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## CANADA'S EXTERNAL AID

This paper describes activities under Canada's various bilateral programmes of grant assistance to developing countries for which funds were voted by Parliament in the fiscal year 1963-64. These programmes, for which the External Aid Office is responsible, are:

<u>Programme</u>	<u>Estimates 1963-64</u>
Colombo Plan	\$41,500,000
Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme	\$ 3,500,000
Commonwealth Caribbean Programme	\$ 2,100,000
Educational Programme for French-Speaking African States	\$ 300,000
Technical Assistance for other Commonwealth Countries	\$ 20,000
Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan	\$ 1,000,000

A number of trends are evident in Canada's aid operations. A major feature has been a sharp increase in technical assistance, including a much greater emphasis on assistance in the educational field, particularly in the newly-independent African countries, which place high priority on a rapid expansion of their educational facilities. As an illustration of increasing educational assistance, it may be noted that from about a dozen teachers sent abroad in 1960, Canada has been increasing its effort until, during the academic year 1963-1964, some 187 Canadian teachers, educational advisers and university staff were serving in the developing countries. During the academic year 1964-1965, this number is expected to climb to over 300.<sup>1</sup>

An increasingly important part of Canadian educational assistance is the assignment of professors to the universities in the developing countries. As more students in these countries graduate from secondary schools and seek entrance to universities, the provision of additional university facilities becomes more urgent. If this expansion is to take place at a satisfactory rate, the developing countries must have outside support and increasing numbers of requests for university staff are now being directed to Canada. In response to these requests during the last academic year, 29 Canadians were sent to serve in universities in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean area. It is expected that this number will double during the next academic year.

Some of the university professors have been sent abroad on the basis of an individual contract or seconding arrangement with the External Aid Office. Others have been sent out as members of a team

<sup>1</sup> The details of educational projects are given in the sections of this paper dealing with specific programmes.

by their university under a general contractual agreement between the university and the External Aid Office. Two such arrangements have already been entered into. The first of these was with the University of British Columbia in 1961 to establish courses in accounting and business administration in the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore divisions of the University of Malaya. A similar arrangement was entered into with the University of Toronto in 1963 to assist with the development of a Regional Engineering College at Mangalore in India. In most cases, those who are assigned to universities overseas are pioneering the establishment of new faculties. For example, during the coming year Canada will be helping to establish a Faculty of Education in the University of Lagos in Nigeria. In Rwanda, Canada is supporting the establishment of a national university at Butare.

Through a combination of capital and technical assistance, Canada has also been able to help in the construction, equipping and staffing of a number of educational institutions abroad. In Malaysia, for example, Canada has provided staff and equipment for a teacher-training college and has undertaken an extensive programme of supplying technical education equipment for schools throughout the country. In the Caribbean area, Canada has constructed a University Residence in Trinidad, is building four schools in the Leeward and Windward Islands and is supplying educational equipment to Jamaica. In Africa, Canada is building a trades-training centre in Ghana and a secondary school in Sierra Leone, helping to develop a technical college in Tanganyika, supplying handicraft-training equipment to Uganda, and providing audio-visual educational equipment to nine Francophone countries.

Some 73 Canadian technical advisers were serving in the developing countries under Canadian aid programmes as of March 31, 1964, in such fields as agriculture, fisheries, forestry and mineralogy. Most of them were helping to instruct local personnel to carry on their work, thereby helping to increase the supply of skilled and trained manpower that is a vital need in all the developing countries.

Technical assistance also includes bringing students to Canada for training, and in this respect, too, there has been a substantial increase in the Canadian effort in recent years. During the past three calendar years the number of persons trained in Canada with aid funds has doubled, climbing from 711 in 1960 to 1423 in 1963. The fields of training range from accountancy to zoology.<sup>2</sup>

The largest part of Canadian project assistance has been in the form of basic power and transportation projects where Canadian funds are used both to provide for the services of Canadian engineering or other professional firms and to supply equipment or goods produced in Canada. Project assistance may also be in the form of feasibility studies or surveys of resources where Canadian services only are required, or, alternatively, it may relate simply to the provision of Canadian-manufactured items such as locomotives, road vehicles or educational equipment.<sup>3</sup>

As described in the following sections, the projects vary from very large to very small. At the one extreme Canada is continuing with Phase Three of the massive Kundah hydro-electric project in South India, where the total Canadian contribution will be in the neighbourhood of \$43 million. Particularly in recent years, however, Canada has been undertaking a number of less spectacular but equally

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2 Tables B and D illustrate the expansion of Canada's technical assistance activities.

3 The amounts allocated to various types of assistance are set out in Table A.

vital projects. These include crop-spraying in Pakistan to help improve agricultural production, the testing of a new hardboard process invented in Burma to provide a use for local bamboo, a forest inventory in Kenya designed primarily to train local personnel in modern techniques, and the drilling of fresh-water wells in the West Indies essential to their development. Although such projects do not often make headlines, they nevertheless constitute a very important and effective form of development assistance.

Because Canada attaches great importance to the principle of self-help, most projects are undertaken only on the understanding that the recipient country will also contribute to their success. In other words, aid projects are considered to be joint projects with both Canada and the recipient countries participating according to their ability. The local government is normally expected to meet all local currency costs of capital projects, including those for labour and materials, and, at the same time, is required to make personnel available who can be trained on the job. Of all projects now under way, the total financial contribution agreed to by recipients is slightly higher than the total Canadian contribution agreed on. The proportion does, of course, vary from project to project, depending on the nature of the project and local capabilities. The Indian share of the Kundah project, for example, will be the equivalent of \$80 million, or nearly double the Canadian share, since a great deal of local labour and local materials is involved. On the other hand, a project such as the Sukkur thermal-power plant in Pakistan involves a high degree of imported machinery, and here the Canadian contribution is some \$12.5 million as compared to a Pakistani contribution of \$9 million.<sup>4</sup>

Commodity assistance,<sup>5</sup> includes the provision of base metals, fertilizers, pesticides and similar items from Canadian sources. Under the Colombo Plan programme there has again been in the past fiscal year a considerable expenditure on industrial raw materials for India and Pakistan, which are urgently in need of these materials and could not go forward with their 5-year development plans without assistance of this kind.

