



UNITED NATIONS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
EIGHTH REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 5

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/2842 E/TAC/REP/66
10 April 1956

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PREFATORY NOTE

In this report to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Council, the Technical Assistance Board describes the progress and developments of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development during 1955. The report also contains some details of activities to be undertaken in 1956 and brief indications of plans for 1957.

In accordance with a suggestion made by TAC in July 1955,¹ the report is being prepared in two parts. The present volume is concerned with EPTA as a whole, and the second part of the report, which will be issued subsequently as document E/TAC/REP/68, will consist of detailed descriptions of the technical assistance projects undertaken throughout the world.

The Organizations participating in EPTA are the United Nations ; the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the World Health Organization; the International Telecommunication Union; and the World Meteorological Organization. The executive heads of these Organizations form the Technical Assistance Board, to the meetings of which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund send observers.

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document E/2779, para. 3.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
Agency	Specialized Agency
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guérin—tuberculosis vaccine
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions
CCEIC	Comité de Cooperación Económica del Istmo Centroamericano (Committee on Economic Co-operation in Central America)
Council	Economic and Social Council
CREFAL	Centro Regional de Educación Fundamental para América Latina (Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America)—Mexico
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyl trichlorethane—an insecticide
DPI	Department of Public Information—United Nations Secretariat
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICA	International Co-operation Administration—United States of America
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation or Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSDOC	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
kW	Kilowatt
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
OAS	Organization of American States
Participating Organizations	Organizations participating in EPTA
SENAI	Serviço Nacional da Aprendizagem Industrial (National Industrial Apprenticeship Service)—Brazil
SPVEA	Superintendência do Plano de Valorização Econômica da Amazônia (Economic Development Planning Board for the Amazon Region)
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
TB	Tuberculosis
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWAPRNE	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTAA	United Nations Technical Assistance
UPU	Universal Postal Union
VHF	Very High Frequency
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

NOTES

All sums of money are expressed in United States dollars except as otherwise indicated.

The term "fellowships" may include scholarships, study grants and awards to worker-trainees.

INTRODUCTION

A. THE SCOPE OF EPTA IN 1955

1. The year 1955 witnessed a striking increase in the general level of the activities carried out under EPTA. The total contributions of seventy-one Governments amounted to \$27.9 million, as compared with \$25.0 million for 1954. The total recorded obligations of \$25.8 million represented the highest level attained in the five years' existence of EPTA.

2. One hundred and one countries and territories received assistance in a variety of ways and in diverse fields of activities. By the end of the year some 1,400 international experts were collaborating with their counterparts in the less-developed countries in activities

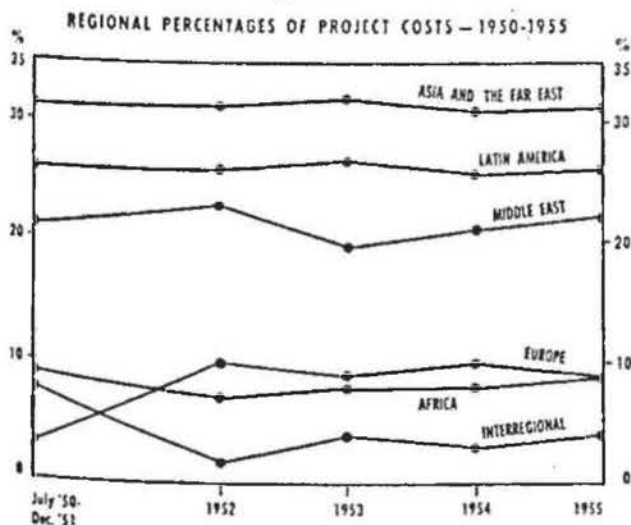
designed to strengthen public administration, to raise agricultural and industrial production, to improve the standards of health and education, to promote better conditions of work and employment for industrial and agricultural labour, and to develop the means of transport and communications including civil aviation, meteorology and telecommunications.

3. In planning the Programme for each year, TAB gives special attention to securing an equitable distribution of the limited resources amongst the different countries and regions. A comparative statement of the assistance provided for the different regions during 1955, as compared with past years, is given below.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECT PROJECT COSTS BY REGION

Region	1953		1954		1955	
	Expressed in millions of US dollars	Per cent	Expressed in millions of US dollars	Per cent	Expressed in millions of US dollars	Per cent
Africa	1,497	8.4	1,279	8.5	1,809	8.5
Asia and the Far East . .	5,719	32.1	4,650	30.8	6,222	31.1
Europe	1,568	8.8	1,500	9.9	1,706	8.0
Latin America	4,793	26.9	3,921	25.9	5,631	26.4
Middle East	3,528	19.8	3,252	21.5	4,676	21.9
Interregional	0.713	4.0	0.509	3.4	0.866	4.1
TOTAL	17,818	100.0	15,111	100.0	21,310	100.0

Figure I



4. A sample inquiry addressed to twenty-three Governments which receive a significant measure of aid under EPTA evoked the general response that the technical assistance provided has been beneficial to the process of economic growth and development and that the types of assistance rendered have been found useful. The volume of assistance supplied to less-developed countries has been small in relation to their priority requirements. Moreover, technical assistance projects form an integral part of the larger plans of development which Governments conceive and execute on a national basis. It is not possible, therefore, to isolate the impact of technical assistance on the economic development of the assisted countries or to measure it in precise statistical terms. Reports on the work of experts and of fellows who have returned to their countries after a period of training abroad indicate that significant results have already been achieved in a large proportion of the technical assistance activities; but the scope of EPTA and the accomplishments so far achieved can best be illustrated by examples.

5. During the year a number of surveys were completed and others were started. Geological maps of forty-five regions of Bolivia to be used in prospecting for oil and other minerals were finished, as was a similar survey in the Yemen. The first geological map of Nepal is being prepared and a geological survey institute was set up in Afghanistan. Mineral deposits in Tanganyika are being developed, as are the resources of petroleum and other minerals in Israel. In Brazil and Iraq experts have helped to conduct aerial surveys of forests, and in Jordan and Pakistan surveys of ground-water resources are being expanded. The work of a survey mission to Baluchistan in 1952 led to the incorporation in 1955 of a detailed development programme in the national plans of the Government of Pakistan. In Indonesia a team of eight experts has been assisting the National Planning Board with the preparation of a five-year development plan and investment programme; in Viet-Nam a joint UNTAA-ILO-FAO mission started a comprehensive economic survey on which it is intended to base future development plans.

6. With the advice of experts and the assistance of fellows who had previously been trained abroad, DDT and penicillin factories have started production in Chile, Egypt, India, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. Expert assistance to the latter country has resulted in the doubling of one factory's output of cylinder blocks for internal combustion engines, and in another factory producing electrical equipment production costs during the year were reduced by more than 50 million dinars. The petro-chemical industry in Venezuela has been helped to establish what will eventually be the largest factory in South America manufacturing fertilizers and insecticides. The monthly production of phosphate from the Ruseifa mines in Jordan has been raised from 2,000 tons in 1954 to 20,000 tons. The assistance given since 1951 to modernize and develop the cottage and small industries of Burma has led to those industries playing an increasingly important part in the country's economy. In Egypt, Israel, India and Pakistan productivity training institutes have been established, and throughout the world nearly 1,000 engineers, foremen and skilled workers from all branches of industry have been trained under the worker-trainee programme. Similarly, large vocational training schools have been opened in Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia and Iran to meet those countries' needs for skilled man-power for their industrial development.

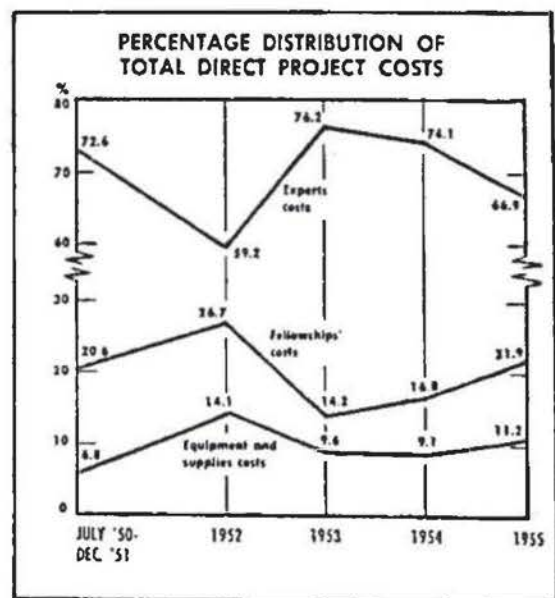
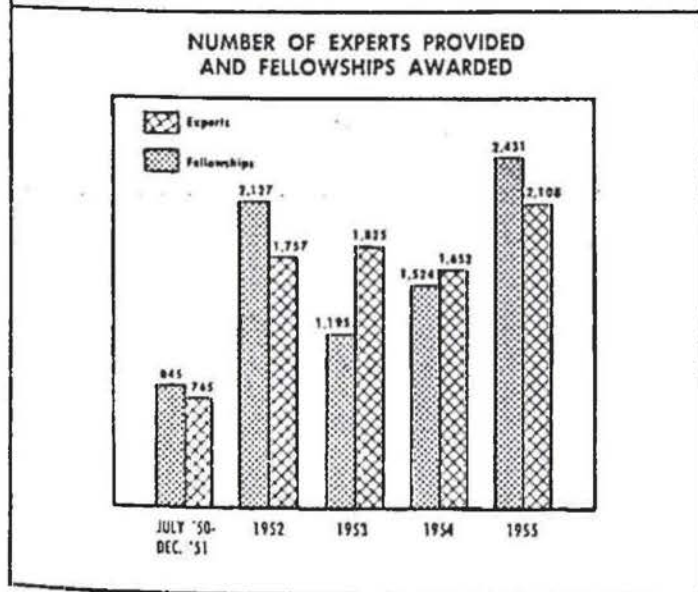
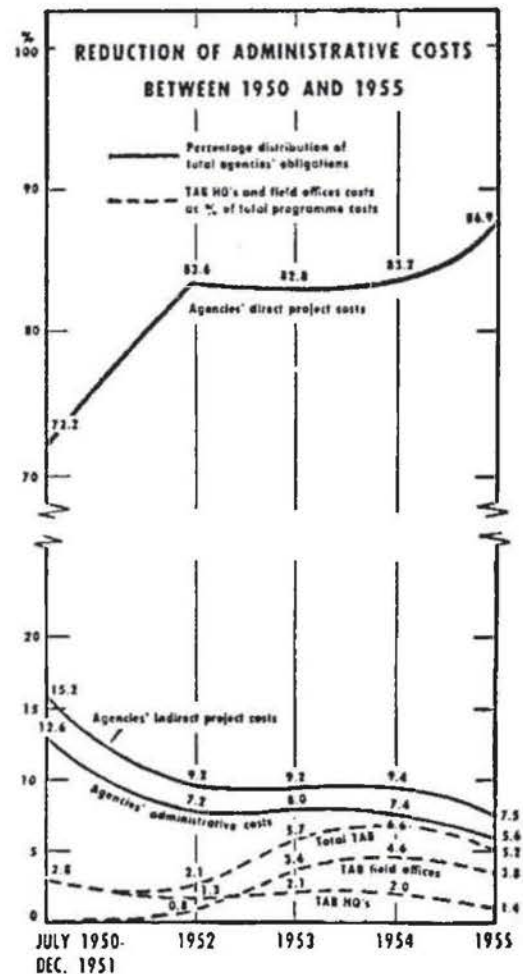
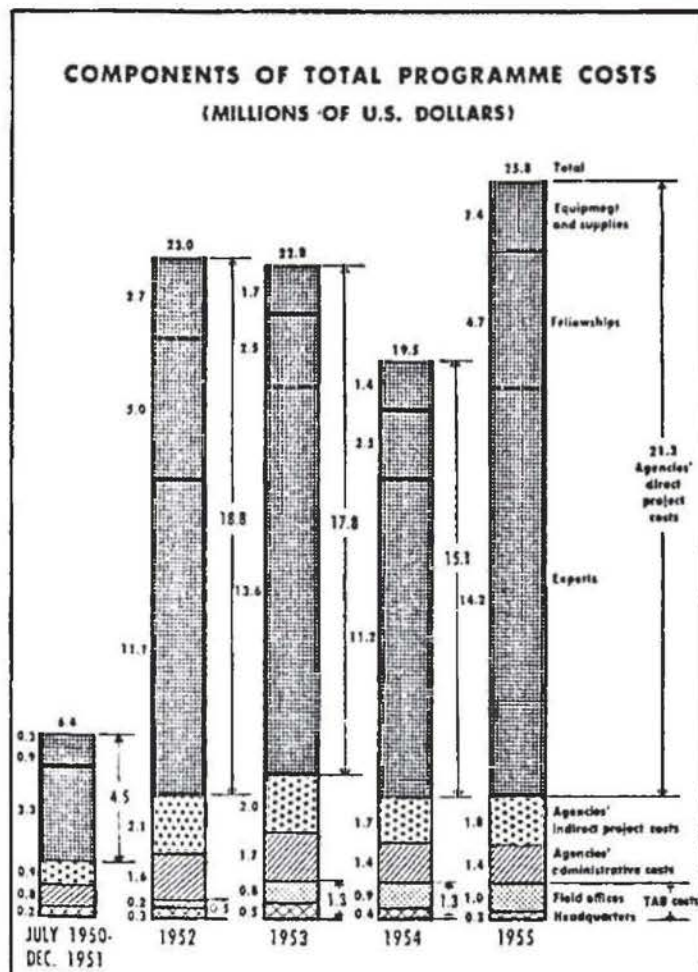
7. Transport and communications are also being developed. Port and shipping experts are assisting the Governments of Jordan and Yemen with the reconstruction of the ports of Aqaba and Ras-el-Khatib; the former can now take ships of considerably greater tonnage and has become a regular port of call for several steamship lines. During the year nineteen countries received the advice of experts on the improvement of their civil aviation; services rendered ranged from the development of an international airport in Syria to the technical training of ground staff in Indonesia and Mexico. More than 1,140 students of many branches of aviation completed courses at the ICAO schools in various countries during the years 1952-55; this total does not include many others employed in civil aviation who attended special refresher courses or received on-the-job training.

8. Irrigation and land reclamation have received much attention: in Syria, for example, and in large river basins such as those of the Ganges-Brahmaputra and of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Work in East Pakistan is now proceeding on a pilot area of 230,000 acres on the right bank of the Ganges where, with the support of ICA and the Colombo Plan, approximately one fifth of the main canal has been excavated; it is expected that irrigation water will be available in the Kushtia area by the end of the present year. As a result of recommendations made by specialists of the Iraqi Development Board who have been advised by an FAO geologist, the Government has allocated \$4.5 million for the drilling of wells, fifty of which have either been completed or are under construction. With the assistance of international experts a pilot area on the Volta river in the Gold Coast has been brought under experimental cultivation. In Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq and Libya international experts have trained demonstrators to introduce new techniques and improved small tools to farmers; after samples of such tools have been imported they can often be adapted by local craftsmen and large benefits are thus secured from a small initial investment. In the large-scale farm mechanization plan of the State of Uttar Pradesh in India some of the field workshops have increased their output by nearly 300 per cent, and more than 500 instructors and operators have been trained by international experts.

9. The yields of agricultural crops are being raised by the introduction of new strains of seeds and by the more effective control of plant pests; parallel measures have been taken to improve livestock by reducing the incidence of animal disease. New varieties of cotton are being tried in Iran, and in Yugoslavia cotton cultivation trials have given a substantially increased yield per acre. In Egypt programmes for increasing wheat and rice production have been undertaken and in Ethiopia a development scheme for coffee cultivation has been started. In Central America and Mexico the assistance given by experts has enabled the local authorities to keep the locust plague under control everywhere but in Northern Honduras. Work to control the web-worm has continued in Austria and Yugoslavia, and the control of olive and fruit flies has been developed in Libya. In Afghanistan, Austria, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Thailand and Yugoslavia supplies of vaccine to control rinderpest and other animal diseases in those countries have now been built up, and the emphasis of international assistance has been shifted to the organization of field control schemes.

10. From the beginning the training of school teachers has been an important part of the assistance furnished under EPTA. In 1955 over 1,000 rural teachers attended courses in Haiti; in the Philippines about 2,500 have been trained since work started in 1953. In Indonesia more attention is being paid to training teachers for rural communities; in Somaliland under Italian administration the education of nomads is being introduced; and in Colombia an educational programme of radio broadcasts has been started. During the year many students from the regional fundamental education centres in Egypt and Mexico returned to their home

Figure II
PROGRAMME SUMMARY—1950-1955



countries where they have started to play an important role in fundamental education.

11. The teaching of science has continued in many countries, particularly in Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Pakistan and Peru; the assistance provided has ranged from the organization of a chemical laboratory and of a scientific instruments centre for the National Council of Research in Egypt to the development of arid zone research institutes in Brazil and Peru. In Turkey the Institute of Hydrology, which has received assistance under EPTA in the past, has now reached the stage where its work can proceed satisfactorily under the direction of national staff. A scientific and technical documentation centre to serve the Arab states is being set up in Egypt by an international team which in 1954 completed the organization of a similar regional centre in Mexico for the Latin-American countries. Other scientific and technical documentation centres are already in operation in India, Turkey and Uruguay, that in India having already been handed over to the local authorities.

12. Industrial relations, industrial safety, social security and wage determination are all subjects on which advice has been provided to Governments. The labour code prepared by an ILO expert for Honduras has been accepted by the Government; as a result of assistance provided in several stages the Government of Burma was enabled to launch a social security scheme on 1 January 1956; and in Iran the work of social security experts during past years led to the adoption of a new social insurance law in 1955. Centres for training in labour administration were established in Mexico and Turkey, the centre at Istanbul offering facilities to students from countries in the Middle East.

13. Governments have received a considerable measure of assistance with the training of health staff, the control of communicable diseases and the strengthening of their national health services. Instruction in public health matters has been included in the curriculum for nurses in Burma, Ceylon, India and Thailand and is to be introduced in the training given to nurses in Nepal. In Afghanistan the MCH services and training centres in the capital are being expanded to cover provincial towns as well.

14. During the year about 570,000 persons in Morocco and Tunisia were treated for trachoma and a high percentage of cures has been reported. Measures were taken to protect about two fifths of the estimated population of South East Asia—some 105 million people—against malaria; and epidemic malaria is no longer prevalent in about half of the island territories of the Caribbean Sea. Although considerable progress has thus been made to control the disease, it has become a matter of urgency to intensify the efforts to eradicate malaria in those regions before the anopheline vectors develop too great a resistance to the insecticides at present used to control them, and steps are being taken to this end. In Indonesia remarkable progress was made in the mass campaign against yaws for which the Government had provided more than 550 teams by the end of

the year, with the result that the disease has been brought under reasonable control in about thirty areas; in Thailand the programme to control the same disease has made remarkable progress, with 7.5 million people surveyed and about 750,000 treated. In Burma eighty-eight rural health and 163 MCH centres are now operating, and it has been estimated that in India over 40 million people have been given at least some elementary health education by BCG teams organized with international assistance.

15. A group of officials from Greece, Iran, Israel, Turkey and Yugoslavia concerned with agriculture, education, health, public administration and social welfare made a study of a number of projects in the Eastern Mediterranean region in which international assistance was being given, with such activities as the provision of community health facilities and the training of local leaders for community development work. Two research centres which are being established in Asia, one in India for the study of the socio-economic and technological aspects of housing development in a dry tropical climate, and the other in Indonesia for the study of those factors in a humid tropical climate, are examples of assistance furnished to improve housing conditions.

16. EPTA has made an important contribution towards improving public administration in the less-developed countries, for in the past year more than 1,000 civil servants of various grades received training which will enable them to contribute to the development of efficient public services. In Jordan a Civil Service Department and a Civil Service Commission were set up on the recommendation of an expert on civil service reform; in Bolivia technical consultants helped to draft legislation to establish a permanent civil service; and in Iran, Lebanon and Paraguay the postal services have been considerably improved as a result of the advice and assistance provided by international experts.

B. TYPES OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

17. EPTA aims at promoting the economic development of the less-developed countries. It seeks to achieve this objective through an international transfer of skills. The demonstration of new techniques, the training of the nationals of the less-developed countries in the use of improved methods, the building up of the framework of institutions so essential to enduring economic development, and the encouragement of Governments to introduce improved techniques into their national development plans are the chief instruments of EPTA. Assistance continued to be provided during 1955 by the assignment of experts, the award of fellowships and the provision of equipment and supplies needed to support projects. A comparative statement of the number and cost of the experts and fellowships provided and the value of the equipment supplied during 1955, as compared with the previous two years, is shown below.

Type of assistance	1953			1954			1955		
	Number	Cost		Number	Cost		Number	Cost	
		Expressed in millions US dollars	Per cent		Expressed in millions US dollars	Per cent		Expressed in millions US dollars	Per cent
Experts	1 825	13.585	76.2	1 652	11.194	74.1	2 108	14.250	66.9
Fellowships	1 195	2.532	14.2	1 524	2.540	16.8	2 431	4.670	21.9
Equipment and supplies	—	1.701	9.6	—	1.377	9.1	—	2.390	11.2
TOTAL	—	17.818	100.0	—	15.111	100.0	—	21.310	100.0

18. From time to time attention has been drawn by representatives of the less-developed countries to the need for increasing the amount of funds devoted to the provision of equipment and supplies. The costs of the equipment and supplies provided in 1955 were considerably larger than the corresponding figures for previous years, notwithstanding the fact that EPTA is primarily a technical assistance rather than an economic aid programme. But the limited financial resources of EPTA impose restrictions on the provision of adequate amounts of equipment, workshops and pilot plants, so essential to training institutions, experimental stations and research laboratories.

C. THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF EPTA

19. The provision of technical assistance consists largely of the assignment of an expert or a group of experts to advise the Government of a less-developed country on a specific problem. Although the majority of the experts supplied in 1955 were recruited from Europe and North America, and most of the fellowships awarded during the year were also for studies in countries in those two regions, the broad international character of EPTA is its greatest asset. It enables experts to be recruited wherever they are available for assignment to countries which require their technical services, and offers fellows a world-wide choice of countries in which to study: thus in 1955 experts came from sixty-nine countries and territories and fellows studied in ninety-four. Although the degree of economic development varies from country to country, it has been found possible, as in previous years, to recruit experts not only from the more advanced countries, but also from a number of less-developed countries for service in other less-developed countries. Thus, while Egypt, India and Mexico received 87, 80 and 36 international experts, they themselves supplied 47, 59 and 22 experts. The truly international character of EPTA can be illustrated by the fact that a vocational training specialist from Brazil served in Turkey, an Israeli expert on environmental sanitation was assigned to India, a Lebanese engineer worked in Tanganyika, a Pakistani agricultural statistician in Liberia, a Peruvian cotton expert in Ethiopia, and a Turkish expert in steel production in Afghanistan. In some cases the facilities offered by EPTA resulted in a direct exchange of experience: thus a

Brazilian expert on agricultural statistics served in Paraguay, while a Paraguayan advised the Government of Brazil on agricultural credit; a Costa Rican census expert assisted the Government of Uruguay, while a Uruguayan land settlement expert went on a mission to Costa Rica; an Egyptian served as economic adviser to the Government of Jordan, while a Jordanian community development expert worked in Egypt.

D. INTERNATIONAL TRAINING UNDER EPTA

20. The fellowship programme has the same international features. Under it an Afghan studied public administration in India, a Yemenite received training in banking in Egypt, an Ethiopian learned medicine in the Lebanon, and a student from the Belgian Congo studied tropical diseases in Central and South America. The improved financial position made possible an increase in the awards of international fellowships during the year: a total of 2,431 were granted, as compared with 1,524 in 1954 and 1,195 in 1953. The Participating Organizations have endeavoured to obtain information from the countries concerned on the action taken by their Governments with regard to the employment of fellows on their return after studying at academic institutions or laboratories, on farms or in factories in more advanced countries. It is gratifying to report that over 80 per cent of the fellows have been employed in positions where their training and experience abroad now enable them to be of greater service to their countries.

