to Tunisia and Nigeria has been made more effective. Other such groups are in process of formation. But, by and large, development activities are still being pursued within the classical bilateral framework.

African regional organizations can be very helpful in this effort, and we should seek to strengthen them in every way possible. But none of them is, as yet, strong enough or sufficiently endowed with financial and professional resources for the entire task. Nor are they yet in a position by themselves to provide the full leadership role for a joint effort of donors and recipients in the developmental process.



4.

Without prejudicing the role of African regional institutions - in fact to assist their development along with Africa's economic growth - we conclude, therefore, that there is a need for devising new multilateral mechanisms for dealing with African economic development. Specifically, we recommend that the World Bank should assume a role of greater leadership and involvement. We specify the IBRD group for this essential task because it has the confidence of both donors and recipients for African development, it has the experience in such matters, and it has the financial and staff resources needed to lead in such an effort.

In turning to the specific sectors on which the US and other donors might concentrate their efforts throughout the continent as a whole, there is surprisingly little difficulty in determining those sectors that warrant our highest priority attention.

The US and other donors can make the greatest impact in the next few years on long-range development goals by focusing investment in basic infrastructure (communications, transport and power) which will tie countries together. The US can increase its impact by making sure that its expenditures conform with the broad regional planning now being carried on by international institutions, and by cooperating closely with other aid-giving nations and agencies in a common effort. Infrastructure is the base on which development must take place, a base that in many parts of Africa is lacking or inadequate. Then, too, in a very real sense infrastructure helps form the basis for the regional groupings within which rational economic development must take place.

5.

In addition to infrastructure, the most significant contributions the US can make to economic development lie in four areas. These are rural development, selected areas of education, health and the promotion of private enterprise.

In most of Africa, agriculture is the sector that must provide the initial earnings for further development. The rural areas are those where most of the population subsists. It is also African agriculture that has the most to contribute to a world of growing hunger. A concentrated effort is required to modernize the rural sector, using a variety of methods and channels and operating across the entire spectrum of rural life. Much must be done in the more effective use of what is already known, in developing new materials and knowledge, in learning how to transfer innovations to the land and in helping people organize to perpetuate the evolution, transmission and use of new methods.

The absence of education, defined as including the training of all forms of skills, is another great inhibitor of African progress. There is substantial agreement among educators that, in general, "middle level" (i.e. post-primary) education and teacher training is the priority requirement. In addition, it is important to assist programs of excellence in selected African universities, and assist African students from other countries to attend those African universities.

Health is important for many reasons, but there are two respects in particular in which it impinges on economic development. The first is where the existence of debilitating diseases impedes economic progress. The second is the major question of family planning. Population pressures

6.

are not, as it is sometimes assumed, largely absent from Africa; they are perhaps greatest where expected least, in the Sahara and around its arid perimeter where available resources are too meager for even the present sparse population. And even where the pressure is not great, soaring rates of population increase eat up the benefits of development. The decisions on population control are those that only the Africans can make, but a number of African leaders appear ready to make those decisions and will be seeking help.

In emphasizing private enterprise as a sector for concentration, we reflect the conviction that private initiative is vital to the development of open, pluralistic societies that are receptive to social change. This is not an easy area in which to operate; we must make clear that we are not attempting to duplicate in Africa the forms and structures of our own country. But if we are to engage in the business of helping Africans to make their own living, this is not an activity that we can neglect. It is also one in which we have a wide variety of experience to offer.

These then are the sectors in which US programs should be concentrated, around which regional institutions can be developed, and for which cooperative structures should be devised to make better use of the assistance provided by all donors. It is to achieve these ends that a new rigor and clarity of purpose in adhering to development criteria is so important. It is to provide the Africans with a base on which they can increasingly invest their own resources in revenue producing activities. The sharper concentration of US programs should not be interpreted as

7.

unawareness of the importance of many other sectors. The problems of industrialization and urbanization, for example, will assume increasing significance in time.

II. Korry Report Recommendations on Multilateral Activities and US Government Action Thereon

A. The US should request the World Bank to establish a Standing Committee (or Committees) to deal with the three main long-term infrastructure sectors of Africa, transport, communications and power.

The Korry Report proposes that a Standing Committee (or Committees) should study and assess the evolving needs of the continent in the three key areas so as to avoid the waste of resources and assure the development of rational interlocking regional and, eventually, continental systems. It would serve to establish priorities of sector and of area; it would create a climate for more efficient multilateral cooperation; it would integrate projects in these fields into more precisely defined developmental programs.

Although initially the focus of the Standing Committee should be on the three long-term infrastructure sectors, it may prove appropriate as the Standing Committee's work program and capabilities develop, to broaden its mandate to include other high-priority sectors such as agriculture and education. It is generally understood that the proposed Standing Committee would not of itself be a fund-raising body but would rather concentrate on planning, priorities and coordination among donors and recipients of aid in Africa.

The Standing Committee will of course require a small staff which the US hopes would be provided by the IBRD.

8.

B. The United States should also request the World Bank to harmonize, via the Standing Committee, major pre-investment surveys for Africa.

The Korry Report points out that at present, surveys and studies of this kind are conducted by a wide variety of institutions and of countries. By and large, these studies are oriented toward the specific requirements of the potential source of financing and reflect their particular interests. As a result, unnecessary or duplicate surveys are undertaken; they are not interchangeable among donors; and they thus tend automatically to be linked to bilateral financing. The waste in time, money and scarce skills is harmful to development.

All donors would benefit from harmonization of such surveys and the IBRD is the best agency to provide leadership in this field because of its institutional nature, its high technical expertise, its accumulation of knowledge and experience in Africa and its broad developmental writ.

The IBRD's technical staff could perform this task as a secretariat; the secretariat could present proposals for harmonizing approaches and procedures. At a minimum, it could seek agreement on the essential features which pre-investment surveys should include and could prepare a standard format; it could set engineering criteria and could standardize financial calculations for computing rates of return, cost-benefit ratios and the like; it could provide a reference center of surveys made according to the standard format. If the Standing Committee could succeed in establishing a degree of cooperation in the three key sectors, other functional sectors might later be added.

The US Government reviewed this recommendation and, while noting that there had been some cooperation in this field among donors already, agreed that a great deal needs still to be done to get donors to agree on the proper sequence of events and the scope of work for preliminary studies for capital development projects. It was hoped that the Standing Committee under the World Bank would undertake to harmonize major pre-investment surveys for Africa, and to develop the necessary standards.

The Korry Report also recommends the utilization to the maximum extent of consortium financing of major capital projects. It encourages the IBRD to assume leadership in putting together such major projects which would be financed by a combination of IBRD/IDA funds and those from national donors. The US Government agreed that this technique should also be endorsed by the Standing Committee.

C. The United States should provide additive financing for major African developmental programs through the International Development Association (IDA).

The Korry Report recommends that the US should give additional support to IDA in the next round of IDA replenishment.

It is hoped that the general replenishment of IDA funds will result in an absolute increase in the availability of IDA funds for Africa.

D. IBRD should sponsor a conference to work out with other interested parties a long-term program for a communications system in Africa.

The Korry Report recommends that the proposed IBRD Standing Committee take the lead in convening such a conference.

10.

In reviewing this recommendation the US Government agreed that communications have high priority and require a comprehensive development plan. To most African leaders such a plan will be of greater significance than construction of a few communications satellite ground stations, also recommended in the Korry Report. Although the International Telecommunications Union, in consultation with ECA, has for several years been helping African governments to plan the development of telecommunications networks, locally, intra-continentially and intercontinentally, ITU does not have the resources to finance new communications facilities in Africa. It is therefore desirable for the IBRD to serve as the central coordination body and a major financing source for the actual development of a long-term program and cost estimates for African communications, with actual construction on a phased basis as needs and priorities warrant.

The United States hopes that communications will be one of the topics dealt with by the proposed IBRD Standing Committee. Before convening an African conference on communications, however, the US would propose that the IBRD, working with the ITU and ECA as appropriate, would develop a firm plan and cost estimates for a communications system serving the African countries and providing facilities for intercontinental communications. This will require judgment as to the relative priority between inter-country links and internal communications.

E. The IBRD should sponsor the establishment of an African rural research and development institute in tropical Africa.

The Korry Report summarizes the scope of Africa's rural development problems and the need to meet them on many fronts simultaneously.

11.

The Report concluded, however, that none of the existing research institutes or organizations in Africa has the writ, the funds or the expertise to bring order and to give direction to the vast but widely-dispersed research and development activities in African agriculture.

Thus the Korry Report recommends the establishment of a new institute, to be concerned with the collection and dissemination of research results; able to formulate programs and projects; providing a focus for those organizations which could do the research and experimental work; influencing concentration on particular opportunities for more rapid returns; locating bottlenecks and helping to meet them; and serving to emphasize that agricultural progress can only come from an inter-disciplinary, ecological approach with field- and problem-oriented research.

When this proposal was discussed with other governments in August and September it was not favorably received by certain of them. Within the US Government almost everyone agreed with the priority given to agricultural research, the emphasis placed on the inter-disciplinary approach and the need to stimulate more and better research, directed at the critical bottlenecks in increasing agricultural production. Questions arose, however, over the best means to achieve these objectives. There was general unwillingness to decide now to create a new institute which might draw human and financial resources away from important existing facilities with little assurance that it would get to the heart of conducting research to meet the real needs.



12.

Instead it has been proposed to build on plans already under discussion for AID to finance an African conference on research in agricultural development, to be convened in 1967 by the National Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the OAU, ECA and other bodies. The proposed conference will serve as a vehicle for exploring the problems confronting agricultural research in Africa and the best approach, or approaches to their solution. The conference will involve both scientists and governmental representatives. The scientists from agriculture, economics and social anthropology, coming from Africa, the United States and Europe, will discuss agricultural research developments and requirements in broad inter-disciplinary terms. The governmental representatives will be concerned with developing courses of action to increase and improve research and its application to expanded agricultural production.

The agenda of the conference will include: (a) an assessment of research needs and the capacity of existing organizations, universities and various national and regional centers to conduct the needed research; (b) consideration of what institutional framework may be required to ensure that dynamic strides are made toward increasing African agricultural production; and (c) proposals for creating a professional association of research men in African agricultural development, with a view to building up an exchange of knowledge among those engaged in this field.

It is very much hoped that IBRD will also participate actively in the plans for and the conduct of this conference.

F. The Administration should seek legislation to provide the President with authority to transfer funds to regional and sub-regional development banking and financial institutions.

Given the need to promote regionalism in Africa, the Korry Report states that it is essential for the US to be in a position to respond to useful regional initiatives taken by Africans. Where there can be sound economic development and at the same time where we can encourage the formation and growth of regional institutions having a potential for bringing African countries together, the US should be prepared to provide assistance through the direct transfer of resources. Potentially the most important institution in Africa to which such a transfer of funds may be desirable is the African Development Bank. The ADB deserves close interest and attention, though it must be recognized that it is still in a formative stage and that the nature and level of US support will depend upon the ADB's own efforts and progress.

The authority to provide resources on direct transfer may prove to be of equal importance in encouraging financial institutions of less than continental scope as these show their competence and utility.

The United States Government is currently examining the means of contributing to a Special Fund of the African Development Bank.

G. The United States should continue its program of selected assistance to the ECA, and expand this assistance when conditions permit.

The US Government is of the opinion that the Commission has performed a necessary role in furthering African cooperation. It is the only African organization with the capability to undertake regionwide planning and

14.

research. It has helped to develop the necessary infrastructure within member states in such fields as statistics, customs and administration. Its terms of reference do not, of course, include operational functions. It is rather expected to stimulate initiatives which have then been taken over by other bodies. It is recognized, at the same time, that ECA has certain problems to overcome, problems which are inevitable in the development of any new institution. It should be possible to strengthen ECA and help it to overcome staff weaknesses, and to concentrate its efforts to a greater extent.

The US is also prepared to assist the sub-regional groupings being sponsored by ECA when there is a clear indication that such groupings are supported by the countries concerned. The US is also prepared to assist selected phases of the work of ECA's own sub-regional offices.

H. To create a more effective and integrated management system of UN agencies concerned with development in Africa, UN Resident Representatives should be responsible for coordinating the totality of technical cooperation activities of the UN system in their countries of assignment, as well as dealing with the representatives of nations conducting bilateral technical cooperation programs. The US should also support action to have the UNDP play a leadership role in coordinating the work of UN Specialized Agencies, particularly in sub-regional development schemes.

The US Government supported these recommendations. It is hoped that, with more effective backstopping at UN Headquarters and with a newly-instituted staffing pattern for the Resident Representatives' offices, their influence and control will mount. These changes come as a result

of the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund into the UNDP a little more than one year ago. Other results of the merger are the expectation of better planning of country programs and country priorities, the establishment of effective machinery for evaluation of UNDP and other technical assistance and thus, hopefully, better management of the UN family's aid efforts.

Many of the required improvements depend on the policies and attitudes of the countries receiving aid, and the support they give to the UN Resident Representatives. There is evidence that such support is increasing.

The US will continue to work for improvements in the program and management of technical assistance by the whole UN system. This is a slow and difficult process, however, and it will continue to require firm efforts throughout the UN system of organizations. The US will continue to coordinate with UN Resident Representatives in the field, and will encourage recipient governments to support the Resident Representatives' central role in UN technical assistance operations.

The US Government also agrees on the importance of supporting the UNDP's leadership role, not only over its own funds but as well for more effective coordination of the regular technical assistance programs of other UN organizations.