Besides providing assistance under its bilateral programmes, Canada is a substantial contributor to a number of multilateral programmes, such as the United Nations Special Fund, the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF), and the International Development Association. Since these financial contributions are paid to the international agency concerned, the External Aid Office is not directly involved in their end use; it does, however, co-operate with the United Nations and related agencies in recruiting Canadian experts for service abroad under these programmes and in arranging training programmes in Canada for students sponsored by the United Nations.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to supporting the United Nations in its multilateral programmes, Canada works closely with other international institutions designed to co-ordinate the bilateral programmes of donor countries. Aid has become a joint international undertaking in which virtually all of the industrialized countries have adopted common objectives and a concerted, integrated approach to problems. Under the World Bank, for example, regular meetings are held of consortia and consultative groups for countries such as India, Pakistan and Nigeria, where members can make a common assessment of the development

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4 See Table H.

5 Outlined in Table A.

6 The extent of this activity is indicated in Tables C and E.

needs of individual countries and work together in the most effective way to meet those needs. The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD is probably now the most important of the co-ordinating international forums, and its members, which include most Western European countries, the United States, Japan and Canada, account for about 98 per cent of the total flow of aid from the free world. Canada's aid programmes, like those of all other members, are subject to close scrutiny and review in the DAC, and Canada has both contributed and benefited from the pooling of experience.

The External Aid Office also co-operates closely with many voluntary agencies in Canada that provide assistance to developing countries. Some of these agencies are sending abroad large numbers of Canadians who wish to make a personal contribution to the welfare of less fortunate peoples. Other organizations have arranged for the collection and transmission of books and equipment. Still others bring students to Canada for training.

#### 1964-1965 Programme

On November 14, 1963, the Government announced that, starting in 1964-1965, Canada would expand its external aid programmes. The major increase will be effected by the institution of a new Special Development Loan programme on terms comparable to those of the International Development Association. Provision for this programme at a level of \$50 million in 1964-1965 has been made in the supplementary estimates. Canada's bilateral grant-aid programmes and its grant contributions to the multilateral aid programmes of the United Nations and related agencies are provided for in the main estimates. They total \$85.182 million, compared to \$57.624 million in 1963-1964 or an increase of nearly 50 per cent. In addition, under existing Canadian legislation, the Canadian contribution to the International Development Association in 1964-1965 is expected to be about \$8 million. For purposes of international comparison, long-term loans at commercial rates of interest are also generally included as aid, and for this reason Canadian financing under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act is included in international figures. New commitments of such export credits this year are expected to total about \$90 million.

A Canadian effort of the nature and size described above will not only result in significantly expanded Canadian aid operations in 1964-1965 but also in a programme the overall terms of which will be more favourable than those of most other donor countries. The proportion of grants is high, while the terms of the special development loans will be as soft as those provided by any national or international agency. The Canadian aid programme has been designed to meet the needs of the developing countries, both by placing a minimum of burden on their debt-servicing obligations and by providing the types of assistance most urgently required.

#### THE COLOMBO PLAN

The Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia, of which Canada was a founding member, marked its twelfth anniversary in 1963. The annual meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 1963, of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee noted in its report that there had been general economic progress in the area the previous year, though the performance of individual countries had been uneven. Changes in national per capita incomes ranged from increases of up to 5 per cent to actual decline in a few cases. It was acknowledged that international co-operation, through the provision of capital and technical assistance amounting to \$1,820 million during the year, continued to play an important role in the development process and that the task ahead for all members of the Plan in raising standards of living remained great.

Since 1951, including the fiscal year 1963-1964, Canadian contributions under the Plan have amounted to \$464.7 million. The chief recipients of Canadian aid have been the Commonwealth countries of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaysia, which have accounted for over 90 per cent of Canada's expenditure. Non-Commonwealth countries in the area, however, are also eligible for Canadian assistance, and significant amounts of technical assistance have been given to countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand and South Vietnam. All Canadian assistance under the Colombo Plan, as with other bilateral aid programmes undertaken by Canada, takes the form of grant aid.

Activities carried out under the Canadian Colombo Plan in each of the recipient countries are described in greater detail in the following paragraphs.<sup>7</sup>

#### Burma

The total value of the aid, including technical assistance, made available to Burma from 1950 to the end of the fiscal year 1963-1964 was \$5,249,000.

The major capital project undertaken by Canada under the Colombo Plan in Burma is the Thaketa Bridge, which will link Rangoon with a town across the Pazundaung River. Construction work commenced in 1962-1963, and is scheduled to be completed in 1965. The Canadian contribution of \$1,440,000 toward the project includes the supplying from Canadian sources of steel, construction materials, bridge machinery and some construction equipment, as well as the services of engineers to design and supervise the building of the bridge. Burma has allocated \$1,730,000 in counterpart funds derived from sales of Canadian wheat provided earlier under the Plan. Burmese engineers were brought to Canada to work with Canadian engineers during the design stage as part of a training programme associated with this project.

A number of smaller projects, including the provision of technical-education equipment, have been undertaken and completed. A project involving the testing of a Burmese hardboard-manufacturing process, started in 1962-1963, has also been completed.

Since 1951, \$2,300,000 in commodity assistance has been given to Burma in the form of wheat and flour. In 1963-1964 the value of commodity assistance was \$325,000.