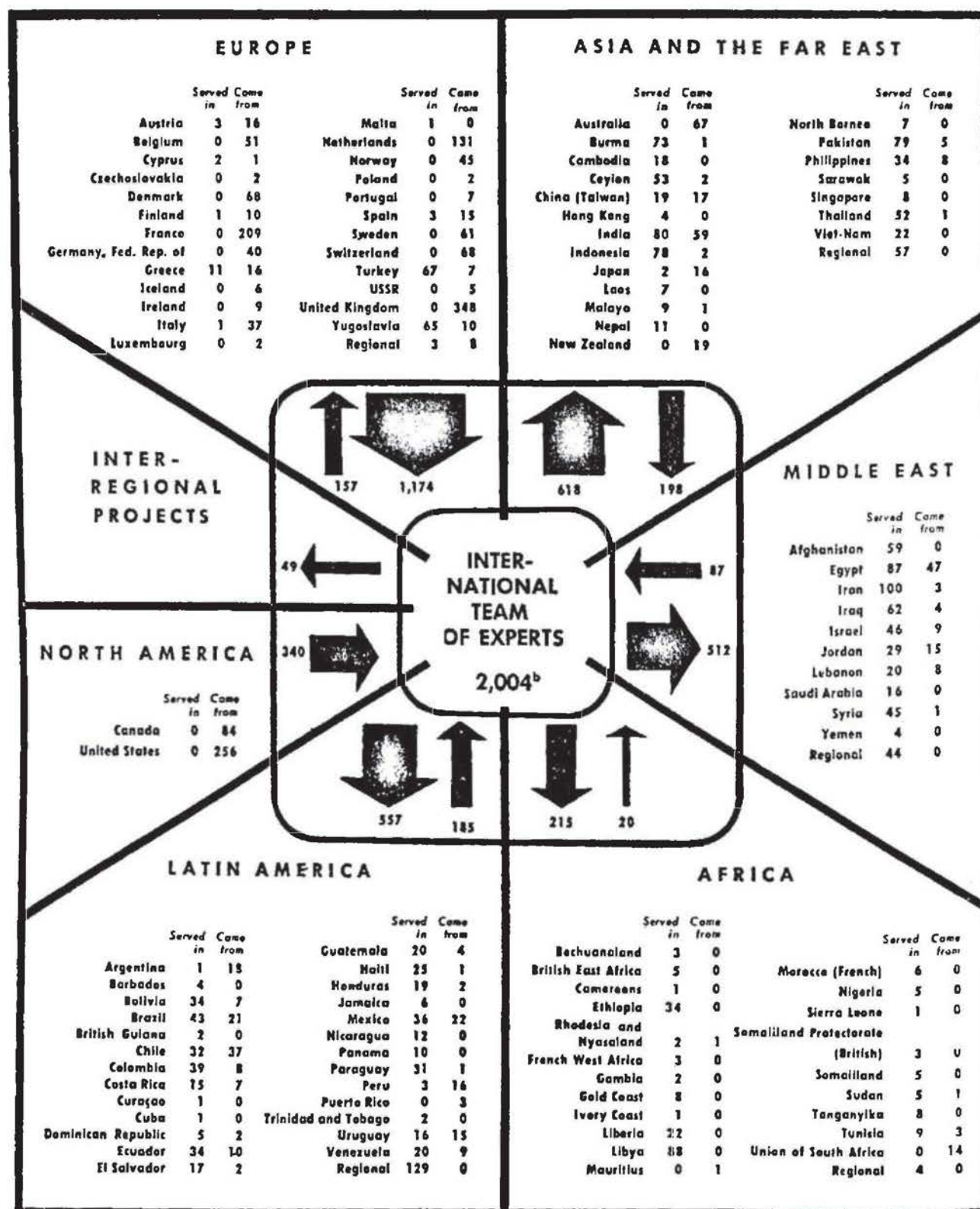
21. While continued attention is being paid to the provision of international fellowships and scholarships, there has been a growing trend towards the establishment of training institutes within countries which are receiving technical assistance. A number of less-developed countries are faced with a shortage of trained staff at the intermediate levels in industry, commerce or agriculture; and the training of its nationals in the context of each country's environment and traditions is often found to be an effective means of adapting the largely unemployed army of unskilled labour to perform useful tasks. Important examples of this trend are indicated below.

22. At the School of Public Administration in Brazil, a special course was started for intermediate and senior government officials which was attended by 270 Brazi-

Figure III

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE—1955

Progress Through Exchange of Skills

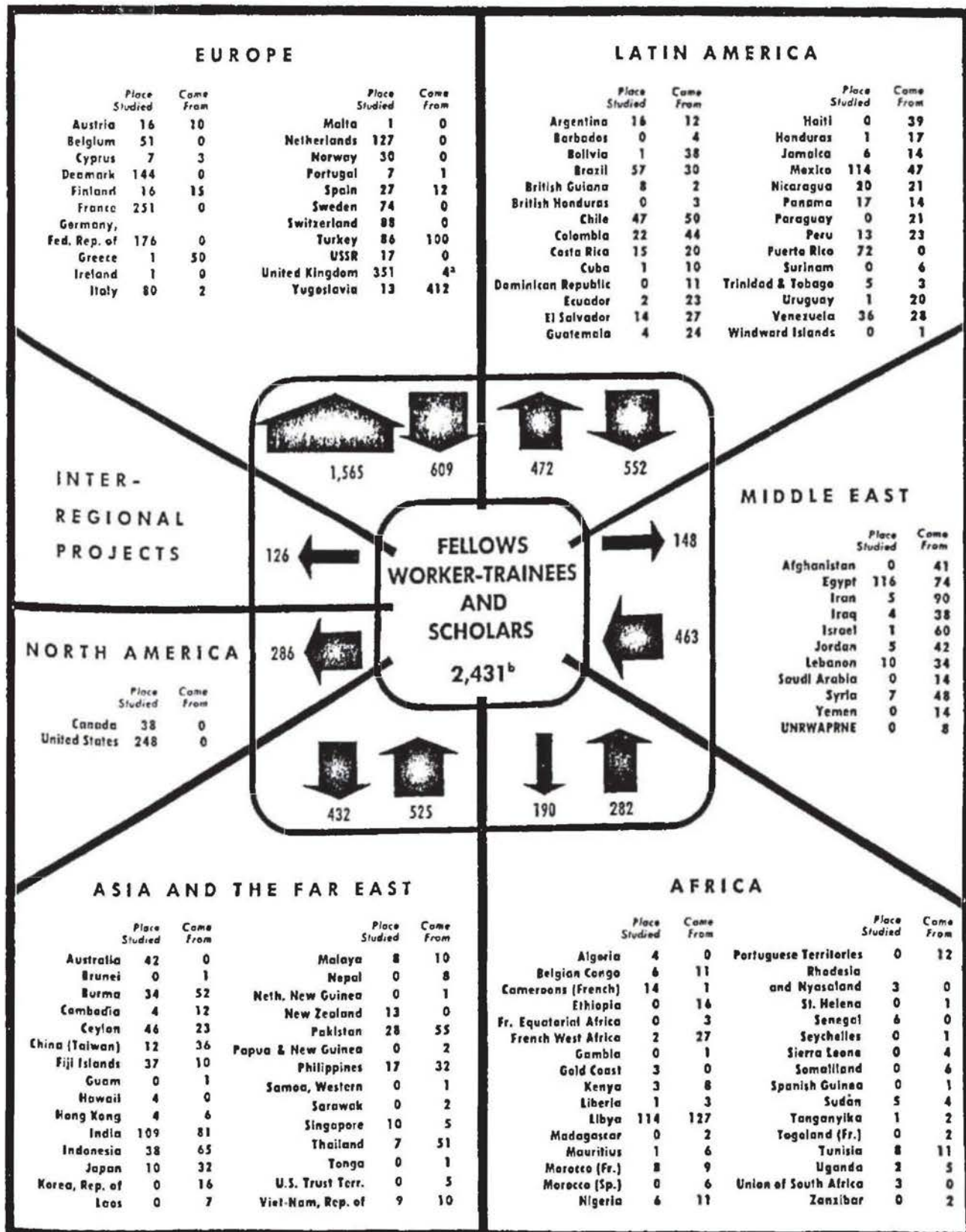
Experts' Nationality^a and Country of Assignment

^a In several cases experts are shown under their country of origin although they no longer reside in, and were not recruited from, those countries.

^b Some experts served in more than one country.

Figure IV

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — 1955
PROGRESS THROUGH THE EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE
Fellows' Nationality and Country of Study

^a Non-metropolitan territories^b Some fellows studied in more than one country

lians and forty-two officials from other countries; two other courses at the school were attended by 135 Brazilian students. The School of Nursing at Kandy in Ceylon was enlarged during the year, and it is hoped that by the end of 1956, when the international staff will hand it over completely, it will have facilities for 120 students. Twenty-five senior administrators from five countries attended the Advanced School of Public Administration at San José in Costa Rica where a special course in customs administration was also given to twenty-four students. In Egypt, plans have been made to train all the national staff for the new DDT factory at the factory itself because no suitable facilities for training elsewhere have been found. One hundred and sixty-nine students were enrolled in the day classes and 200 in the night classes at the J. B. Damier School in Haiti where automobile mechanics, bricklaying, carpentry, masonry, plumbing, tanning and wheel-making are taught. In Iran, the continued assistance to the Ashraf School of Nursing in Teheran has resulted in a marked improvement in the standard of nursing in hospital wards staffed by nurses who have attended the school. The development of the statistical training centre set up within the University of the Philippines was continued during the year; the centre intends to offer training to students from other countries, including holders of fellowships under EPTA. International experts are staffing the fundamental education training centre at Ubol in Thailand where there are 120 students. In Yugoslavia a new orientation has been given to the training programme for foremen and supervisors, and during the last year a start was made with training within the country instead of abroad.

E. CO-ORDINATION IN THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

23. Special attention has been paid to the importance of adequate co-ordination of the technical assistance provided under EPTA and under bilateral aid programmes. In addition to consultations with the Governments receiving aid and the administrators of bilateral programmes to avoid as far as possible any duplication of activities, a number of projects are now being undertaken to which the bilateral programmes are contributing in some measure.

24. As examples of this collaboration during the past year, the following projects may be cited. In Cambodia, WHO is co-operating with ICA and a French economic mission to develop the Royal School of Medicine by providing medical education at the university level and expanding the facilities for training auxiliary medical staff. In Ceylon, FAO is helping to develop the island's fisheries using engines supplied by Canada under the Colombo Plan to mechanize forty boats. In Chile, FAO experts, in co-operation with others provided by OAS, UNICEF and the Rockefeller Foundation, are assisting the Government with the agricultural development of the Chillan region. In Pakistan, the Government is receiving assistance from FAO and ICA to reclaim waterlogged and saline land in the Indus valley; twenty-four tube wells

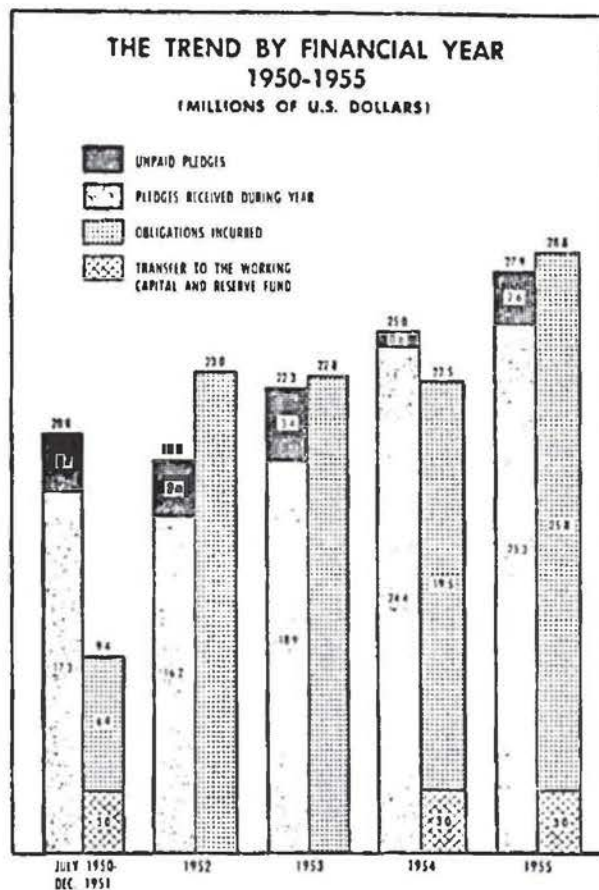
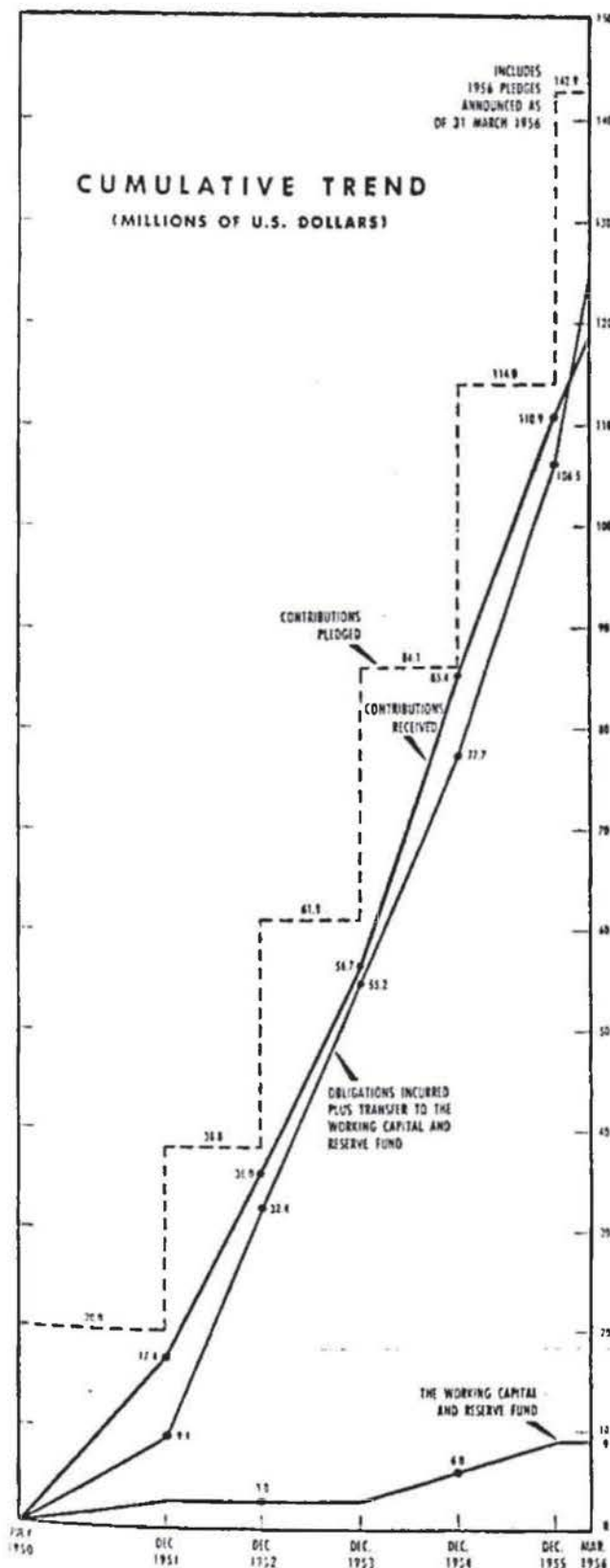
have been sunk and an electricity plant is to be provided by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan. In Iran the leader of an FAO team of experts who are working on irrigation and reclamation schemes serves as an instructor at a training centre for irrigation and drainage engineering which is being run jointly by the Government and ICA. In Mexico the CREFAL centre, which trains instructors in fundamental education, entered its fifth year of operation; under UNESCO's leadership UNTAA, ILO, FAO and OAS all contribute to its activities. In Paraguay an expert provided by UNTAA and another by IMF jointly advised the National Economic Planning Board on economic and exchange problems and anti-inflationary measures. In the Philippines, WHO, ICA, the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and the Rockefeller Foundation assisted the Institute of Hygiene of the University of the Philippines.

25. Within the United Nations family itself a number of activities have also been developed as inter-Organization projects. The fundamental education centres in Egypt, Iraq, Mexico and Thailand in which other Organizations participate in the work under the leadership of UNESCO; a survey mission to Viet-Nam in which ILO and FAO took part under the leadership of UNTAA; the Andean-Indian Mission for the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the indigenous Indian populations of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, organized under the leadership of ILO with participation by other Organizations—these are some of the notable examples of joint projects. The country programming discussions on the development of the 1956 Programme raised certain questions of jurisdiction between the different Participating Organizations, but it is gratifying to report that most of them have been settled satisfactorily. UNESCO and ILO, for example, have recently agreed upon procedures for handling jointly such projects as vocational training schools which are of concern to both of them.

F. THE PLANNING OF THE 1955 PROGRAMME

26. The methods used by TAB when planning the 1955 Programme were a forerunner of the new country-programming procedure which was recommended by TAC and adopted by the Council in resolution 542 B II (XVIII) in July 1954. On the basis of an assumed financial availability, TAB established country and regional target figures early in March 1954; these figures were communicated in the following month to the Governments which were to receive the assistance. Negotiations took place at the field level between representatives of the Participating Organizations and of the Governments on the development of actual projects, on the basis of the priority requirements of each Government. The programme submissions of the Participating Organizations, which were based on those country requests, were reviewed by TAB in November 1954, and it approved the Category I and Category II Programmes for 1955 at that meeting. The percentage shares of the Participating Organizations in the approved Category I Programme, their percentage shares of the total recorded obligations for the year and

Figure V
THE OVER-ALL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME
1950-1955



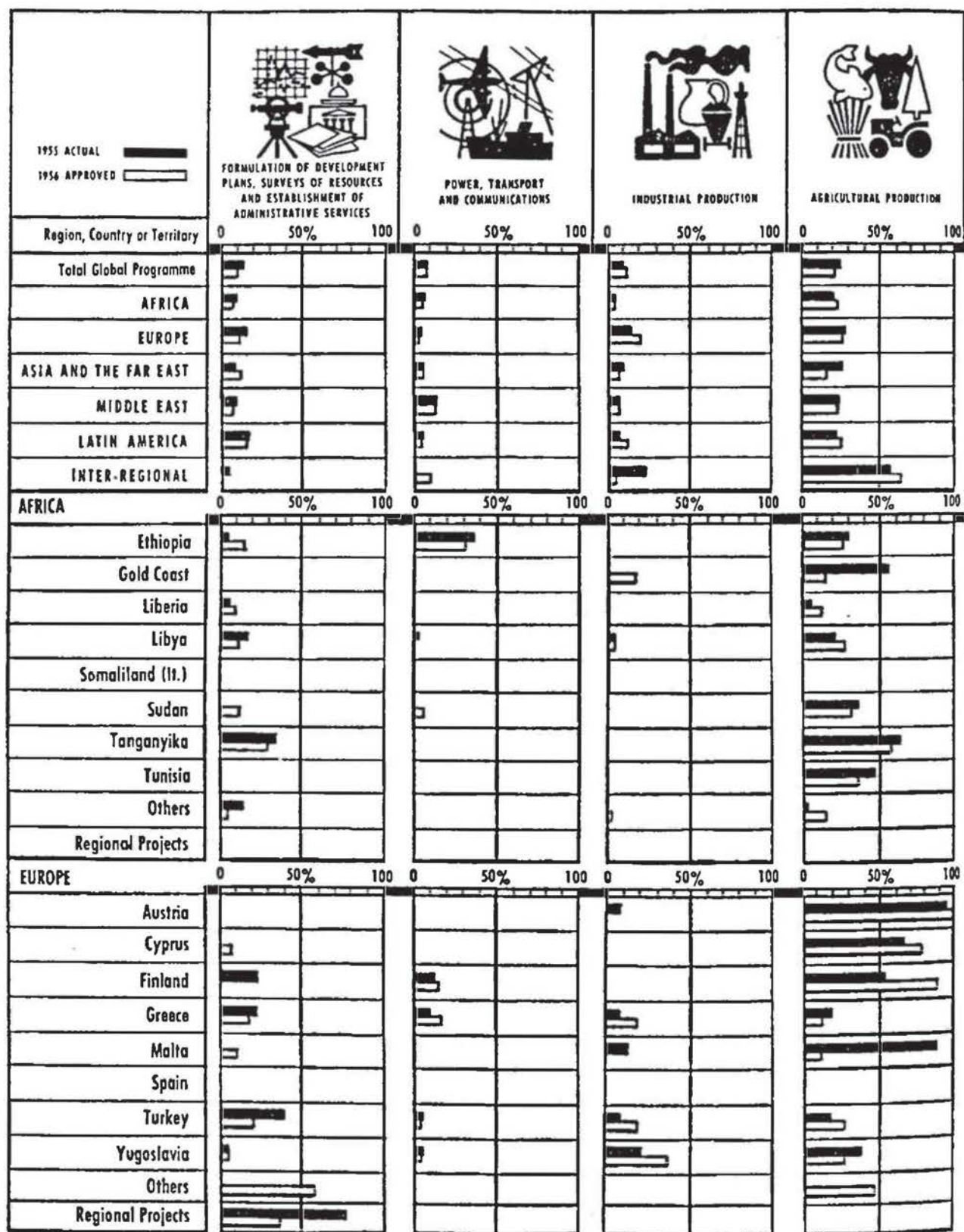
their historical percentage shares in EPTA are shown in the table below.

Participating Organization	Per cent		
	Approved Category I Programme for 1955	Recorded obligations for 1955	Historical share
UNTAA (including ITU and WMO)	28.42	23.46	22.21
ILO	9.60	10.78	10.62
FAO	27.93	31.20	28.00
UNESCO	13.53	12.57	13.52
ICAO	3.67	4.05	4.40
WHO	16.85	17.94	21.25
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

27. The principles of programming at the field level and of the advance planning of the annual Programme

Figure VI — MAJOR FIELD OF ACTIVITY

Distribution of the Total Project Costs in Each Region



IN EACH REGION AND COUNTRY
and Country by Major Field of Activity (in Percentages)

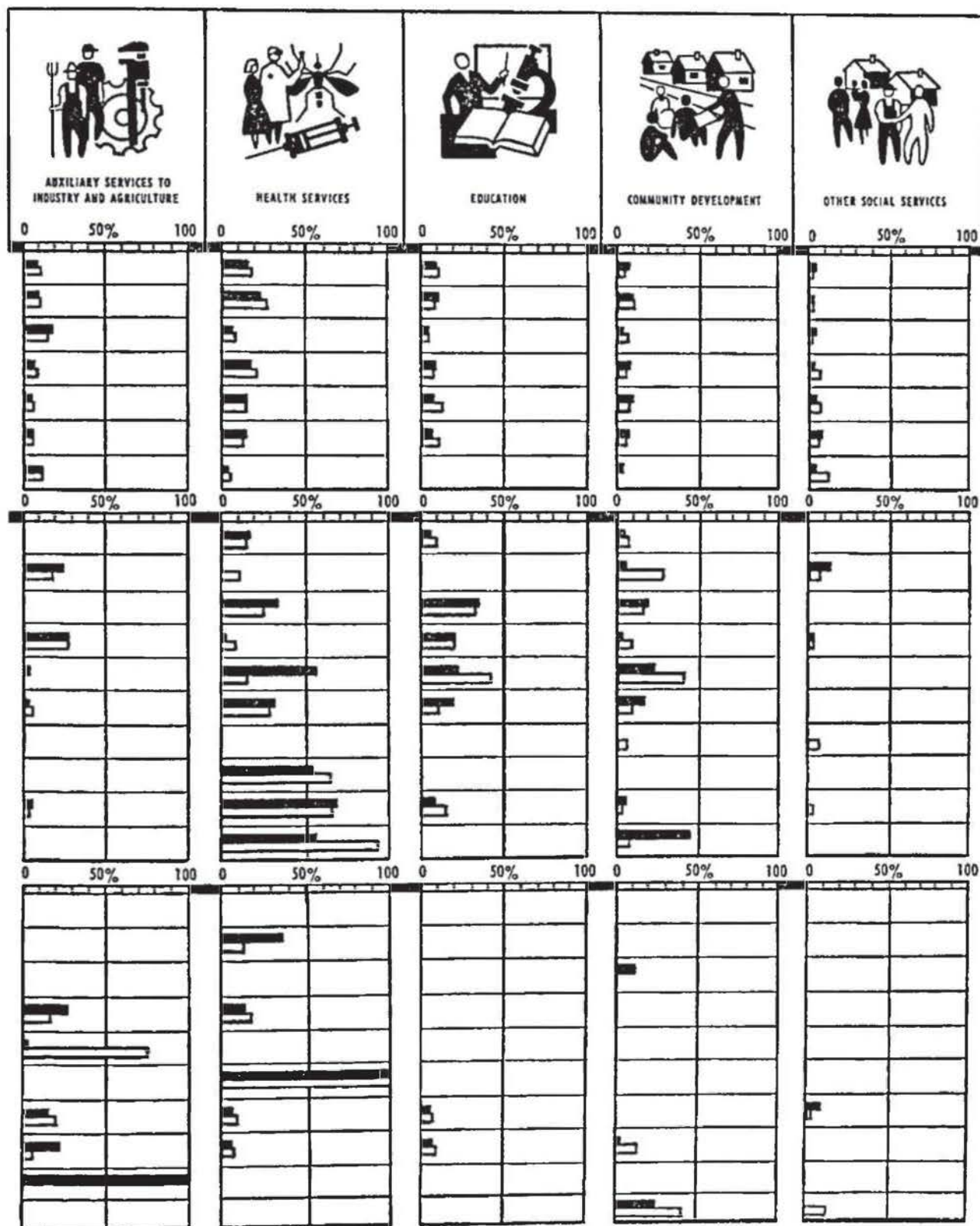
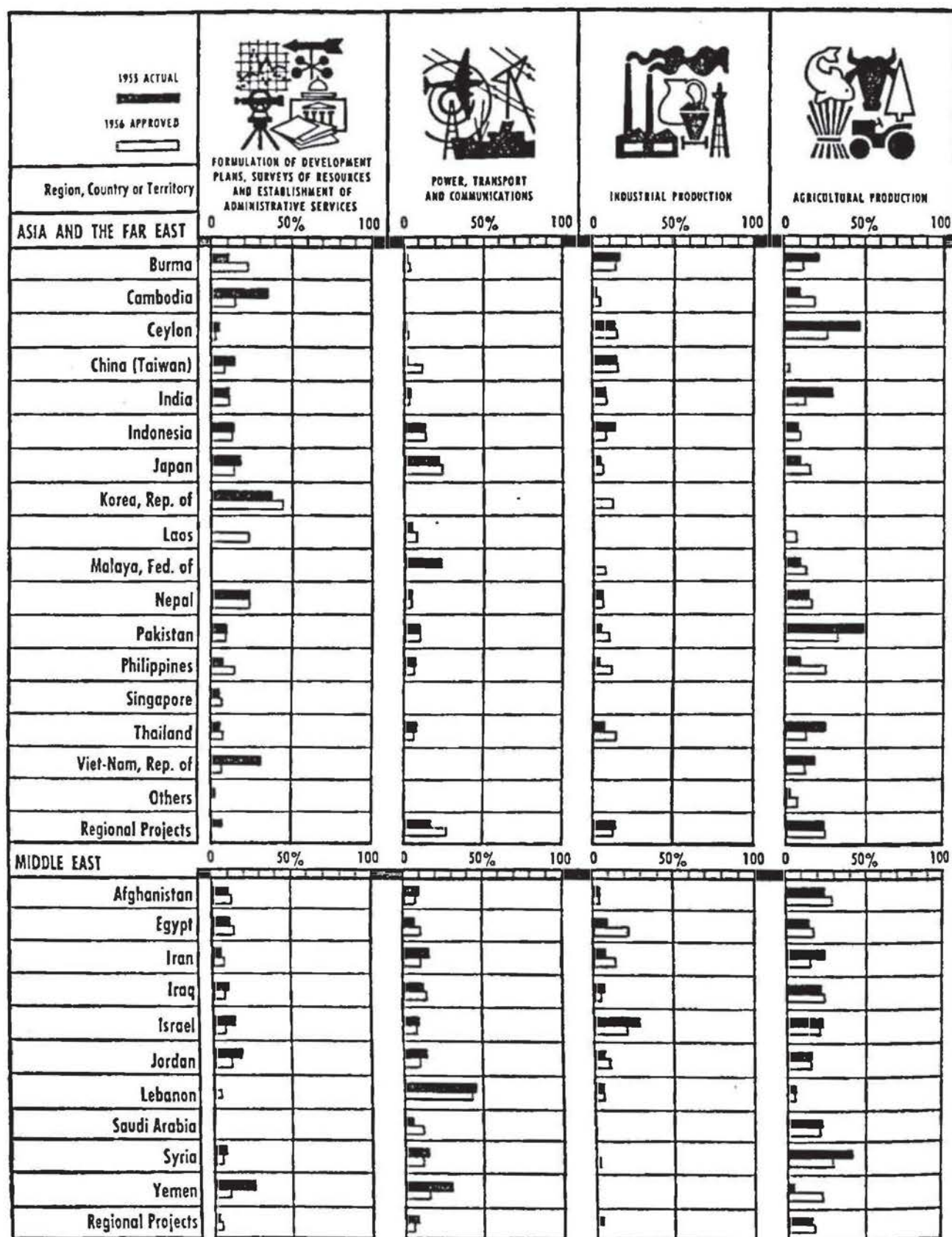