The US welcomes the UNDP's taking on greater responsibility for such arrangements as the Advisory Group of UN agencies assisting in the Senegal River Basin scheme. The US also expects the ECA to continue to play a helpful role in such sub-regional development schemes, and the ADB to become involved in them.

- - -

A&ME/J.M. Touchette  
Economic/M. Faguy

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

TO  
À

Bureau du Ministre

SECURITY  
Sécurité

FROM  
De

Attn. M. Tremblay

DATE Le 17 mars 1967

REFERENCE  
Référence

Direction d'Afrique et du  
Moyen-Orient

NUMBER  
Numéro

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Interview du SEAE pour CJMS (Montreal)

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	20-1-F-3
MISSION	34

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Ci-joint les questions que se propose de poser  
CJMS au Ministre lors de l'interview fixé pour midi au-  
jourd'hui.

Les réponses suggérées ont été préparées par cette  
direction en consultation avec la direction économique.  
Nous présumons que le Ministre ne requiert aucune note  
pour répondre à la dernière question qui porte sur le  
Vietnam.

THOMAS CARTER

Direction d'Afrique et de  
Moyen-Orient

Le 17 mars 1967

Interview par téléphone (15 minutes) - Vendredi, 17 mars 1967

CJME - Montréal - "La Dix-neuvième Heure"

Le Canada et l'Afrique

---

1) Question:

Le Canada - vous l'avez souligné dans un récent discours - porte un intérêt accru au développement de ses relations avec l'Afrique francophone. Quel est le pourquoi et le comment de ces relations?

Réponse proposée:

Les relations plus étroites que nous entretenons avec l'Afrique francophone s'insère dans le contexte d'un rapprochement général, voulu par le Gouvernement canadien, avec tous les pays où la langue française est en usage. Ce rapprochement, qui constitue évidemment une dimension précieuse de la politique étrangère canadienne, reflète la dualité culturelle du Canada, c'est à dire le fait que le Canada est lui-même un pays francophone par l'une de ses deux grandes cultures et l'une de ses deux langues officielles. C'est la politique du Gouvernement canadien de donner en tous les domaines y compris le domaine international, pleine expression au caractère bilingue et culturel du Canada.

Ces relations avec les pays francophones d'Afrique prennent plusieurs formes:

a) l'expansion de notre représentation diplomatique en Afrique francophone

Soit par voie d'ambassades en résidence, soit par voie d'accréditations multiples, nous sommes maintenant reliés à l'ensemble des pays francophones d'Afrique.

- 2 -

- b) notre programme d'aide extérieure pour l'Afrique francophone comprenant l'envoi d'enseignants (250 cette année), de techniciens et aussi l'assistance équipement.

Les sommes affectées à ce programme passeront de \$8 à 12 millions cette année et se compareront très favorablement aux \$16 millions prévus pour les pays africains de langue anglaise.

- c) l'intérêt que nous portons au développement de la francophonie.

A part la participation canadienne à de nombreuses organisations à caractère francophone, il convient de souligner ici l'initiative qu'a prise récemment le Gouvernement canadien de proposer aux gouvernements francophones la création d'un organisme international de caractère essentiellement privé s'appuyant sur des organisations nationales de même caractère, indépendantes les unes des autres et de leurs gouvernements, mais opérant en liaison avec eux et avec leur appui. La tâche essentielle d'un tel organisme serait l'encouragement et la coordination des multiples activités d'ordre culturel et professionnel déjà existantes sur le plan francophone.

2) Question:

Le "front international" que pourrait constituer la francophonie sera-t-il un atout majeur pour la Province de Québec sur le plan culturel, industriel ou économique?

Réponse proposée:

L'expression "front international" n'est peut-être pas des plus appropriées en ce qui concerne la francophonie. Celle-ci est tout d'abord une communauté de l'esprit, une notion culturelle et linguistique. La francophonie, sans exclure nécessairement les

- 3 -

aspects économiques, serait essentiellement une vaste entreprise culturelle que nul ne songe à voir déborder sur le domaine politique.

Il y a évidemment tout avantage pour la Province de Québec, le Canada français <sup>y compris la Prov. de Québec</sup> et même le Canada tout entier, à ce que le Canada se rapproche de cet ensemble de pays qui, grâce à la langue française, participent d'une même culture et partagent des habitudes de pensée et d'agir. Le Canada pourra d'autant mieux mettre en valeur son héritage culturel et linguistique français s'il peut le faire en commun avec les autres pays francophones. Et il me semble tout naturel que, sur la base de ces affinités, se développent éventuellement des liens économiques et industriels qui seraient à l'avantage réciproque tant des pays francophones d'Afrique que du Canada.

3) Question:

Cette aide que le Canada apporte à l'Afrique est-elle sous forme de prêts ou bien est-elle une "aide financière à fonds perdus"?

Réponse suggérée:

Avant de répondre à votre question, je crois qu'il y a lieu d'expliquer d'abord que l'aide canadienne aux pays d'Afrique - tout comme d'ailleurs l'aide que nous accordons à d'autres régions du monde - est offerte dans le cadre de programmes soit multilatéraux soit bilatéraux. Les programmes multilatéraux sont financés à même les contributions des pays industrialisés et administrés par des organismes internationaux tels la Banque Mondiale ou certaines agences spécialisées des Nations Unies. En général le concours financier que le Canada accorde à ces organisations internationales est offert sous forme de dons purs et simples ou encore d'aide financière à fonds perdus.

.../4



- 4 -

En ce qui a trait aux programmes bilatéraux les crédits qui ont été alloués par le Canada à l'Afrique sous ce chapitre pour l'année fiscale qui vient sont de l'ordre de \$30 millions. La majeure partie de ces crédits, soit environ \$22 millions, sera consacrée à nos programmes d'assistance technique et d'aide alimentaire et offerte sous forme de dons purs et simples. Par contre le quart de ces crédits ou environ \$8.5 millions seront offerts sous forme de prêts à des conditions naturellement fort avantageuses puisque ces prêts<sup>11</sup> portent généralement pas intérêt et que les remboursements sont échelonnés sur des périodes pouvant aller jusqu'à 50 ans.

Au sujet de notre programmes d'aide à l'Afrique je crois qu'il vaut la peine de souligner ici l'effort particulier qui est fait par le Canada dans les pays d'Afrique francophone où nos programmes d'aide bilatéraux ont connu ces dernières années une augmentation assez spectaculaire. Les sommes allouées à cette fin sont en effet passées de \$300,000 en 1963 à \$8.1 millions pour l'exercice financier qui se termine. Pour l'année qui vient ces crédits ont été portés à \$12 millions. Notre programme d'aide à l'Afrique est donc en évolution constante et il nous a fallu en quelques années développer rapidement l'infrastructure nécessaire à l'administration d'un tel programme. Entre autres exemples, à la demande des pays africains eux-mêmes, nous avons concentré nos efforts dans le domaine de l'éducation et le nombre de Canadiens travaillant actuellement en Afrique pour le compte du Bureau de l'Aide extérieure, soit un total de 647 professeurs et conseillers, donne une idée de l'ampleur de notre contribution. Nous avons fort heureusement acquis durant ces quelques années une expérience qui nous est précieuse et qui nous permet maintenant de consolider les résultats obtenus et de diversifier notre action en nous engageant dans de nouveaux programmes tels l'aide alimentaire, les travaux de génie etc.

#### 4) Question

La participation du Canada au Fonds Monétaire international et à la Banque Mondiale constitue un appoint indirect du Canada à l'Afrique. Cette participation est-elle voulue par la raison ou bien par des impératifs économiques dont nous sommes bénéficiaires?

- 5 -

Réponse

Je crois qu'il est d'abord nécessaire ici de souligner une des caractéristiques importantes distinguant ces deux organismes. Bien que naturellement son influence soit importante dans le domaine des relations financières et économiques entre pays, le Fonds Monétaire international n'est pas concerné directement par les questions d'aide aux pays en voie de développement ce qui est le cas de la Banque Mondiale et de ses filiales en particulier. Cette distinction étant faite, il ne fait aucun doute que notre participation à ces deux organismes internationaux constitue un effort raisonné de la part du Canada qui voit surtout dans le Fonds Monétaire international et la Banque Mondiale des organismes importants favorisant la coopération internationale plutôt que des instruments pouvant lui apporter des bénéfices économiques immédiats. Comme je l'ai souligné il y a quelques minutes notre contribution aux organismes internationaux qui est considérable constitue habituellement une aide financière à fonds perdus, et cette aide n'étant pas dans bien des cas liée à l'achat de produits canadiens, les bénéfices qu'en retire le Canada sont marginaux.

5) question:

L'Afrique nous intéresse-t-elle vraiment sur le plan économique?

Réponse

Pour de nombreuses raisons, le développement économique de Tiers-Monde et de l'Afrique en particulier touche le Canada de façon vitale. Pour des raisons humanitaires d'abord, mais aussi parce qu'à long terme il est de notre intérêt d'aider ces pays en voie de développement à créer des centres importants d'activités économiques qui puissent un jour constituer des débouchés commerciaux pour les produits canadiens. Déjà le commerce dans les deux sens entre l'Afrique et le Canada a augmenté de façon fort appréciable depuis une dizaine d'années, nos exportations en particulier s'étant accrues de 77% de 1957 à 1965. En tant que pays industrialisé à la recherche de marchés d'exportations, le Canada ne peut qu'espérer voir cette tendance se continuer et dans cette optique encourager le développement économique des pays d'Afrique. D'autre part, en ce qui a trait à la position des pays en voie de développement aux

- 6 -

même l'objectif commun est de les aider à atteindre un niveau de progrès économique qui leur permettra de se procurer, par la voie normale du commerce, les biens d'équipement nécessaires à leur développement.

6) Question:

La philanthropie n'existant vraiment pas entre États, quel est le but réel du programme d'aide du Canada?

Réponse

Il n'est difficile d'admettre qu'il n'y ait aucune trace de philanthropie dans notre programme d'aide aux pays en voie de développement. Évidemment j'en conviens, il y va de l'intérêt et à long terme du Canada d'apporter un concours efficace aux pays moins fortunés ne serait-ce parce qu'à longue échéance la paix dans le monde dépend du succès ou de l'insuccès des efforts visant à élever le niveau de vie des pays en voie de développement. On ne peut nier également qu'à long terme ou même qu'à moyen terme le Canada, comme je l'ai mentionné tout à l'heure, soit aussi intéressé à aider ces pays qui pourront éventuellement constituer des débouchés commerciaux intéressants pour nous. Néanmoins ce sont des motifs d'ordre humanitaires qui à mon avis ont joué et jouent encore un rôle prépondérant dans l'élaboration de notre politique d'aide à l'étranger. Les Canadiens en général sont fermement convaincus de la nécessité de promouvoir une plus grande justice sociale tant à l'intérieur de leur frontière qu'à l'échelle mondiale. Pour une grande part c'est cette conviction profonde qu'essaie de refléter le Gouvernement canadien dans la mise en œuvre de son programme d'aide à l'étranger et personnellement je ne puis que m'en féliciter.

7) Question:

Quelle solution possible envisagez-vous pour le conflit vietnamien?

*Am Martin*  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
*my*



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

*Return to*

TO  
A O/SSEA

FROM  
De African and Middle Eastern Division

REFERENCE  
Référence Your memorandum of March 16, 1967

SUBJECT  
Sujet SSEA Article for Ottawa Citizen

SECURITY  
Sécurité Unclassified

DATE March 28, 1967

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
<i>20-1-2-3</i>	
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

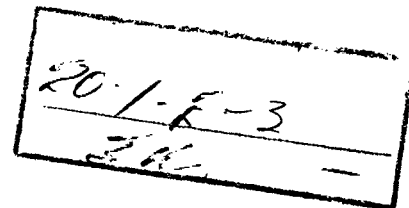
Mr. Collins

You will recall that Mr. Charles King recently requested a 500-word article by the Minister for inclusion in a special supplement on Africa to be published by the Ottawa Citizen in April. March 31 was set as a deadline.

2. A draft text is attached for clearance by the Minister before his departure this evening. If you return the approved text to us, we shall be happy to pass it on to Mr. King.

*Thompson*  
African & Middle Eastern  
Division

*O.K. p.m.*



OTTAWA, March 30, 1967.

Dear Professor McKinnell,

Thank you for your letter of February 13, (which has just reached me due to a foolish mistake in our mail room), concerning various questions on Canadian external aid with particular reference to Africa.

...

First of all, I attach a list of African countries in which there are resident Canadian diplomatic and trade missions. You will note that these number at present eleven. Four of these (Dakar, Tunis, Addis Ababa and Nairobi) were opened in the past two years -- this is a clear indication of an increased attention to Africa -- and also of the requirements for more missions to administer the aid programme. Many of these missions are, of course, accredited to other African countries so that Canadian diplomatic representatives are accredited to all African countries with the exception of the Somali Republic, Burundi, Liberia, Mauritania, Malawi and Mali. We hope within the next two years to cover these countries and to open one or two further resident missions, whose locations have not yet been decided upon. This will, in all probability, be the limit of our resident mission expansion in Africa for some time.

You are correct in your understanding that Canada is supporting the Asian Development Bank. We have joined this institution as a charter member and a senior officer of this Department has taken up resident in Manila as Director of the Bank. While the statutes of the African Development Bank do not provide for full membership of non-African countries, the question of Canadian support for this organization has been under consideration for some time. Canada has indicated that it could provide some form of technical assistance for the training of members of the Bank's personnel. In addition we

.../2

R. T. McKinnell, Esq.,  
Associate Professor,  
Department of Economics and Political Science,  
The University of New Brunswick,  
FREDERICTON, N.B.