As of March 31, 1964, 20 Burmese students were studying in Canada under the Plan and one Canadian adviser was serving at the Rangoon General Hospital helping to treat cancer patients with the Canadian cobalt therapy unit previously given to Burma and, at the same time training Burmese technicians in its operation.

#### Cambodia

Aid to Cambodia, principally in the field of technical assistance, has amounted to \$484,000 since the inception of the Colombo Plan.

During 1963-1964, 19 training programmes were arranged in Canada for Cambodian scholars, most of whom are in engineering courses at Laval University and the Ecole Polytechnique in Montreal, though a few are enrolled at L'Institut de Technologie in Trois Rivières, the University of Montreal and Macdonald College in Montreal.

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<sup>7</sup> The distribution by country of funds made available under Canada's Colombo Plan programme is set out in Table F and the allocation of funds voted by Parliament in 1963-1964 is shown in Table G.

## Ceylon

To the end of the fiscal year 1964-1964, Ceylon had received assistance from Canada under the Colombo Plan to a value of \$25,676,000 for economic-development purposes.

Over the past few years, Canada has assisted Ceylon with an aerial and geological survey and the construction of capital projects such as transmission lines, a fish-refrigeration plant and the expansion of power-producing facilities. The transmission lines have not only connected the power systems of the eastern and western sectors of the island but have made available much needed electricity to the industries, villages and schools located through the Gal Oya area. During 1963-1964, Canada agreed to assist Ceylon with the extension of the Katuanayake Airport and the expansion of the Mutwal fish-refrigeration plant, which had been built previously as a Canadian Colombo Plan project.

Commodity assistance to Ceylon has consisted primarily of flour (\$9,500,000) and railway ties (\$180,000). Under the 1963-1964 programme flour to a value of \$1 million was given to Ceylon.

There were seven Ceylonese trainees studying in Canada under the Colombo Plan during 1963-1964, including a social worker, a community planner and an agricultural economist.

A Canadian electrical engineer experienced in the management of small hydro-electric systems was sent to Ceylon during the year as an adviser to the Gal Oya Development Board on generation and transmission maintenance problems.

## India

Total Canadian assistance to India under the Colombo Plan to the end of the fiscal year 1962-1963 was \$238,956,000.

In the South Indian state of Madras, Canadian and Indian engineers continued during 1963-1964 to work on the third stage of the Kundah hydro-electric project, which will provide an additional 240,000 kilowatts of electrical generating capacity to meet the industrial demands of the area. Canada's contribution in engineering services, generating equipment and other materials for this third stage will total some \$24 million over a five-year period.

During 1963-1964 Canada agreed:

- (a) To expand the Umtru hydro-electric power plant in the state of Assam;
- (b) To provide Indian hospitals with cobalt-therapy units for the treatment of cancer;
- (c) To supply power-transmission equipment for the expansion of the country's electrical facilities;  
and
- (d) To assist India with the development of the Idikki hydro-electric power project.

A summary of the Canadian 1963-1964 capital and commodity assistance programme is as follows:

	\$
Umtru power project	650,000
Idikki power project	3,000,000
Gamma Cell Units	60,000
Cobalt-therapy units	200,000
Power-transmission equipment	2,800,000

Commodities:

Wheat	1,500,000		
Copper	3,000,000		
Aluminum	3,000,000		
Zinc	2,150,000		
Asbestos	2,000,000		
Nickel	500,000	....	<u>12,150,000</u>
Total		\$	18,860,000

In 1963-1964 three Canadian university professors were assigned to India to assist with the establishment of the Regional Engineering College in Mangalore. A metallurgist and a mining superintendent are now working with the Bureau of Mines at Nagpur, and a professor in mining engineering continued his work with the Indian Institute of Technology in Khuragapur.

Engineers, scientists, medical doctors and nurses were included among the 100 Indian trainees studying in Canada under the Colombo Plan during the year. Also included were 44 technicians and engineers studying steel production and methods at a steel mill in Canada.

Indonesia

Since 1950, funds totalling \$4,496,000 have been made available by Canada to Indonesia for development purposes. A large part of this amount has been in the form of wheat flour valued at \$2,200,000, including \$325,000-worth of flour in 1963-1964.

Among the 42 Indonesian trainees studying in Canada in 1963-1964, the largest groups included undergraduate students in science and engineering and in medicine. Others included students of public administration and school inspectors.

Malaysia (Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah)

Aid funds totalling \$12,556,000 have been made available to Malaysia by Canada since the inception of the Colombo Plan. More than \$8 million of this amount has been in capital assistance and the remainder in technical assistance. No commodity assistance has been provided. During the year, the installation of eight refrigerated-storage depots for the east coast fisheries of Malaysia were completed, and a study to determine the potential pulp-and-paper production capacities of the country was also completed. The Malaysian national television project for which Canada is providing consulting-engineering services, as well as technical assistance, progressed satisfactorily and is scheduled to be completed later this year.

During 1963-1964, 47 Canadian teachers and advisers served in Malaysia, a larger number than in any other Colombo Plan country. At the University of Malaya a team of Canadian university professors who arrived in 1961 continued their work of helping to establish a School of Business Administration. The project also involves bringing Malaysians to Canada for training as replacements for the Canadian staff. The whole arrangement is being carried out by the University of British Columbia under a contract with the External Aid Office.

Canada has undertaken to help Malaysia establish a training college for technical teachers at Kuala Lumpur and a team of teachers from Manitoba was recruited and sent to Malaysia early in 1962 for this purpose. The Department of Education of the Province of Manitoba selected the team members and seconded them to the External Aid Office, and has assisted in other ways in the development of this project. These instructors will be maintained or replaced as required

until the Malaysians are able to staff the school with their own qualified personnel. Canada has also provided equipment for this college.