Figure VI



(continued)

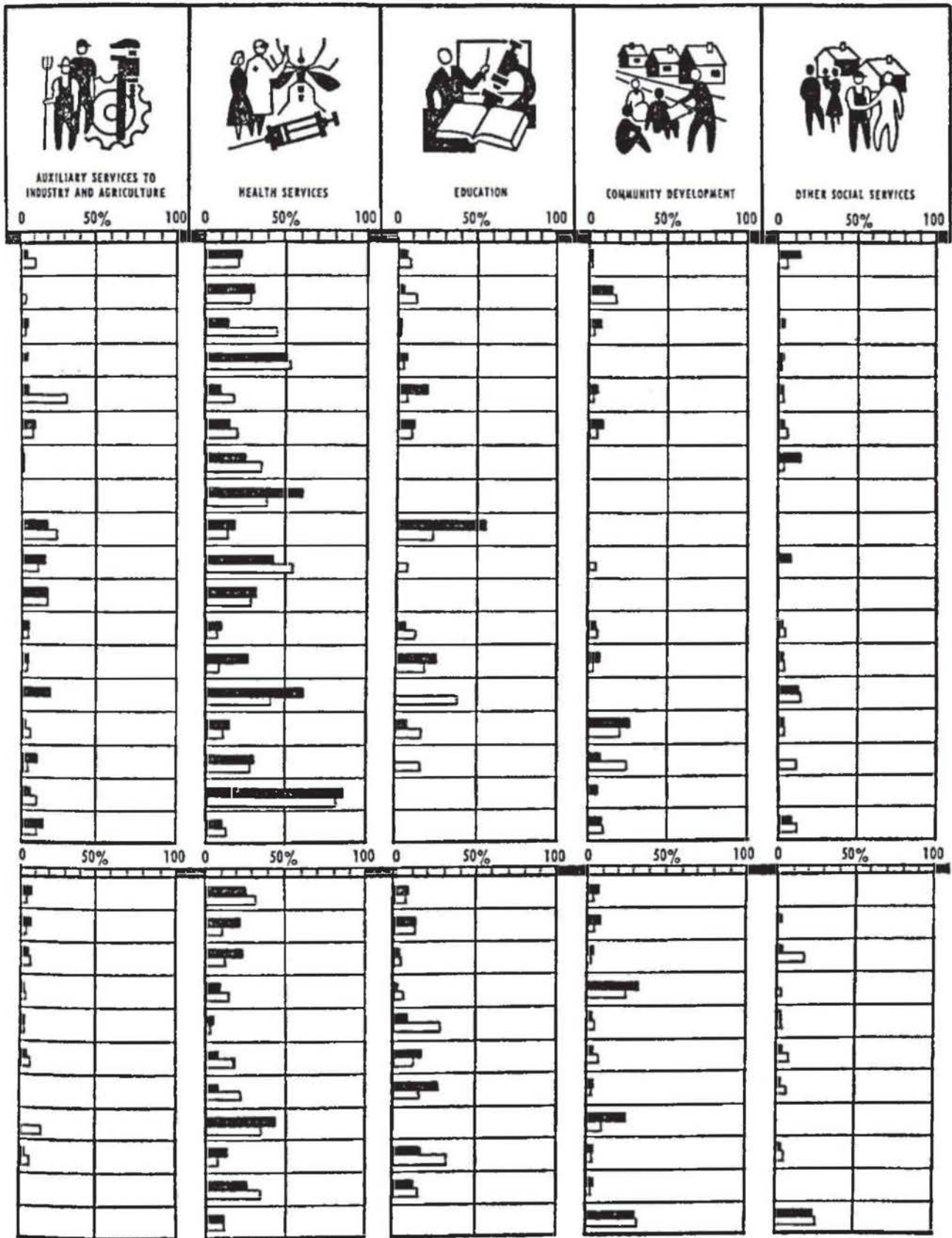
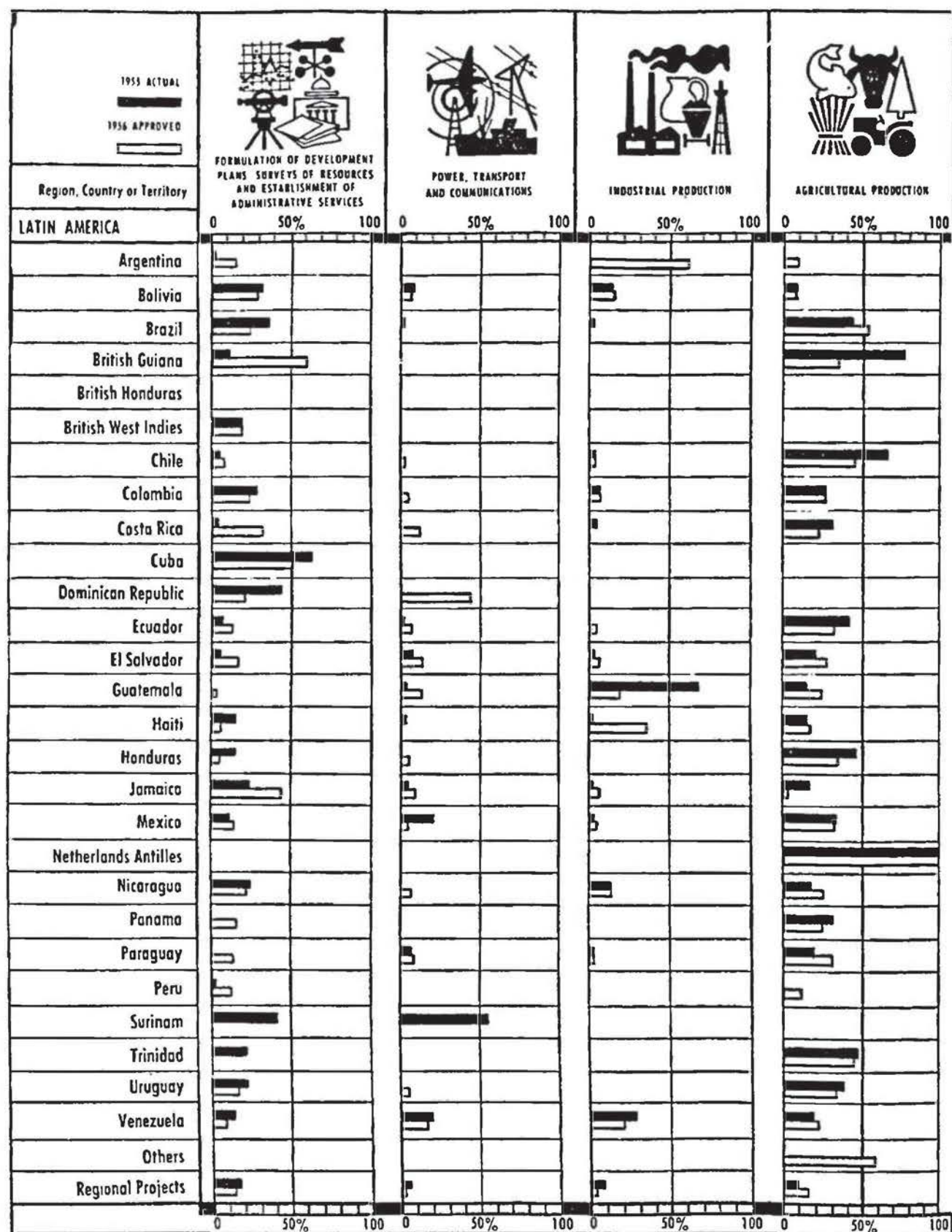
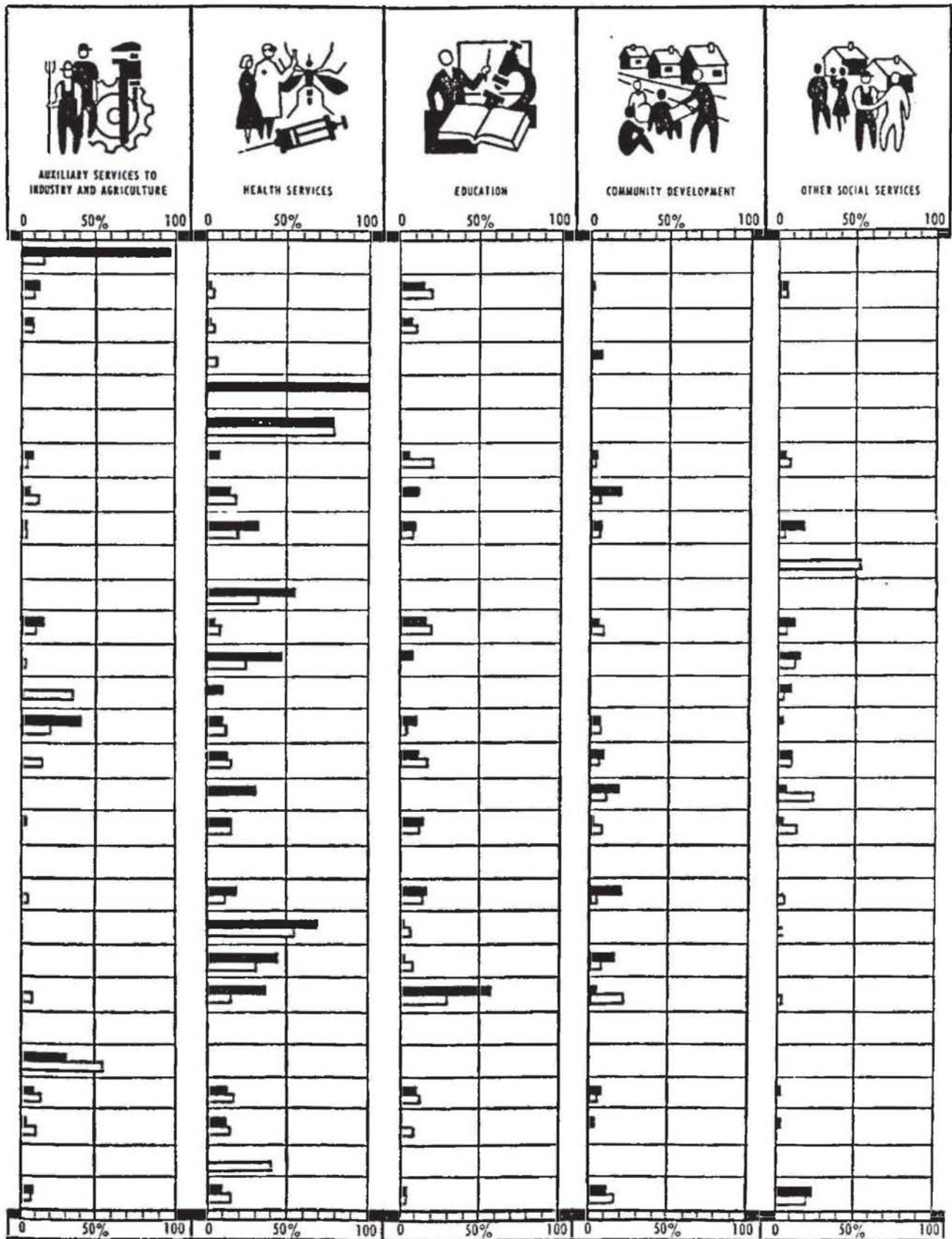


Figure VI



(concluded)



on the basis of a consolidated statement of the requests of the less-developed countries as technically assessed by the Participating Organizations concerned were thus established in the planning and development of the Programme for 1955. The experience gained by TAB and the Participating Organizations in carrying out this exercise early in 1954 was of great assistance in bringing out the nature of the problems and difficulties that were likely to be encountered in the following year when the 1956 Programme was planned in accordance with the provisions of the Council's resolution.

G. THE MANAGEMENT OF EPTA IN 1955

28. A considerable improvement in the general financial stability of EPTA can be recorded for the year, although the tempo of operations had to be held in check for a while in the first half. The total pledges actually announced at the Pledging Conference held in November 1954 amounted to only \$12.9 million and TAB, having regard to the general policies for the earmarking of funds laid down by TAC and the Council, was compelled to limit the initial earmarking of funds for 1955 to \$15 million. Financial prospects had, however, improved substantially by April 1955 when the major contributor announced the payment of \$6.5 million out of its total pledge of \$15 million, and the pace of operations increased rapidly in the second half of the year. The general improvement in the finances enabled the administrators of EPTA, for the first time since the early days of its existence, to carry out all save a small proportion of the programmes in the different countries as planned.

29. While the Participating Organizations have continued to exercise day-to-day responsibility for the operation of their respective segments of the Programme including the planning and implementation of projects, the recruitment of experts and the placement of fellows, TAB and its Secretariat, at Headquarters and in the

field, have for another year been responsible for the over-all co-ordination of the Programme. The general acceptance of settled procedures, more systematic staff work and improved working relationships have enabled TAB to overcome most of the early difficulties inherent in any combined exercise of this kind. TAB has found it possible to carry out its new responsibilities with regard to the country programming and programme approval procedures with even fewer meetings than were held in former years. Meanwhile, the ratio of TAB Secretariat expenses to the expenses of EPTA as a whole has fallen. There has been no increase in Headquarters staff, but TAB's field service has been strengthened by an increase from twenty-three to twenty-six in the number of Field Offices, covering twelve more countries and territories. Every effort has been made to take advantage of such possibilities as exist for the common use of facilities and services with other United Nations bodies.

30. TAB Resident Representatives and Liaison Officers have played an increasingly important role in the administration of EPTA in view of their new responsibilities with regard to country programming and the extension in 1955 of the local living costs scheme to cover virtually all technical assistance projects in operation. Relationships between Resident Representatives and the field representatives of the Participating Organizations were generally satisfactory, but further clarification of their respective responsibilities would help to avoid future misunderstandings and possible duplication of functions.

31. EPTA is not only a great adventure in international economic co-operation, it is an important experiment in combined action by eight international Organizations. The year 1955 brought with it enlarged opportunities of service, new responsibilities and some difficult problems for all the participants. Nevertheless it may be said that the arrangements have worked well and that their effectiveness in the future would seem to be assured, whatever the level of field activity any expansion of available resources makes possible.

CHAPTER I

OPERATIONS IN 1955

A. PLANNING THE PROGRAMME

32. The process of planning the Programme for 1955 started as early as March 1954. At that time TAB considered carefully the financial prospects for 1955 in the light of the growing declarations of support for EPTA, and established target figures for both country and regional projects on the basis of an assumed availability of funds for 1955. The planning targets so established were as follows:

	<i>Millions of U.S. dollars</i>
Field programme	16
Estimates by the Participating Organizations of central administrative costs and indirect project costs, and TAB costs	5
Transfer to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund	3
TOTAL	24

TAB also decided to establish a supplementary field programme of \$4 million.

33. As has already been mentioned, between May and September 1954 negotiations took place at the field level, on the basis of the country requests, between the Governments that were to receive assistance and representatives of the Participating Organizations on the development of actual projects. At its meeting in November 1954 TAB reviewed the programmes formulated by the Participating Organizations for the projects they had thus negotiated. In approving the Programme for 1955 at that meeting, TAB took into account a sum estimated at \$600,000 to be reallocated to the Organizations from the carry-over at the end of the year, arising from funds earmarked for equipment and supplies which had been ordered but were not likely to be delivered by 31 December 1954. The total Category I Programme approved by TAB for 1955 was as follows:

	<i>Millions of U.S. dollars</i>
Field programme, including projects to be financed from the 1954 carry-over	16.7
Central administrative, indirect project and TAB costs	4.7
Provision of a Contingency Fund to be at the disposal of the Executive Chairman	0.2
Transfer to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund	3.0
TOTAL	24.6

In reviewing the programmes submitted by the Participating Organizations on the basis of the specific requests

they had received from Governments, TAB took account of the fact that the total submissions exceeded the planned targets for both the basic and the supplementary programmes by \$4.3 million. TAB therefore authorized the formulation of a Category II Programme for 1955 of \$6 million.

B. IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME

1. Earmarking of funds

34. The policy for the financial management of EPTA established by TAC and the Council lays down that the initial earmarking of funds each year shall be based on the conservative estimates of the contributions likely to be available and that supplementary earmarkings shall be made as and when the receipt of contributions justifies them (Council resolution 521 A (XVII)). The total pledges announced at the Pledging Conference held in November 1954 amounted to \$12.9 million; and TAB, after taking into account the unallocated funds which would be in hand at the beginning of the year, was compelled at that time to limit the initial earmarkings for 1955 to \$15 million.

35. A substantial improvement in the general financial position took place in the following April after the United States, the principal contributor to EPTA, announced its intention of paying an advance of \$6.5 million against its contribution for the year. The United States pledge of \$15 million for 1955, subject to the proviso that the contribution would not exceed 53.6 per cent of the total contributions for the year, was announced in July. As a result of these improvements in the financial prospects, TAB successively raised the earmarkings of funds from the initial \$15 million to a final figure of \$26.3 million; it also approved additional earmarkings of \$4 million to cover projects designed to secure full utilization of all contributions.

36. Considerations of financial prudence required TAB and the Participating Organizations to hold down the level of technical assistance operations to that of the initial earmarkings during the first six months of 1955. The pace at which the Programme was implemented quickened rapidly in the second half of the year, and the amount of recorded obligations for 1955 finally registered a substantial increase over the corresponding figures for the previous year.

2. Review of assistance provided

(a) General

37. A total of 101 countries and territories received technical assistance under EPTA during 1955; details of the individual projects undertaken in each of the assisted countries and territories are given in the second

part of this report which will be issued subsequently as document E/TAC/REP/68. Of the total recorded obligations of \$25.8 million, \$21,310,001 were spent on direct field operations. Detailed information on the distribution of this expenditure between the Organizations participating in EPTA is compared in the following table with the distribution in the two preceding years.

Organization	1953		1954		1955	
	Expressed in US dollars	Per cent	Expressed in US dollars	Per cent	Expressed in US dollars	Per cent
UNTAA	4 038 739	22.6	3 585 661	23.7	4 560 255	21.4
ITU	129 172	0.7	161 869	1.1	205 257	1.0
WMO	47 048	0.3	95 799	0.6	216 969	1.0
ILO	1 942 025	10.9	1 728 186	11.4	2 310 072	10.8
FAO	4 880 389	27.4	3 730 852	24.7	6 673 351	31.3
UNESCO . . .	2 303 198	12.9	1 959 825	13.0	2 694 015	12.7
ICAO	902 189	5.1	653 793	4.3	852 443	4.0
WHO	3 575 387	20.1	3 195 241	21.2	3 797 639	17.8
TOTAL . . .	17 818 147	100.0	15 111 226	100.0	21 310 001	100.0

38. The technical assistance provided during the year was spread over a wide range of activities. As in past years, it was rendered in three forms—the provision of experts, the award of fellowships (which also covers the organization of training centres to a large extent) and the provision of equipment and supplies; the provision of experts absorbed \$14,250,000 or 66.9 per cent of the total expenditures on field operations, fellowships absorbed \$4,670,000 or 21.9 per cent, and equipment and supplies \$2,390,000 (11.2 per cent). It is also of interest to note that a total of \$5,350,000 or 25.1 per cent of the direct costs of field operations were used for the organization of training centres.

(b) Experts

39. The provision of international experts of high technical competence has been an important method of providing the technical assistance required by the less-developed countries. During the year a total of 2,108 experts were assigned to advise and assist Governments with their plans to strengthen public administration; to increase agricultural, food and industrial production; to build up the essential fabric of institutions; to improve the administration of agriculture, education, health and labour; to adapt educational systems to meet the growing demands of industry; to provide various types of training; and to promote the development of transport and communications, including civil aeronautics and meteorology. Of this total, 415 experts were supplied by UNTAA, 241 by ILO, 665 by FAO, 232 by UNESCO, 94 by ICAO, 419 by WHO, 23 by ITU and 19 by WMO.

(c) Fellowships

40. The direct training of the nationals of the less-developed countries has been the most significant method of helping Governments to create the necessary trained

personnel needed for the manifold development tasks which they face. Such training is provided in a variety of ways. International experts who are carrying out a project for a Government often provide on-the-job training to the national counterpart staff who work with them; but the common method of providing training facilities is to award fellowships or scholarships to candidates nominated by Governments for practical training at academic institutions or at factories, farms or laboratories in the more advanced countries.

41. Government representatives from the less-developed countries have laid great stress on the need to expand the training facilities afforded by EPTA in the form of international fellowships. Thanks to the improved financial conditions, there was a large increase in the number of fellowships and scholarships awarded during 1955.

(d) Training institutions and seminars

42. As EPTA grows older, a number of less-developed countries are laying greater stress on the development of training institutions within their own borders. The establishment of such institutions enables a country to provide training courses in improved techniques and methods for its nationals in the same climatic and physical environment in which they will subsequently have to apply their new knowledge.