- 2 -

have, as well as a number of other industrialized countries, been approached by the African Development Bank to participate in the establishment of a fund to finance projects on unassumed terms in member countries. A decision in this respect will be taken by the Canadian Government after further consultation with other prospective donor countries and interested parties.

...

I am enclosing a number of policy statements made over the past two years by Mr. Martin concerning Canadian policy towards Africa, both in general and in the field of external aid. We are asking the External Aid Office to send you information material on their programmes, and should you wish further detailed information I would suggest that you write to the Director General of the External Aid Office.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS CARTER

T. Carter

Resident Canadian Diplomatic and Trade Missions in Africa:

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,  
P. O. Box 1022,  
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

The Canadian Embassy,  
Boite Postale 8341,  
Kinshasa, Congo.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,  
P. O. Box 651,  
Lagos, Nigeria.

The Canadian Embassy,  
P. O. Box 606 P.M.,  
Tunis, Tunisia

The Canadian Embassy,  
P. O. Box 572,  
Yaoundé, Cameroun.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,  
P. O. Box 1639,  
Accra, Ghana.

The Canadian Embassy,  
African Solidarity Insurance Bldg. (6th floor),  
Haile Selassie 1 Square,  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The Canadian Embassy,  
Kasr el Doubara Post Office,  
Cairo, U.A.R.

The Office of the Trade Commissioner for Canada,  
P. O. Box 683,  
Cape Town, South Africa.

The Canadian Embassy,  
P. O. Box 3373,  
Dakar, Senegal.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,  
P. O. Box 30481,  
Nairobi, Kenya.

File

20-1-2-3
27-1-

OTTAWA, March 30, 1967.

Dear Mr. King,

In response to your recent request, I attach the text of an article by the Secretary of State for External Affairs for inclusion in a special supplement on Africa to be published by your newspaper sometime in April.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS CARTER

T. Carter,  
Head of African and Middle  
Eastern Division.

Mr. Charles King,  
The Ottawa Citizen,  
Sparks Street,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.



Article on Africa by SSEA for  
Ottawa Citizen

"Changing Africa"

Readers of this supplement are certainly aware of the growing, and even dramatic, importance which the African continent has acquired during the last 15 years. This emergence of Africa on the international scene is the direct result of the accession to independence of nearly all the former colonial territories. The importance which we rightly ascribe to Africa also reflects -- very significantly, I would think -- the rapid changes which make the nations of today so interdependent. To the traditional relationships which constituted Canada's foreign affairs, this country has therefore added a new focus of interest: Africa.

This Canadian involvement in Africa has expressed itself in many ways. One of the most striking has been Canada's assumption of a share of responsibility for assisting the new nations of Africa to solve their economic and social problems. Canada will do what it can to help these new states become viable and strong. This is not only a matter of social justice; as there can be no peace for this and future generations unless new nations enjoy a measure of progress and stability, our own interests closely parallel those of African countries. Today the Canadian Government is therefore supplementing the efforts which Canadian missionaries have devoted for more than 50 years

.... /2

- 2 -

to the advancement of Africa, by governmental aid programmes which this coming fiscal year will be of the order of \$30 million for Africa alone. At the same time private agencies like CUSO are sending increasing numbers of Canadians to Africa.

To provide the basis from which to administer these programmes and also to deal with day to day exchanges between Canada and African states, during recent years we have strengthened Canada's diplomatic representation on that continent. In the past two years new Canadian diplomatic missions have been opened in Ethiopia, Senegal, Tunisia and Kenya. We now have 11 missions on the continent: 4 Embassies in French-speaking African countries, 4 High Commissions in Commonwealth African countries and 3 in other African capitals. From these African missions Canada maintains diplomatic relations with nearly all African states.

These activities, both private and governmental, are leading an increasingly larger number of Canadians to acquire direct experience of Africa. This is, of course, being supplemented by the coming to Canada of growing numbers of Africans either as students in our universities or as diplomats. I hope that these exchanges will lead to greater mutual understanding - the only sound basis for our future relations.

Through its membership in the Commonwealth and the United Nations Canada has also become involved in the most difficult problems arising from the existence of white minority regimes

.... /3

- 3 -

in southern Africa. In the past two years we have been much concerned with the Rhodesian issue. After UDI and a Security Council recommendation of November 1965 we progressively placed all our trade with Rhodesia under embargo, with minor exceptions such as exports for humanitarian purposes. The Prime Minister played a prominent role in the Rhodesia discussions at the two Commonwealth Conferences in 1966. As a result of the conference at London in September 1966 and related events, the Rhodesia question has entered an important new phase with the passage of the selective mandatory sanctions resolution by the Security Council on December 16, 1966, and the British undertaking on December 20, 1966, not thereafter to consider any settlement in Rhodesia involving independence before a majority rule.

The selective mandatory sanctions will strengthen existing embargoes against Rhodesia. The mandatory ban includes most of Rhodesia's major exports, as well as the export to Rhodesia of arms, oil, aircraft and motor vehicles. However the new sanctions will inevitably take some time to have much effect.

Another very difficult problem in southern Africa is that of South West Africa. At the last General Assembly a resolution was passed terminating South Africa's mandate because of that country's failure to fulfill its obligations. Since then Canada has been serving on a 14 member UN Ad Hoc Committee which will report to a special session of the General Assembly beginning on April 21. I believe that further careful exploration is required as to how South West Africa can best achieve independence after an interim period of UN responsibility.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO  
A United Nations Division

FROM  
De African and Middle Eastern Division

REFERENCE  
Référence Your memo of April 4

SUBJECT  
Sujet Proposed Canadian Financing of African  
Regional Seminar on Labour Problems.

SECURITY  
Sécurité RESTRICTED

DATE April 12, 1967

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	20-1-2-3
MISSION	24

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

European Div.  
(Mr. Roquet)

Legal Div.  
(Mr. Gottlieb)

Economic Div.  
(Mr. Dupuis)

We support the idea of Canada participating in financing of the I.I.L.S. seminar for French-speaking countries bordering on the Sahara tentatively set for September 1968. Such participation would constitute one useful additional manifestation of the Federal Government's policy of developing its relations with the French-speaking African countries, and would be an extension to a new field of the government's interest in Francophone Africa.

2. We have examined the description of the proposed seminar and see no implications in the programme which should cause us to hesitate in recommending Canadian participation. One reservation we have concerns the homogeneity of the proposed group. We do not consider that bordering on the Sahara constitutes a very valid common denominator. Should our financial participation be substantial it might perhaps be suggested that participants from a greater number of French-speaking states be invited.

3. If Canada were to foot the entire cost, "Canadian identity" in the project would of course be more evident. Our resident diplomatic representation in Tunis should be of assistance in this regard.

African and Middle Eastern Division

A&amp;ME/R.H.G. MITCHELL/mi

## EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



## AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
À  
**Mr. B. Williams**  
**Assistant Under-Secretary**

FROM  
De  
**African & Middle Eastern Division**

REFERENCE  
Référence  
**Memorandum to Mr. Williams on same subject  
from J. R. Francis dated April 18.**

SUBJECT  
Sujet  
**External Aid Office Overseas representation**

SECURITY  
SécuritéCONFIDENTIAL

DATE

May 11, 1967.

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
	20-1-1-3
MISSION	23

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

## DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Langley  
Mr. Hubble  
Economic  
Far Eastern  
Latin American  
Personnel  
Services  
Personnel  
Operations  
Admin. Services  
Inspection  
Services  
Mr. T.H. Bennett

We agree that the administration of our External Aid programmes abroad is in need of review. Even without the impetus provided by the External Aid Office, to post personnel abroad, such a review would be opportune. Aid administration abroad is sometimes inadequate, and undoubtedly gives rise to misunderstanding between our missions abroad and the aid office and between this Department and External Aid Office. We believe that this situation can be sorted out, and that a good place to start is with the overseas segment which can be considered in isolation from the difficulties experienced in Ottawa.

2. Briefly as we see it the fundamental problem arises from the fact that the administrative burden on the missions is imposed through decisions taken by the External Aid Office over which the mission has only a limited control. On the other hand the personnel base is established by this Department and it would seem there is no clearly established relationship between the two. Adding to the difficulties at the mission, full authority for aid administration abroad is not delegated to them, but resides in the aid office. In addition there are no standing instructions to the missions governing aid administration, which forces each mission to develop its own administrative procedures. To compound this, the External Aid Office first priority is in obtaining economic analyses, and project evaluation and recommendations, in order to set up large scale capital projects and establish over all technical assistance programmes. At the mission the first priority must be the administration of the contract personnel with the other topics taking second place. In this regard we do not believe that the extent and character of the burden of aid administration at posts abroad is fully understood within the External Aid Office. Some mission establishments are inadequate to fulfill the External Aid Office tasks and those normally associated with the diplomatic mission, giving rise to difficulties in their relationship with the External Aid Office in particular. (The attached table gives some idea of the aid loads imposed on various African posts.)

3. We agree, as do our posts in Africa, that the solution

.../2

- 2 -

does not lie in the establishment of a rotational foreign service within the aid office. The arguments against this were set out very well in the memorandum under reference. Indeed we should like to reinforce the argument that aid work abroad must remain essentially in the hands of this department. Particularly in Africa aid is at the heart of our relations with countries where we have established missions. It provides an unparalleled means of making contact with officials in the countries concerned and provides opportunities for gaining insights into the policies and administration of a country. As we do not, presumably, have the desire or the resources to set up diplomatic missions in parallel with aid missions, like the U.S.A. and France, these benefits would be largely lost if aid administration slipped into the hands of the aid office.

4. Our views of a departmental policy for administration of aid abroad differs somewhat from that presented in the memorandum under reference. We believe that External Aid Office personnel must gain experience abroad in order to do an effective job of administration in Ottawa, but we do not believe that there is a need for establishing a series of positions abroad for programme administrators. As envisaged by the aid office, it appears that these administrators would take over such things as negotiation with the host government, economic analysis, and liaison with United Nations resident representatives. However, at a post abroad all personnel from the Ambassador down are engaged at some time in aid work, and the administration of our aid programmes. The tasks envisaged for the aid office programme administrators form only a part of the whole administrative burden and by no means the largest part, which actually arises from the large numbers of contract personnel to be administered. To have seconded personnel from the aid office performing these tasks would leave officers from this Department to carry out the burdensome tasks of administration of contract personnel and might promote a division of responsibilities which would reduce the effectiveness of the mission. Also, having someone from the aid office solely responsible for the tasks mentioned would give rise to other difficulties. With an integrated staff, trips to countries of secondary accreditation, and in the field can involve visits to Canadians, discussions of aid work, and the carrying out of other normal mission functions. The presence of officers specialising only in aid would necessitate separate trips by the different individuals and might reduce the effectiveness of the mission in its normal diplomatic role. Aid work is now a normal part of any trip by any officer within the countries of accreditation and we believe that it would be best to remain so. It would be difficult to justify for example sending two officers to visit Niger, one to discuss aid and one for a political visit. The same considerations apply to visiting Canadian teachers and other personnel and discussions with local authorities.

5. We envisage a policy of secondment abroad on an individual basis of personnel from the aid office to fill operational positions in our establishment abroad. There might also be provision for the overseas posting of professional or technical personnel. Over all aid administration would remain within the hands of this department and our establishments would be set to insure that enough qualified personnel were available to do the job. There would also be more frequent secondment of personnel from this department with aid experience abroad to operational positions within the aid office. (We might also consider secondment to this department of personnel from the aid office.) We do not believe that personnel seconded



- 3 -

to the aid office should fill only an advisory role.

6. This policy would insure a full integration in the field between those engaged on political and aid work and would also ensure the most effective utilization abroad of our personnel.

7. While the elements of the policy which we outline may not be fully acceptable to the aid office we believe they are very desirable in order to provide the most flexible and efficient administration of our programs abroad consistent with our resources, and taking into account foreign policy needs.

8. We suggest that the question of the up grading of Economic Division to branch level should be dealt with separately from the question of aid administration abroad, perhaps at a subsequent meeting, as it deals with questions indirectly related to the immediate problem.

THOMAS CARTER

African & Middle Eastern  
Division

Post	Office Staff (including EAO)	% of Time on Aid Work (approx)	Advisers & Teachers	Trainees	Programme	Accommodations
Accra	4	75%	118	88	\$4.48 m.	4
Dar-es-Salaam	5	33%	55	72	\$2.3 m.	1
Lagos	5		91	99	\$7.00 m.	4
Nairobi	3		86	100	\$3.4 m.	2
Kinshasa	3		31	55	\$1.36 m.	2
Tunis	3	40%	88	6	\$1.26 m.	1
Yaounde	4		60	40	\$1.40 m.	5
Dakar	3	35%	29	4	\$1.02 m.	1



MMR/R.H.G. Mitchell/hf

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

The Under-Secretary  
(through Economic Division)

African & Middle Eastern Division

Economic Division's Memorandum to  
you of December 13, 1967

All Mission to Francophone Africa

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY  
Sécurité December 21, 1967

DATE

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	20-1-2-3
MISSION	4

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

We believe that the success of the proposed aid mission to Francophone Africa would have an important bearing on our bilateral relations within the whole of Francophone Africa, and, by extension, on their attitude towards their relationships with the Canadian federal and provincial governments.

