

lem continues to exist, therefore, which expatriate TC and other collaborations can help to allay.

The third example is the devastation that the AIDS epidemic is likely to have on skilled manpower in Africa and some Asian and Latin American countries. The World Health Organization estimates there will be 30 million cases of AIDS in the Third World by the year 2000.⁴⁹ AIDS already affects 10 per cent of the population in Africa. What is worse from the point of view of human resources development, it affects those in their most productive years and, disproportionately, those in the middle and upper classes.⁵⁰ If these predictions turn out to be accurate, TC needs in these regions are unlikely to decline soon.

These examples underscore the point that, despite the best intentions to reduce dependence and promote sustainable institutional development, in low-income countries at least, any wholesale dismissal of the need for TC is premature. A realistic appraisal of the situation must conclude, like the DAC Principles did, that "needs for TC remain very large in many countries where there is still a serious lack of competent human resources and effective institutions."⁵¹ These considerations in no way deny the necessity of reforming TC, in particular by reorienting it more clearly toward institutional capacity-building. But the fragility of the progress made to date in manpower development in many countries suggests that the critical mass of trained personnel necessary for sustainable institutional development has not yet been achieved.

What does give grounds for optimism in low-income countries is the opportunities that now exist to move away

49. Jebb, Fiona, "Economies Laid Waste," *World Link*, November-December 1992, p. 21.

50. *Ibid.*, p. 22.

51. OECD, Development Assistance Committee, *op. cit.*, p. 4.