43. A number of examples of this shift in emphasis in the requirements of Governments for training facilities can be cited. ILO has assisted the Government of Burma to establish a training centre for the maintenance of the diesel equipment used in inland water transport. Similar assistance has been given to the Governments of China (Taiwan) and Indonesia in setting up a training centre for the maintenance of motor vehicles and to the Government of Pakistan for the maintenance of heavy

Figure VII — PROJECT COSTS BY REGION AND ORGANIZATION — 1953-1955

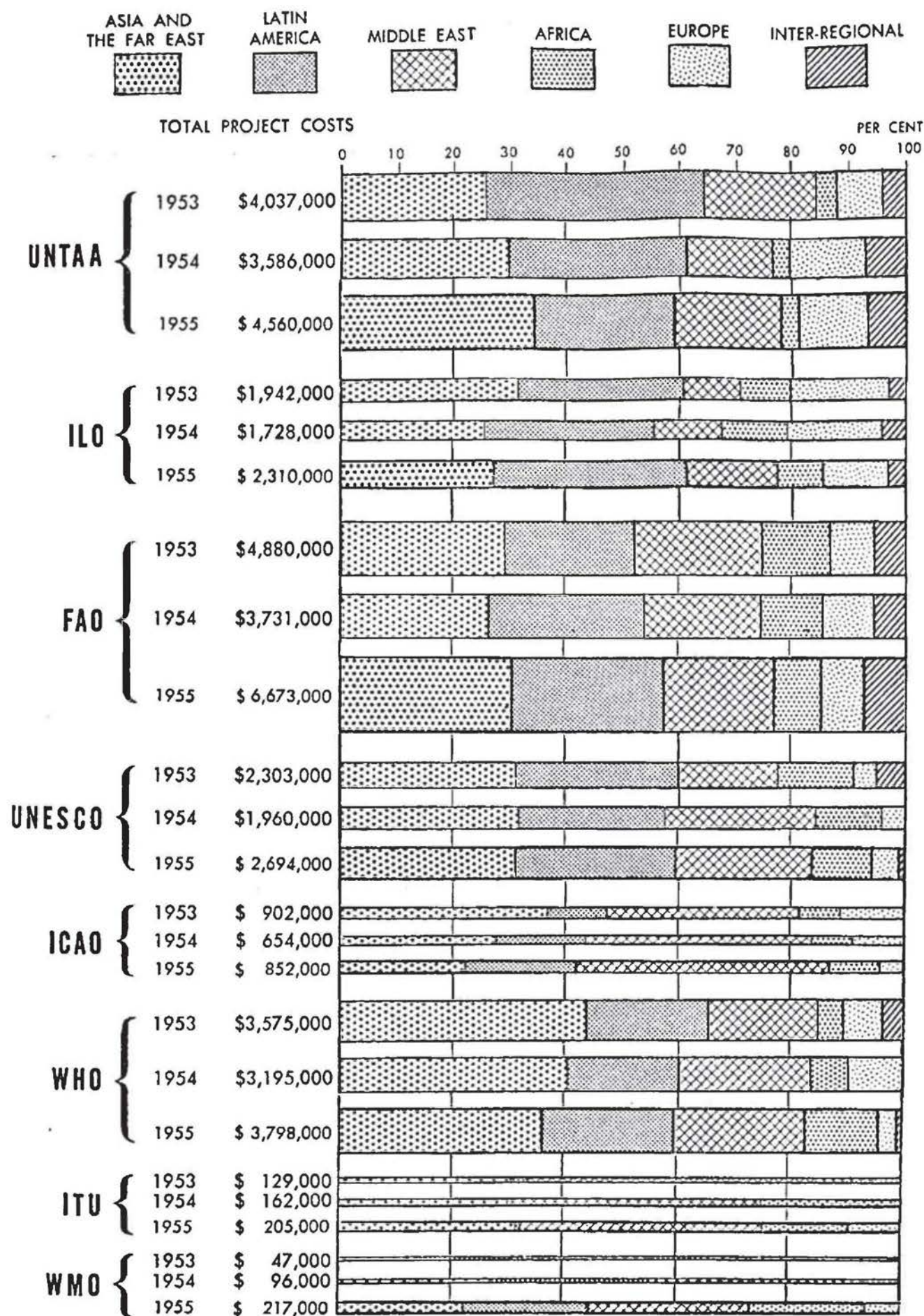


Figure VIII

NUMBER OF EXPERTS ASSIGNED AND FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED IN 1955 BY ORGANIZATION AND REGION							
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS	AFRICA	ASIA AND THE FAR EAST	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST	INTER-REGIONAL	TOTAL
 UNTAAG	15	127	56	117	85	15	415
	13	156	72	95	121		457
 ILO	41	68	15	74	37	6	241
	52	77	297	67	80		573
 FAO	58	184	47	190	158	28	665
	25	47	64	83	55		274
 UNESCO	30	65	6	70	61		232
	73	60	71	105	108		417
 ICAO	8	23	2	11	50		94
	5	15	25	50	11		106
 WHO	56	145	31	88	99		419
	114	149	60	151	71		545
 ITU	4	5			14		23
		9	11	1	9		30
 WMO	3	1		7	8		19
		12	9		8		29
TOTAL	215	618	157	557	512	49	2108
	282	525	609	552	463		2431

 Number of Experts

 Number of Fellowships

earth-moving equipment. UNTAA has provided aid to establish schools of public administration in Libya and Mexico, and UNESCO is assisting India to set up a new technological institute.

44. Apart from the award of fellowships and help with the setting up of permanent or semi-permanent training institutes within the countries receiving aid, valuable assistance is rendered by the Participating Organizations through the organization of *ad hoc* regional training centres and seminars. Seventy-six such centres and seminars were organized during 1955, including UNTAA's statistical seminar for Arab States in Cairo, in which ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO co-operated; ILO's labour administration seminar in Lima; a seminar on nutrition held by FAO at Marseilles for North African students; FAO's rice-breeding seminar at Cuttack in India; FAO's seminar on inland fisheries in Indonesia; a seminar on sanitary engineering held by WHO in Puerto Rico; WHO's nursing seminar at Suva in the Fiji Islands; and a seminar on protection from hurricanes organized by WMO in Ciudad Trujillo.

(c) Equipment and supplies

45. It has been emphasized that EPTA is essentially a technical assistance programme rather than an economic aid programme. Nevertheless, it is recognized that the work of international experts in demonstrating improved techniques or in training the nationals of less-developed countries in the use of the improved techniques cannot be effectively carried out without the provision of the necessary equipment and supplies. The improvement in the financial situation in 1955 enabled the Participating Organizations to increase to a certain extent the provision of equipment in connexion with their field activities. The total value of equipment supplied during 1955 amounted to \$2,390,000 as compared with \$1,377,000 and \$1,701,000 in 1954 and 1953 respectively.

46. Apart from the small amounts of equipment which most experts require in connexion with their work, the provision of a considerable quantity of training equipment is a vital part of such technical assistance activities as the setting up of a laboratory or the establishment of a demonstration centre. In the two-fold task of building up the basic institutional framework in the less-developed countries and the practical training of their nationals, the availability of an adequate amount of the necessary equipment is often an indispensable condition for lasting progress. But investment in this type of equipment does not lead to direct visible results and, in consequence, is often overlooked when the expenditure of public funds, which are extremely limited in many less-developed countries, is being planned. It is, however, being increasingly realized that enduring economic progress can hardly be achieved without strengthening the basic institutions. Notable examples of the supply of substantial amounts of essential equipment under EPTA in 1955 are the electronics equipment provided for India; the sawmill machinery for Brazil and Ceylon; the mechanized farm machinery for Burma, Chile and Pakistan; and the forestry equipment for Syria.

(f) Regional projects

47. A brief reference has been made above to the short-term regional seminars held by the different Participating Organizations to give training to groups of students coming from countries in the same region. In addition, a number of operational projects have been undertaken on a regional basis to tackle problems which go beyond national frontiers. The Andean-Indian Mission to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, aiming at the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the indigenous Indian populations; assistance to CCEIC designed to promote greater economic co-operation amongst the five Central American Republics and Panama; the International Rice Commission engaged in experiments with better varieties of rice and the promotion of better rice-breeding methods in the countries of South-East Asia; the desert locust control project which is directed towards reducing the damage caused to crops by locusts in the vast area that lies between the Sahara and Afghanistan—these are some of the outstanding examples of operational types of regional projects sponsored under EPTA.

C. CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER AID PROGRAMMES

48. Steps were taken in 1955 to increase further the co-operation and co-ordination developed between EPTA and other programmes of technical assistance. Experience has indicated that co-ordination of the activities under different aid programmes has to be developed both at the headquarters and the field levels; and while it is evident that the Participating Organizations and to some extent TAB itself can help to ensure that co-ordination takes place, the ultimate responsibility for making it really effective can only rest with the Governments to which assistance is furnished.

49. For some time regular consultations have taken place between representatives of TAB and of the bilateral programmes on the nature of the problems encountered in the provision of technical assistance. After discussions with the authorities of some of the bilateral programmes, arrangements have now been made for the exchange of information between TAB Resident Representatives and the field officers of the bilateral programmes in connexion with the planning of the 1957 Programme. The aim of such consultations must clearly be to secure the maximum exchange of information so as to avoid any duplication either of requests for assistance or of efforts to provide it, and to ensure that the less-developed countries will secure the maximum benefit from the assistance provided under all aid programmes.

D. EVALUATION

50. From time to time attention has been drawn by TAC to the need for a systematic review of EPTA activities. A careful examination of the nature of the work done by experts in the field and continuous direction and guidance of that work by headquarters staffs is

part and parcel of the day-to-day evaluation which the Participating Organizations undertake in their general administration of EPTA, and a number of them submit reports on the nature of the work and the progress of their activities to their governing organs at regular intervals.

51. It will be recalled that in July 1954 TAC appointed a Working Group on evaluation of activities under EPTA. This Working Group held its preliminary meeting in November 1954 and requested the Executive Chairman of TAB to submit, as a preliminary step, a review of activities in six selected countries. Such a review was submitted to the Working Group in respect of the activities in Bolivia, Ceylon, Colombia, Iraq, Libya and Pakistan. The Working Group held its second meeting in July 1955. It felt that it should not consider the review submitted by TAB without first obtaining the formal views of the six Governments concerned. It drafted a detailed questionnaire on the different aspects of technical assistance activities, and decided that the questionnaire should be addressed to the Governments to which TAB Resident Representatives were accredited. It further decided that TAB should submit a report, including the replies to the questionnaire, for consideration by the Working Group at a meeting to be held in March 1956. The questionnaire was addressed to twenty-three Governments, in accordance with the directives of the Working Group, and the replies were reviewed by the Working Group in April 1956; its report to TAB was issued as document E/TAC/48.

E. ANALYSIS OF THE MAJOR FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

52. Technical assistance projects cover a very wide range of activities concerned with the development of public administration, industry, social welfare, agriculture and food production (including fisheries and forestry development), health, education, industrial efficiency, labour relations, social security measures, civil aviation, meteorology and telecommunications. Statistical details of the cost of the assistance provided for different activities are given in Annex III, and Annex IV contains information on the distribution of that assistance throughout the various regions of the world. This section contains a short account of the main types of assistance which were provided during the year, as a supplement to the description of the scope and accomplishments of EPTA given in the Introduction (paragraphs 5-16) and to the descriptions of individual projects supplied by the Participating Organizations which are to be found in the following section.

53. Economic survey and planning missions were at work in thirty-nine countries and territories; their tasks included comprehensive economic surveys, studies of natural resources and man-power requirements, the formulation of national development plans and the organization of statistical and meteorological services. In Colombia, Egypt, Jordan, Paraguay, Yugoslavia and the countries

bordering on the Caribbean agricultural economists and statisticians assisted the Governments to carry out agricultural surveys and to make studies for increasing the production of commodities. In Colombia and Greece the requirements of man-power for development programmes were assessed. The Government of Burma was helped with the establishment of departments for census statistics and economics. In India the National Statistical Institute, which is receiving assistance under EPTA, is being called upon by the Government's Planning Commission to assist with the drafting of plans for economic and social development. In Afghanistan and Jordan, TAB Resident Representatives also served as general economic advisers to the Governments, and in Bolivia and Libya a number of international experts took part in the work of the various planning and co-ordinating committees of the two Governments.

54. The industrial development of forty-six countries was assisted during the year. The range of this assistance was particularly wide, covering many branches of heavy industry as well as sugar refineries, canning and packing factories, fertilizer and textile plants, cottage industries and handicrafts. In Brazil, Burma, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico and Thailand experts were engaged in the modernization of sawmills and the establishment of technological research centres to further the manufacture of pulp and paper and other uses for forest products. Technical assistance has enabled Ceylon to produce enough salt for its domestic needs. Improved methods of processing and packing dates have been introduced in Iraq, Libya and Saudi Arabia; Iraq now has one of the largest packing plants in the world where thirty tons of dates a day are prepared for home consumption and export.

55. Twelve countries received assistance to develop their mining. In Bolivia a programme to increase productivity was introduced; in Burma a coal-field has been opened up and the tin and wolfram mines have been restarted; in Yugoslavia measures are being taken to slow down the depletion of the country's oil and gas reserves. A considerable volume of assistance was provided to several countries to increase the production and distribution of electric power; hydroelectric and thermal stations are being built in Bolivia, India, Iran, Thailand, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, and rural electrification schemes are being developed. Assistance to cottage industries included many different activities—carpet weaving in Afghanistan, rice milling in Ceylon, silk weaving in Burma, the production of ceramics in Guatemala, the manufacture of straw products in Jamaica, olive oil production in Jordan, tea processing in Iran, the curing of hides and skins in Libya and rubber processing in Thailand; in addition, other countries received help with the organization of other handicraft industries and with the marketing of the finished products.

56. Vocational training programmes were extended to a total of thirty-one countries and territories during the year, and 306 worker trainee awards were made to foremen and skilled workers in many branches of industry in eleven countries. The Governments of Afghanistan and Turkey were helped to set up large vocational and technical training schools; in Guatemala, Haiti, Indo-

nesia, Iran and Libya, the operation of vocational training centres continued. Assistance was given to the Government of Burma in establishing a training centre for the maintenance of the diesel equipment used in inland water transport, and training centres for the maintenance of motor vehicles were set up in China (Taiwan) and Indonesia. Training-within-industry courses were held in Singapore, where an expert provided instruction to seventy government and industrial students, and in Ceylon where about 2,000 representatives of government departments and industrial undertakings were instructed by two specialists in these methods. A particularly striking example of this type of assistance was the work done by one expert in Gambia who gave instruction in one year to 244 supervisors in job relations, 161 in job methods and 75 in job instruction.

57. For the development of transport and communications, assistance was extended to thirty countries in 1955. In India this assistance covered a variety of activities—the examination of pilots for commercial airlines, harbour construction, highway engineering, lighthouse installation, railway operations and shipbuilding. In Bolivia an expert provided assistance to improve transport on the Ichilo and Mamore rivers and to co-ordinate it with the Bolivian road system and the roads linking Bolivia to neighbouring countries. Specialists in road transport were at work in Turkey and assistance with railway administration and construction was provided to Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia. Ninety-four experts in civil aviation were made available to a total of nineteen countries and territories; in Indonesia the civil aviation training school provided instruction in all branches of civil aviation to students from a number of countries; and in Ethiopia, Iran and Iraq civil aviation missions continued to train radio mechanics and other staff required for the development and efficient servicing of civil aviation facilities. A team of four experts continued to provide assistance to the Government of Pakistan with the development of radio communications; transmitters supplied under the Colombo Plan were installed at Chittagong, the station at Dacca was extended and construction of a new transmitting and receiving station was started at Karachi. An expert advised the Government of the Republic of China on the reorganization of its meteorological services.

58. Teams of experts in land and water use are advising a number of Governments: in Iran, for example, there are five separate projects of which the largest is the Karkheh irrigation scheme. The assistance provided to Governments with other agricultural and related activities has continued to be very varied in nature; in Afghanistan the introduction of high quality silkworm eggs has made it possible to produce two crops of silk a year; in Ecuador, Egypt and San Salvador agricultural extension training centres have been organized; in Malaya the advice of an expert has resulted in an improvement in the output of rural rubber factories so that 50 per cent of the production is now first grade in comparison with 10 per cent in past years. Assistance provided under EPTA to develop fisheries has taken the form of surveys, the organization of fisheries administrations, the intro-

duction of improved craft and mechanized gear and the establishment of processing and marketing facilities; in many cases a project will combine several of these activities. During the year the development of inland water fisheries was continued in Ceylon, Egypt, Guatemala and Honduras; in Chile improved gear for tuna fishing was demonstrated; in Iran a fish-canning plant is being built; and in Panama a national fisheries laboratory has been set up.

59. Industrial relations, industrial safety, the determination of wage rates, the organization of employment services, occupational guidance and social security were all subjects on which Governments received advice during the year. In Chile, assistance was provided to develop and extend the national employment service; in El Salvador, experts assisted the social insurance institute; in Guatemala, continued assistance was given to improve the working conditions of the agricultural labourer; in Indonesia, experts on industrial relations and wage policies helped the Government to review the legislation on trade unions, collective bargaining and the settlement of industrial disputes; in Israel, an expert advised on the improvement of the vocational guidance services of the Government and private organizations; the Government of Jordan received advice on labour legislation and administration; and in Thailand, an expert assisted the Government to draw up plans to put into effect a new social security scheme which was enacted in 1954.

60. Educational assistance has been provided to some fifty-three countries and territories for the expansion of teacher-training facilities, the training of rural workers at fundamental education centres, the development of model primary schools, the strengthening of science teaching in secondary schools and the establishment of higher technological institutes. In Burma and the Philippines efforts were concentrated on teacher training; advice was also given to the Government of Burma on the development of the Inseon Technical Institute in Rangoon. Assistance with the administration of their educational systems was given to the Governments of Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay. Sixty-nine educators from Yugoslavia grouped into sixteen teams visited the United States, the United Kingdom and eight other European countries to study school systems and administrative methods. The first training college for technical school instructors was opened in Egypt in October. Continued assistance was rendered to the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur by four experts in civil engineering, electrical engineering, hydraulics and production technology respectively. Two students who received training at the CREFAL centre in Mexico are now assisting with the development of fundamental education activities in Bolivia in connexion with the work of the Andean-Indian mission; similarly, ten Nicaraguans who also held fellowships at the centre now form the nucleus of the fundamental education staff in their own country. Considerable progress has been made in expanding the training courses in agricultural co-operation, audio-visual education, health, home economics, literacy and rural arts and crafts at the fundamental education centre in Thailand. In Ceylon the international expert

who served as director of the fundamental education centre for more than three years completed his assignment in August 1955 and was replaced by a national director.

61. In the health field, attention has been chiefly directed to the strengthening of health administrations, the training of auxiliary staff and the undertaking of field projects designed to bring the diseases most prevalent in the countries receiving assistance—malaria, TB, trachoma and yaws—under control. In Burma, further assistance with preventive medicine was given to the medical college in Rangoon; the nursing college in Alexandria is now providing training for students not only from Egypt but also from a number of neighbouring countries; in India, assistance was provided to the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta and to the University of Madras; in Indonesia, arrangements were made for a consultant from the Indian malaria institute to give advice on the expansion of the malaria institute at Djakarta, and working arrangements between the two institutes were established. In Mexico, the Government, acting on the advice of international experts, undertook a nationwide programme to eradicate malaria, the cost of which is estimated at approximately \$20 million over a period of four years. A project started in 1955 has already demonstrated that in Sarawak malaria can be controlled by spraying with residual insecticides, and the Government has voted a sum equivalent to \$1.3 million to expand the spraying programme in the period 1955-59. Work to improve health services in rural areas was continued in Afghanistan, British West Indies, Burma, Colombia, Honduras and Uruguay. In El Salvador experts were provided to organize integrated public health service throughout the country, to establish facilities for the training of health workers and to demonstrate ways of combining health programmes with those for economic and social improvement; the demonstration area had been about two-thirds developed by the end of the year, with a system of health centres and sanitary posts, rural water supplies and the supervision of markets and slaughter-houses.

62. Assistance with community development and other social services was provided to some fifty-nine countries and territories during the year. In Ecuador a national housing institute is being set up with the task of drawing up a national building code, establishing housing standards, approving city plans and supplying city and regional planning services. In Colombia, an expert on nutrition has helped to organize and develop a supplementary feeding programme for children. In Egypt, assistance was continued to the centre for the rehabilitation for the blind which provides a school for blind children, Braille printing services, vocational training and training in welfare of the blind to government officials from the Arab States. In the Gold Coast, a team of experts advised the Government on building techniques, community housing, housing administration, rent policy and the production of building materials. In Indonesia, experts have assisted with the preparation of a national community development programme and a group of fifteen Indonesian officials went to Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan to study this subject.

63. The importance of the contribution which EPTA has made towards improving public administration in the less-developed countries has already been indicated, and international assistance to institutions in Brazil, the Central American States, Egypt, Libya and Turkey, at which public servants can obtain training in the techniques of public administration, was provided during the year. In Bolivia consultants assisted with the drafting of legislation to establish a permanent civil service; they also advised on the reduction in the number of internal and export taxes, thereby greatly simplifying the fiscal administration while at the same time increasing revenue. In Ecuador, a project to improve the administration of the public finances has resulted in the drafting of major pieces of legislation covering income taxes, budgetary administration, customs and tariffs.

64. Apart from the assistance provided at the request of individual governments, there were during the year a number of regional undertakings designed to benefit groups of governments which have common needs, projects such as a training centre for the nationals of several different countries which have similar problems to overcome or a campaign to fight diseases or pests which recognize no frontiers. A number of the projects already referred to in other contexts are of this type, but a brief reference to others may not be out of place as a conclusion to this section of the report.

65. The provision of assistance to the States of Central America for the promotion of economic co-operation was continued, and the Andean-Indian Mission continued its work to rehabilitate, train and resettle some of the inhabitants of the Altiplano. Students from Asia and the Far East made a tour of parts of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to observe mining operations, and a team of economists visited Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia to advise the Governments of those countries on their development programmes and to appraise the economic development of Southern Europe as a whole. A project to improve the breeding and culture of rice has continued in South-East Asia as has a similar programme in the Middle East for wheat and barley. A pulp and paper seminar was held in Chile for Latin American participants, and a regional forestry research centre is being established in Syria. A co-operative training course for students from the Far East was held in Indonesia, and a training institute for labour administration was set up in Turkey. In that country a training programme to control TB was introduced, and malaria training institutes were established in East and West Africa. The campaign in the Arabian peninsula and neighbouring territories to control the desert locust is being expanded with increased contributions from the participating Governments, and the regional grassland and fodder improvement project for the Middle East is being continued. The activities of the regional fundamental education centres in Egypt and Mexico have already been mentioned and, in co-operation with the Government of Denmark, training courses in agricultural extension, fisheries, the improvement of co-operatives and housing and technological development were provided in that country for students from all regions.

F. PROJECTS DESCRIBED
BY THE PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

66. To illustrate the types of activity undertaken and the nature of its accomplishments in 1955, each Participating Organization has supplied a detailed description of two of its technical assistance projects. These descriptions are contained in paragraphs 67-200 below.

1. UNTAA

(a) *The Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics*¹

67. The Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics was designed as a regional project for the promotion and development of demographic and health statistics in the Americas.

68. A knowledge of a country's human resources and of the rate and manner in which they are changing is essential for sound economic and social planning. Economic planning involves decisions on the establishment of industries; the success of industries depends on the constant availability of healthy man-power and a knowledge of the number of consumers of the products involved; in the absence of information such as this, industrial development cannot flourish. Social planning needs to take cognizance—among other things—of educational and medical needs; these needs are measured by the number of children who will require education, as indicated by the birth rate, and the amount of sickness likely to require hospital treatment and medical care. All this specialized knowledge comes from a study of demographic and health statistics and these, in turn, are collected through the recording of births, deaths and other vital events.

69. "Human book-keeping" is required in every country in the world, but it is especially important for countries with less well-developed statistical systems to establish adequate means for securing the necessary demographic data continuously. Most of the countries of Latin America fall into the latter category and for them it is necessary to consider ways and means to stimulate and advance the provision or improvement of demographic information.

70. One of the primary reasons for inadequate statistics is lack of trained staff; another is the difficulty of adapting methods found satisfactory elsewhere to the preparation of vital and health statistics in Latin America. Short-term training centres have helped to alleviate the first deficiency temporarily, but very little has been accomplished in overcoming the second difficulty. To do this the Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics was established in Santiago, Chile on 21 August 1952 as a result of an agreement between the Government of Chile, the United Nations and WHO. The wide-spread appeal of the Centre's work and its obvious utility are evidenced by the fact that a number of other agencies have collaborated with the three sponsors, namely the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the Inter-American Statistical Institute,

ECLA, the Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and the National Office of Vital Statistics of the United States Government.

71. Briefly, the Centre has as its aim the improvement of vital and health statistics in Latin America through the assembly of a cadre of technical staff, the development of statistical services which could serve as models, experiments with techniques and procedures, and the dissemination and exchange of demographic information. The Centre's objectives were to be achieved through nine associated activities. These activities, developed either by the Centre or by Chilean agencies or both, materialized as:

(a) An annual course of six months' academic and three months' in-service, practical training at the School of Public Health of the University of Chile and in Chilean government offices;

(b) Changes in procedures for the civil registration of births, deaths and marriages, introduced in the Servicio del Registro Civil e Identificación (Civil Registration and Identification Service);

(c) The introduction in the Servicio Nacional de Estadística y Censos (National Service for Statistics and Censuses) of revised procedures for collecting, compiling, presenting and publishing vital statistics;

(d) The use of revised procedures for collecting, compiling and publishing health statistics, developed in the Servicio Nacional de Salud (National Health Service);

(e) The collection and cataloguing in the Centre of demographic literature in English to facilitate research and training;

(f) The translation of fundamental documents and lecture notes into Spanish, and their reproduction and dissemination among trainees and other interested persons;

(g) The organization by the Centre of seminars to investigate problems of special interest—for example, the Seminario Nacional sobre Cálculos de Población (National Seminar on Population Measurement), the Seminario Interamericano de Registro Civil (Inter-American Seminar on Civil Registration);

(h) The organization of the exchange of statistical information among the countries of the Americas, introduced by the Centre;

(i) The establishment at the Centre of the headquarters of the Inter-American Association of Civil Registration, which was formed in 1954.