Canadian advisers served in a number of other fields as well. A medical team consisting of four doctors and a nurse, worked in Malaysia during the year. An economic adviser in industrial economics completed his one-year assignment and returned to Canada in March 1963. Other advisers included a Canadian transport economist, a soil surveyor and teaching specialists.

The number of Malaysian trainees brought to Canada increased from 83 in the previous fiscal year to 134 in the period under review. Scholarships and fellowships were made available to undergraduate students in sciences, engineering and medicine, and to audio-visual aid instructors, co-operative officers, trade-union officials and two prospective instructors for the Malaya Technical Teacher Training College.

### Pakistan

In 1962-1963, Canada agreed to assist Pakistan with two major transmission-line systems, a hardboard plant and a feasibility study of the Sangu power and irrigation project. By the end of the year under review, the Sangu project had been completed, as well as the engineering design of the transmission lines and the hardboard plant. Construction of the three projects has been started and they are scheduled to be completed by early 1966. Several new projects were accepted for Canadian participation in 1963-1964. They include:

- a) A land use study of the Chittagong Hill Tract Region in East Pakistan;
- b) Equipment for a hospital in Rawalpindi, West Pakistan, and
- c) Equipment for the Pakistan fishing industry.

A summary of the Canadian 1963-1964 Colombo Plan for Pakistan, which included the use of funds carried over from the previous year, was as follows:

Bheramara-Goalpara transmission line	1,000,000
Comilla-Sylhet transmission line	2,500,000
Hardboard development project	900,000
Sangu multi-purpose scheme	150,000
Refugee housing project	1,000,000
Aircraft and spraying equipment	400,000
IBM equipment for Atomic Energy Commission	250,000

#### Commodities:

Wheat	750,000
Pesticides	700,000
Fertilizer	4,000,000
Woodpulp	1,300,000
Copper	1,500,000
Aluminum	1,800,000

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Total           \$ 16,250,000

Training programmes for 79 Pakistani students were arranged during the year. Study and observations programmes were provided for a wide range of subjects, including science, engineering, farm management, patent laws and medicine. Among the Canadian advisers in Pakistan in 1963-1964 were a Canadian adviser on the problems of



machine accounting, an agronomist, a plant pathologist and a teacher of cost accounting for the Pakistan Institute of Industrial Accountants.

#### South Vietnam

The total allocation to the end of the present fiscal year to South Vietnam under the Colombo Plan by Canada was \$1,998,000. This has been chiefly in the form of technical assistance, while \$640,000-worth of wheat flour has also been made available. In 1963-1964 there were 93 Vietnamese students at French-language universities in Canada, 14 of whom arrived during the year under review.

#### Laos, Nepal, the Philippines, and Thailand

The Canadian contribution under the Colombo Plan to these countries has been almost exclusively in the form of technical assistance. Total funds used for this purpose in these countries to the end of March 31, 1964, amounted to \$1,175,000. As of March 31, 1964, there were in Canada under Colombo Plan arrangements two students from Nepal, 22 from the Philippines and 25 from Thailand. Three Canadian teachers were serving in Laos; one teacher in the Philippines, and one neurologist was working in Thailand.

#### 1964-1965 Programme

Economic assistance to countries of the Colombo Plan will be increasing in 1964-1965 under the terms of the expanded Canadian Aid Programme. A number of projects already in progress will be continued or completed during the present fiscal year, and larger allocations of funds, both grants and special-development loans, will make possible the undertaking of a considerable number of new projects. The separate food-aid programme will permit a restoration of wheat and flour shipments to Colombo Plan countries at the same levels as in 1961-1962. Technical assistance will also be growing, through the provision of more Canadian teachers and technical advisers and the bringing of more students to Canada. On the basis of present commitments, for example, 684 Colombo Plan students are expected in Canada in 1964-1965, compared to 564 in 1963-1964.

#### COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN PROGRAMME

Because of Canada's substantial interests in the Commonwealth territories of the West Indies, the movement towards a West Indies Federation was of some importance to Canada and this area became the first to receive Canadian aid other than that extended under the Colombo Plan. In 1958 the Canadian Government announced that it wished to assist the West Indies Federation in its economic development efforts and that, accordingly, it was prepared to grant, subject to Parliamentary approval, a total of \$10 million over a five-year period starting in the fiscal year 1958-1959. This programme continued after the dissolution of the Federation, but some changes had obviously to be made in it. With the independence of Jamaica and Trinidad, Canadian diplomatic missions were established on these islands and assistance was carried on through bilateral negotiations. In 1961, Canada joined the United States and Britain in carrying out an economic survey of the smaller territories, as a result of which Canada accepted certain projects to be carried out in these islands under its West Indies Programme.

The original undertaking of a \$10-million, five-year programme expired on March 31, 1963. In advance of this date, the Government agreed that Canadian aid to the West Indies should continue into 1963-1964 and be maintained at the same average level as in preceding

years. This involved a sum of \$2 million for 1964-1964. At the same time, the Government also agreed that British Honduras and British Guiana, which had formerly been receiving about \$100,000 worth of annual assistance under a separate programme for other Commonwealth countries, should be brought into the general Caribbean scheme. Parliament was asked therefore to provide \$2.1 million for Canadian aid to the Commonwealth countries and territories of the Caribbean area in 1963-1964.