2. It has been pointed out that difficulties in starting up our aid programme in Francophone Africa have been at the base of the relatively low level of spending of Canadian aid funds in that area. The aid mission was originally conceived to assist in overcoming these difficulties through technical and detailed discussions with the authorities of the countries involved, coupled with a new flexibility in the utilization of our available funds. To have its maximum impact the aid mission must, we believe, have the capacity to carry out the original tasks and to clearly indicate to the authorities concerned the Canadian attitude on a number of specific projects to which local authorities attach importance and which we have had under study for periods up to two years or more.

3. A visit which merely informs the African authorities on the availability and terms of Canadian assistance and outlines to them our attitude concerning contacts with the province of Quebec will not, we believe, produce the desired results. Local authorities have already been apprised of the terms and conditions of Canadian aid, and have some idea of the total available. What is desired now is a Canadian commitment and not the promise of further discussions. In certain countries, for example Senegal, the situation appears to be acute; if we are unable to take a decision on one of the two priority projects which have been mooted for over two years it would seem at best counter-productive to hold further discussions. The Senegalese Government may begin to wonder if cooperation with Canada is worthwhile. Similar reactions can be expected in other countries, notably Niger. The effect on our bilateral relations can thus be expected to be negative and might cause some re-consideration of the generally favourable attitude toward the federal government vis à vis Quebec.

4. The Minister's decision to restrict the size of the mission has certain implications which should be recognized if the mission is to be successful. Because it will no longer include technical experts

- 2 -

in various fields, it will not be possible to carry out a full examination of all the technical aspects of new projects; thus it is essential that the posts concerned be asked as a matter of urgency to begin preliminary discussions with local authorities. They could be asked to forward proposed new projects to the External Aid Office for a study which might enable the aid mission to give commitments on some projects. However, we do not believe that the proposed date of departure of the mission, January 20, will provide enough time for this preliminary work. Therefore we recommend that the time of departure of the mission be delayed until the posts concerned can indicate they have been able to complete the groundwork for the visit.

5. If these measures are taken, and the aid mission receives the authority to make definite Canadian commitments then we believe it will serve a very useful purpose.

G. G. RIDDELL

African & Middle Eastern Division



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

FEB 2 1968



CPY FOR

Ref: RAGM

FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

TO  
A

The Director-General, External Aid Office, Ottawa

SECURITY  
Sécurité

February 2, 1968

FROM  
De

The Canadian Embassy, Brussels

DATE

REFERENCE  
Référence

Our telegram 2061 of December 12, 1967

MEMBER  
Number

73

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Belgian External Aid Policy

20-1-2-3  
34

DOSSIER  
38-1-2  
MISSION  
20 Belg-1-3

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

External Ott

Kinshasa

OECD Paris

The new Belgian external aid policy, first announced in July 1967 has been the subject of much debate within the Government in recent months as the details of the policy were being worked out. This period also coincided with a deterioration in Belgo-Congolese relations including the suspension of technical assistance to the Congo. For these reasons, it was only in the first week in December that the Government announced details of the way in which the new policy was to be implemented, a summary of which we reported in our telegram under reference. We have now obtained the text of the government's programme and we are attaching a copy (to External Aid only).

2. In the past, Belgian aid policy favoured bilateral aid over multilateral programmes with Belgian aid being concentrated in the former Belgian colonies in particular the Congo. When the new policy was announced during July as one of "diversification and multilateralization" of aid, it appeared to involve a significant departure from previous Belgian policy. Moreover when it was decided at the end of August to suspend technical assistance to the Congo and when shortly thereafter M. Eloy, Chef de Cabinet adjoint in the Office de la Coopération au Développement (O.C.D.), undertook a trip to French-speaking countries in Africa, it seemed possible that the shift in policy might prove to be dramatic. However, gradual improvement in Belgo-Congolese relations, the decision at the end of October to resume technical assistance to the Congo on a restricted basis and the visits to the Congo by some Belgian politicians and by two trade union leaders Messrs. Cool and Major, all suggested that the new aid policy when it was finally elaborated would in fact be less radical than had first been supposed.

... 2

3. Moreover, Foreign Minister Harmel's own thinking on aid has changed since July. At that time, one of the ways in which he foresaw multilateralization being applied was on specific projects in which Belgium would co-operate with several other countries. He envisaged Canada as one such country, undoubtedly in the context of aid to the Congo. But by the time Mr. Harmel took up this subject with the SFEA in New York in late September, there was no longer any mention of co-operating with Canada and other countries on specific projects in the Congo but simply the suggestion that Canada consider enlarging its aid programme to the Congo. In the elaboration of the new programme, no mention is made of such joint efforts.

4. A.A.J. Van Bilsen, Chef de Cabinet de la Coopération in the Foreign Ministry, with whom we discussed the new aid programme recently, acknowledged that pressure to reduce aid to the Congo had been an important factor in the decision to review aid policy in 1967. There was, he said, considerable opposition to maintaining an aid programme for the Congo within the Government on the part of ministers influenced by the daily Libre Belgique (which is the most influential newspaper, particularly among right-wing ministers) and by small but powerful groups such as (a) former colonials who fled the Congo in 1960, lost all and have since received little or no compensation and (b) certain businesses which suffered losses in the Congo.

5. Van Bilsen noted other reasons which led to the review of aid policy. Ever since the O.C.D. was established in 1962 following the granting of independence to Belgium's former colonies there had been uncertainty as to the scope of its activities and indeed as to whom it is responsible. Ministries with some responsibility in the field of foreign aid were loathe to give up powers to the new organization. At times the Government simply ignored the chaos of the administration of foreign aid as if hoping this organizational problem would disappear. Van Bilsen has argued in favour of bringing all aid matters under one roof, the O.C.D. The new programme which divides responsibility for the different aspects of aid is therefore a defeat for his own views; it tends to confirm the unsatisfactory past practices and give them official sanction. The O.C.D. has direct responsibility only for the administration of technical assistance. For Van Bilsen the problem of rationalizing the administration of aid remains. There is, however, to be an inter-departmental committee at the level of officials (it has yet to be confirmed by the Government) to co-ordinate the various aspects of aid. Looking on the bright side, Van Bilsen remarked that at least some machinery to promote better co-ordination had been established.

6. Yet another reason for the review, Van Bilsen said, was the changing attitude of large sectors of the business community. On the one hand businesses with interests outside the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi were calling for diversification of aid. He mentioned that those with interests in Latin America were particularly vocal at the moment. On the other hand, the views of business on multilateral aid had changed; whereas five years ago business had been opposed to multilateral aid, firms have now come to realize the possibilities of "feed-back" in terms of subsequent orders etc.



Moreover multilateral aid has been increasing though, as Van Bilsen noted, not as a result of a pre-arranged plan. Multilateral aid as a proportion of total aid has increased from 8% in 1965 to 17% in 1966 and to approximately 23% in 1967. Van Bilsen thought it would reach 33% in 1968 and perhaps exceed that proportion in 1969.

7. The new programme both recognizes this trend and singles out, for the first time, multilateral aid as an important component of Belgian aid. Multilateral aid is to form one-third of total aid and is to be channelled, by and large, through existing aid agencies, especially regional organizations including regional development bodies and regional bodies of UN specialized agencies. Priority is to be given to the European Development Fund (EDF) which has so far been largely untapped. In this connection, the programme states that the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi will be offered Belgian expertise and diplomatic support for the elaboration of projects to be placed before the EDF. Multilateral aid will be preferred over bilateral aid when the following conditions obtain:

- (a) multilateral action would be at least as effective as bilateral assistance;
- (b) multilateral action would provide better supervision of a project and better use of Belgian personnel;
- (c) the Belgian financial contribution can lead to the recruitment of Belgian experts and/or sale of Belgian equipment;
- (d) total financial cost of a project is not greater than would be the case had it been accomplished bilaterally.

8. Belgian policy continues to place its principal emphasis on bilateral aid where priority is given to the former colonies, some two-thirds of bilateral aid being allocated to the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi. A slight shift is involved as countries other than these three are receiving approximately 15% of bilateral aid funds at the present time whereas their share will now rise to "at least" 33 1/3% (page 9). This "diversification" of aid in terms of geography is to occur but only to a limited extent. If the aid budget were to remain constant, this would appear to mean some decline in bilateral aid to the Congo more especially since Van Bilsen said that, at the annual Belgo-Rwandan and Belgo-Burundian talks on aid in October 1967, Belgium agreed to increased allocations to both Rwanda and Burundi for 1968. As far as the Congo was concerned he noted that aid had been reduced during 1967. For example the number of technical assistance personnel had dropped by approximately a third from 1250 to 750. But these cuts were made before the announcement of the new programme. He noted too that negotiations between the Congo and Belgium on a new aid agreement had been in progress for over a year. Because of the difficulty of negotiating with the Congolese authorities, the Belgian approach had been to seek agreement on limited aspects. This piece-meal approach, he remarked, had made real progress possible, and some agreements had been ready for signature in May before the troubles and strain in relations occurred last summer. The Belgian aid office in Kinshasa, he said, continued to follow this approach which he thought might in the end yield more fruitful results than would an attempt to seek an overall aid agreement. In any event, Van Bilsen said that the new aid programme

... 4

as outlined did not mean that aid to the Congo would necessarily decline in absolute terms.

9. The reason is clearly that the aid budget is not to remain constant. Part and parcel of the new aid programme is the decision that appropriation of funds for aid from all sources, public and private, is to rise in the years ahead to 1% of national revenue. At the moment 1% would be approximately 9 billion Belgian francs (Cdn. \$196,000,000), whereas the amount spent on aid at present is 5 to 5.5 billion Belgian francs. Van Bilsen confirmed that on this point the Belgian government is thinking in net terms rather than in those used in the Annual Review of Belgian Aid of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. He estimated that government expenditure on aid in 1966 represented only 0.52 per cent of national income and said that, though private expenditure is shown in OECD Document DAC/AR (67)2/03 of October 9, 1967 as 0.67% of national income, the Belgian Government considers the actual amount of private funds devoted to "true" aid purposes is well below a quarter of 1% of national income. The objective as outlined in the new programme is to increase public expenditure for 0.52% to 0.75% and to encourage the private sector to increase its "true" aid efforts to the level of 0.25% of national income. No target date is given for achieving this objective and the usual pipeline problems will presumably further extend the time when actual expenditures achieve this level.

10. In the new programme, aid is discussed under three general headings: technical assistance, financial aid and cooperation in the field of world trade. Their interrelation is described on page 4 of the programme:

"Ces trois actions sont également nécessaires: la réussite de chacune dépend partiellement du succès des autres. Elles doivent donc être entreprises parallèlement et simultanément. La politique de coopération doit, pour être efficace, constituer une action globale".

11. Technical assistance is the responsibility of the O.C.D. In selecting such projects, Belgium will be guided by two sets of criteria: on the one hand those concerning the objectives of technical assistance (pages 5-7); and on the other hand those concerning the geographical distribution of such aid (pages 8-9). Technical assistance may be in the form of either multilateral or bilateral aid. While a part of the bilateral technical assistance programme will continue to be administered directly by the OCD, a growing number of projects will be sub-contracted to universities and para-statal organizations as well as to non-governmental organizations. Part of the multilateral technical assistance programme will be handled by international non-governmental organizations.

12. Financial aid is defined as long-term financial support in the form of grants (apart from those for technical assistance), loans and direct investments including export credits and guarantees. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for this part of the aid programme.

... 5



13. Co-operation in the field of world trade, the third heading, is the responsibility of the External Economic Relations Division of the Foreign Ministry. Belgium will continue to press for "la libéralisation progressive du commerce" and will attempt to improve co-ordination towards this end in Benalux, EEC and OECD (page 19). At the same time, efforts will be continued to eliminate excessive fluctuations in the prices of primary products and to reduce customs duties on imports from the developing countries. The Government also envisages reducing its internal taxes on tropical products. Finally Belgium will endeavour to encourage trade between the developing countries themselves particularly on a regional basis.

14. There has been little reaction in the press to the new programme. In general the Belgian public have over the past few years supported Government policy on aid matters. Nevertheless when the new aid programme came before the appropriate House and Senate committees last month some parliamentarians were critical of the programme demanding on the one hand a larger increase in Belgian aid and on the other a reduction of aid to the Congo in favour of other countries who need aid and who "sont prêts à nous assurer d'une réelle amitié". Foreign Minister Harmel replied to questions and, in what the press interpreted as nervousness, he threatened to resign if the new policy was not approved. Of most interest in the Government's programme is of course aid to the Congo. Over the past few months most newspapers have stated editorially that Belgium must in spite of obstacles and difficulties continue to assist its former colony.

PAUL TREMBLAY

The Embassy



EXTERNAL AID OFFICE  
BUREAU DE L'AIDE EXTÉRIEURE  
OTTAWA 4

le 8 février 1968.

L'Honorable Paul Martin,  
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures,  
Edifice du Parlement,  
Ottawa.

20-1-2-3  
4/11

Monsieur le Ministre,

EAO

J'accuse réception de votre lettre du 31 janvier dans laquelle vous me désignez comme chef de la mission spéciale que le Gouvernement canadien délègue auprès des gouvernements de certains pays francophones d'Afrique. J'accepte avec plaisir la responsabilité de diriger cette mission.

Soyez assuré, monsieur le Ministre, que je ferai tout en mon pouvoir pour rendre justice au mandat dont vous m'avez chargé et pour m'en acquitter de façon à ce que les liens que le Canada entretient avec ces pays soient davantage resserrés. Le travail de la mission a déjà été en quelque sorte amorcé grâce à une préparation détaillée et soignée qui nous a permis de cerner certains problèmes et d'entrevoir dès maintenant des éléments de solution. J'estime d'ores et déjà que la mission sera en mesure de contribuer à consolider notre programme d'aide à l'Afrique francophone et à justifier l'intérêt du gouvernement canadien dont vous vous êtes si souvent fait le porte-parole auprès de ces pays.