72. It may be noted that under the academic part of the programme, a total of 116 trainees from nineteen Latin American countries were trained in the three 9-month courses which were given during 1953, 1954 and 1955. Of these, sixteen trainees held UNTAA fellowship grants, thirty-eight were WHO fellows, and one attended under a United States grant. In addition to the trainees in the regular courses, sixty-four persons participated in the two seminars mentioned above. For the staff of the Centre, the international organizations provided a total of seventeen lecturers and consultants, as well as the Co-ordinator and the Assistant Co-ordinator of the

¹ A joint project with WHO.

programme who were at the Centre during the entire time it was receiving assistance under EPTA.

73. Now that the Centre has been firmly established, UNTAA has, according to policy, withdrawn from continuous participation in its work, and has transferred its co-ordinating functions to the various Chilean agencies which are responsible for the different parts of its programme. The next course of academic training was scheduled to begin on 19 March 1956; UNTAA has granted eight fellowships to finance the attendance of trainees from seven different countries, and it is expected that the services of lecturers or consultants will also be provided as required. WHO will also maintain its support of the Centre in the form both of fellowships and of specialized lecturers for the School of Public Health where the teaching of health statistics is to continue. The equipment furnished by UNTAA and WHO to the Centre has been transferred to or placed at the disposal of Chilean agencies, and every indication points to their continuation of educational and training activities.

74. A useful future activity from the international point of view would be a follow-up survey to find out how students trained at the Centre are being used in their own countries, the degree to which countries are continuing to participate in the Centre's work and to what extent the Chilean vital statistics services have developed into model offices.

(b) *Public administration in Jordan*

75. The Jordanian Government approached the United Nations in 1952 with a request for advice on the organization of its public service, and early in January 1953 an expert from the United Kingdom, with wide general experience of administration, took up duty in Amman. His terms of reference were very wide, and his first task was to survey the existing organs of government and their administrative practices as a preliminary to offering advice on the administrative organization of the various departments and the best methods of co-ordinating their work. It was also proposed that he should assist in the drafting of new civil service regulations and give general guidance on matters of staff management.

76. The expert, who was attached to the Ministry of Finance, began by making a methodical survey of each of the government departments and a close examination of their budget estimates. He was able to propose a few immediate readjustments which improved the general distribution of functions between departments, but when he had time to analyse the fundamental problems of the public service in the country, he reached the conclusion that it was essential to establish a Civil Service Department, to be responsible for matters of recruitment, control of the numbers and grading of posts, supervision, organization and methods, and training and promotion procedure, as well as for the application of a satisfactory code of regulations for the public service.

77. In July 1953 he submitted to the Government an interim report to that effect, advocating various measures of reform and outlining what would be necessary for the setting up of the new Department. In addition he

suggested how ministers and senior officials could be relieved of routine tasks by a more effective devolution of authority, and he proposed a study of the salary structure of the civil service, which in his opinion needed review, particularly as information was not readily available to show the effect of recent changes in the cost of living (until then insufficiently and rather unsystematically compensated for by *ad hoc* allowances).

78. These proposals at first met with a cautious and conservative reaction, which in the long run proved very valuable as it led to their being studied with particular care. By the end of the year the Council of Ministers had accepted the expert's recommendations in full, and in the budget proposals for the financial year beginning in April 1954, the Government made provision for the cost of the new Department, although separate legislation was necessary before it could be set up. At first there was hesitation in endorsing the innovation on the grounds that the new Department would detract from the powers and responsibilities of Ministers, but both Houses of Parliament accepted the budget proposals without alteration. Before the Bill setting up the new Department could be introduced, a new Government took office in May 1954, but a redraft, maintaining all the essentials of the original proposals, was circulated almost immediately to members of the House of Representatives. However, before the matter could be debated the King dissolved Parliament.

79. The expert could make no progress with the main part of his commission until after the general election held in the following October, but he occupied himself with a number of other useful projects, including proposals for a reorganization of the municipal administration of Amman. In January 1955, when Parliament reassembled, the House of Representatives passed the Civil Service Bill and in March it finally became law.

80. A Civil Service Commissioner was at once appointed and took up duty on 1 May and the practical steps necessary to set up the new Department were taken as quickly as possible. A key post in it has been given to a former holder of a UNTAA fellowship, who studied public administration in New Zealand; this has been described as an outstanding example of the benefit which can be obtained by a Government under the fellowship scheme. An important feature of the new arrangements is the appointment of a Selection Board consisting of the Commissioner, the Head of the Audit Department, the Legal Adviser to the Prime Minister and the Under-Secretary of the Interior—all serving in their personal capacities—to recommend candidates for civil service posts.

81. The new civil service organization has won general approval although it has yet not found universal favour. However, many former critics have already come to recognize its usefulness and much of the criticism offered has been of a constructive character. The Department, and in particular the Selection Board, have made a good beginning, although it may be some time before these innovations finally take firm root in the public administration of the country.

2. ILO

(a) *Training instructors for Indonesian industry*

82. With a population of nearly eighty millions, Indonesia has a plentiful supply of labour but not enough skilled workers to meet the demands of economic development. This gap between the demand for and the supply of skilled labour, common to all developing countries, led Indonesian economic planners to envisage the setting up of expanded training facilities for workers. But there again they came upon a shortage—that of instructors; and the Government accordingly turned to ILO for advice and assistance.

83. The result of the collaboration between the Indonesian authorities and ILO has been the establishment of an instructor training centre at Bandung where more than fifty Indonesian instructor-trainees were receiving instruction at the beginning of 1956. The setting up of the centre was facilitated by generous gifts of equipment from Australia under the Colombo Plan and from the United States under the ICA programme. The various steps by which the centre was made possible and the difficulties that stood in the way are outlined in the following paragraphs.

84. An expert was first sent by ILO to survey on the spot what needs had to be met. On the basis of that survey, a scheme of training was prepared and a decision taken on what courses were most urgently required. With the help of his Indonesian colleagues, the expert selected a site for the centre, drew up plans for the workshops and other buildings and indicated what equipment would have to be procured.

85. Heavy rains led to the collapse of one of the buildings and there was a delay. Once the buildings were ready, ILO picked a team of one expert and six instructors to begin the training; the team was recruited from Australia and the United Kingdom. Syllabi were drawn up based on those used in other countries but adapted to meet the special needs of Indonesian industry and to take into account the background and educational level of the trainees. The preparation of effective syllabi was one of the early and noteworthy successes of the team.

86. Courses were started in 1954, but the formal opening of the centre was performed in 1955 by the Vice-President of Indonesia who watched the trainees at work. The classes are organized to teach Indonesian instructors how to train workers in the electrical and metal building trades, in motor mechanics, and in commerce; in addition there is general instruction in teaching techniques. Once trained, the instructors are expected to go to other centres, under construction or yet to be built, and there train other instructors or skilled workers; alternatively, in view of the shortage of skilled men, they might go directly into industry.

87. At the beginning of 1956, the centre had fifty-three instructor trainees in training: seven in building trades, eleven in commercial trades, seventeen in electrical trades, ten in metal working and eight in motor mechanics. In addition the ILO team was training nine Indonesian counterparts to take over the direction of the centre when the team leaves. The centre was not quite full to

capacity, one of the reasons being that many Indonesians cannot afford to spend long months in training unless they get wages. To solve this problem, budgetary provision has been made for the payment of allowances to trainees on which to maintain themselves and their dependants during the training period. But funds are not always enough to meet all needs.

88. The absence of equipment has precluded training in plumbing, sheet-metal work, precision grinding and the maintenance and repair of diesel engines. Despite difficulties, there are plans for expanding the centre's activities. One is to hold evening classes in theoretical subjects for local craftsmen; another, mainly intended to help demobilized soldiers, is to set up motor vehicle driving classes for twenty men at a time.

89. The first results have justified the hopes of those who planned the centre. At the end of the training courses examinations are held, the standard of proficiency being the same as that for instructor trainees in the United Kingdom. It has therefore been very gratifying to the ILO team and to the Government to find that all the instructors who have completed their training have succeeded in passing the examinations, all of them scoring more than 50 per cent of the possible marks. The problems facing the project are administrative and financial rather than technical; when they have been solved the Government will be able to take over an effective training centre when the time comes for the ILO experts to withdraw.

(b) *A labour charter for Honduras*

90. When the Council and the General Assembly laid down the framework for EPTA in 1949, they decided that the assistance to be given should include help to Governments in making "the specific social improvements that are necessary to permit effective economic development".^a ILO at that time already had behind it thirty years of experience of assisting Governments to give effect to the recommendations for the improvement of social legislation that are embodied in decisions of its General Conference and many of its other organs. When the resources of EPTA became available, ILO was therefore well prepared to respond to the increased flow of requests from Governments for help with the development of their social laws and institutions.

91. Typical of these requests was one that came from the Government of Honduras late in 1954; it was for expert assistance with the preparation of a basic labour code. The expert who was given the assignment was one of ILO's permanent officials, a man with long experience and expert knowledge of industrial law and labour relations. When he arrived in Tegucigalpa early in 1955, he found a situation which provided new proof of the correctness of the view that social and economic development must go hand in hand—that projects with immediate social objectives are capable of making a direct contribution to economic progress by releasing human initiative that is being frustrated by misery and despair.

^a *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 222 A (IX), Annex I, "Selection of Projects", para. 1.*

92. Honduras has a population of 1,500,000, most of whom gain their living from agriculture. The principal product—bananas—gives employment to some 25,000 workers. There are also hundreds of workers employed on the railways and port installations, in power plants, manufacturing establishments and retail sales outlets. In May 1954, relations between these workers and their two major employers were abruptly disturbed by a widespread strike which was not fully settled until more than two months later. Largely instrumental in bringing about the settlement was a government conciliation commission which in its final report recommended that Honduras should rejoin ILO and request its help in developing new labour and social security legislation. When a new Government assumed office a few months later, it took both these steps and in addition gave a formal pledge in its first message to the people that a labour code would be adopted.

93. The initial recommendation made by the expert and adopted by the Government was that the first step toward the enactment of a labour code should be the adoption of a labour charter which would set forth the fundamental principles upon which the detailed provisions of the Code would subsequently be based. Once agreement was reached on this procedure, a first draft of the proposed charter was prepared by the expert. The Government speedily gave its approval, and the text was then submitted for comment to the trade union organizations, to the two major banana companies and to the Chamber of Commerce as the representative of other employers. A final draft was prepared in the light of the observations received, and this text was then sent to the Council of State. On the recommendation of the Council, the text was promulgated by the President as a Charter of Labour Guarantees.

94. To assure freedom of association and the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively, the Charter incorporates the principal provisions of the ILO conventions on these subjects. Other provisions, drafted in conformity with ILO standards, provide a legal basis for collective agreements, and guarantee the payment of wages. Still other clauses lay down principles for the regulation of such questions as labour contracts, working hours and the protection of women and children.

95. The primary purposes of the Charter, in the view of the expert and the Government, are to provide a tool to facilitate future negotiations concerning working conditions and to serve as an inspiration to the Government in preparing its future programme. Before completing his assignment, the expert assisted the Government with the preparation of two measures designed to implement certain of the principles enunciated in the Charter.

96. The work of the expert was carried a stage further later in the year by another mission of assistance, also undertaken by a member of ILO's permanent staff, and then by a third expert whose services were obtained on loan from the Government of an ILO Member State which enjoys advanced labour legislation. The task of these specialists was to continue the work of implementing the Charter by preparing other laws and regulations to

give effect to various provisions, and by making arrangements for the application of the new legislation.

97. By the end of 1955 this work had made measurable progress. The drafts of a series of laws had been prepared and placed in the hands of the Government, and work on others was going forward. At the request of the Government, the expert's assignment is to continue into 1956 to enable him to complete the series of draft laws necessary to give full effect to the terms of the Charter. The Government's 1956 request under EPTA also included a project for the services of an expert in labour administration to assist in the organization of administrative services and to train staff to man them.

98. The work of the ILO experts in Honduras in 1955 enjoyed the full support of the Government. The authorities of the country and the experts who took part in it consider that it made a material contribution to the country's social development, both as an end in itself and as a means toward further economic development.

3. FAO

(a) *Improving India's grasslands*

99. The improvement of village pasture has been referred to as the most difficult problem in Indian agriculture, and it is therefore not surprising that the Government took early advantage of EPTA to help its solution. The first assignment of one year from October 1951 of an economic botanist to work in the State of Uttar Pradesh was later changed to allow for several visits timed to coincide with the most favourable season for the study of monsoonal grasslands, and to cover the greater part of the country. Such visits, of from one to five months' duration, took place each year from 1951 to 1955, by the end of which period real progress had been made.

100. Owing to the particular conditions obtaining in India as regards livestock, and the great numbers, poor quality and low productive capacity of the stock, the best approach to the improvement of grazing conditions was early seen to be a concentration on village grazings, on which of necessity the bulk of the stock live. So great is the pressure of feeding stock on these grazings, however, that acute soil conservation problems of long duration exist in the vicinity of many villages and for this and other reasons especially close co-operation has also been sought and maintained with the forest authorities. Thus, during the expert's third visit in the late autumn of 1953, discussions were held with the staff of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. In that year also the first of a number of local agronomists sent overseas with fellowships returned from a study tour in Europe and the United States.

101. Local co-operation has been concentrated on a scheme for co-ordinated research into grassland management and fodder production which is being conducted jointly by the central and state Governments. Part of the research consists of a survey of the grasslands of India which was begun in 1954 on the return of two senior

officials who had held fellowships in the United States. They are being reinforced by four other men, trained locally at Dehra Dun and at the Indian Agricultural Research Station at Pusa, and the survey is expected to be finished by 1958.

102. The survey is essential in order to provide the information needed for the improvement programme at village level. When it has been completed for any area, the villagers in that area will be able to find out just how many head of stock their grazing should carry; what are the best species of grass and fodder plants to encourage; and how to carry out simple measures to improve and conserve soil and pasture. Seeds of valuable species, for example, can be collected from beneath hayricks and resown; perennial species can be propagated by breaking up the rootstocks into tillers and replanting them. As the survey proceeds, the officers working on it, and others profiting from the publication of their findings will be able to go into a village area and give direct advice on carrying out such measures. Higher yields and better soil conservation will be the result.

103. After five years of preliminary study and survey, it is now possible to see the first results of this work at the village level, and they show considerable promise. At Tramba in Saurashtra, for example, the villagers agreed in 1955 to protect one-tenth of their 550-acre communal grazing during the growing period of grasses and forage plants (the monsoon) and the dry months immediately following, when normally all the valuable new growth would have been grazed to the ground. As a result a reasonably good hay crop was harvested; the hay was classified by species by the villagers themselves; no livestock went short of feed; and a start was made towards the final objective—the changing of the grazing from virtually worthless annuals into valuable perennial species. The experiment demonstrated, too, that a beginning of the solution of this acute problem for India may well be seen in the improvement of village grazing lands by ecological methods.

104. In a country where there is an over-all average of 16.8 bovines per acre of fodder crops, and where the likelihood of any great increase in pure fodder crop production is not very great, this *ad hoc* approach is considered to be the only practical one. Indian grazing lands, which should carry one beast on every two to four acres for from four to five months each year, at present carry three beasts per acre throughout the year, and it is unlikely that the optimum figure will ever be reached. What is suggested for further development is that the whole problem should be studied by a group of technicians, comprising an agronomist, an animal husbandry expert, an ecologist and a statistician, working together as a team. Only in this way can grazing and fodder resources be created at the level necessary, for example, to ensure the success of such schemes as the joint Indian-UNICEF milk conservation project, which will ultimately depend largely on these resources. But in the meantime, eight States have already made a beginning with the co-ordinated work on short-term fodder crops which is a part of the suggested research programme. The fact that this has been done while the duration of the expert's

visits to the country has been steadily reduced each year to one month during 1955, indicates the degree to which the project has moved forward along the lines suggested.

(b) *Teamwork in Iran's development of irrigation*

105. The fuller use of Iran's land and water resources is an essential part of the Government's development plans, and the first requests to FAO for advice on this activity were made in 1952. An irrigation team has now been in the country for over three years, and has comprised specialists in a very wide range of subjects: agricultural machinery, drainage, farm management, hydrology, irrigation engineering, soil survey and the planning of land use, and in topographical surveying. At the end of 1955 the team consisted of nine experts of six different nationalities and one junior technician from the Netherlands; it has been primarily concerned with the planning and development of river basins, and has demonstrated selected irrigation methods and farming techniques on individual projects.

106. Work has been concentrated on four main projects, of which that receiving most attention has been the development of the Karkheh river basin in Kuzistan. The others have been a survey of the possibilities of land and water use in the Kuzistan plains; studies of designs for irrigation works in the Golpaygan area; and the furnishing of advice on development schemes in a number of other areas of the country.

107. The Karkheh project represents the first step in the whole scheme for the development of Kuzistan, which includes some of the country's most promising agricultural land. One difficulty which had to be overcome in the early stages was that the Government had gone ahead with planning, and even with the construction and operation of irrigation works, in areas where no proper soil surveys had been carried out, and which were in fact unsuitable for the type of irrigation chosen since large areas were waterlogged and saline. With FAO's help, the approach to the problem was changed. Soil surveys were organized and carried out, mainly with local staff trained by FAO technicians in the field. It was then shown that of the 100,000 hectares originally planned for development, 70,000 were in fact too saline for irrigation. Hydrological investigations were undertaken at the same time, as were farm management studies. A pilot scheme incorporating suitable irrigation and management techniques was started, so that methods of work could be tested and demonstrated under local conditions. Work on a 5,000-hectare demonstration area is well advanced, and most of it should be ready for cultivation during the second quarter of 1956, using water from a barrage that has already been constructed and from canal systems now nearing completion. Co-operation in this work has been especially close with ICA, which has provided experts on saline soils who, together with the FAO team, are carrying out studies on leaching and on the effects of irrigation and drainage.

108. The development of the great Kuzistan plains is one of the most important of all the Government's

projects. In this larger activity, the FAO team has been mainly responsible for a general survey of many features of the area, of which the outcome will be a report, as yet unfinished, on the possibilities of land and water usage. The report will cover a wide range of subjects including climate, erosion, geology, land settlement, topography, and the development of water resources; and recommendations are being made with a view to establishing a general development plan and a programme for its gradual implementation. Basin-wide development is considered to be one of the key points of such a plan, and this must be founded on a survey such as that which has been made. Another important recommendation will be that development should be properly co-ordinated, bearing in mind the optimum use of land—i.e., for irrigated agriculture, forestry, pasture, direct human occupation or industrial development.

109. In the Golpaygan area near Tehran, the team has spent a good deal of time on studies of detailed designs for irrigation works. The development of this area is being accelerated, and it is hoped that the fundamental engineering works will be completed during 1956; an extension of them is already planned to start next year. As a result of this work 2,000 to 3,000 hectares will be brought under irrigation, an essential part of the scheme being the use of a storage reservoir for the construction of which ICA is giving advice and assistance.

110. Other areas in which the Government is planning large-scale development are near Kirman, Isfahan, Shiraz and Tehran. On the advice of FAO, large-scale air maps of all these regions are being made before any further work is started. The team has trained some twenty Iranians in soil surveying and another twenty soil technologists; a soils laboratory has been designed and construction started; and it is hoped that it will start operating during the present year. Hydrological work in connexion with all these projects is being combined with the irrigation investigations; some forty technicians and engineers have been trained, and work on river gauging is already in hand. This work is backed by a considerable fellowship programme, covering hydrology, irrigation engineering, soil science, survey work and topography. Finally, FAO has been represented at a recent meeting of a general advisory planning group, both at the general planning level and also by a specialized irrigation consultant. In addition, the irrigation agronomist and the farm management specialist have now worked out possible crop rotations for irrigated lands, and with their advice new crops are being tried by the Government. The size of farms and problems of land settlement are also being tackled.

111. The FAO team works closely with the local authorities, especially with the Government's organization that has a general responsibility for development, and with the large ICA team. The experts' position is that of more or less permanent technical advisers to the irrigation department, working alongside their local counterparts. Co-operation is excellent, and in this way a good local technical staff is being built up as rapidly as was hoped when the original projects were undertaken.

4. UNESCO

(a) *The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre*

112. Following an agreement signed by representatives of India and UNESCO on 1 July 1951, INSDOC was established late in the same year with the arrival of the first UNESCO expert. It was set up for the following purposes:

(a) To receive and retain all scientific periodicals required in India, particularly those required by universities, scientific research organizations and government laboratories;

(b) To supply photocopies and translations of articles required by laboratories or individual workers;

(c) To meet demands for abstracts as far as possible;

(d) To prepare an index of the journals available and the journals required for various subjects;

(e) To be a national repository for reports of the scientific work of the nation, both published and unpublished;

(f) To be a channel through which the scientific work of India and the surrounding countries is made known and made available to the rest of the world.

113. To build a centre of this kind and to train the staff essential to maintain its efficient operation was, in a sense, an ambitious undertaking. Yet after four years of co-operation between the Government and UNESCO, INSDOC can be described as solidly and fully established. The UNESCO mission withdrew completely during 1955, leaving the various services functioning efficiently under the complete direction of Indian personnel.

114. UNESCO furnished three experts: a Canadian who organized the documentation and abstracting, a citizen of the United Kingdom for scientific translation and a specialist in the mechanical reproduction of documents from the United States. With their help INSDOC was developed to operate through six principal sections: documentation, translation, publication, photo-duplication, printing and typing. Staff was trained on the spot by the experts and a number of fellowships were awarded and taken up between 1952 and 1955. The present Head of the Centre, a member of the translation service and a photographic officer are all former fellows.

115. The UNESCO experts also helped with the installation of equipment and with the training of staff to operate and take care of it. Among the important items supplied may be mentioned a microfilm camera, film processing equipment, dictating machines, microfilm readers, and offset printing presses. The total value of equipment supplied over the four years by UNESCO was \$56,044; books and periodicals sent by UNESCO are valued at \$12,000.

116. Since its organization INSDOC has been housed with the National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi. Although under the administrative control of the Director of the Laboratory, it operates separately with funds provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources and

Scientific Research and functions under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

117. INSDOC is now publishing the *INSDOC List of Current Scientific Literature and Annals of Library Science*. The first of these publications, started in June 1954, is a semi-monthly bibliographical bulletin which gives a classified list of the latest papers published in leading scientific and technical journals throughout the world. Its purpose is to acquaint scientists in India and neighbouring countries of the titles of scientific works immediately after they have appeared in publications abroad. By special arrangements with national centres in France, the United Kingdom and the United States, titles of works are flown to New Delhi on microfilm and immediately included in the INSDOC list. In this way they are made available to Indian scientists long before they appear in the abstracting journals of the world. *Annals of Library Science* is a quarterly journal which first appeared in 1954.

118. An idea of other services rendered by INSDOC may be obtained from an examination of statistical records. In the year 1954/55 INSDOC received 4,800 orders for services, for which 4,336 documents were supplied, 411 translations of scientific articles were made, and 53 literature searches were undertaken. The total for the previous year, 1953/54, was 3,531 orders. As about half of the documentation is obtained from abroad, an efficient and reliable translation service is essential. The translation service at present handles articles at the rate of 500 a year, the average length of the articles being about 10,000 words. The system in use is to arrange for first drafts to be made by a panel of part-time translators living in different parts of India. Final editing and corrections are done by staff translators who besides their linguistic qualifications, must also have a wide knowledge of the sciences.

(b) Vocational education in Iran

119. In 1951, the Iranian Government requested assistance with technical and agricultural education, with special reference to the improvement of vocational education. Two experts were sent, one in technical education and the other in agricultural education, to make a survey of vocational education with the object of correlating school curricula to economic development. The survey lasted for one year, and the mission recommended that two groups of experts, one for technical education and one for agricultural education, should be sent to Iran to assist with the improvement of vocational institutions and the training of technical and agricultural instructors. The Government accepted these recommendations and UNESCO supplied six experts divided into two teams of three. These teams are still working in the country. Their work is co-ordinated with that of the Ministry of Education, the Septennial Plan Committee and an ICA mission which is also working on vocational education.

120. The first urgent problem for the technical education team was to train adequate staff for vocational education. The Ministry of Education had introduced trade courses into the two top classes of 200 urban primary

schools, and teachers to conduct the courses were urgently needed.

121. The Government carried out revisions of the curricula of secondary vocational schools: of the first cycle (first four-year course) in twenty-six schools, and of the second cycle (final three-year course) in five schools. There was a shortage of instructors and foremen well acquainted with the new curricula and the development of vocational education in the country. The team contributed to the solution of this training problem by organizing, during the summers of four successive years, in-service training courses for technical instructors and foremen. The courses were conducted jointly by UNESCO experts, the Iranian authorities and ICA experts. The method followed was to select technical instructors and foremen to attend a concentrated course in Tehran. After completing the course these trainees returned to their provinces and, with the help and guidance of UNESCO and ICA experts and of government authorities, organized similar training courses on a regional basis for instructors and foremen who were not able to attend the main course in Tehran. When all instructors and foremen had resumed their regular duties, they were visited by the UNESCO experts in their schools. They were helped to apply the new ideas and methods in vocational education which they had learned in the summer training course, including improved workshop practices, the selection of equipment and the preparation of instructional materials.