Since the inception of the Programme in 1958, Canadian capital assistance has been given in the following forms:

- (a) Two ships with a value of \$5,866,000 were provided in 1961 for inter-island traffic.
- (b) A deep-water wharf and warehouse project for the island of St. Vincent, to which Canada contributed \$1 million, was started in 1962 and was completed early in 1964.
- (c) Construction of a university residence in Trinidad was started in 1962 and was completed late in 1963, at a cost to Canada of \$700,000.
- (d) A quantity of port handling equipment for Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and St. Kitts, costing \$450,000, was delivered early in 1964.
- (e) Canada agreed to provide Grenada, Antigua and Dominica with fully-equipped primary schools and St. Lucia and St. Kitts with port warehouses. The Canadian cost is estimated at nearly \$1.5 million and construction is currently under way.
- (f) The drilling and developing of fresh-water wells costing approximately \$400,000 was started last year on behalf of St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla and Montserrat. Phase I of the project has been completed and storage and distribution facilities are now being installed.
- (g) An aircraft-guiding system costing Canada some \$150,000 is now being installed at Piarco Airport in Trinidad to help permit aircraft traffic during periods of poor visibility.
- (h) A fishing vessel costing \$50,000 is being purchased for Jamaica to help in the development of its fishing industry.
- (i) Miscellaneous other projects have been carried out, including the provision of technical-education equipment for Jamaica and St. Kitts, a forest survey in Dominica, construction equipment for British Guiana, and survey equipment for British Honduras.

In addition to the project assistance, described above, Canada has provided substantial amounts of technical assistance. Since the institution of the programme, some 64 advisers and teachers have been sent to the Commonwealth Caribbean, 25 of whom were still on assignment on March 31, 1964. The majority were teachers or teacher-trainers, in fields such as mathematics, chemistry, physics and industrial arts. In British Honduras, Canada has been maintaining a land-surveying team to help develop new areas of the country.

On the training side, 123 students have been brought to Canada for courses of instruction in both academic and practical subjects. Of these, 64 were still in Canada on March 31, 1964. Their fields of training ranged through public administration, medicine, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, engineering and other subjects.

#### 1964-1965 Programme

The Government has announced its intention of instituting a more comprehensive and sizable programme for the Commonwealth Caribbean in the fiscal year 1964-1965. Some of the above-mentioned capital projects are being carried into the present fiscal year and the technical-assistance programme will be continuing to expand. Detailed discussions are now taking place with the governments of the countries concerned and a large number of additional projects are under study, particularly for the independent countries of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

#### SPECIAL COMMONWEALTH AFRICA AID PROGRAMME

In the autumn of 1960 the Canadian Government undertook to contribute \$10.5 million to a Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme (SCAAP) over a three-year period beginning April 1, 1961. The Programme resulted from discussions at the meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers in 1960. Roughly speaking, SCAAP is the counterpart in Africa of the Colombo Plan in Asia, though very early in its existence the Colombo Plan was extended to include non-Commonwealth countries whereas SCAAP is entirely a Commonwealth scheme. The main donor countries are Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Some of the Commonwealth Asian members, particularly India and Pakistan, have provided technical assistance in fields where they have experience and specialised knowledge. All the Commonwealth areas of Africa, independent countries and dependent territories alike, qualify for assistance under SCAAP.

It has so far been the Canadian practice to concentrate assistance in the independent African Commonwealth countries, though limited amounts of aid have been given to the smaller dependent territories. Most Canadian SCAAP funds have been used for the benefit of Nigeria and Ghana, with Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda also receiving significant amounts.

At the beginning of SCAAP, the African countries made it clear that one of the most important requirements for their development was education assistance, particularly in the shape of trained staff. A large part of Canada's SCAAP aid effort has, accordingly, been in the field of education. During 1963-1964, 127 Canadian secondary-school teachers, teacher trainers and university professors were serving in the Commonwealth countries of Africa. Canada has also supplied educational equipment to a number of countries. Two projects - the construction of a trades-training centre in Ghana and a boys' secondary school in Sierra Leone - will combine capital assistance in the construction of these institutions with technical assistance, through the provision of Canadian staff and a training programme in Canada for African teachers.

Canada has also provided other kinds of assistance to SCAAP countries. A number of Canadian advisers or experts have been working with Africans in agriculture, fisheries, mineral development, pest control and statistics. The largest single capital-assistance project is an aerial-survey and topographic-mapping project in Nigeria at a cost to Canada of \$1.85 million. Canada is also carrying out a forest inventory in Kenya, and has provided a variety of types of vehicle and equipment to Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.

### Basutoland

In 1961-1962 Canada agreed a request from the Basutoland Government for part of the staff for the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. Canadian missionaries were instrumental in the development of this college, which is open to Africans in the southern part of the continent. One Canadian lecturer in co-operatives and adult education was maintained at the college from SCAAP funds during 1963-1964. Seventeen students from Basutoland were studying in Canada during the same period.

### Bechuanaland

One Canadian adviser, a nursing tutor, served in Bechuanaland during the year, and there was one student from that country on a training award in Canada.

### Gambia

One Canadian teacher-trainer was on assignment in Gambia in 1963-1964.

### Ghana

During 1963-1964, three capital-assistance projects were in progress. Additional agricultural equipment was provided to the Agricultural and Community Development Project at Damongo in northern Ghana. Work continued on the trades-training centre at Accra in the establishment of which Canada is participating by providing architectural services, pre-fabricated Canadian building materials, workshop equipment, instructional staff, and training for Ghanaian staff members. Construction began in April 1964 and is expected to be complete towards the end of 1965. The third project was a chemical analysis of the properties of cocoa leaves and beans, carried out at a Canadian laboratory.

There were 41 teachers and university professors serving in Ghana during the year and 32 technical advisers. The latter included entomologists and entomology technicians, television instructors, doctors, a social welfare adviser, two economic planning economists, a radio-isotope research technician, and advisers in road transport, irrigation and land reclamation.