Grâce à l'autorité dont vous m'avez investi j'ai tout lieu d'espérer que notre visite dans ces différents pays produira des résultats tangibles et immédiats. Je tiens à vous remercier de m'avoir adjoint comme compagnons de travail en la personne de messieurs Henri Gaudefroy et Jacques Dupuis, deux fonctionnaires dont la haute compétence sera pour moi d'un précieux apport.

Il me fera plaisir, dès mon retour, de vous rendre compte de l'exécution de mon mandat et d'ici là je vous prie d'agréer, monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Lionel Chevrier



FEB - 8 1968  
FEB 14 1968

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



*Circ. and return  
to R. H. M. S.*

*Am Mitchell*

*File  
20-1-2-3*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

TO  
A Mr. Langley

FROM  
De Mr. Moore, Economic Division

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet Fifth Session UNDP Governing Council - General Comments

SECURITY  
Sécurité

DATE

February 13, 1968.

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
22-1-2-3	
MISSION	25

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Finance Dept.  
(Mr. Bignell)  
EAO (MR. Long)  
UN Div.  
(Mr. Roberts)  
Mr. Livingston  
Permis NY  
(Mr. Lucas)  
European Div.  
Far East. Div.  
African & M.E.  
Latin American  
Commonwealth

In advance of the delegation's official report on the session it might be useful to put down some general comments. I was impressed by the down-to-earth approach of the discussions and was told by those who had been at earlier meetings that this was in fact the most useful and practical so far. The project-by-project examination was sometimes tedious, but on the whole was very useful in eliciting clarification from the administration and in bringing out the points of view of the developing countries (in one case, even self-critical). Despite the rather general agreement that the duplication arising from general statements should be avoided, there were the inevitable statements of this sort (even some "general general" statements). The Netherlands chairman Labbers was very effective; the Vice-Chairmen were Polish, Senegalese and Malaysian, and the Rapporteur, Jamaican. While Canada had slipped from its position as fourth largest contributor to the UNDP as of December 31, 1967, to fifth place (supplanted by Denmark), many of our interventions reflected the fact of life that we are a major contributor (\$10,750,000 Canadian). There was little overt pressure for increasing contributions but, whereas we spoke of limited resources and the need to tailor projects to fit the resources, the developing countries and the administrator spoke rather of establishing need as the proper base and then turning to UNDP's capacity. This came out particularly with respect to the UNDP's major activity, pre-investment, in relation to the administrative capacity of the United Nations system to programme and implement such activities. Here the Venezuelan representative bluntly spoke of a need for major contributors to augment their contributions, so that higher levels can be achieved. The Administrator spoke of the next three years as being the decisive ones and forecast that the programme will be at least doubled by the 1970's. He emphasized a question (to which we subscribe) as to what the specialized agencies are doing to get ready for this and spoke of expanding commodities as being essential to the future hope of the world. He said he would be launching a campaign for funds in 1968. The President rounded this out by saying there would be further discussion at the Sixth Session this coming June. Generally speaking we avoided taking the lead in presenting a point of view which could touch the sensitivities of the developing countries or, as in the case of the item on eligibility for assistance, of the Eastern European Communist countries, but our tough statements when delivered eventually, were well received and evoked favourable comment on many sides.

A(1)	A(2)	ME
<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>
<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>
<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>
<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>
<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>
<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>
<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>[initials]</i>

2. Apart from pre-investment activity, our main concern was with the following items:

Overhead - Our concern at the changing proportion of overhead to the funds available - 18.5% of the 1968 pledges (representing annual increases in UNDP and Agency administrative costs of 13% and 22%). Our serious expression of concern was outdone by the Russian representative's blunt "hold their line" statement. In private conversation with me the Administrator quite unequivocally said that such a suggestion was out of the question since expanded programme meant expanded cost and there is no way out.

Eligibility - On the wave of our initiatives last year, we were able to make our statement (less categorical than some others) and to sit back while the Council carried a thorough and lively discussion of this item - the establishing of criteria as to who may receive UNDP assistance. A very valid point was made by the American representative to the effect that the question is not so much eligibility as to how projects are financed. We for our part spoke strongly of the low counterpart performance by the recipient countries in many cases, but did not exclude the possibility of there being in other cases an inability on the part of developing countries to share the cost. While some delegations went so far as to suggest a cut-off at a per capita income of \$500 to \$700, we emphasized the need for increased counterpart contribution (in convertible currency), the use of funds in trust, increased pledges (again in convertible currency) and self-restraint by the less needy countries. Projects were approved at earlier sessions for Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, and at this session for Bulgaria, Rumania and Kuwait. This touches of course on the interest of the Communist countries of Eastern Europe in using the UNDP as a source of foreign exchange. While it is generally speaking desirable to involve these countries in every possible way in the economic activities of the United Nations, their claim on the resources of the UNDP, as relatively developed countries, should be at the bottom of the pile. A working group of the developing countries, with whom we were happy to leave this touchy question, worked out a conference paper which did not add very much in the way of helping the administration decide on eligibility in each case, leaving as before very much to the "use of reason" by the administration. The Soviet bloc representatives said little in public session, but we learned that the Poles had objected violently in the working group to any suggestion of "self-restraint". The Africans curiously opposed any suggestion that the TAB criteria be used - they feared that the phrase "absorptive capacity" would rule all African countries out. The ultimate in absurdity was reached in the debate by the word "developing" being robbed of any dictionary meaning to the extent that it was suggested (and denied by no one) that all countries, including the United States, are still in the process of developing and that no country should be denied UNDP assistance on the grounds that it had reached a certain stage of development. The Council decision was therefore a very watered down affair, making no mention of self-restraint, convertibility or extra pledges, but it and particularly the discussion itself do represent a step forward from which we may hope to move further at succeeding sessions.

UN Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation -- Here we spoke very bluntly of our inability to accept the 21.6% increase on the basis of incomplete information from the Secretary General. After a very active campaign led by the Pakistanis to ensure approval of this increase, all in a very emotional atmosphere, it was agreed to continue the programme at its present level of \$6.4 million for the present, with the question going back to ECOSOC (pending a further report from the Secretary General on the relation of the regular programme to other programmes in this field).

Coordinating Role of the UNDP -- We were in good company in speaking of the need for UNDP coordination of the work of the specialized agencies in this field. Our doubts about the representatives of the specialized agencies who serve with the UNDP resident representatives being paid by the UNDP were convincingly countered in private conversation by Hoffman, who spoke of the impossibility of strengthening the competence of the regional representatives unless the UNDP also paid these salaries. This seemed to me very much a case for us of not being able to have our cake and eat it.

UNCDF -- The spilling over of the UNCDF into the activities of the UNDP is unfortunate and could be the beginning of a fatal trend. Igantief believes that IDA will "drain" the UNCDF and take off its pressure within UNDP. I personally felt this a little optimistic, in view of the emotional approach of the developing countries.

Salary and Status of the Top Echelon of the Administration -- Here there was no doubt as to the wisdom of the Secretary General's proposals and our second intervention cut an unnecessarily lengthy series of private meetings on the subject. The result is a changing of the status upwards of the administrator, co-administrator and assistant administrators to equate the position and salaries of the major specialized agencies. This was a logical move in view of the coordinating function of the UNDP, as exemplified by the fact that the administrator is chairman of the coordinating committee on which the directors general of the specialized agencies sit. The amount involved for this year is \$25,000, without prejudice to future incumbents in the top echelons and subject to the review being held at the end of this year.

3. Our delegation made an appropriate impromptu intervention on the question of prompt availability of papers in languages other than English. This subject was raised under several items by representatives using French, Spanish and Russian.

4. In a separate memorandum I have touched on the question of an extension of the terms of top echelon of the Administration from December 31, 1968, their eventual successors and our own interest in greater participation by Canadians in the senior levels.

5. I found it interesting to hear the hard-headed and plain-spoken Russian interventions. Their practical approach resulted several times in our being on the same side of the fence with them -- for example,

...4

with respect to the proposed increase in the regular programme, on the question of administrative overhead, and (as opposed to the very cautious approach of the American representative) on the question of status and salaries of the top echelon. The Russians made their usual reference to unused Russian contributions, and the leader was followed in this respect by other Soviet bloc representatives. The fact of life is that no one is interested in this "tied aid". There might be a future occasion on which it could be suggested that at least the Soviet Union could untie its contribution by making it in convertible funds.

6. The irrelevant political questions raised by the Soviet bloc were, I was told, nothing unusual. Co-administrator Cohen went so far as to tell me that these representatives were indeed unhappy about their instructions to make such interventions. In any case the quartet was led off by Rumania during the consideration of projects with an objection to a project going to the Republic of China: UNDP assistance is intended for governments and states, the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government and Taipei is flagrantly violating its seat. Bulgaria, Poland and the Soviet Union joined in, the latter emphasizing that his remarks should be recorded in the summary record. The representative of Pakistan spoke to the same effect mentioning his country's "usual strong reservations" and his inability to support the project. On the project for the Phillipines, the Soviet Union led off, protesting against UNDP aid going to "aggressor" countries: UNDP aid is designed to further peaceful economic development, whereas such countries would use it to strengthen their aggressive actions; he therefore could not support the projects for the Phillipines, the Republic of Korea and for Thailand. The Polish and Rumanian representatives spoke similarly. The USA representative made a factual routine reply referring to an earlier definitive statement and to the accepted criterion for assistance as being membership in the United Nations or one of its agencies. The Thai representative responded in greater detail and to the point, setting the record straight as to who is the aggressor in Southeast Asia, "abetted by the Soviet Union and others". On January 12, under another item, the Thai representative referred again to the Soviet Union's remarks on Vietnam, suggesting that it would be a better course for the Soviet Union to take on its responsibilities as co-Chairman instead of its present attitude and action - "the Soviet Union has failed to act as co-Chairman under the agreement". This intervention was apparently stimulated by the news that day of Polish and Russian refusal to cooperate in the revitalized rôle of the Commission for Inspection and Control in Cambodia. On January 15, after categorically having stated that the budget must be at least held to that of 1968, the representative of the Soviet Union launched into a not too lengthy propaganda statement concerning the arms race, the search for peace and his earlier point that "it is not right for these aggressors and accomplices to have the assistance of UNDP assistance". He condemned "aggression in Vietnam by Thailand, the Phillipines, and some others", adding a reference to the Middle East having suffered under Israeli

...5

aggression (here too the victims and not the aggressors should be helped). He further expressed surprise at the exclusion of "this developed country, the German Democratic Republic". The following day the Poles led off the chorus, objecting to assistance to the Republic of Vietnam, with Soviet Union, Bulgarian, and Rumanian support. The Thai representative responded briefly to the Soviet accusations of the previous day. This was all not without irony, in view of the fact that the greater portion of the resources under discussion comes from the USA, the main "aggressor" by their definition. The only new element appears to be the specific reference to the Phillipines in this context (as one of the allies of the Republic of Vietnam). Hope was expressed privately among some delegations that this would have a salutary effect on the position taken by the Phillipines in other areas of United Nations activities.

V. C. Moore,  
Economic Division.



DIRECTOR GENERAL  
DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE  
BUREAU DE L'AIDE EXTÉRIEURE  
OTTAWA 4

*A & D Section*

*Francophonie Div'n*

*DK*

March 5, 1968

*Mr. L. H. H. H.*

*Mr. K. K. K. K.*

*h*

*h*

Mr. Marcel Cadieux,  
Under-Secretary of State for  
External Affairs,  
East Block,  
Ottawa.

*d File 1/53*

Dear Marcel,

20-1-2-3
4

You will recall your letter to myself of  
November 27, 1967, recommending that we have further  
discussions with Dr. Marois of the Institut de la Vie in  
Paris.

Wynne Plumptre has since followed up on  
your suggestion and made a point of seeing Dr. Marois during  
his recent trip to Paris. Following these talks, we have  
written to Dr. Marois stating that while we do not believe  
that it would be feasible for us to establish close relations  
with the Institut at the moment, we propose to keep in touch  
with a view to possible closer collaboration in future. I  
attach copies of relevant correspondence which may be of  
interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

*M. F. Strong*  
M. F. Strong.

Att.

63-7 (US)

27 février 1968.

Docteur M. Marois,  
Institut de la Vie,  
89, Bd Saint-Michel,  
Paris.

Cher docteur Marois,

Comme vous l'avez constaté à l'occasion de nos discussions et lors de celles de janvier dernier avec M. A.F.M. Plumptre, nous sommes à poursuivre au Canada des travaux préliminaires sur la possibilité d'établir un centre international de développement afin d'étudier les nombreux problèmes qui confrontent les nations moins développées du monde. Nous avons considéré très sérieusement votre proposition suggérant que ce projet à l'étude puisse être d'une certaine manière relié à l'Institut de la Vie.

Puis-je encore une fois vous exprimer mon appréciation pour votre intérêt et votre coopération. La tâche à laquelle l'Institut s'attaque en est d'une importance philosophique profonde. Il est essentiel que nous tâchions d'éviter que les développements technologiques rapides dans le monde d'aujourd'hui dépassent notre capacité d'évaluer ces développements à la lumière d'une expérience humaine globale. Ceci dit, néanmoins, je me vois dans l'obligation d'ajouter qu'il n'apparaît pas possible pour le projet canadien, du moins à ses débuts, de maintenir toute relation formelle avec l'Institut. Bien que nous reconnaissons la nécessité du travail que vous poursuivez nous sommes engagés dans une direction quelque peu différente.