122. The UNESCO team also assisted with the planning and equipping of new technical schools being built by the Government with the help of ICA, and drew up plans for the establishment, at the university level, of a National Teacher Training Centre for technical instructors.

123. The team of agricultural education experts provided similar assistance in their own field, the same pattern of training and visiting schools in the various provinces of the country being followed. The Government introduced rural education in the two top classes of 200 primary schools, but there was a serious shortage of well-trained teachers in agricultural education. Besides training teachers for these new rural classes, the team contributed to the improvement of secondary agricultural schools (five first-cycle farm schools and eight agricultural teacher training schools), and to the revision of curricula to suit local conditions in each province. New agricultural methods were successfully demonstrated in the school allotments, and extended later to the farms of the students' parents and to villages in different parts of the country.

124. The Iranian authorities are giving full support and co-operation to both UNESCO teams, but the lack of national counterparts has somewhat slowed down the development of this project. However, many Iranians are studying technical and agricultural education abroad, and upon their return will be able to help with the future development of the new vocational education programme. During 1955 three fellowships in technical education and two in agricultural education were awarded.

5. ICAO

(a) *Civil aviation's contribution to the economic development of Afghanistan*

125. Attention was drawn to this project in the seventh report,³ but it seems worth while to do so again in order to record progress which exemplifies so well the conditions under which air transport can make an important contribution to economic development. With a relatively small capital investment compared with that which would have been required for road construction, and in a short time, airfields have been levelled and staff, equipment and cargo vital to economic development have been transported swiftly to all parts of the country and from Afghanistan to neighbouring countries where they feed into the great world air routes. In this remote country, surrounded by mountains and deserts and without access to the sea, without good roads or navigable rivers, and presenting an extremely rough topography to surface transport, the advent of air communications has proved a tremendous stimulus to economic development.

126. The importance of air transport to Afghanistan was dramatically illustrated by the closing of the Khyber Pass, the most travelled road link between Afghanistan and the outside world, as a consequence of political difficulties between that country and Pakistan. Air transport suddenly became vitally significant to the life of the country and the number of flights from neighbouring countries to Kabul and other towns multiplied. Caracul skins, an important source of foreign exchange, were flown to Beirut for shipment abroad, essential pieces of equipment and supplies came in through Bahrein and other points. This incident, regrettable in other ways, demonstrated the value of air transport and the possibilities in its future development.

127. Apart from some proving flights undertaken by the Netherlands airline KLM in the summer, air transport in Afghanistan consisted throughout 1954 of a flight once a week to Kabul and Kandahar by Indian Airlines, and once a fortnight by a Soviet aircraft to Kabul—that is an average of two and a half movements a week. By May 1955 the following five airlines were making a total of eighteen scheduled movements a week at Kabul on services from other countries and points within Afghanistan: the Afghan airline ARYANA, Indian Airlines Corporation, Iranian Airways, KLM, and the Soviet AEROFLOT. In addition, unscheduled services averaged between two and three a day by the middle of the year.

128. At the beginning of 1955 the Afghan airline ARYANA was formed and began internal services between Kabul, Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif, thus bringing within a few hours of each other important centres which are separated by the Hindu Kush range, and between which an all-weather road circling the Hindu Kush would be nearly 1,000 miles in length. The extension of air transport has stimulated the interest of local authorities, for example those at Kunduz, who have informed the Government that they will bear the cost of a new aerodrome if technical advice is provided.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 4, paras. 203-205.*

129. The Government, the ICAO mission and the airlines interested strove to provide services for this considerably increased air transport activity. For example, the airlines and the Government of India have made available communications equipment which has been installed and put into use pending the installation of the Afghan Government's new equipment, which is arriving during the year. The Government of India has also provided on loan radio operators and mechanics and some meteorological observers. Advice on the direction of this effort was badly needed; and an ICAO radio engineer requested earlier arrived in Kabul at the end of October. The results achieved by December 1955 included the commissioning of power supply for radio services and of a radio beacon at Kabul, and the establishment of regular radio communications between Kabul, New Delhi and Tehran, and of continuous radio communication with aircraft.

130. As an interim measure, the present aerodrome at Kandahar has been extended and levelled, and has already taken large aircraft. Although the Government is still engaged in negotiations for hard currency for work on a new airport at that city, it has let a contract for a runway at the site chosen and in the place chosen for a taxiway in the plan drawn up by an ICAO expert; this will serve as a landing place for aircraft temporarily and will become a taxiway when the full plan of construction is carried out. For continued advice on this work, and for advice and help with the improvement of aerodromes at other places, the Government has made a request for the services of an aerodrome engineer, who will arrive in January 1956. Past advice on aerodromes has borne fruit in that the work in hand on aerodrome construction at Kabul and Kandahar is based on the recommendations of the same ICAO expert who made surveys at these two places in 1954.

131. A fellowship for one year's study of aeronautical communications in the United Kingdom was awarded to an Afghan who has some experience and previous training in this work, and who has been appointed chief of the appropriate branch in the administration. His training began in September 1955.

132. By the end of 1955, a draft aviation law had been approved by a government commission and was ready for presentation for enactment. The law allows for a liberal and non-discriminatory policy in respect of trade and commerce at and through the international airport which it is intended to create.

133. The practical help mentioned above has been accompanied by a long-term technical training programme. Training of weather observer/radio operators continued, and a first class of twelve graduated at the end of the year. Training of radio mechanics will begin early in 1956 with the arrival of an instructor. Technical training by ICAO instructors is given in the Afghan Institute of Technology, of which the ICAO courses form a part. Two Afghans were sent in 1955 to the civil aviation centre in Tehran for special courses in airport management. Towards the end of the year, it became clear that ICAO funds would be insufficient to cover the purchase of certain equipment badly needed for practical training; but in

recognition of the importance of the project to telecommunications, UNTAA made a grant which was sufficient to meet the immediate needs of the country.

134. The programme for 1956 provides for a continuation of advice on civil aviation organization and administration, and on the installation, maintenance and operation of equipment for air navigation services; and for the training of radio and meteorological staff. Six experts will be engaged in these tasks. The programme also provides for two fellowships for Afghans who it is expected will be able by about the middle of the year to benefit from advanced studies overseas. It is hoped, moreover, to be able to make some use of the resources of ICAO missions in neighbouring countries, where training facilities have been established for some time.

(b) The Civil Aviation Training Centre in Mexico City

135. By the original agreement on this project, ICAO was to provide a team of experts to assist with the establishment, administration and operation of an aviation training centre in Mexico City, and technical training equipment. The Government was to provide buildings, equipment of the kind available in Mexico, and some local staff. The local staff were to be partly those needed for the general services of the Centre and partly Mexican nationals who were to be trained as instructors or helped to bring their knowledge of aviation up to date. The Centre progressed rapidly. A school building was made available in the city, but shortly afterwards when the Government had decided to merge with the Centre a flying-training school which had been in operation elsewhere for some time, additional buildings including aircraft hangars and workshops were made available at the international airport. Because the funds available to ICAO are inadequate for a programme of flying training, it does not provide flying instructors or aircraft; nevertheless, the merging of activities has much enlarged the facilities available to all sections of the Centre. Much work was done on the buildings at the airport. Classrooms, hangars and workshops were extensively redecorated and fitted with equipment; and the Centre is now well established and, to some degree, self-supporting.

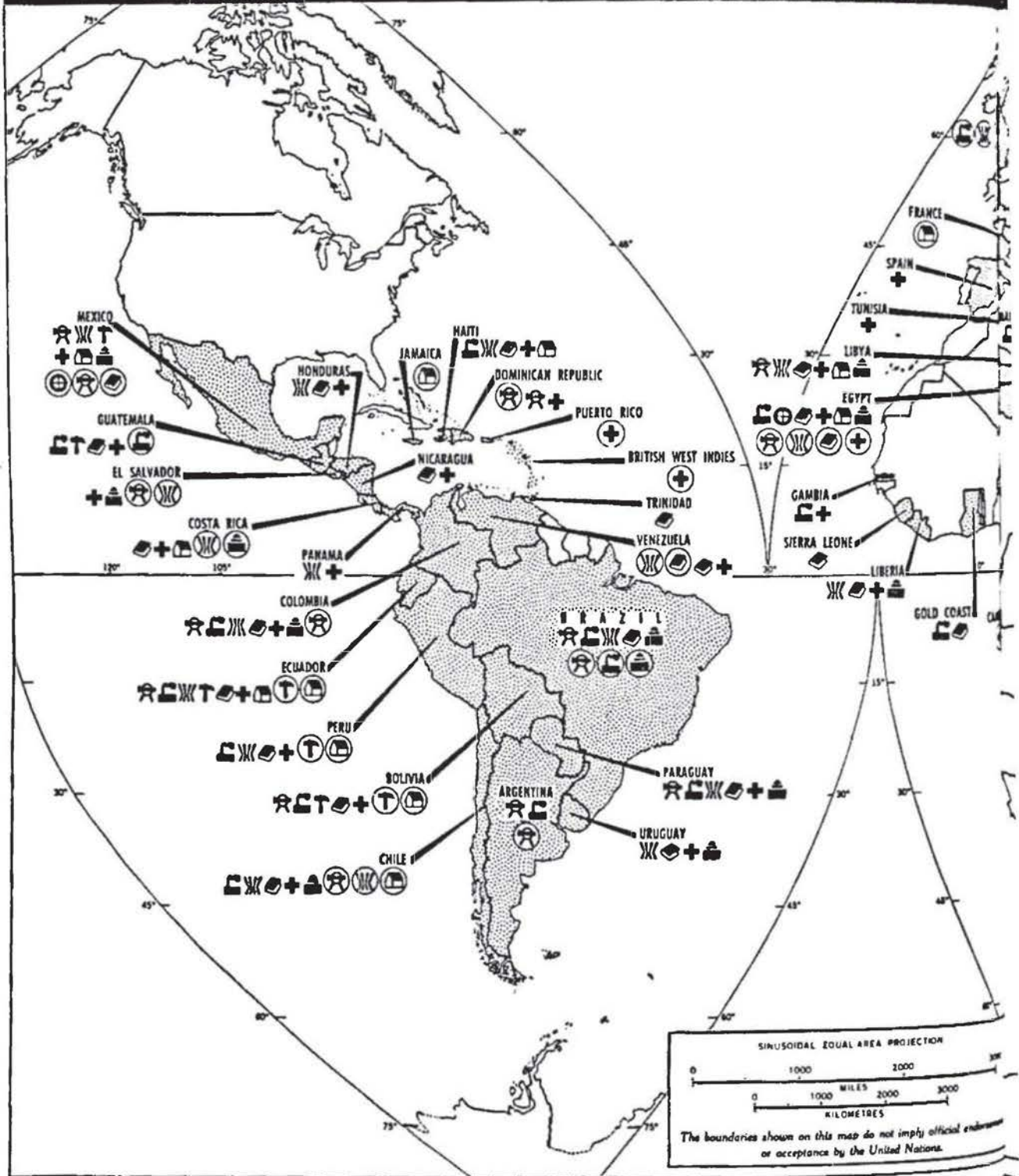
136. The Centre was established by the Government as a corporate entity, governed by a Board of Directors representing interested government departments and different sections of the aviation industry in Mexico. In addition, standing committees were set up—one for each subject to be taught at the Centre—composed of the instructor concerned, a government official and a representative of those sections of the aviation industry most interested in the subject. The duty of these committees is to keep the instruction of the school in line with the needs of the aviation industry, and so ensure that the training of pupils fits them as closely as possible for employment after graduation. Entrance to the Centre is by examination in every case. Examination papers in the different subjects are sent to the standing committees and to liaison officials appointed with the agreement of those Governments which are interested in nominating candidates to the Centre. The liaison officials are responsible for invigilation at examinations and for forwarding

the candidates' papers to the Centre, where they are marked. Scholarships are granted by ICAO to successful candidates in so far as funds allow and with due regard to the national distribution of candidates. These scholarships pay the modest sum of \$600 per year for the maintenance of the scholar, but there is no charge for tuition; the Mexican Government assumes all charges in respect of Mexican students. Throughout his course, the student takes a succession of examinations—partial failure involves taking an examination of the same degree again; persistent failure in one subject or failure in a number of subjects leads to elimination from the Centre. This policy has been strictly applied, with the large demand for places at the Centre as evident justification.

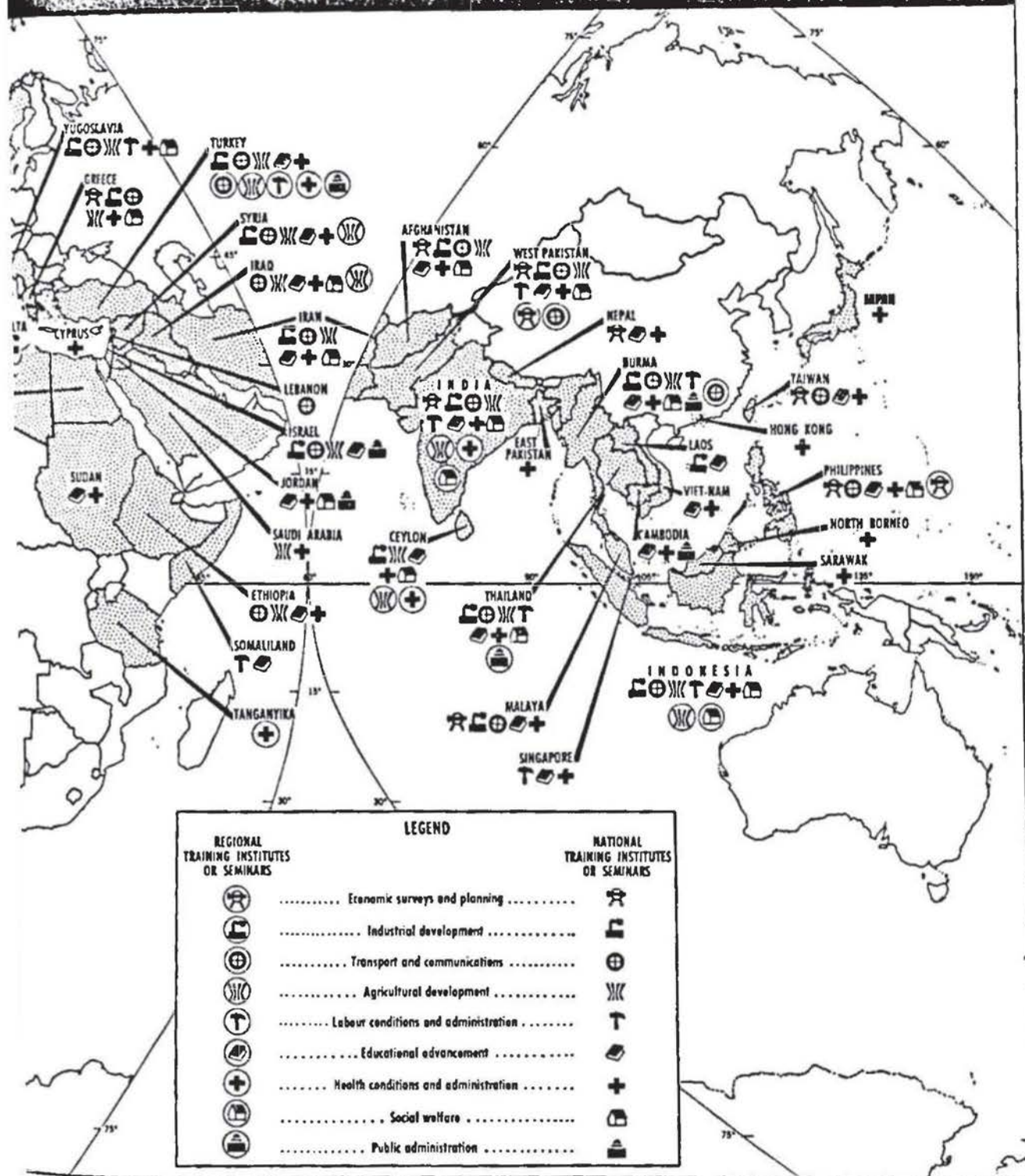
137. Owing to the gradual increase in accommodation at the airport, the places available at the Centre have been steadily increasing. They have always been filled. There has been a large and steady demand from Mexicans for places, and as the activities of the Centre have become better known in other countries, the demand from the Central American Republics and some States in South America has increased. At the beginning of 1955, there were 142 pupils on the roll of the Centre, fifty-two of whom came from countries other than Mexico. The ratio of foreign students to Mexicans has been increasing and will presumably continue to increase.

138. Courses were begun at the Centre in the standard trades: aircraft maintenance, air traffic services, flight operations, meteorology, radio maintenance and radio operating. The course in meteorology was designed to produce meteorological assistants who would be able to perform many of the duties carried out in the main meteorological offices, but who would need further training before undertaking the duties of forecasters. The longest courses are those for aircraft mechanics and radio mechanics, which take two years. Some students finished the shorter courses in 1954, and in 1955 the first courses for aircraft mechanics and radio mechanics were completed by thirty aircraft mechanics and thirteen radio mechanics; of this total twenty-four were Mexicans. The radio mechanics were subsequently attached to various local airlines and other agencies concerned with radio in order to gain experience and, incidentally, to show possible employers the level of attainment of men trained at the Centre. The Mexicans from the two courses all found employment shortly after they had finished their studies. In May 1955 the first eleven students completed the course for commercial pilots, and all of them were quickly employed by Mexican airlines; five more commercial pilots who finished their training in December also obtained employment. In other trades, the record of employment after training is satisfactory. All radio operators who completed their studies at the beginning of 1955 found employment in a local company. In October 1955 the second courses for airline operations officers, air traffic controllers and meteorological assistants were concluded. At the end of the courses, all pupils were given one month's experience in airlines and elsewhere and many of them have already been employed. Information of the activities of students from the Centre who have returned to other countries is not complete, but there is no reason to suppose that their records are

LOCATION OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ASSISTED OR ORGANIZED BY



TRAINING INSTITUTES OR SEMINARS INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS IN 1955



markedly different from those of the Mexicans. The record of training at the Centre is as follows:

Trade	Students under training at the end of 1955	Students who completed their training in 1955	Students who have completed their training since the Centre was opened
Agricultural aviation students	9	—	—
Air traffic controllers . .	—	13	25
Aircraft mechanics . . .	50	30	30
Commercial pilots . . .	33	11	11
Flight operations officers	—	25	44
Meteorological assistants	—	8	15
Private pilots	29	—	—
Radio mechanics	28	13	13
Radio operators	21	—	5

139. Apart from the standard courses to train men in ground services to aviation and from the flying courses, the Centre has organized numerous special courses—for example, a course in agricultural aviation. At present there is great interest in Central America in agricultural aviation, and several countries have found considerable economic advantage in crops which hitherto have been difficult to protect from disease. At the same time, there is a lack of well-trained pilots and other staff for agricultural flying, and operations of this kind have tended to be wasteful, particularly because of an unduly large number of accidents. With the help of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, a course has been organized consisting partly of lectures and demonstrations by agriculturists on the theory and application of insecticides and fertilizers, and partly of flight instruction in which emphasis is put upon the techniques of constant low flying over many different kinds of terrain at varying absolute altitudes. The first course was of ten pupils, eight from Mexico and two from other countries; it was designed for pilots who already had some experience of flying. Knowledge of this course and appreciation of its possibilities has awakened considerable interest, and agricultural instruction is in future to be combined with *ab initio* flying courses. Twenty-four candidates for this kind of course were presented by one country alone and fifteen of them were to be supported by a co-operative agricultural society in the country.

140. It is widely accepted that centralization of aviation training is desirable. Although there are a number of distinct aviation trades, they have some common ground; and some trades have to be closely co-ordinated in practice. In particular, a combination of flying training with training in ground subjects brings the ground students into close contact with flying at a much earlier stage than would otherwise be possible, and this makes for economy as well as for better instruction. For example, the workshops for practical instruction at the Centre are set up in a hangar adjacent to the hangars used for maintenance of the aircraft used in flying training. When a student aircraft mechanic has proved his ability to do certain

repairs or other practical work, he is given tasks on school aircraft or their component parts under the supervision of licensed aircraft inspectors. By this means, certain aircraft components such as rudders, tail planes and under-carriage assemblies, which form part of the stock of general spares needed to keep the aircraft in service, are repaired or modified as necessary and kept in serviceable condition by senior trainees. This greatly increases the speed with which a pupil acquires confidence and learns the importance of accepting responsibility and of thoroughly checking the work he has done. As a result of these efforts to make the maximum use of the available training equipment and of its insistence on good standards of performance, the Centre compares favourably with many elsewhere as an institute offering up-to-date and realistic technical training. Nevertheless, additional training equipment is needed, and the size of the Centre could be much increased before it would be adequate for the needs of the countries it serves at present.

141. During the course of the last year, the Mexican Government, having noted the acceptance of the facilities of the Centre by other Governments, requested that the technical assistance allocation for it be found in the future not from the Mexican country programme but from funds for regional projects. In the past there was a small regional project to provide scholarships at the Centre for students not of Mexican nationality; this project will now have to be enlarged in order to provide experts for the Centre and the scholarships for nationals of other States will have to be found from the respective country programmes. These changes will not affect the contribution of the Mexican Government to the Centre, which will remain the same as in the past. The new arrangement was made at a time when the planning of the 1956 programme was almost completed; for the present year, therefore, the small allotment for scholarships has been maintained in the regional project, and a grant has been obtained from the contingency fund to cover the salaries of the experts.

142. The 1956 programme provides for the continuation of six experts at the Centre, four of whom will give instruction in the more skilled trades—aircraft mechanics and radio mechanics. A principal training adviser will remain to carry out the duties of Director of the Centre. In Central America, as elsewhere, the greatest need is for aircraft mechanics, and an attempt is being made to expand further that side of the Centre's activities; it is hoped to finance a seventh expert to teach this subject during the year from savings to be made on other activities.

6. WHO

(a) *Trachoma control in North Africa*

143. The most ancient medical treatise yet discovered, the Ebers Papyrus found at Thebes, dating from the fifteenth century B.C., describes infections in which the eyes become inflamed, develop granulations and in-turned eye-lashes, and become purulent. It is one of the many proofs that the communicable diseases of trachoma and conjunctivitis were scourges even in ancient times.

Ten million is probably a low estimate of the total number of cases of trachoma at present in French North Africa and the European countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and many more millions suffer from that disease in other countries of Africa and the Middle East and Asia. According to the noted authority, MacCallan, "it would not be too much to say that the stigmata of the disease, active or cured, are borne by half the inhabitants of the globe". There is scientific evidence that 15 to 20 per cent of untreated or inadequately treated trachomatous infections result in blindness or serious impairment of sight.

144. Since 1950 several Governments have sought the assistance of WHO and UNICEF in their national anti-trachoma campaigns. The principal method employed has been the use of antibiotics for mass treatment, but emphasis is also placed on the need for controlling factors favouring transmission of the disease. Although the cardinal signs of trachoma are the same throughout the world, there is important regional variation in the environmental background of the disease, and consequent variations in the usual age when the disease is contracted, the common source of infection and mode of transmission, and in the role played by associated infections. All these factors must be considered in designing the plan of operations for each country.

145. In the French Zone of Morocco where trachoma and seasonal acute conjunctivitis are very prevalent the Government initiated the first pilot control project in one sector in 1952. Since 1953, with the collaboration and material assistance of WHO and UNICEF, a very extensive campaign has been developed. Experiments have been continued in a number of sectors with the assistance of consultants and a project team both provided by WHO for the purpose of developing more effective, simpler or more economic field techniques.

146. These experiments have confirmed the experience of workers in other countries of the North African littoral, namely that control of the regular and widespread epidemics of seasonal acute conjunctivitis is a fundamental requirement for the control of trachoma. These acute bacterial infections are readily susceptible to certain antibiotics and repeated treatment for short periods has had a dramatic effect, not only in suppressing the epidemics of conjunctivitis but in ameliorating the underlying trachoma and limiting its transmission. For example, in the pilot sector of Skoura, south of the Atlas mountains, the initial survey showed that, with the exception of infants of less than two months of age, the entire population of 10,000 inhabitants was suffering from relatively severe forms of trachoma. After three successive summers, during which the epidemics of acute conjunctivitis had been suppressed by repeated collective antibiotic treatment, the trachoma in nearly half (48 per cent) of the inhabitants had become clinically cured while in the remainder it showed very marked amelioration.

147. The methods used in this first pilot sector were so simple as to be suitable for large-scale mass campaigns: only minor modifications have been introduced as a

result of subsequent experience. The effects, moreover, both in prevention and cure, were at once apparent to the people themselves and a high level of co-operation has everywhere been obtained. The introduction of a scheme of "self-treatment" during the epidemic periods, after one season of treatment and instruction by mobile teams, has given encouraging results and is under further study and development.

148. By comparison, the specific treatment of trachoma itself requires a relatively long course of antibiotics and, on a collective basis, is practicable only in the case of schoolchildren. Nevertheless, programmes of treatment of schoolchildren have now reached a high stage of technical development and are being applied on an ever increasing scale with very satisfactory results.