Forty-seven Ghanaian students arrived in Canada in 1963-1964. The total number in the country under SCAAP at the end of the fiscal year was 57. During the year, 82 Ghanaians were on SCAAP training awards in Canada.

### Kenya

The forest-inventory and training programme, begun in January 1963, continued during the fiscal year under review. Two Canadian firms are carrying out this work under contract with the External Aid Office. The initial phase of the project was completed by the end of May 1964.

There were seven Canadian teachers in Kenya during the past year and seven advisers, of whom five were foresters. Sixteen students from Kenya were in Canada during 1963-1964 in forestry, public health, pharmacy, engineering and co-operatives courses. Two had arrived in 1962-1963.

### Mauritius

One Canadian adviser in fish technology served in Mauritius in 1963-1964 and there were two Canadian teacher-trainers. One student from Mauritius was training in Canada during the year.

## Nigeria

The largest single SCAAP aid project under way in Africa is an aerial-mapping and airborne geophysics survey. The work, which is being carried out under contract by two Canadian companies, is expected to cost \$1.85 million. Over 36,000 square miles of Nigeria will have been mapped, and an even larger area photographed from the air. The airborne geophysics survey will cover some 13,000 line miles in three separate areas in Nigeria where earlier studies had indicated a further investigation of mineral resources was required. The Nigerian Government is co-operating in this project by providing local support, including local transportation and accommodation for the Canadian personnel working on the project.

A smaller project, the provision of data-processing equipment for the Nigerian Meteorological Service, was finished during the year. As part of this project, two Nigerians were trained in Canada by the Meteorological Service of the Department of Transport and a Canadian adviser was sent to Nigeria. Technical co-operation under this project is continuing.

Work began during the year on a Canadian study of development and use of natural gas resources in Nigeria, and is expected to be completed early in 1964-1965.

Twenty-eight Nigerians arrived in Canada during the year to study in fields such as education, nursing, fisheries and engineering. During the year 43 Nigerians were on training awards in Canada.

## Northern Rhodesia (Zambia)

Four Northern Rhodesians received training in Canada during 1963-1964.

## Nyasaland

In 1963-1964 three students from Nyasaland (which on July 6, 1964, became the independent state of Malawi) were on training courses in Canada.

## Sierra Leone

Two Canadian teachers were sent to Sierra Leone in 1963-1964, bringing the total serving there during the year to four. Five trainees were brought to Canada; there was a total of 28 Sierra Leone students in Canada during the year. Most trainees were at the university level and their courses included medicine, economics, agriculture and engineering.

Design work continued on the construction of a secondary school for boys at Koyeima, for which Canada has agreed to supply architectural services, pre-fabricated building materials, some equipment and staff.

## Swaziland

Two trainees from Swaziland were studying in Canada during the year.

## Tanganyika

Canada supplied a number of vehicles with their equipment to Tanganyika during the year, including ten cinema vans, road-building equipment and general-purpose vehicles. The film vans were for use by the Tanganyikan Ministry of Co-operative and Community Development;

the road-building equipment and trucks were for the Ministry of Forestry; and the general-purpose vehicles went to various departments for economic-development purposes.

Six Canadian teachers arrived in Tanganyika during the year, to bring the total number of teachers and university staff to 15. Three advisers on game-biology, legal-drafting and aerial-mapping assignments served in Tanganyika.

During the year, five Tanganyikan trainees were studying in Canada on engineering and public-administration courses.

#### Uganda

During the year Canada provided the Uganda Geological Survey with a number of trucks and four-wheel drive vehicles as well as precision instruments for use in a national geological survey. Canada also supplied staff for the survey, and agreed to supply handicrafts equipment for 100 junior secondary schools and a gill-netter fishing boat to the Ministry of Fisheries.

During the year there were in Uganda nine Canadian advisers, of whom five were geologists. Seven Canadian teachers, four of whom arrived during the year, served in Uganda in 1963-1964. Eight Ugandans were on SCAAP training awards in Canada in such fields as agriculture, co-operatives, engineering and commerce.

#### Zanzibar

During 1963-1964, Canada supplied Zanzibar with three ambulances.

So far no Canadian advisers or teachers have been sent to Zanzibar; one student from Zanzibar, however, was in Canada during the year.

#### 1964-1965 Programme

Many of the capital-assistance projects begun in previous fiscal years are continuing in 1964-1965. These include the aerial-mapping and airborne geophysics survey in Nigeria, the forest inventory in Kenya, for which an extension was approved in April 1964, the construction of educational institutions in Ghana and Sierra Leone and the supply of equipment in Ghana and Uganda. In addition, a number of new projects are under consideration, including an extension of the aerial-mapping project in Nigeria, a mapping project in southeast Tanganyika, an airborne geophysics survey in Kenya, and the equipping and staffing of a technical college in Tanganyika. Some of these new projects may begin during the current fiscal year.

Expenditures on technical assistance, which in 1963-1964 amounted to \$2.256 million, are expected to increase substantially during 1964-1965. During 1962-1963, expenditures on technical assistance were \$1.418 million, and 127 Canadian teachers and university staff and 59 technical advisers served in Africa under SCAAP. These figures compare with 89 and 36, respectively, in 1962-1963. The number of training-award holders in Canada rose from 145 in 1962-1963 to 211.

#### ASSISTANCE TO FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICAN STATES

In addition to the assistance Canada provides to French-speaking areas in Asia under the Colombo Plan, it extends assistance to the independent French-speaking states of Africa. Under this programme, which began in April, 1961, \$300,000 has been appropriated

annually to provide assistance in the educational field. Because of the special nature of the programme, an advisory committee was established to make recommendations about the use of available funds; it consists of representatives of various national and Quebec provincial educational organizations, as well as representatives of the Federal Government and the government of Quebec.