L'Institut, comme vous le mentionnez dans l'appendice de votre lettre du 28 novembre 1967, à l'Honorable Maurice Sauvé, est destinée à se situer "loins des tâches opérationnelles immédiates" et à être engagé dans une méditation de l'humanité sur elle-même". Bien qu'aucune décision finale n'ait été prise concernant le projet canadien, il apparaît comme assez probable que le centre, s'il est approuvé en principe, se concentrera dans le domaine que vous avez décidé d'éviter, soit les problèmes pratiques plus immédiats de développement. Ainsi notre travail serait complémentaire plus qu'additionnel à celui de l'Institut. Je suis certain que dans ces circonstances il serait souhaitable que le centre canadien ne soit joint ou lié d'aucune façon formelle à l'Institut ou à toute autre organisation.

....2



- 2 -

Méanmoins cette nécessité ne devrait pas nous empêcher de maintenir des contacts étroits entre nous et de chercher à appuyer les efforts de l'autre. Il se pourrait bien que ce sera dans les domaines d'intérêt mutuel que nous pourrions collaborer dans l'avenir, et le cas échéant, nous pourrions envisager d'autres discussions avec vous-même ou avec d'autres membres de l'Institut.

Agréoz, monsieur le docteur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY  
M. F. STRONG

H.F. Strong.

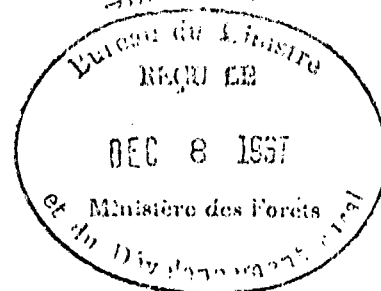
TMP/ag

# INSTITUT DE LA VIE

PARIS 5<sup>e</sup>, le 28 novembre 1967  
89, Bd Saint-Michel  
Tél. : 013.94.86  
Secrétariat : 013.60.51

Monsieur le Ministre Maurice SAUVE  
Gouvernement Fédéral

OTTAWA (Canada)



Monsieur le Ministre,

Je tiens à vous exprimer ma très vive gratitude pour l'audience que vous avez bien voulu m'accorder.

Je prends la liberté de vous adresser :

1°) Une note concernant l'action internationale qui pourrait être entreprise en vue de la création sur une base inter-gouvernementale de l'Institut de la Vie; accompagnée de deux notes annexes.

2°) Une brochure de présentation générale de l'Institut de la Vie.

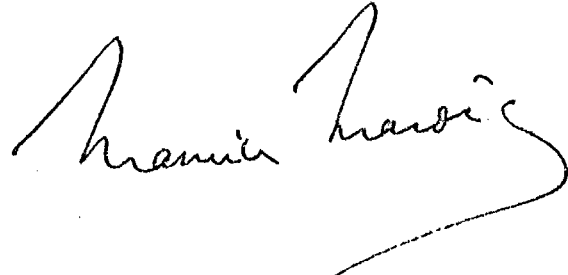
Je fais le même envoi à Messieurs Marcel CADIEUX, LALONDE, LAMONTAGNE, qui veulent bien considérer avec sympathie notre grand projet.

Je vous rappelle que le Chancelier d'Autriche, Monsieur KLAUSS, a donné son accord pour lancer un appel international. Le Président de la Confédération helvétique, Monsieur BONVIN, m'a reçu en audience le 16 novembre 1967. Il consulte actuellement le Conseil Fédéral Helvétique. Il souhaite que l'appel puisse être lancé au cours de la nuit de Noël 1967. Le Chancelier KLAUSS et le Président BONVIN m'ont dit l'importance qu'ils attachent à la présence du Canada. Des démarches sont en cours auprès de la Suède. D'autres vont

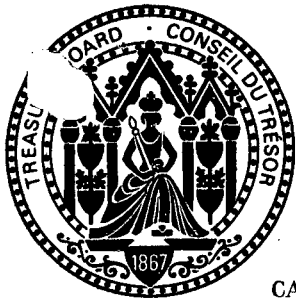
.../

être engagées auprès de Monsieur Léopold Sédar SENGHOR, Président de la République du Sénégal et de Monsieur HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY, Président de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de ma très vive gratitude et de ma haute considération.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Marois', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

M. MAROIS  
Professeur Agrégé  
à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris  
Président du Conseil d'Administration  
de l'Institut de la Vie.



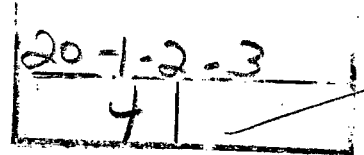
CANADA

PRESIDENT OF THE TREASURY BOARD  
LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DU TRÉSOR

From the Office of the  
Parliamentary Secretary to the  
President of the Treasury Board

OTTAWA, March 8, 1968

Honourable Paul Martin,  
Secretary of State for External  
Affairs,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa, Canada.



Dear Mr. Minister:

When I was recently in Uganda, as Head of the Canadian Delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Kampala, I had the opportunity to speak to President Milton A. Obote.

President Obote has a very imaginative project in mind which I believe would be of assistance to African unity, and it seems to me it might also do something for Canada's united approach in one aspect of our External Aid program. I am particularly interested in keeping Quebec and our French speaking Members of Parliament involved and active in the C.P.A. There is a tendency for them to forget that Canada is a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations. I think this is because English is the working language of the Commonwealth.

The project that President Obote has in mind is the establishment of a French language section or faculty at the University of Kampala. The President has found that at the various meetings of African Heads of States and their officials that the delegates from French speaking African States and the delegates from the Commonwealth African States find that the language barrier is an added burden in their efforts to communicate with one another. As I understand it, President Obote felt it would be recognized as a mark of conciliatory statesmanship if Uganda was able to offer the facilities of a French language section at the University in Kampala for the use of French speaking as well as English speaking officials of the individual African countries. I think so too.

MAR 14 1968

MAR 18 1968

M

Honourable P. Martin

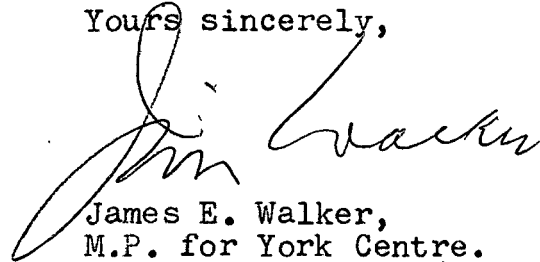
Mar. 8/68

If such a project were to be endorsed and initiated by you through our External Aid program, I believe it might be another step in cementing French-English relationships here in Canada, and it might also demonstrate that the Commonwealth has a meaning for our French speaking Canadians as well as for the rest of Canada.

Upon my return from Uganda I took it upon myself to have an informal private chat with Maurice Strong about this. If this imaginative and exciting concept appeals to you, I would be willing to help in any way you think advisable, Either through the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association or by my personal efforts.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,



James E. Walker,  
M.P. for York Centre.

JEW:ljc

*Globe & Mail Dec 12/67*  
**Canada aims to help  
evolution of French  
in world, Martin says**

Special to The Globe and Mail

PARIS — Canada intends to take an active part in the evolution and spread of the French-speaking community throughout the world, External Affairs Paul Martin says in an article published here yesterday.

In support of this policy, bilingualism, merely encouraged in the past, has become the rule in his ministry, Mr. Martin writes in an article in the independent newspaper *Le Monde*. This resulted in a noteworthy increase in recruitment of French-speaking Canadians.

One of the great difficulties facing Canada is how to keep its individuality in the face of the United States, "a very powerful country 10 times as rich and with 10 times the population" of Canada, Mr. Martin says.

The United States offers an

indispensable contribution to Canadian economic and cultural development, "but this contribution represents for us serious difficulties."

In the cultural field, the French-speaking culture is one of the solutions to this problem, but the problem also is an economic one.

"Canada could not confine its economy merely to the North American continent if it intended to keep the direction of its economic and political future in its own hands. It is its personality which is at stake."

This is why Canada seeks to widen its markets and to develop its commercial and cultural relations on the widest possible base, Mr. Martin says.

But Canada cannot bring such an effort to a successful conclusion on its own, and it expects to widen and deepen its relations with France and

MARTIN — Page 2

**Martin**

o From Page One

with Europe as a whole, he adds.

The progress of the French-speaking Canadian community offers Canada a magnificent chance to expand, Mr. Martin said.

"What an opportunity for the world is the presence of two of the greatest cultures of humanity in which . . . peoples of all races participate."

For a long time Canada was considered by many to be almost entirely English.

"This now is past history. Today in national and foreign affairs, Canada declares itself more and more as a country whose French roots, just as much as its English origins, inspire its thought and direct its action."

One of the bases of Canada's foreign policy, he continues, is its relations with France and French-speaking countries, and although much was done, there still is room for expansion.

"To this end, it is not only a question of developing relations between France and Quebec, but of exploiting in depth all the possibilities of co-operation with the other provinces of the federation."

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
A  
FROM  
De  
REFERENCE  
Référence  
SUBJECT  
Sujet

African & Middle Eastern Division  
Commonwealth Division  
Far Eastern Division  
Latin American Division  
Economic Division

United Nations Development Programme - Comments on  
Requests for Assistance

SECURITY  
Sécurité  
DATE  
NUMBER  
Numéro

UNCLASSIFIED  
March 27, 1968

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-2-3	
MISSION 25	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Mitchell  
Mr. Dumas  
Mr. Turenne  
Miss Edelstein  
Mr. Rejhan  
Mr. Harmon  
Sent

Through the EAO, the UNDP administration has sent us the attached unofficial requests for assistance to countries in your area of responsibility. The purpose is to provide the Canadian Government with an opportunity to comment on the proposed projects before the UNDP administration submits them with recommendations to its Governing Council in June.

2. We should be grateful to receive your comments on these requests by April 15 and specifically we would appreciate your views on whether each project is reasonable in view of the particular country's resources and development requirements.

3. In commenting on each request, even to the extent of "no comment", we would be grateful if you would list the project number as it appears at the upper left-hand corner of the summary and if you would return the summaries.

*C. D. Small*  
Economic Division



ATME

Mitchell

DP/SF/310/KEN 1

RESTRICTED  
29 February 1968

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
(SPECIAL FUND)

Official Request from the Government of Kenya  
for assistance to the Faculty of Engineering,  
University College, Nairobi (Phase Two).

SUMMARY \*

Date request received:	27 November 1967
Proposed duration:	Three years
Amount requested from UNDP(SF):	\$834,600
Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution:	\$2,686,000
Local operating costs:	\$77,250
Proposed Government Co-operating Agency:	Ministry of Education

I. Background

1. The three East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are carrying on large development programmes which depend strongly upon the engineering profession for their planning, design and development, execution and final operation. The High Level Man Power Report prepared by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development for Kenya estimated that in 1964 there were over 800 engineers employed in the country, but only 5.5% were Africans. Taking into account a policy of progressive East Africanization and an expansion of industrial activity, the report estimated that nearly 700 engineers would be required between the years 1964/70.

2. Degree courses in Engineering were initiated in 1961 at what is now the University College in Nairobi. Initially the courses were based upon the London External Degree, but degrees in Engineering of the University of East Africa have been awarded since 1965. At the finalization of the 1966/67 session 52 engineering students were graduated. It can be expected that the graduation per annum will approach 100 by 1970.

3. In March 1962 the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund approved a programme for assistance to the Faculty of Engineering, University College of Nairobi of \$832,600. A subsequent amendment increased the Special Fund allocation to \$955,000. The object of this project was to improve and

---

\* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST.

DP/SF/310/KEN 1

Page 2

expand the Faculty of Engineering for the purpose of training professional engineers to meet the manpower requirements of East Africa. To this end the project provided for (a) experts in various engineering disciplines (b) fellowships for training abroad for some of the counterpart personnel appointed by the Government who should take over the duties of the experts after their leaving (c) equipment for the technical laboratories. This project is scheduled to be completed in August 1968.

4. Since the inception of the above Special Fund project the Faculty of Engineering has developed as intended with the institution of courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Land Survey. With regard to the number of students entering and qualifying, progress has been slightly in excess of that foreseen. On the other hand the programme for recruitment of East African staff to act as understudies to the international experts has fallen seriously behind schedule. As a result the experts on duty throughout the project have functioned as full members of the faculty, carrying a full teaching load in addition to their other duties as experts. Furthermore, many of the fellowships provided for in the Plan of Operation have not been used, or if they were, the fellow will not return to Nairobi until after the end of the project so that there would be no opportunity for an adequate handing over of responsibilities. It can reasonably be expected that the improvement in the local staff recruitment situation experienced in 1966 and 1967 will continue as more candidates become available as a result of the expansion of the degree courses at Nairobi and with the return of many East Africans from abroad.

## II. The Project

5. The purpose of the requested second phase of the project is to complete the original assistance programme of Phase I and to provide a further degree of East Africanization in the staffing of the teaching positions of the Faculty of Engineering.

6. To this end assistance from UNDP (Special Fund) is requested for a follow-up operation to cover the period mid-1968 to mid-1971, consisting of three components:

(a) The provision of seven expert posts for a total of 21.5 man-years. These posts are a continuation of the expert posts of the current project, namely: agricultural, mechanical, civil and sanitary engineering, telecommunications and electronics, electric power, and land surveying. Their duties will comprise: teaching the undergraduate courses and training counterpart staff to take over at the end of the project.