149. The campaigns against communicable eye diseases in North Africa thus consist of two distinct parts—a winter programme of systematic treatment of trachomatous children in the schools and a summer programme for the control of seasonal conjunctivitis. In Morocco, during the summer season of 1955, approximately 500,000 inhabitants received prophylactic treatment with antibiotics against seasonal conjunctivitis. Nearly 90,000 schoolchildren have up to now received long-term specific treatment for trachoma. In Tunisia, approximately 300,000 inhabitants were treated during the summer of 1955 and the number of children treated for trachoma now totals more than 30,000.

150. It is not too much to say that, in the territories so far covered by these mass campaigns, the whole picture of eye disease has been changed and a very great deal of suffering and disability has been avoided. It has, however, become clear that these wide-spread infections, trachoma and seasonal conjunctivitis, cannot be wholly eliminated by mass treatment alone on a scale which is practically and economically feasible. For this reason studies are being carried out of the environmental factors responsible for the pandemic distribution of the diseases in these territories and health education programmes are being further developed.

151. The projects in North Africa are based on the recommendations of the WHO Expert Committee on Trachoma, and are carried out under the technical supervision of a WHO trachomatologist. In addition, the assistance provided under EPTA in 1955 has included the services of an ophthalmologist, a sanitary engineer and a statistician in Morocco, and the services of an ophthalmologist/team-leader and a bacteriologist in Tunisia. Short-term fellowships have been awarded to ophthalmologists in each territory. Under the Regular Programme, research projects at various national institutions were encouraged and in some cases supported by WHO, as was the exchange of scientific information on trachoma. UNICEF assistance has included the provision of transport for the mobile teams, antibiotics and other medical supplies, diagnostic and laboratory equipment and supplies for fly control. The Governments have requested the continuation of this international assistance.

152. A similar plan for the control of communicable eye diseases in Algeria has reached the stage of final drafting. Operations with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF are expected to begin in 1956.

(b) Maternal and child health services in Afghanistan

153. The Government of Afghanistan has recognized that better health for the people of the country is of paramount importance, and its investment in measures to improve public health has been increasing steadily in recent years. Since 1949-50 when WHO assistance became available, a spectacular drop has occurred in the incidence of malaria and typhus. WHO has also helped to train professional and auxiliary health personnel, because Afghanistan is seriously hampered in its programme for health services by a lack of well-trained health workers. The Minister of Public Health has expressed his appreciation of this kind of international help in the following words:

"Our people have been fired with enthusiasm by some of the work that has been done with international assistance. It has caught their imagination and opened up new vistas of a fuller, more abundant life."⁴

154. In 1950 the Government requested international assistance from WHO and UNICEF for a pilot MCH project in order to investigate the causes of the high mortality rate amongst infants and the training facilities required for Afghan student nurses and midwives. The first two pre-natal and two well-baby clinics in the history of Afghanistan were established in Kabul in 1951. By the end of 1954 three pre-natal and four well-baby clinics were in operation. During these years the WHO team consisting of a paediatrician and an obstetrician—both women doctors—and midwifery and nursing instructors co-operated with the authorities in establishing the clinics and in developing an excellent maternity and gynaecological department in the Shararah Hospital, the municipal hospital of Kabul. The hospital began to provide the public with services which until then had been unknown in the country, while providing the students at the new midwifery school with valuable practical experience at the same time. It also offered post-graduate training in obstetrics for doctors. Assistance was also given with the improvement of the paediatric department in the Masturat Hospital, the university hospital in Kabul.

155. The urgent need for MCH training may be measured by the fact that before 1951 there were only twelve trained midwives employed by the Ministry of Public Health in the country, which has a population of approximately 12 million. In all, twenty-five midwives had been trained for one year in Masturat Hospital, but half of this number did not continue in government employment after marriage. In a country of strict purdah some 99 per cent of the obstetric care was given by members of the family or traditional untrained midwives.

Afghan women are not yet permitted to study medicine and only in exceptional cases will an Afghan woman permit a male doctor to attend her. Moreover, until very recently the profession of nursing and midwifery was looked down upon as a career for young women. This in turn affected the standard of training and service. It was no small achievement in view of the obstacles to be overcome that in December 1951 a midwifery school was opened at the Shararah Hospital with a course planned to last twenty-seven months. In 1955, twenty-nine midwives graduated; of these the majority are engaged in the MCH services in Kabul and four in provincial centres.

156. The hospital and its training school, pre-natal services and domiciliary midwifery services are now well established and are being increasingly used, so that about half the delivery cases in Kabul are now receiving pre-natal care, which formerly was virtually unknown. Some of the doctors and midwives trained at the Shararah Hospital have been posted to provincial hospitals where they are contributing to the expansion of MCH services, beginning with Kandahar, the second largest city in Afghanistan.

157. The purpose of the new MCH project which started in 1955 is to consolidate and expand the achievements of the previous one. The team provided by WHO in 1955 which will continue in 1956 consists of a MCH specialist and a public health nurse. The Shararah Hospital has been enlarged so that seventy beds are now available, and the instruction of midwives is being continued by trained Afghan staff since the withdrawal of the international midwifery instructors. At the present time a reorganization is in progress aiming at a better integration of MCH and domiciliary midwifery services. Five new MCH centres are being established in Kabul, and two subsidiary centres have been started in the adjacent rural area of Shewaki, the site of the rural development project started by the Government in 1954 with the collaboration of UNTAA, FAO and WHO.

158. In October 1954 the Ministry of Public Health established a rural health centre covering some twelve villages. The first MCH clinic operating in a rural area is staffed by two Afghan midwives trained at the Shararah Hospital; the provision of domiciliary midwifery services is an essential part of its work. The services are supervised by specialists in Kabul.

159. The MCH team is also taking an active part in planning the expansion of these services to provincial centres. In Kandahar, a pre-natal clinic has been started in connexion with the project for public health expansion and the training of staff and a domiciliary service is in operation. At the Kandahar Female Hospital, which has been developed with the assistance of WHO, a public health nurse and midwifery instructor have started to train nursing and midwifery auxiliaries; one obstetrician and two midwives, trained at the Shararah Hospital, are on the staff. The MCH centre is very popular. A similar development is envisaged in the very near future in Jallalabad, where an obstetrician and one midwife are already working.

⁴ World Health Organization. Regional Office for South-east Asia. *Aryana to Afghanistan, with a foreword by Dr. Ghulam Farouk*. New Delhi, 1954. 36 p. (WHO Public Information Series).

7. ITU

(a) *The Iranian telegraph and telephone system*

160. ITU's technical assistance to Iran has been planned and carried out on particularly effective lines which unfortunately cannot be applied in all countries. It began in 1951 and between 1951 and 1955 seven experts were sent to the country on missions lasting from three months to three years.

161. The first step was to make a general survey of the situation. A team of four experts prepared a report on the postal and telecommunication services. The head of the mission was responsible for studying the organization and operational methods of the Department of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services and the team also included experts on postal services, line telecommunications and radio communications. In his final report, based on the findings of each of the experts, the head of the mission recommended that highly specialized experts capable of supervising the construction of overhead lines and the installation of modern telegraphic and telephonic equipment, and of instructing the Iranian operating staff should be sent to Iran. Since 1953 ITU has therefore maintained a mission in Iran consisting of an expert on line construction and an expert on telegraph cables, who were recently joined by a specialist on the jointing and splicing of telephone cables. ITU's programme also provides for the assignment to Iran of experts on automatic telephone exchanges, telephone company organization and micro-wave relays; the Government considers, however, that these three missions are not urgent and has given them second priority.

162. In order to evaluate the results so far obtained in Iran, it is necessary to consider the state of the country's telecommunications system when the first experts arrived. A telegraph network built at the beginning of the century by the Indo-European Telegraph Company is still the basis of the telegraph system linking the main towns. One line crosses Iran from north-west to south-east, from the Caucasian border of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the border of Pakistan. A line running from north to south links the Caspian Sea towns with those on the Persian gulf. There is also a line linking Tehran with the Iraqi frontier. All the lines are of single iron wire and are in a bad state of repair (broken insulators and defective poles, replaced in some cases by tree trunks). In 1952 all messages were still being sent by Morse telegraphy.

163. Urban telephone lines (installed and operated by a private company, which was nationalized in 1952) also generally use iron wire and are in fairly good condition. The trunk lines operated by the private company are also single iron wire lines, which limits communications and in some cases makes them impossible. Some of these lines run parallel to a better-equipped copper wire trunk line, operated by the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration. Modern carrier telephony techniques are used on the latter line, which was installed by Allied troops during the Second World War; it crosses Iran from north to south, passing through Tehran, and has a branch to the border with Iraq. The Caspian coastal

towns are also connected by a two-wire copper line, but the latter is not equipped for carrier telephony.

164. The experts thus found a telegraph and telephone network which in some areas had three lines running parallel to each other over the same route.

165. Anxious to improve internal communications as rapidly as possible, the Government followed the experts' advice and took steps to obtain the necessary equipment. With the help of the United States aid programme, it bought the copper wire needed to reconstruct the lines and sixty teleprinters to enable telegraphic operations to be modernized to handle the increasing volume of traffic. Thirty radio transmitters and the necessary receiving equipment were also bought to provide communications either between places not connected by telephone lines or as an interim measure pending the improvement of existing lines.

166. The experts have been primarily concerned with the installation of the new equipment, the adaptation of operating procedures, the supervision of the improvement of lines, and last but not least, the instruction of the staff called upon to operate the new equipment. The specialist on telegraphic systems had teleprinters installed on the country's main circuits. There are now seven circuits connecting Tehran with the main provincial towns, but progress was slowed by the lack of good lines and in some cases by the lack of understanding shown by old operators who are reluctant to abandon the old Morse telegraphy with which they are familiar. As the new machines have Persian keyboards, it has been possible to improve the service since it is no longer necessary to allow time to transcribe Persian characters into Latin characters and *vice versa*.

167. The instruction of the telegraph staff has gone hand in hand with the installation of the new equipment; it was necessary to train maintenance staff as well as operators. One particularly well-qualified official received a fellowship for training in a number of European countries in the new telegraphic techniques; on his return he was well qualified to take charge of the telegraph services. More efficient operating procedures were also introduced by the expert. The distribution of messages has been improved and motor cycles are used to deliver telegrams quickly to distant parts of the towns. Telephoned telegrams have been introduced and the distribution of telegraph offices has been improved.

168. The Government took advantage of the knowledge of the expert on the operation of telephone services by asking him to assist it in drawing up the statutes of the nationalized telephone company. He was also asked to supervise the installation of the new radio transmitters which have been used to provide telephone links with the country's main towns or to supplement existing unsatisfactory wire circuits; fifteen radio telephone links have been established and trunk traffic has been improved accordingly. The Government has acquired a number of low-power radio transmitters to provide local links pending the construction of wire circuits.

169. The expert on overhead lines has concentrated on the instruction of the staff which will be responsible

for building and maintaining old or new trunk lines. In the course of inspection tours, he has located the defects in existing lines and seen for himself the urgent need for well-trained staff capable of immediately correcting the defects in the system.

170. Lectures on line construction and maintenance were given to the students of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone School; they were supplemented by practical work in which the students had to deal with actual problems. Handbooks on line construction and maintenance have been prepared and translated into Persian. In view of the results achieved, the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration has decided to set up a special section in the school to train foremen for the lines maintenance service. The first batch of students took their final examinations in October 1955 after a year's course. The results are encouraging; most of the students showed that they were capable of making good line foremen and when they take up their jobs in the provinces the maintenance of existing lines and the establishment of additional trunk lines will be greatly assisted. As part of the programme for the training of specialists, a course on lines has been included as a permanent part of the syllabus for engineers. Finally, the expert also arranged for the heads of the provincial lines services to come to Tehran to attend a brief course to enable them to carry out their duties properly.

171. Large quantities of impregnated wooden poles and of insulators are required to reconstruct the country's telephone and telegraph lines, and steps have therefore been taken to encourage a number of factories to produce the required equipment. The production of impregnated timber on an experimental basis was less successful than was hoped, but with improved methods and better selection of timber Iran should be able to produce for itself the poles needed for its telecommunications system. The manufacture of insulators is considered to be feasible at prices which might even be competitive with those of the imported ones.

172. The lines network has, of course, been substantially improved, at least over the main routes. The telegraph lines of the local Tehran network have been completely renovated in accordance with the expert's recommendations. Communications with southern Iran have also been substantially improved. Inspection and surveys are in progress and it is hoped to construct a modern line forming the main transcontinental telephone trunk line called for in the general inter-communication programme established under the auspices of ITU.

173. Overhead lines require a well-organized and well-trained maintenance service and the line construction expert has concentrated on the organization of such a service. The staff of the Tehran district has been re-organized and provided with equipment which will enable it to ensure the proper operation of the lines without interruption.

174. In a country where the telecommunications service is steadily expanding to meet the growing demand (there is, for example, a waiting list of over 7,800 applications for telephones in four provincial towns), technical

assistance has thus made it possible effectively to carry out a programme properly adapted to local conditions. Thanks to the understanding support the Government has given to the experts in their work, a large measure of success has been achieved and it is legitimate to hope that in a few years Iran will have a telecommunications network well adapted to its needs.

(b) Training telephone staff in Malaya

175. In order to improve telephone communications in the Malayan peninsula, the Government has installed a system of micro-wave relay links. The system is well adapted to conditions in Malaya where the exuberant jungle vegetation makes the installation of overhead lines on poles practically impossible; on the other hand VHF radio transmitters installed in relays on hilltops provide an excellent solution to the problem of providing telephone and telegraph communications.

176. Nevertheless, to ensure the maximum efficiency, the operating and maintenance staff must be fully instructed in the use of the equipment, which is of a very advanced type. When equipment is delivered, the suppliers do, of course, give operating instructions to a few officials, but the latter as a rule have too much work to do to be in a position to instruct all the operating staff. The Government therefore requested the assistance of an expert familiar with the equipment supplied and capable of giving the staff operating and maintenance instructions and also sufficient technical training to enable them to understand the principles on which it works.

177. The first expert sent by ITU in 1954 carried out this mission, with the assistance of the Telephone Administration, which carefully selected the members of its staff to attend the courses. He was able to instruct about forty technicians, who have since been responsible for the maintenance of the micro-wave relay links. Two one-month courses were given to the operating staff and ten higher-ranking officials responsible for the supervision and organization of the service received a one-week course. The results of the examinations taken by the students at the end of each course showed that the Telephone Administration could now count on well-trained staff to operate its micro-wave relay links.

178. On the conclusion of his mission, the expert noted that although the staff so trained were capable of successfully operating the radio side of the telecommunications system, they were not familiar with the problems raised by the use of the carrier current technique in telephone operations using VHF links. He therefore proposed that a specialist in these problems should be sent to Malaya to instruct the staff concerned.

179. A specialist in carrier telephony applied to VHF links was sent by ITU in 1955 on a six-month mission to Kuala Lumpur. Three courses were given to about forty officials, including some senior officials. In order to make the technical problems involved more easily understandable and to provide the students with reference

documents that could be consulted in the field, the expert prepared a set of notes. The final examinations showed that six of the twenty-three students who attended the courses for operating staff had reached a standard enabling them to operate the installations with perfect safety and to find faults methodically and without difficulty; sixteen had reached a lower standard but would still be able to repair a fault reasonably quickly. Only one student was below average and incapable of finding a fault.

180. The expert considers that the staff he has trained will form an adequate nucleus for the operation of the existing equipment, but more technicians will have to be trained if further equipment is installed. It will probably be possible to train them without the help of technical assistance experts by using the six specialists who were sent on fellowships to the United Kingdom, where they received first-hand instruction in the construction and use of the equipment adopted in Malaya for VHF relays. The experts, who had an opportunity of seeing some of those fellows on their return, considered that they were fully capable of teaching their compatriots the operating and maintenance procedures in which they themselves had been trained. In addition to the courses given to staff who could be sent away from their normal place of work, the experts visited a number of centres and gave instruction on the spot to staff unable to attend the courses.

181. This technical assistance activity, which is well defined and limited in scope, was characterized by very careful preparation, and in a relatively short time produced tangible and certainly lasting results which the Malayan Telephone Administration would have found it very difficult to achieve using its own resources.

8. WMO

(a) *Meteorology in Afghanistan*

182. The history of organized meteorological effort in Afghanistan dates from 1940 when the Government engaged Dr. Stenz of Poland to organize a Climatological Department in the Ministry of Public Works in order to provide statistical data for use in schemes of economic development. Before that date the only recorded meteorological observations in Afghanistan were those made at a station in the British Embassy at Kabul and those provided by the German airline "Luft-Hansa" which operated a service Beirut-Tehran-Kabul-China in 1939.

183. Under the guidance of Dr. Stenz, twelve climatological observing stations were opened and, with good equipment, operated efficiently. Buildings, including a headquarters at Kabul, were erected. The organization under Dr. Stenz provided only climatological information of value mainly for agricultural development and no forecasting service was introduced. When Dr. Stenz left Afghanistan in 1947, the young Department rapidly declined in efficiency.

184. In 1948 a meteorological mission went to Kabul from Iran to set up the service required for the operation

of an air service between Tehran and Kabul by Iranian Airways. Stations for this purpose were installed at Herat, Kabul and Kandahar and arrangements were made for the observations to be transmitted to Tehran. However, when Iranian Airways discontinued the service to Kabul, the communication arrangements quickly broke down.

185. In 1952, at the request of the Government, ICAO sent a mission to Afghanistan which arranged for a Norwegian expert to survey the existing meteorological service and to make recommendations for its reorganization. The expert found that a satisfactory forecasting service in Afghanistan would need to be planned from the beginning but he did report that a considerable quantity of equipment already in the country was serviceable and available for a reorganized service. He recommended the sending of a long-term mission to the country to reorganize and develop the meteorological service and to train the necessary staff.

186. In February 1955, the Chief of WMO's Technical Assistance Unit visited Kabul and was invited to report to the Government on meteorological services. His report was accepted in principle and the Royal Afghan Meteorological Institute was set up with a scientist well known internationally for his researches on atmospheric ozone as its first Director. At the same time, arrangements were made for technical assistance to be given to develop the new service, this assistance to take the form of two expert advisers, one on organizational matters and the other on instruments. A fellowship was also approved for the Director of the Institute to study meteorological administration in India. To supplement the limited equipment available in the country, orders were placed for the supply of instruments from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

187. The two experts took up their assignments at Kabul in October and November 1955 respectively, and the mission has already shown very worthwhile results. The project is a long-term one, and it is clear that development of the forecasting service will be a rather slow process. The initial problem of selecting suitable men and arranging appropriate professional training is exercising the mission considerably, but very encouraging co-operation is being experienced from all concerned with the project. The mission estimates that the first Afghan forecasters will be available in the early part of 1958 and it seems clear that the mission will be required to continue its co-operation during most of that year. The training of observers is considerably easier to arrange and plans for so doing are well advanced.

188. The difficulty of equipping and maintaining meteorological reporting stations in Afghanistan has been met, to some extent, by a proposal to provide a mobile workshop equipped for the various tasks associated with the repair of equipment in the field. This mobile workshop will greatly facilitate the work of the instrument expert.

189. While it is clear that the development of an efficient observing and forecasting service in Afghanistan

will be of immediate and direct benefit to aviation services in the area, the contribution that the service can make to agriculture and to the health and economic development of the community is probably of even greater importance. An inquiry has, for example, recently been received from WHO for specialized rainfall and evaporation information in connexion with water supply and sanitation problems in Kabul. The contributions to be expected from an efficient meteorological service to the growth of the economic life of the community cannot be too strongly emphasized.

¶190. Although the progress of the present mission must of necessity be slow, as has already been mentioned, the willing and generous co-operation that is being extended to the mission by officials of the Government augurs well for a successful outcome of its work.

(b) The use of wind power in Haiti

191. There is no need to emphasize the need of all communities for power in one form or another, nor to stress the ever-increasing importance of power resources to communities developing along modern lines. To obtain the optimum benefits from power resources the cost and effort involved in harnessing the energy must be kept to a minimum and similarly, the expenses incurred in its subsequent distribution to the consumer, be he farmer, industrialist, or householder, must be kept to the lowest possible level. It is patent that if the source of power can be located in close proximity to the user, the cost of distribution is reduced substantially. This cost factor cannot be stressed too strongly and might well form the basis upon which an otherwise sound project would stand or fall.

192. Although Haiti is fundamentally an agricultural country, the mean density of population is approximately 295 per square mile, higher than that of many industrialized countries and steadily increasing. The country is characterized mainly by peasant farmers who form at least 90 per cent of the total population, and one of the most important problems facing the Government is that of developing national production so as to improve the farmers' standard of living. Increased mechanization of the country's agriculture would be of great help if it could be accomplished without excessive cost. It is clearly seen that wind power, if it could be harnessed cheaply to the needs of the country, would be of great assistance and would, in addition, save the effort and cost involved in the import of fuel supplies for power production.

193. Following a recommendation made to the Government by a United Nations mission in 1948⁵ an invitation was issued jointly by the Government and WMO to an expert on the use of wind power, known throughout the world, to visit Haiti for the purposes of beginning a study of the potentialities of wind power there. The first part of the project was undertaken in 1954 when this invitation was accepted and, following a three-day

visit, the consultant issued his preliminary report. During the course of this initial visit, the consultant investigated the availability of past records from existing wind-recording stations in Haiti and then made an inspection of the areas of immediate interest for the project.

194. The preliminary survey showed that if the existence of a suitable wind régime were to be confirmed, there would be strong grounds for assuming that wind power could be economically employed in Haiti. The several possibilities suggested for using this source of energy were:

(a) Non-electric wind-driven machines—e.g., water-pumping windmills and associated types of machinery;

(b) Small electric generators with battery storage for limited domestic uses;

(c) Medium-sized electric generators of capacities up to 50 kW for which there seemed to be a real need;

(d) Electric generators of higher capacity which, if well sited, might be an economic proposition.

195. Although the potentialities of small wind-driven electrical installations are well known, there is still a good deal of developmental work necessary for the larger type of station, and the requirements of a particular area determine, to a large extent, the design of the equipment needed. In addition information on the wind régime at any potential site is essential for the planning of an installation since, for optimum economy, the physical characteristics of the equipment must be directly related to the range of wind speeds over which it is required to operate.

196. The consultant concluded that, under the conditions found in Haiti, there might well be scope for the economic use of wind-driven power plants in various sizes from 1 kW up to 100 or 200 kW by individual users or small communities or for local networks. In completing his initial study, the consultant recommended that an extensive wind velocity survey should be made in Haiti, and that a small committee should be established there to consider for what purposes and in what areas wind power could be best exploited.

197. The problem of power in Haiti seemed to fall well within the orbit of technical assistance and, early in 1955, steps were accordingly taken under EPTA to implement the recommendations of the consultant. Wind measuring equipment of a special design was supplied and the original consultant, together with a colleague, were invited to conduct a five weeks' mission to Haiti to begin the wind velocity survey. The mission served in Haiti during July 1955.

198. During its stay in the country, the mission installed wind observing stations at ten carefully selected points and completed arrangements for the collection and critical analysis of the resultant data. This collection of information is expected to continue for at least twelve months before sufficiently reliable information is available on which recommendations on types of equipment and its siting can be made. At the same time, the Govern-

⁵ See *Mission to Haiti* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1949.II.B.2).

ment set up a Wind Power Committee to co-ordinate local efforts to collect information and to ensure that wind power development follows a continuous line. Although the work of the mission will in due course produce information on energy possibilities at selected sites, the final decisions as to what use is to be made of this available energy must be taken by the Government of the country.

199. The work of the mission in analysing and interpreting the data now being collected is continuing. It is

probable that a short return visit will be necessary in 1957 to consolidate the results of the survey and to point the way to the benefits which may be derived at low cost from the use of wind power resources.

200. Parallel with the work of the mission was the construction, under ILO guidance, of a small windmill for irrigation purposes. This instrument is particularly interesting because of its low cost and simple construction, and it may well provide information of value to the fuller exploitation of wind power at a later date.

CHAPTER II

STATEMENTS BY THE PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

201. The eight Participating Organizations have themselves outlined the trends of their EPTA activities during 1955. IBRD and IMF have also furnished statements on the technical assistance they have provided during the year. Four of the Participating Organizations (UNTAA, ILO, UNESCO and WHO) provide technical assistance to Governments under their own Regular Programmes and have contributed brief statements on that part of their work. ICAO has also provided information on certain of its activities which are analogous to the provision of technical assistance under a Regular Programme.

A. UNTAA

I. EPTA activities

202. Paradoxically, the first year of country programming (for UNTAA put into effect in 1955 most of the procedures that only came fully into operation in 1956) is the one most difficult to describe in terms of trends. The explanation, of course, is that the trends must be studied in each individual country. As a Government develops its own machinery for surveying its economic needs as a whole, it may be expected to turn to EPTA for assistance with those activities on which effective advice can be better obtained from EPTA than from its own internal resources or from other aid programmes. This may lead to requests very different from those that might be expected from *a priori* assumptions about international assistance and under-developed economies: the undertaking of a chemical project in India or of a metallurgical project in Yugoslavia can be better understood in relation to the national programmes of economic development of those two countries than to any pattern emerging from a study of the present report.

