

and review missions. The picture is rounded out in chapter 5 with a look at the (often under-appreciated) local skills-building potential and challenges of three indirectly developmental collaborations: business collaborators, diplomatic personnel, and peacekeeping forces.

Figure 1 provides a summary of the 10 emerging types of N-S collaboration.

3.1 WHAT IS TECHNICAL COOPERATION?

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD has defined technical cooperation as "the whole range of assistance activities designed to develop human resources through improvement in the level of skills, knowledge, technical know-how and productive aptitudes of the population in a developing country."²⁸

For 40 years, technical cooperation has been the chief instrument for bringing about the enhancement and modernization of the Third World's human resources. Technical cooperation represented some 30 per cent of total bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in 1991. The multi-lateral institutions are also heavy contributors to TC efforts — the UN programs almost exclusively and the development banks to a growing extent — as are non-governmental organizations. The numbers of expatriate personnel involved in bilateral TC projects fell substantially from about 100,000 per year in 1970 to less than 70,000 in 1980, but through the past decade the number has gradually stabilized around 80,000.²⁹ Most recent TC has been concentrated in agriculture, education, social services, and health, followed by infrastructure, with a growing portion

28. OECD Development Assistance Committee, *op cit.*, p. X.

29. OECD Development Assistance Committee, *1992 Report: Development Cooperation*. (OECD, Paris, 1993), p. A-47. Other estimates put the figure as high as 200,000.