(b) Fellowships for a total of 39.5 man-years. This number includes the unfilled fellowships of the current project and 26.5 man-years for new ones. It is requested that the duration of each fellowship be from two to three years. The request separates the fellowships into overseas fellowships for study abroad and local ones tenable in Nairobi with the intention that the recipients should undergo on-the-job training and study

/...

DP/SF/310/KEN 1

Page 3

for their M.Sc., both at the Faculty of Engineering. It is further requested that, should it prove necessary, the long duration fellowships be tenable beyond the termination of the project.

(c) Equipment for a total amount of \$100,000. The need for additional equipment arises from the fact that the attendance of larger numbers of students at practical laboratory courses makes it necessary to duplicate some equipment and also because of the heavy demand upon instrumentation and relatively sophisticated equipment for the students' required final year project.

7. The Government counterpart contribution will consist of the current costs for staffing and running the Faculty of Engineering.

### III. Financial Data

#### A. Contribution requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)

1.	<u>Experts</u> - 7 posts for 21.5 man-years		\$515,000
	Agricultural Engineering	36 m/m	
	Mechanical Engineering (Production)	36 m/m	
	Telecommunications and Electronics	37 m/m	
	Civil Engineering (Soil Mechanics)	37 m/m	
	Electrical Power Engineering	38.5 m/m	
	Land Surveying	36 m/m	
	Sanitary Engineering	34 m/m	
	Consultants	3 m/m	
2.	<u>Fellowships</u> - 18 posts for 39.5 man-years		\$197,500
3.	<u>Equipment</u>		\$100,000
	Civil Engineering	\$16,000	
	Mechanical Engineering	\$16,000	
	Electrical Engineering	\$16,000	
	Land Survey	\$52,000	
4.	<u>Miscellaneous</u>		<u>\$22,100</u>
	TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM UNDP (SPECIAL FUND)		\$834,600

#### B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

Operating costs and personnel services \$2,686,000

#### C. Local Operating Costs

The Government proposes to pay an amount estimated at \$77,250 as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

G. POZZI

Dumas

DP/SF/310 MLI 5

RESTRICTED  
15 February 1968

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
(SPECIAL FUND)

Official Request from the Government of Mali for assistance  
in a study of the Selingué Dam-site on the Sankarani River

\*SUMMARY

Date Request Received:	27 November 1967
Proposed Duration:	Two years - three months
Amount Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund):	US\$ 1,119,000
Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution:	US\$ 286,000
Local Operating Costs:	US\$ 140,000
Proposed Government Co-operating Agency:	Direction de l'Hydraulique et de l'Energie

I. Background

1. The total length of the Niger River is 4,000 kilometres of which nearly half is situated in Malian territory. The principal catchment areas of the Upper Niger all lie in countries to the south of Mali and this reach of the river terminates in an immense inland basin in central Mali from which a relatively small flow escapes to form the source of the Lower Niger. That is, river control and diversion works may be undertaken in the Upper Niger basin without significantly affecting hydrological conditions on the Lower Niger.

2. The Upper Niger enters Mali about 150 kilometers southwest of the capital, Bamako and flows through the best naturally endowed area of Mali in which are situated the greatest concentrations of population, of irrigable and irrigated land and of general economic activity. However, the river is characterized by annual floods of the order of 7,000 cubic metres per second and by prolonged periods during which the flow is less than 50 cubic metres per second. It has long been contended that controlling the flow of the river by means of a storage reservoir in its upper reaches or on one of its tributaries would benefit Mali through flood reduction, improvement of navigation, increased water supply for irrigation and the production of hydro-electric power.

3. In order to examine this possibility, a number of preliminary studies of methods of river control have been carried out over the last two decades as a result of which it is clear that the most promising dam and reservoir site is at Selingué on the Sankarani River, a principal tributary of the Niger which rises in a high rainfall area of Guinea and enters the main stream of the Niger about 80 kilometres upstream from Bamako.

\* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST.

/...

DP/SF/310 MLI 5

Page 2

4. These studies have dealt with the overall economics of a dam at this site and have concluded that its economic benefits would principally result from electricity production for Bamako and its environs. In addition, but to a much lesser extent, benefits would accrue from the improvement of navigation. Agricultural benefits are somewhat uncertain and, in any case, are only likely to become appreciable well into the future. These studies however, did not involve anything more than a preliminary appraisal of the dam-site itself and therefore were insufficient to determine the cost of the dam and power station with any degree of accuracy. It is to remedy this deficiency that the Government of Mali requests UNDP assistance.

## II. The Project

5. The principal objective of the project is to carry out detailed investigations of the Selingué project which preliminary work indicates will involve:-

- a) A largely earth and rock-fill dam about 2,500 metres in length with an average height of about 15 metres providing a storage of between 1.5 and 2.0 thousand million cubic metres. This storage would have the effect of about tripling minimum flows on the main stream of the Upper Niger.
- b) A hydropower station at the foot of the dam with a capacity of between 20 and 50 Megawatts and an average annual energy production of about 200 million Kwh.
- c) A 140-kilometre long transmission line to Bamako.
- d) Access roads and ancillary works.

6. The investigation of this project will involve the following major activities:

- a) Technical studies of the dam-site and of construction material availability and the preparation of a project report or "avant-projet" which, after having considered the technical and economic merits of all reasonable alternatives, will recommend the type, principal dimensions and estimated costs of all structures of the project.
- b) An examination of possible methods of operation of the reservoir in order to recommend those which would satisfy the requirements of, initially, hydro power production and navigation and ultimately, agriculture as well.
- c) An economic appraisal of the project including an evaluation of the benefits to be expected from electricity production, improvement of navigation and agriculture.

In addition, the gathering of topographical, hydrological and geological data to supplement those already available will be required.

7. The UNDP (Special Fund) is requested to provide 87 man-months of expert services for a project manager, a hydro-meteorologist, an administrative officer and consultant services: four fellowships; hydrological, meteorological and transport equipment; a pre-fabricated site office and sub-contracts for topographic mapping, dam-site drilling, materials investigations and for the overall technical studies.

/...

DP/SF/310 MLI 5

Page 3

8. As its counterpart contribution, the Government proposes to provide a total of 980 man-months of personnel services of which 48 man-months are for professional and 264 man-months for sub-professional staff, the costs of installation of hydrological and meteorological equipment, pre-fabricated barracks, maintenance and repair of transport equipment and local transport.

### III. Financial Data

#### A. Contribution requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)

	<u>Man-Months</u>		<u>Cost</u>
1. <u>Experts</u>			
Project Manager	27	US\$64,800	
Hydro-meteorologist	24	57,000	
Consultants	12	28,800	
Administrative Officer	24	26,400	
Total	87		US\$ 177,000
2. <u>Fellowships</u> (Four)	48		US\$ 24,000
3. <u>Equipment</u>			
Hydrological and Meteorological		US\$20,000	
Transport (land and water)		50,000	
Fuel and Lubricants		20,000	
Prefabricated Site Office building			
and equipment		60,000	
Two-way radio		10,000	
Final Report		3,000	
Total			US\$ 163,000
4. <u>Sub-Contracts</u>			
Topographical Mapping		US\$50,000	
Dam-site drilling and material investigation		100,000	
Technical and economic studies and investigations, including power market studies		600,000	
Total			US\$ 750,000
5. <u>Miscellaneous</u>			US\$ 5,000
Total amount requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)			US\$ 1,119,000

#### B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

	<u>Man-Months</u>		<u>Cost</u>
1. <u>Personnel</u>			
a) <u>Professional</u>			
Project Co-Manager	24		
Hydro-meteorologist (Engineer)	24		
Total	48		US\$ 28,800
b) <u>Sub-Professional</u>			
Technicians (3)	72		
Draftsmen (2)	48		
Secretaries (3)	72		
Bookkeeper (1)	24		
Clerks (2)	48		
Total	264		US\$ 49,200

/...

001043

DP/SF/310 MLI 5  
Page 4

	<u>Man-Months</u>	<u>Cost</u>
c) <u>Other</u>		
Drivers (5)	120	
Guards (2)	48	
Labourers (number not stated)	<u>500</u>	
Total	668	US\$ 58,000

2. Buildings and Installations

Installation of Hydro-meteorological equipment	US\$10,000	
Construction & equipment of prefabricated barracks	20,000	
Improvement of access trucks	50,000	
Building Maintenance	<u>20,000</u>	
Total		US\$ 100,000

3. Maintenance and repair of Transport Equipment 30,000

4. Local Transport Costs 20,000

Total Government Counterpart Contribution US\$ 286,000

C. Local Operating Costs

The Government proposes to pay an amount estimated at the equivalent of US\$140,000 as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

J.J.KELLY/rrs

Furanne

DP/SF/310/TUN 25

RESTRICTED

8 February 1968

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
(SPECIAL FUND)

Official Revised Request from the Government of Tunisia  
for assistance to the establishment of  
Polycultural Co-operatives in the Kasserine region

SUMMARY\*

Date Official Revised Request Received:	2 November 1967
Proposed Duration:	Three years
Amount Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund):	US\$1,076,800
Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution:	US\$ 876,200
Local Operating Costs:	Not specified
Proposed Government Co-operating Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture

I. Background

1. Central Tunisia, as defined in this document, corresponds to the Gouvernorats of Kairouan and Kasserine, and the northern part of the Gouvernorat of Gafsa. It includes both the hautes steppes (above 600m) and the basses steppes, i.e., almost the whole of the inland semi-arid zone south of the Dorsale range (about 2,500,000 hectares). Rainfall is irregular and generally insufficient, varying between 100 and 400 mm. Recurrent droughts result in heavy stock losses: 500,000 and 600,000 sheep in 1955/56 and 1961/62 respectively.

2. The population of Central Tunisia, estimated at 650,000 persons in 1966, represents 15% of the total population of Tunisia, and increases very rapidly (3.1% per annum between 1956 and 1966). The active population, about 200,000 persons, is essentially agricultural (90%). Before 1881 and during the earlier period of the protectorate, Central Tunisia was much less densely populated (80,000 inhabitants in 1880) and it seems that nomadic and semi-nomadic traditional stock breeding (sheep, goats and camels) coupled with the growing of wheat and barley did provide a modest rural prosperity. With an eightfold increase in population and basically the same agricultural techniques, the equilibrium between land and stock was progressively upset and the area is now one of the poorest in the country. Average income per capita in the area is significantly lower than the Tunisian average.

\* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST.

/...



DP/SF/310/TUN 25

Page 2

3. Ever since independence, in 1956, the Tunisian Government has sought to develop the economy and improve the living conditions of the population of Central Tunisia. The Government's concern with this area has been illustrated over the years by a number of actions including, inter alia, a partial land reform (lands under tribal collective ownership and habous) and the establishment of regional development agencies (offices of Sidi Bou Zid and Souassiss). In 1961 with the adoption of the Perspectives décennales de développement (ten-year master plan) the Government's policy with respect to the agricultural development of Central Tunisia was clearly set out: the Government would promote the establishment of large polycultural co-operative units. Further studies undertaken by FAO experts under the UNDP-assisted Integrated Rural Planning Project in Central Tunisia 1/ confirmed this approach, outlined an overall investment policy and suggested appropriate steps to be taken for its implementation.

4. The Government of Tunisia has requested UNDP assistance for the planning and implementation of part of this programme of development for Central Tunisia.

## II. The Project

5. The purpose of this project<sup>2/</sup>, which is essentially conceived as a technical assistance operation to strengthen the Tunisian administrative and technical services both at the national and regional levels, is to plan and establish about 150 polycultural co-operative units in the Gouvernorat of Kasserine in Central Tunisia. The average size of these co-operative units will be 3,000 to 4,000 hectares each and they will, thus, gradually cover a total area of about 500,000 to 600,000 hectares at a rate not exceeding 200,000 hectares per annum. This roughly represents a quarter of the total area of Central Tunisia which is ultimately to be brought under the same polycultural co-operative system.

6. The general principles to be applied for the establishment of polycultural co-operative units in Central Tunisia have been defined in the final report of the above-referred Integrated Rural Planning Project for Central Tunisia (see paragraph 3 above). They are based on the Government's fundamental options concerning the development of Central Tunisia as outlined in the Perspectives décennales de développement (1962-1971), and more specifically in the current four-year plan (1965-1968). As indicated in these documents, the Government of Tunisia wishes to make the co-operative form of organization the pre-eminent agricultural institution in Tunisia with the double objective of retaining a large enough scale of operations and of introducing modern farming methods and techniques in the traditional sector under the supervision and with the assistance of a competent but relatively scarce managerial and technical staff.

7. The establishment of large polycultural co-operative units in the Gouvernorat of Kasserine, and more generally in the variable rainfall area of Central Tunisia, in addition to making possible the above-mentioned economies of scale and rational employment of relatively scarce managerial and technical staff, will substitute an improved system of stock breeding to the scattered, unco-ordinated overgrazing

/...

1/ See document SF/R.6/Add. 35.

2/ The present request replaces an earlier one for assistance to a Central Tunisia Development Office also numbered TUN-25 summaries of which were circulated on 14 April 1967.

DP/SF/310/TUN 25

Page 3

as at present. More specifically, the co-operatives will enforce rotational grazing coupled with access to irrigated pasturage and forage (from a variety of spineless cactus, cactus inerme) when natural forage sources are affected by drought conditions. In addition, the co-operative units will also develop several new tree-crops as well as irrigated cultures.

8. The establishment of the polycultural co-operatives will require a number of infrastructural investments, mostly to be undertaken with surplus labour, and a practical training programme in such fields as earth levelling, utilization of water for irrigation, improved stock breeding, and co-operative management.