On the basis of reports received from the Canadian delegation to the 1961 UNESCO conference of ministers of education of African countries at Addis Ababa, on the recommendation of a Canadian diplomatic representative who toured the French-speaking African countries, and as a result of other information then available, it was decided at the outset of this programme that emphasis should be placed on the provision of Canadian teachers for Africa. This has continued to be the main emphasis in the programme. So far, 31 secondary-school teachers and university staff have been sent to Africa, 20 of whom are still on assignment. These educational advisers were assigned to Cameroun (12), Rwanda (7), Mali (4), Congo (Brazzaville) (3), Togo (3), Morocco (1) and Senegal (1).

#### Cameroun

During 1963-1964, 11 Canadian secondary-school teachers served in Cameroun. In addition, one student from Cameroun underwent training in Canada in broadcasting.

Canada also supplied Cameroun during the year with a film van and six sets of film-projection equipment. An earlier project involved the supply of 150 tons of Canadian paper worth \$50,000 for a UNESCO textbook-production centre in Cameroun, which also serves other French-speaking states in the area.

#### Central African Republic

In 1963-1964, Canada supplied the Central African Republic with one film van and four sets of projection equipment.

#### Congo (Brazzaville)

Two Canadian teachers were on assignment in the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) during the year and one student from that country received a training award to attend a Canadian university.

Canada supplied a film van and five sets of projection equipment to the Congo.

#### Dahomey

No Canadian teachers have so far served in Dahomey and no Dahomians have studied in Canada under the programme. However, Canada supplied a film van and film-projection equipment during 1963-1964.

#### Ivory Coast

During the year Canada agreed to supply four sets of film-projection equipment to the Ivory Coast; this equipment will be delivered during 1964-1965.

#### Mali

During 1963-1964, four Canadian teachers were on assignment in Mali, three of whom are still there.

#### MOROCCO

One Canadian university professor was on assignment in Morocco during the year and one Moroccan on an engineering course in Canada.

In addition, Canada provided Morocco with a film van and film-projection equipment.

### Niger

No Canadian teachers have so far served in Niger, but a trainee from Niger underwent a course in film production at the National Film Board during the year and Canada supplied two film vans and projection equipment to the Niger Republic.

### Rwanda

One of the major projects under this programme is the assistance being provided to Rwanda in establishing its national university at Butare. The Government of Rwanda nominated a Canadian, the Very Reverend Father Georges-Henri Levesque, as rector of this institution to plan its establishment and guide it during its formative years. During 1963-1964, the Canadian Government met the costs involved in supplying eight members of the staff, including Father Levesque, and is considering a number of additional proposals for development of the university's facilities.

### Togo

Three Canadian teachers were on assignment in Togo during the year, one of whom is still there. In addition, Canada agreed to supply Togo with film-projection equipment, which will be delivered in 1964-1965.

### Upper Volta

Canada agreed to supply three sets of film-projection equipment to Upper Volta. No Canadian teachers have yet served in Upper Volta, and there have been no trainees from that country in Canada.

### 1964-1965 Programme

In the context of the expanded development programme for Francophone Africa announced in November 1963 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, it is expected that 1964-1965 will see a marked increase in the levels of expenditure for technical assistance, which in 1963-1964 amounted to over \$295,000. This will involve more Canadian teachers and advisers serving in the area and more students in training in Canada. The beginning of new projects in the capital-assistance field is also envisaged.

By the end of September 1964, over 50 Canadian teachers and university staff are expected to be on assignment in ten French-speaking African states: Cameroun, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Togo. At present requests for advisers in a variety of fields are being considered for Tunisia, Guinea, the Central African Republic, Algeria, Morocco and Cameroun. Canadian assistance for the University of Rwanda is scheduled to be significantly augmented. Canada is at present discussing with UNESCO the possibility of embarking on co-operative projects in Senegal, Dahomey and a number of other French-speaking African states; many of these projects will involve the provision of Canadian advisers and equipment.

### COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

This appropriation was initiated in 1958 for the purpose of giving Canadian technical assistance to those Commonwealth countries not included in Canada's other bilateral aid programmes, such as the



Colombo Plan. As separate programmes were initiated for Africa and the Caribbean, this one has dwindled. In 1963-1964, only Hong Kong received assistance under it, the appropriation being \$20,000. One Canadian adviser in social work served in Hong Kong and two students received training in Canada during the year.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP PLAN

The Plan is designed to provide opportunities for Commonwealth students to pursue advanced courses of study in other Commonwealth countries. The scholarships are intended for men and women of high intellectual promise who may be expected to make a significant contribution to their own countries on their return from abroad. Although this is a programme of student exchange, it nevertheless is of particular benefit to the developing members of the Commonwealth, which gain additional access to the educational facilities of the older members.

The Plan was conceived at the Montreal Trade and Economic Conference in 1958. Its general outlines were established at a conference at Oxford in 1958, and the academic year 1960-1961 marked the first year of its operation. At Oxford it was agreed that 1,000 scholarships should be made available under the Plan, of which Britain was to provide half and Canada a quarter. The sum of \$1,200,000 will be required in 1964-1965 to meet this Canadian commitment.

Supervisory responsibility for the Plan in Canada rests with the External Aid Office, which also undertakes the administration of its financial aspects. The Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee, which is composed of members from representative universities across the country, advises on and assists with the academic aspects of the programme and arranges for the selection and placing of scholars in Canadian universities. The Canadian Universities Foundation provides secretariat services for the Committee.

The number of Commonwealth scholars studying in Canada since the inception of the scheme has been as follows:

1960-61	- -	101
1961-62	- -	181
1962-63	- -	220
1963-64	- -	230
1964-65	- -	250 (approx.)