9. To implement this project the UNDP is requested to supply fifty and one quarter man-years of expert services including a project manager, who will work in close co-operation with the Regional Commissioner for Agricultural Development, who will be his Tunisian counterpart; and two teams of experts: one team based in Tunis to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in the planning of the polycultural co-operative units, comprising the following specialists: 3 agronomists, 1 agricultural economist, 1 zootechnician, and 1 rural works engineer; another team of international experts based at Kasserine will assist directly in the establishment of the co-operative units; it will comprise the following specialists: 1 zootechnician, 1 agronomist specialized in irrigation, 1 farm management expert, 2 agronomists, and 6 middle level earthwork and irrigation instructors. The same team will assist in the organization of an ad hoc practical training programme. In addition, the UNDP is to supply some equipment and fifteen fellowships.

10. The Government will provide counterparts, personnel services, lands, buildings as well as the necessary supplies and miscellaneous services. The Government will also undertake a number of infrastructural investments in the pilot zone and ensure appropriate long- and short-term credits to the newly established co-operative units through the BNA (National Bank for Agriculture), the Regional Union of Co-operatives and other channels.

### III. Financial Data

#### A. Contribution requested from the UNDP (Special Fund):

1. <u>Experts</u>	50 1/4 m/y	US\$ 923,800
Project Manager	3 m/y	
<u>Planning team</u>		
Agronomist (co-operatives, <u>animation</u> )	3 m/y	
Agricultural economist	3 m/y	
Agronomist (planning)	3 m/y	
Agronomist (planning)	3 m/y	
Rural works specialist	3 m/y	
Zootechnician	3 m/y	

/...

DP/SF/310/TUN 25  
Page 4

Technical Assistance and training team

Zootechnician (veterinary)	3 m/y
Agronomist (irrigation)	3 m/y
Farm management	3 m/y
Agronomist (generalist)	3 m/y
Agronomist (generalist)	3 m/y
Assistant zootechnician	2 m/y
Irrigation instructor	3 m/y
Irrigation instructor	3 m/y
Irrigation instructor	3 m/y
Earthwork instructor	1 m/y
Earthwork instructor	1 m/y
Consultants	1 1/4 m/y

2. Fellowships 3 3/4 m/y US\$ 22,500

3. Equipment US\$ 75,000

Vehicles	US\$40,000
Other equipment (for extension and demonstration)	US\$35,000

4. Miscellaneous US\$ 55,500

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) US\$1,076,800

B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution:

Personnel US\$ 424,800

Equipment and Supplies US\$ 320,000

Miscellaneous US\$ 131,400

TOTAL GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION US\$ 876,200

C. Local Operating Costs

The Government has not specified the amount it proposes to pay towards local operating costs of the project.

R. GENOUD

*Edektein*

DP/SF/310/REG 93

RESTRICTED  
26 February 1968

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
(SPECIAL FUND)

Official Request from the Governments of Botswana,  
Lesotho and Swaziland for assistance in the develop-  
ment of a Regional Science Teacher Training Programme  
of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland

SUMMARY\*

Date Request received;	24 January 1968
Proposed duration:	Two and one-half years
Amount requested from the UNDP (Special Fund):	\$410,115
Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution:	-
Local Operating Costs:	-
Proposed Government Co-operating Agency:	University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland

I. Background

1. Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland) is a semi-arid plateau at an average altitude of 3,300 feet above sea level, with an area of 220,000 square miles. The population in 1966 numbered approximately 576,000. Animal husbandry and agriculture are the occupations of 90 per cent of the population. In 1965 some 32,319 persons were engaged in mining under contract in the Republic of South Africa, while some 3,600 worked on farms there. Livestock accounts for nearly 86 per cent of the country's exports.

2. Lesotho (formerly Basutoland) has an area of 11,700 square miles. Its population in 1966 was just short of one million. An estimated 165,000 men are employed in the Republic of South Africa in mining, agriculture and industry. Lesotho is not viable economically as it has no industry. The country's exports include wool, mohair, sorghum and cattle.

3. Swaziland has an area of 6,704 square miles, and a population of about 372,000. The country has a wide range of mineral resources including significant economic deposits of gold, kaolin, tin, barites and coal. The one asbestos mine provides roughly 25 per cent of the Government's revenue from all sources. Agricultural production is diverse with many export crops as well as indigenous agriculture. The main source of the country's wealth, however, is its cattle, of which there are over 500,000 head.

---

\* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST

/...

4. The educational systems of the three countries are broadly similar. Each country has seven years of primary education which follow a syllabus published by the Ministry of Education (in Botswana by the Ministry of Education, Health and Labour). At the secondary level the three countries all take the Junior Certificate examination of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS) School Examination Council after three years of secondary education, and the School Certificate examination of the University of Cambridge after a further two years of secondary schooling. The possibility of the UBLS Schools Examination Council offering a School Certificate examination is at present under discussion. All three countries are involved in curriculum reform at both primary and secondary level, especially in the field of science education.

5. The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland had its origin in the Pius XII College established near Maseru in 1945. In 1964 the College became the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. Since that time the University has developed steadily. In 1966, on the independence of Botswana and Lesotho, the University changed its name to the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and steps were taken to increase its physical presence in Botswana and Swaziland. In Swaziland arrangements were made to associate the University with the College of Agriculture to form the Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre (SACUC), where the University now offers a diploma in Agriculture, and where its extension and education activities in Swaziland are based.

6. A prevailing feature throughout the primary and secondary systems of all three countries is a high rate of wastage. In primary education in Botswana between 1960 and 1966 the total wastage was 60.46 per cent, while in Lesotho between 1959 and 1966 it was 88.27 per cent, and in Swaziland 73.75 per cent. This high degree of wastage has been caused by the practice of allowing children to repeat classes, by overcrowding in schools due to insufficient buildings and teachers, and by the poor qualifications and inadequate training of teachers. This position is being improved in Swaziland, as at the beginning of 1965 the maximum age of first entry to primary school was reduced to nine years, to be followed by a further reduction to eight years in 1966. The introduction of a progressive reduction in the maximum age of primary school entry has also recently been recommended in Botswana and Lesotho.

7. The secondary education systems of the three countries may be described as a slender super-structure on the pyramid of primary education. In Botswana there are 530 pupils in Form I, but only 79 in Form IV and 80 in Form V. The corresponding figures in June 1966 for Lesotho were 1,128 in Form A, 227 in Form D, and 165 in Form E; and for Swaziland 1,370 in Form I, 216 in Form IV, and 135 in Form V.

8. With regard to the training of primary school teachers there are at present three routes to qualification for training in the primary school. The first leads to the Primary Teacher's Certificate, and is a three-year course following the seven year Primary School course, (in Swaziland two years following seven years of primary and one year of secondary). The second is the Primary Higher Teachers Certificate, an examination under the control of the UBLS, which is taken after three years of secondary education and two years of teacher training. The third is the recently established Advanced Teacher's Certificate Course which is a two year course following the five year secondary course programme. Of the total of 1,090 teachers in training in the three countries in 1966, 867 were in the lower courses.

/...

DP/SF/310/REG 93

Page 3

9. All the training for secondary school teachers is at present undertaken by the UBLS School of Education, except for the ATC Course. The courses offered by the School of Education are the Postgraduate Certificate in Education, the Concurrent Certificate in Education and the B.Sc. (Ed.). The Postgraduate Certificate is a one year course of training following a degree. The Concurrent Certificate of Education is a four year course following the full secondary school programme and taken concurrently with a University degree. The B.Sc. (Ed.) is a similar programme which is normally taken by science students.

10. During the past few years a grossly inadequate number of students have been taking the courses offered in education at the UBLS. In 1967 only 2 students (in Arts) were enrolled in the Postgraduate Certificate course, and 55 (44 Arts, 11 Science) in the Concurrent Certificate and B.Sc. (Ed.) courses. It is estimated, judging by the numbers of students at present in schools, that an output of 30 science teachers a year from 1970 would be the smallest number which the University could safely produce. In view of the present size of the UBLS it cannot be hoped that this number of prospective science teachers will enrol in the first year of the programme, 1968. However, it is hoped that there will be a fairly rapid build-up in the number of science teachers produced, i.e. from 19 in 1968 to about 138 in 1973.

11. The Stevens Commission in its report (August 1966) found that there was unanimity in the three countries for more and better teachers, especially in the secondary schools and more especially in the sciences, mathematics and English. One of its recommendations in this connexion was that there should be 12 additional staff members for the University School of Education, of whom 6 were to be additional lecturers in Education for the School of Education, 4 other posts, 2 in Botswana and 2 in Swaziland were to be in the field of science, and an additional science expert and a technician were to be for a Science Teaching Centre.

12. A measure of assistance in teacher training personnel is already being provided by Foundation aid, and assistance for the provision of two specialists in primary education and three education lecturers for the School of Education is also being sought from a bilateral source. In order to improve the teaching of science in all three countries, and at the same time to implement in this regard the recommendations of the Stevens Commission, which have been accepted in principle by all three Governments, the Governments seek UNDP (Special Fund) assistance for the development and extension of the University's regional science teaching programme.

### III. The Project

13. The purpose of the project, the initial duration of which is two years, is to assist the University in its programme of training and upgrading of secondary and upper primary science teachers. This programme will include:

/...

DP/SF/310/REG 93

Page 4

- (a) the pre-service training of science teachers;
- (b) the in-service training of science teachers;
- (c) the drawing up of new syllabuses for the pre-service training of science teachers;
- (d) the revision of science syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools;
- (e) the development of new simple science equipment and its introduction into the schools.

14. As far as pre-service training is concerned the project will assist the existing four-year B.Sc. Education programme in Roma in which, it is hoped, some 15 students will take part in 1968.

15. In order to provide the in-service training required, it is proposed to establish a Science Innovation and Training Centre in Swaziland, as well as short courses for science teachers in both Lesotho and Botswana. There are already in the three countries approximately 160 teachers of science in secondary schools and 810 in the upper classes of primary schools. Three-quarters of these teachers urgently require retraining in methods of teaching science. Work on the revision of syllabuses and the development of course materials, though given special emphasis in the Science Innovation and Training Centre, will also be undertaken in all three countries. These proposals are in line with the Stevens Report recommendations. As mentioned above bilateral assistance is being sought to complete the number of additional staff members for the School of Education recommended by this report.

16. It is estimated that during the life time of the project some 90 secondary science teachers will be trained, or partly trained, in the pre-service course, and that in the in-service courses training will be given to some 120 secondary science teachers and large numbers of upper primary science teachers. It is foreseen that these measures will improve the teaching of science to some 14,000 secondary school pupils and some 29,000 higher primary school pupils.

17. The UNDP (Special Fund) is requested to provide expert services, fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous expenditure. In view of the acute shortage of houses in all three countries, the Governments also request that housing be provided for the experts. The three Governments are agreed that the UBLS will be the Co-operating Government Agency for the execution of the project.

18. The University will provide the necessary land and buildings, counterpart and other teaching staff, administrative staff and services, furniture, equipment and recurrent costs. Bilateral assistance is being sought for the required buildings.

/...

DP/SF/310/REG 93  
Page 5

### III. Financial Data

#### A. Contribution requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)

Expert services - 10 1/4 man-years \$219,975

Lecturer in Mathematics (Methods) (Roma)		
Chief Technical Adviser	2	m/y
Lecturer in Physics or Chemistry (Methods) (Roma)	2 1/4	"
Lecturer in Science Teaching (Botswana)	2	"
Lecturer in Science/Mathematics (Swaziland)	2	"
Technician (Swaziland)	2	"

Fellowships - 4 for 4 man-years \$ 20,000

Mathematics	1	m/y
Physics/Chemistry	1	"
Science Teaching	1	"
Science/Mathematics	1	"

Equipment \$ 52,000

Visual Aid	\$ 4,000
Library books	6,000
Science equipment	37,000
Final Report	<u>5,000</u>

Miscellaneous \$ 28,140

Vehicles	\$10,000
Drivers and vehicle main-tenance	6,000
Secretarial services	3,640
Travel	6,000
Post and telegrams	<u>2,500</u>

Housing for experts \$ 90,000

TOTAL UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) CONTRIBUTION \$410,115

#### B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

A proportion of University expenditure not specified. The University is supported by all three Governments.

K.D. LUKE



O/SSEA  
O/USSEA  
Parl.Sec.  
P.&L.  
Econ.Div.  
Francophonie Div.  
Co-ord. Div.  
Af. & M.E. Div.  
Ext.Aid Off.  
Diaries - 2

Cwlth.Div./D.W.Munro/bd

Please return to Cwlth. Div. when sgd.

20-2-3	
4	

March 29, 1968

Dear Jim,

I must say that I admire the way you managed to take so much in your stride during the meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Kampala late last year. As though heading the Canadian Delegation and looking after a very sick colleague were not enough, you succeeded, somehow, in entering into substantive discussions on important matters unconnected with the Conference itself.

I am very attracted by the imaginative project which you discussed with President Obote for establishing, presumably with Canadian help, a French-language section or faculty at the University College in Kampala. The notion that we might thereby be helping to bridge a gap that now exists between English-speaking and French-speaking countries of Africa is one that cannot fail to have an appeal to a Canadian. I am therefore asking my officials to study the feasibility of this project.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

PAUL MARTIN

James E. Walker, Esq., M.P.,  
Parliamentary Secretary  
to the President of the Treasury Board,  
Confederation Building,  
Ottawa.

26.3.40(us)

808 - March 26  
Please return to Cwlth. Div. whe

001054