About 77 per cent of these scholars have come from developing countries (39 per cent from Asia, 17 per cent from Africa, 17 per cent from the Caribbean area and 4 per cent from other developing Commonwealth areas). It is expected that Canada will reach the goal of 250 scholarships active during the academic year 1964-1965.

In the first four years of this Plan's operation, 127 Canadians were awarded scholarships for study abroad. About 70 others will receive scholarships during the fifth year.

TABLE A

ALLOCATION OF BILATERAL GRANT AID FUNDS  
1950 TO March 31, 1964

<u>Type of Assistance</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
<u>Construction</u>	
Power Plants, Transmission Lines.....	27.46
Industrial and Research Plants.....	5.11
Roads, Bridges, Harbours.....	1.12
<u>Equipment</u>	
Locomotives.....	6.48
Aircraft, Ships.....	1.61
Agriculture, Forestry.....	.27
Fisheries, Ports.....	1.63
Telecommunications.....	.25
<u>Surveys</u>	
Ground, Aerial.....	2.44
<u>Institutions</u>	
Schools, Workshops.....	1.02
Housing.....	.41
Hospitals, Laboratories.....	.28
Pending Projects.....	1.56
<u>Commodities</u>	
Wheat, Flour.....	17.26
Metals, Asbestos.....	20.10
Fertilizers, Pesticides.....	3.70
Pulp, Paper, Railway Ties.....	3.61
Miscellaneous.....	.02
<u>Technical Assistance</u> .....	<u>5.67</u>
Total:	100.00

TABLE B

STUDENTS AND TRAINEES IN CANADA UNDER  
CANADIAN PROGRAMMES 1956-1963<sup>\*</sup>

	Colombo Plan	Commonwealth Caribbean	SCAAP	Francophone Africa	Other Commonwealth Countries	Commonwealth Scholarship Plan	Total
1956	370	-	-	-	-	-	370
1957	391	-	-	-	-	-	391
1958	400	5	-	-	3	-	408
1959	478	27	-	-	23	-	528
1960	537	28	-	-	46	100	711
1961	552	4	80	-	9	204	849
1962	620	9	134	-	6	274	1043
1963	823	77	215	3	1	304	1423

TABLE C

TRAINEES IN CANADA UNDER UNITED NATIONS  
AND OTHER AID PROGRAMMES 1956-1963<sup>\*</sup>

1956	-	72
1957	-	145
1958	-	214
1959	-	270
1960	-	384
1961	-	369
1962	-	235
1963	-	165

\* Calendar Years

TABLE D

ADVISERS AND TEACHERS SERVING ABROAD UNDER  
CANADIAN AID PROGRAMMES 1956-1963\*

	Colombo Plan	Commonwelath Caribbean	SCAAP	Francophone Africa	Other Commonwealth Countries	Total
1956	52	-	-	-	-	52
1957	59	-	-	-	-	59
1958	57	5	2	-	-	64
1959	54	13	7	-	-	74
1960	58	16	9	-	-	83
1961	62	11	53	-	-	126
1962	84	18	116	14	1	235
1963	110	33	171	28	1	343

TABLE E

UNITED NATIONS RECRUITMENT OF ADVISERS IN  
CANADA UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMMES OF  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 1956-1963\*

1956	-	86
1957	-	98
1958	-	92
1959	-	85
1960	-	96
1961	-	79
1962	-	89
1963	-	122

\* Calendar Years

TABLE F

DISTRIBUTION OF CANADIAN AID FUNDS UNDER THE COLOMBO PLAN  
ACCORDING TO COUNTRY: 1950 - MARCH 31, 1964

★

	\$
Burma	4,203,000
Cambodia	116,000
Ceylon	23,886,000
India	235,662,000
Indonesia	2,603,000
Malaysia	9,146,000
Nepal	60,000
Pakistan	153,326,000
South Vietnam	706,000
Thailand	85,000
Indus Development Fund	13,109,000
Mekong River Scheme	1,300,000
Capital Project (non-Commonwealth Countries)	375,000
Medical Book Scheme	220,000
Small Projects	25,000
Technical Assistance (all countries)	17,518,000
Other	2,331,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 464,671,000

★ Specific country allocations have not been made under Canada's other bilateral aid programmes.

TABLE G

COLOMBO PLAN  
PATTERN OF CANADIAN ALLOCATIONS FOR 1963-1964\*

Capital Assistance:	India	\$ 19.5 million
	Pakistan	12.25 million
	Ceylon	1.5 million
	Malaysia	1.5 million
	Other Countries	.75 million
Technical Assistance (all countries)		2.0 million
Indus Basin Development Fund		4.0 million
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 41.5 million</b>

\* fiscal year

TABLE H

MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS UNDER WAY, SHOWING  
DIVISION BETWEEN CANADIAN COSTS AND LOCAL  
COSTS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Estimated Canadian Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Local Cost</u>
	\$	\$
Thaketa Bridge	1,440,000.00	1,730,000.00
Katunayake Airport	2,425,000.00	2,500,000.00
Kundah Stage III	20,000,000.00	29,300,000.00
Perak Hydro-Electric Survey	900,000.000	1,085,000.00
Malayan Television System	525,000.00	1,970,000.00
Bheramara-Goalpara Transmission Line	4,170,000.00	1,860,000.00
Comilla-Sylhet Transmission Line	5,585,000.00	6,345,000.00
Khulna Hardboard Mill	1,930,000.00	690,000.00
Sukkur Thermal Power Plant	12,500,000.00	9,200,000.00
West Indian Schools and Warehouses	1,475,000.00	100,000.00
Ghana Trades Training Centre	900,000.00	300,000.00
Nigerian Aerial Survey	1,850,000.00	400,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	\$ 53,700,000.00	\$ 55,480,000.00

RP/C