203. This poses a problem in evaluation; who can measure what proportion of the success or failure of a vast programme for the development, say, of a national network of transport should be attributed to the work of a UNTAA expert in the repair and maintenance of road-making machinery? This underlines the primary role of the country in evaluation. Nevertheless, efforts must be and are being made by UNTAA to assess, however imperfectly, the work of each expert and the value of each fellow's experience. That must somehow be done as part of the operational procedure and without undue elaboration of questionnaires or record-keeping with their consequent effect on administrative costs.

UNTAA is not satisfied that it has yet found the answer to this.

204. Any analysis of the projects described in this report will reveal the quite startling variety of economic activities for which UNTAA has recruited experts or placed fellows—power production, ports and shipping and public finance in one country, mineral resources and statistics in another, and textiles and fabricated metals in a third.

205. Both in training and in technological research, assistance is given in many instances in ways that lead to the establishment of permanent institutions or to recurring series of meetings. Examples are the Central American Institute for Industrial Research and Technology recently set up in Guatemala City which is sponsored jointly by the five Central American Republics and will be assisted by UNTAA during its early years of operation, and the railway operations training centre in Pakistan. The normal expectation is that international assistance will gradually be withdrawn from such institutions, leaving them the responsibility of countries or groups of countries. During the year under review, for example, the United Nations has been able to bring to an end its assistance to the Inter-American Centre of Biostatistics in Chile.

206. This pattern is not quite unvaried. In some cases, the international element provided by assistance under EPTA has been regarded as so essential a feature that continuing requests begin to acquire almost a traditional quality. Examples are the highway development training centres held in Turkey, the housing and technological seminars held in Denmark, and the series of social welfare seminars for the Arab States held under the Regular Programme.

207. During 1955 UNTAA has continued to work closely with the three Regional Economic Commissions, ECAFE, ECE and ECLA, and a start was made on the administrative problem of relating the deliberations of those bodies to the country programming procedure.

208. The organizations set up by many Governments to facilitate the recruitment of experts and the placing of fellows—usually known as "national committees" though not all of them are in fact committees—have continued to make a major contribution to the programme. In many cases their collaboration has been more than administrative; every expert or fellow with whom they have dealt has become known to them as a person, has kept in touch with them after the project's

completion, and has been asked whenever practicable to help succeeding experts and fellows (perhaps the best form of "briefing").

209. UNTAA has again administered projects on behalf of WMO and ITU leaving full technical responsibility with those Organizations. During 1955 the arrangements for working closely and economically together in this way have been carefully studied and in some respects improved. UNTAA has also collaborated with UPU, and of course has taken part in joint projects with the other Participating Organizations.

210. As a transitional year between the old and new programming procedures 1955 has been encouraging. During it UNTAA has also taken a first look at the possible impact of atomic energy on technical assistance, has reconsidered some of its working arrangements with other parts of the United Nations Secretariat, and has given some thought to the technical assistance aspects of new proposals for increasing capital investment.

2. Regular Programme activities

211. In addition to taking part in EPTA, UNTAA administers technical assistance under three General Assembly resolutions—200 (III), 418 (V) and 723 (VIII)—dealing respectively with economic development, social welfare and public administration. Generally speaking, the work under all three resolutions can be regarded as supplementing the work carried out under EPTA, though there are some distinctions to be made. Projects under 200 (III), for example, are limited to Member States of the United Nations; assistance under 418 (V) is not confined to the less-developed countries (Australia, Canada, the United States and nearly all European countries, for instance, have made requests) but the resolution stresses that due regard must be paid to their greater need. This resolution also provides scope for undertaking social projects less directly linked with economic development than those included in EPTA. Under resolution 723 (VIII) some research work can be undertaken without specific requests from Governments.

212. Resolution 200 (III) was the forerunner of resolution 304 (IV) under which EPTA was set up, and it lists a set of principles and criteria which is also used as the basis for the later resolution. In practice, and with the modifications resulting from such considerations as those noted above, projects under all four resolutions are administered as a single programme. Careful thought is now being given to the most effective way of co-ordinating projects financed from the United Nations budget with those developed by the country programming procedure and financed from the Special Account. During 1955, emergency requests and continuing commitments were, as far as possible, financed from the Regular Programme to avoid disruption of the Expanded Programme procedures.

213. The "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance" gives an account of all projects financed from the regular budget during 1955. It will be before the Council at the same session as this report, and the two reports should be

read in conjunction with each other. Administratively, UNTAA makes no distinction between the two sides of its work and in the budget estimates which are scrutinized by Committees of the General Assembly, it is merely noted that, of the funds requested, some will be derived from the regular budget and some from the Special Account; no differentiation between the two sources of income is made in the detailed analysis of the estimates.

214. There is some ambiguity in the phrase "Regular Programme". What has so far been described relates very specifically to technical assistance, but there is also what is sometimes referred to as "the regular programme of the United Nations", namely the whole body of work undertaken by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in response to various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council. Since a high proportion of this work is concerned with the less-developed countries, its relevance to technical assistance is obvious. A few examples will illustrate this: the Statistical Office is drafting a handbook which will be used by EPTA experts; the Regional Economic Commissions have made studies of various aspects of industrialization which have been helpful to the development of technical assistance projects and have sometimes been the basis for undertaking them; the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation*¹ and the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development*² have provided valuable data for technical assistance of a social character; and other reports concerned with the principles of community development or the training of welfare staff, and based in part on experience gained in rendering technical assistance to Governments, have in turn stimulated and guided further assistance of that type.

215. The United Nations regular programme (in this sense) and the technical assistance programme are linked in two ways. In the Secretariat, members of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and of UNTAA work together as colleagues who, as a matter of day-to-day routine, exchange information with each other and take joint decisions and action. In the debates of the General Assembly and of the Council, the agenda items are, as far as is practicable, grouped in such a way that discussion may take account of the diverse but related attempts to solve the question of under-development.

B. ILO

1. EPTA activities

216. The programme in 1955 was characterized by three main features: general expansion, thanks to the favourable financial situation; increased emphasis on projects designed to assist Governments in setting up permanent or semi-permanent training institutions for vocational training, handicrafts, labour administration and productivity; and intensification of evaluation work both through special inquiries in selected countries and through continuous and close scrutiny of experts' and fellows' progress reports.

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1952.IV.11.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.IV.8.

217. During the twelve months of 1955 ILO had on assignment 238 experts, of whom 144 were new experts engaged during the year: the corresponding figures for 1954 were 180 experts of whom 70 were new. There was a slight fall in the number of fellowships (114 in 1955 against 125 in 1954), but this was more than compensated by increases in the number of worker-trainees (306 against 259) and in grants for attendance at training courses and seminars organized by ILO (153 grants in 1955 as compared with 122 in 1954). The value of the equipment supplied for use on technical assistance projects, amounting to some \$320,000 (including orders placed before 30 November which remained to be fulfilled at the end of the year) was more than double

that of the equipment provided in the previous year. At the end of 1955, there were 165 ILO experts in different parts of the world; the number of fellows and worker-trainees at work was 142.

218. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to \$2,624,553. Administrative costs represented 5.9 per cent of the total costs, and operational services accounted for another 6.7 per cent.

219. The composition of the programme remained practically the same as in previous years, showing that it has been more or less stabilized and fully reflects the priorities of Governments. The following table gives the percentage distribution of ILO's expenditure among its five main activities in recent years:

Activities	1952	1953	1954	1955
Man-power organization, including vocational training	59.7	56.4	52.1	50.9
Productivity	2.5	4.4	4.7	7.4
Co-operation and handicrafts . . .	9.1	14.7	14.9	13.7
Social security	8.1	5.7	6.5	3.9
Labour conditions and administration	20.6	18.8	21.8	24.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

220. Not only was the 1955 programme, viewed as a whole, similar in composition to that of earlier years, but it also contained a number of projects on which ILO had provided assistance on a continuing basis from year to year. In some cases this meant that the same expert had worked on the project for two years or more at a stretch. More significant, however, were those cases where ILO's assistance over a period of years dealt with different aspects of the same question: this involved the assignment to the same project of different specialists at different times in order to meet the needs that evolved as the project developed. In many cases the follow up of earlier work took the form of fellowships.

221. At the same time, where assistance had been provided for what was considered to be a sufficiently long time, the question of providing further assistance was carefully reviewed with the Governments concerned. The purpose of these discussions was to ensure that Governments did not regard ILO's activities as a permanent source of assistance, but viewed them in the proper perspective: that the continuation of work initiated with ILO's help must ultimately become the sole responsibility of the Governments themselves.

222. Insistence on this principle led to further emphasis being given during 1955 to assisting Governments in establishing permanent or semi-permanent training institutions where work can be continued after ILO experts have left. Thus ILO has assisted the Government of Burma in establishing a training centre for the maintenance of diesel equipment used in inland water transport. At the request of ECAFE and in agreement with the Burmese authorities, the institution is being trans-

formed into a regional training centre which will extend its facilities to other Asian countries interested in inland water transport.

223. Assistance has similarly been provided to China and Indonesia with the setting up of training centres for the maintenance of motor vehicles and to Pakistan for the maintenance of heavy earth-moving equipment. The Government of Thailand is also setting up a motor maintenance training centre with ILO's assistance. The Government of Egypt has been helped to establish a National Productivity and Vocational Training Centre where a team of several experts has been at work. Following earlier demonstration work in industrial establishments, the Indian Government has been assisted with the organization of a National Productivity Centre located at Bombay. In Turkey, ILO and UNESCO are jointly assisting the Government in setting up a large vocational and technical training centre. Work on establishing a vocational training centre is also in hand, following earlier surveys, in Ecuador. Assistance is being provided to Iran for the organization of a handicrafts and vocational training centre at Karadj.

224. It should also be recalled that ILO has already helped the Governments of Haiti, Indonesia and Libya in organizing rather large vocational training schools. During 1955 the three teams of experts and instructors at Bandung, Tripoli and Port-au-Prince continued to help with the running of these schools and with the training of local instructors to take over. In Haiti, preliminary assistance was provided in connexion with the setting up of a new training centre at Cap-Haïtien. Vocational and handicrafts training was continued by

ILO experts working at UNESCO pilot and fundamental centres at Chachoengsao in Thailand and at Patzcuaro in Mexico.

225. In Yugoslavia, a new orientation was given to the programme of training foremen and supervisors, the emphasis being shifted from training abroad to training within the country. The Government was provided with assistance in organizing a management training centre at Zagreb intended to cater to the needs of different grades of supervisory and management staff. Following similar courses in previous years, another regional training course for directors of vocational training institutions from Latin American countries was organized in 1955 in collaboration with the SENAI schools in Brazil. In addition a team of instructors continued its work with SENAI.

226. ILO has helped to establish two training centres for labour administration in Turkey and Mexico. The Istanbul centre has already conducted courses for officials from Middle Eastern countries, and the Mexican centre is expected to hold its first course very soon. The practical training side of ILO's programme was emphasized elsewhere too, where there was no call for the setting up of new training institutions. For instance, short-term intensive courses in co-operation were organized on a regional basis for the benefit of Asian and African countries and in labour inspection for the countries of Latin America. The Andean-Indian Mission, staffed by several of the Participating Organizations under the general direction of ILO, continued its activities in 1955. At the four pilot projects at Pillapi (Bolivia), Santa Cruz (Bolivia), Quito (Ecuador) and Puno-Tambopata (Peru) demonstration work in agriculture, education, health and sanitation, social welfare, and vocational training was carried out, and the training of local staff in the techniques used was begun. Towards the end of the year new projects were taking shape at the request of the Governments concerned. It is significant that during the year important donations were received by ILO from workers' and employers' organizations in America and Europe for the purchase of equipment to be used by the Mission for practical training purposes.

227. While, as indicated above, ILO placed increased emphasis in 1955 on practical training, it also carried out a certain number of missions at the request of Governments to make surveys and formulate recommendations for action. Important missions of this kind were sent to Viet-Nam where two ILO experts formed part of an inter-organization team sent to make a comprehensive economic survey, and in Ceylon where a joint UNTAA-ILO-FAO team surveyed the development of small industries; two ILO experts also carried out a survey of conditions of work in agriculture in Burma. Other projects of importance in this category were those devoted to assisting Governments to carry out manpower surveys and to set up machinery for the collection of employment information on a continuing and systematic basis. Experts were engaged on this work during 1955 in Colombia, India and Pakistan; in Viet-Nam an expert began a survey of refugee manpower.

228. Social security projects helped Governments to establish or improve social security schemes. A number of projects of the latter kind were undertaken in Latin American countries. Of the projects in the former group, mention should be made of the work in Burma, where following several stages of ILO assistance the Government was able to launch a social security scheme on 1 January 1956.

229. A special inquiry, similar to one made in 1954, was undertaken in 1955 with a view to evaluating the results of the ILO programme in four selected countries. The 1954 inquiry covered Ceylon, Haiti, Israel and Yugoslavia, and the 1955 inquiry was made in Burma, Guatemala, Iran and Libya. A report embodying the results of the second inquiry was submitted to the Governing Body of ILO at its meeting in November 1955. The Governing Body decided that a similar inquiry covering India and Turkey should be conducted during 1956 and that a progress report on the work of the Andean-Indian Mission should also be submitted to it. The report on India and Turkey is to contain extracts from the documents on evaluation which are being prepared by TAB and TAC.

230. The bulk of the work of the two special evaluation inquiries was entrusted to officials of the ILO Field Offices. In the course of their visits to the countries concerned they held discussions with different government departments, including those responsible for planning and co-ordinating development programmes. They interviewed as many as possible of the fellows who had received ILO fellowships and their supervisors; discussions were also held with the Resident Representatives of TAB. A wealth of detailed material on the short- and long-term results of ILO's technical assistance to these countries was collected. The inquiry also enabled both ILO and the Governments concerned to discover in what respects certain projects had failed to achieve the results expected and the reasons therefor.

231. The special inquiries were, however, by no means substitutes for the current day-to-day process of evaluating the work of experts. The technical services of ILO at Headquarters and the four ILO field offices at Bangalore, Istanbul, Mexico City and Lima further intensified the work of assisting and supervising experts. The experts sought guidance from ILO first as to the tentative plan of work drawn up by them a month or so after reaching their place of duty, and then at monthly intervals through their progress reports. The guidance given to experts was based on accepted international standards embodied in different ILO instruments, and on the long experience of the Organization. When necessary Field Office staff, and sometimes specialists from Headquarters, visited experts to inspect their work and to help to overcome some of their difficulties.

2. Regular Programme activities

232. The Regular Programme of ILO during 1955 included relatively few activities directly comparable with those undertaken under EPTA: indeed the separate budgetary provision for operation services (i.e., the

Regular Programme) was not large enough to permit more than a small number to be provided. Nevertheless, a very considerable part of the Regular Programme activities contributed to furthering the objectives of EPTA.

233. Thus a large number of ILO's organs continued to elaborate standards of social policy and to make recommendations designed to assist Governments with their efforts to hasten the economic and social development of their countries. These organs included the General Conference, and standing committees on agriculture, on plantations, on occupational health and safety and on social policy in non-metropolitan territories. *Ad hoc* groups met to deal with such subjects as the prevention of dust in mining, the classification of occupations, vocational training in Asian industry, and the co-operative movement in the Americas.

234. The standards and policies developed at these meetings became part of the store of knowledge which ILO places at the disposal of the experts it recruits for service under EPTA. In this way, as well as through the constant supervision of the experts by ILO's corps of permanent officials, the Organisation's regular activities and those carried out under EPTA formed an integrated whole.

235. The credit for operational services in the regular budget, although small, enabled ILO to study and recommend measures for the vocational training of the disabled in Austria, Italy and Yugoslavia; to give aid with vocational training in Italy as the follow-up of a project completed earlier under EPTA; to help Cuba, Israel, Peru, Turkey and Viet-Nam in dealing with general, actuarial and administrative problems of social security; and to assist Libya with the development of labour legislation. Bolivia received help in industrial relations questions and a mission was sent to Mexico to advise on problems of industrial relations, wages and employment in the textile industry. A regional project designed to assist the training of European forestry workers was undertaken in collaboration with ECE and FAO: instructors and officials in charge of the training of forestry workers, drawn from Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, were sent to observe training methods employed in other countries of Europe.

236. All told, twenty such projects were undertaken, a number of them being closely linked to projects executed under EPTA. But in general, preference was given to projects of an economic and social nature in economically developed countries, which might be outside the scope of EPTA and to projects of a social, as distinct from an economic, nature in less developed countries. Most of the missions were undertaken by permanent officials of ILO.

237. Other operational activities conducted under the Regular Programme included the award of twelve internships to nominees drawn from government, employer and worker circles for the study of the Organisation itself. ILO also participated with the United Nations in a programme for the exchange of social welfare personnel among European countries. As part of their normal functions, ILO's four Regional Field

Offices continued to make assistance available to Governments in matters within the Organisation's competence. This work was closely integrated with the assistance provided under EPTA.

C. FAO

1. EPTA activities

238. The chief feature of the programmes during 1955 has been the intensification of the trend away from general surveys and towards operational participation in national development activities. With few exceptions the FAO programmes, like those of its sister organizations, are supplements to existing national programmes; the activities of its experts constitute one element in a complex national effort. Whether projects are classified as operational, advisory or survey, FAO experts are becoming mainly "doers", not observers gathering material for reports. An irrigation engineer on the Ganges-Kobadak multi-purpose scheme is responsible for the construction of irrigation works; the chief mechanical engineer on the Gal Oya scheme in Ceylon is immediately concerned with the operation of tractors and the organization of workshops; an Icelandic trawler captain serving in Ceylon puts to sea with the fishing fleet.

239. The trend referred to is illustrated by the following figures which show the percentage distribution of expenditures on different types of projects in 1952 and 1955:

Type of project	1952	1955
Operational . . .	16.8	35.6
Advisory	31.5	34.8
Survey and research	41.7	29.8

The initial survey projects which figured largely in earlier programmes are giving place to projects designed to aid the development of particular national resources. The pulp and paper project in Mexico which FAO is undertaking with ECLA in association with CCEIC, the development of the forest economy of the Amazon basin, the exploitation of the water resources of Baluchistan as the basis of its agricultural development, are but three of the Organization's larger undertakings to develop resources. Any such undertaking, however, demands immediate and substantial capital investment if it is not to remain merely an expensive survey undertaken for its own sake. Thus the Mexican project is being carried out in close collaboration with the National Bank, in the Amazon Valley the FAO team works directly with SPVEA, and in Baluchistan the closest liaison is maintained with the economic adviser to the Baluchistan States Union.

240. In contrast with the two previous years when financial restrictions imposed certain recessions, 1955 was a year of renewed momentum and accelerating expansion. Both expenditure and recruitment of experts

increased, particularly during the first six months of the year, experts in the field expanding in number from 256 on 1 January 1955 to 333 (excluding those taking part in training centres) on 1 July 1955. By the end of the year, the number had risen to 421.

241. The development of fundamental institutions is of primary importance to the utilization of technical assistance; and a number of FAO projects such as those in Ethiopia, Honduras and Libya are concerned with the establishment of agricultural administrations and related services. The chief function of the agricultural adviser in Cambodia has been to assist with the creation of a Department of Agriculture, and in countries such as Ceylon, Iran and Iraq, assistance has been given, sometimes in conjunction with ICA, to strengthen and expand government extension services. The establishment of such institutions, however, emphasizes once again that the lack of trained staff is in many under-developed countries an even more serious obstacle to economic development than the lack of investment capital. It can be said that in many countries the absence of such staff, particularly at the intermediate level of plant managers, engineering assistants and foremen, and agricultural extension agents is the real bottleneck in the process of economic development. Present training programmes, the award of fellowships and the organization of training centres are effective on a limited scale and in no direction can EPTA be expanded to better advantage than by an increase in training activities. A trend in this direction can be seen in the development of the FAO fellowship programme during 1955. A substantial number of government nominations had been received during 1954, and with the improved financial position it was possible to make awards to these nominees during the following year; as a result, whereas only 258 fellowships were awarded during 1954 the number rose to 491 during 1955. Had larger resources been available, a further sixty fellowships could have been awarded, but for the first time in the history of EPTA, FAO found itself with no unspent funds at the end of the year, but was in a position where it could have expended much more than the equivalent of \$7,062,000 (excluding not readily usable currencies) which it had been allotted.

242. Regional projects on which FAO has always placed special emphasis include such activities as the desert locust control programme; the grasslands and fodder improvement scheme and the wheat and barley improvement project in the Near East; the Far East rice improvement project; the Central American project to control foot and mouth disease; assistance to CCEIC and to the Caribbean Commission and South Pacific Commission; training centres for agricultural extension, co-operative land reform, dairy improvement, farm mechanization, fisheries, irrigation methods, marketing, rice breeding, rice grading, rural sociology, tropical forestry and statistics; and participation in UNESCO's fundamental education centres and the Andean-Indian Mission organized by ILO. While some of these activities, such as desert locust control, can be carried out only on a regional basis, the regional approach to common problems is of obvious advantage in certain areas such

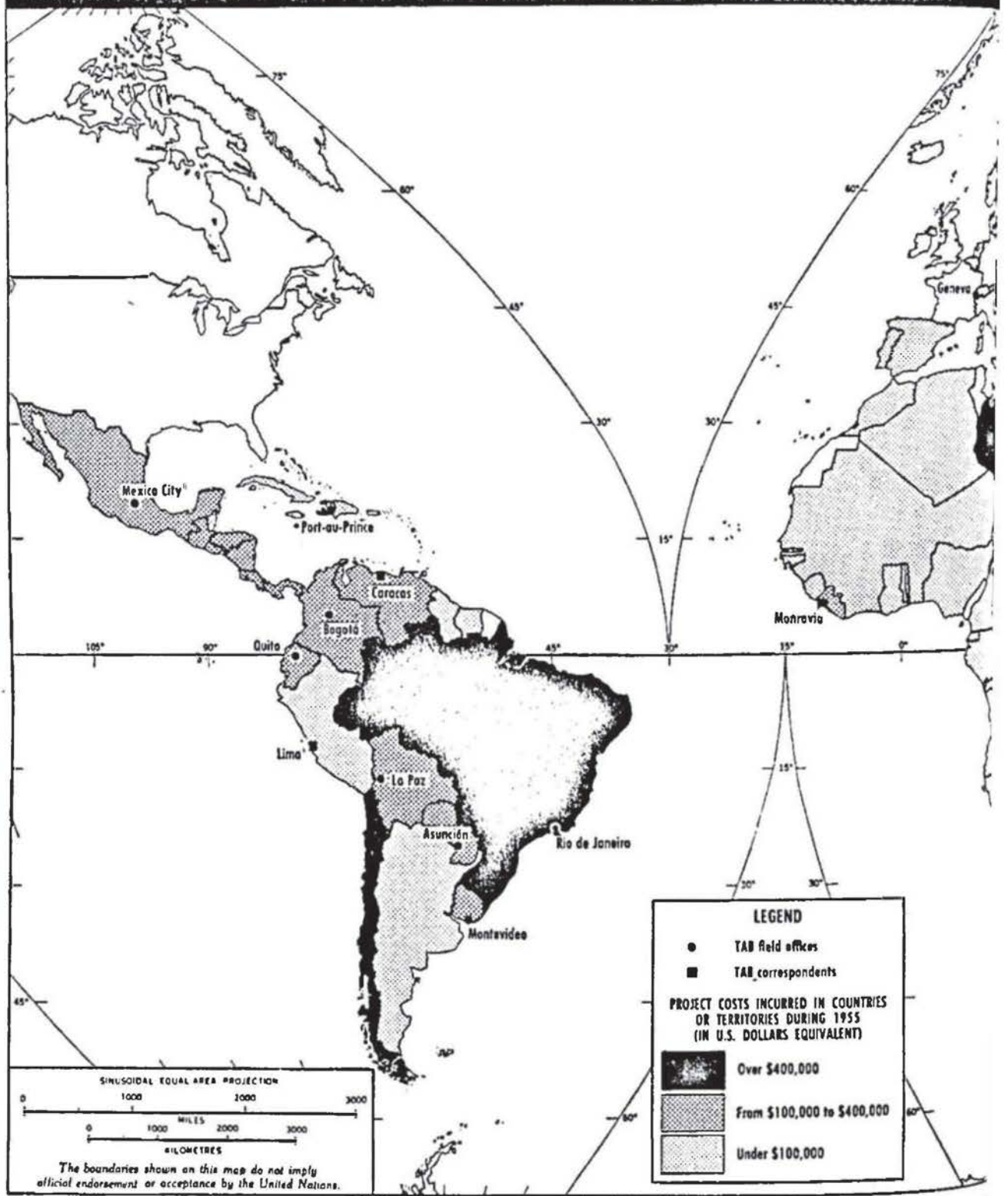
as the Middle East, where the restoration of a former agricultural prosperity demands a wide programme of reforestation, soil and water stabilization, and the development of ground-water resources. These are common arid zone problems which might well be tackled by national institutions if they existed. In their absence, the Organization has encouraged the development of such essential establishments as an institute for the training of forest rangers, reforestation, and the improvement of pasture. Research into reforestation techniques for arid and mountainous areas and its practical application will be shared by Turkey, which is setting up a poplar station; by Iraq, which has initiated a project for the planting and use of mountain forests; and by Syria if a proposed desert control and range management station is established.

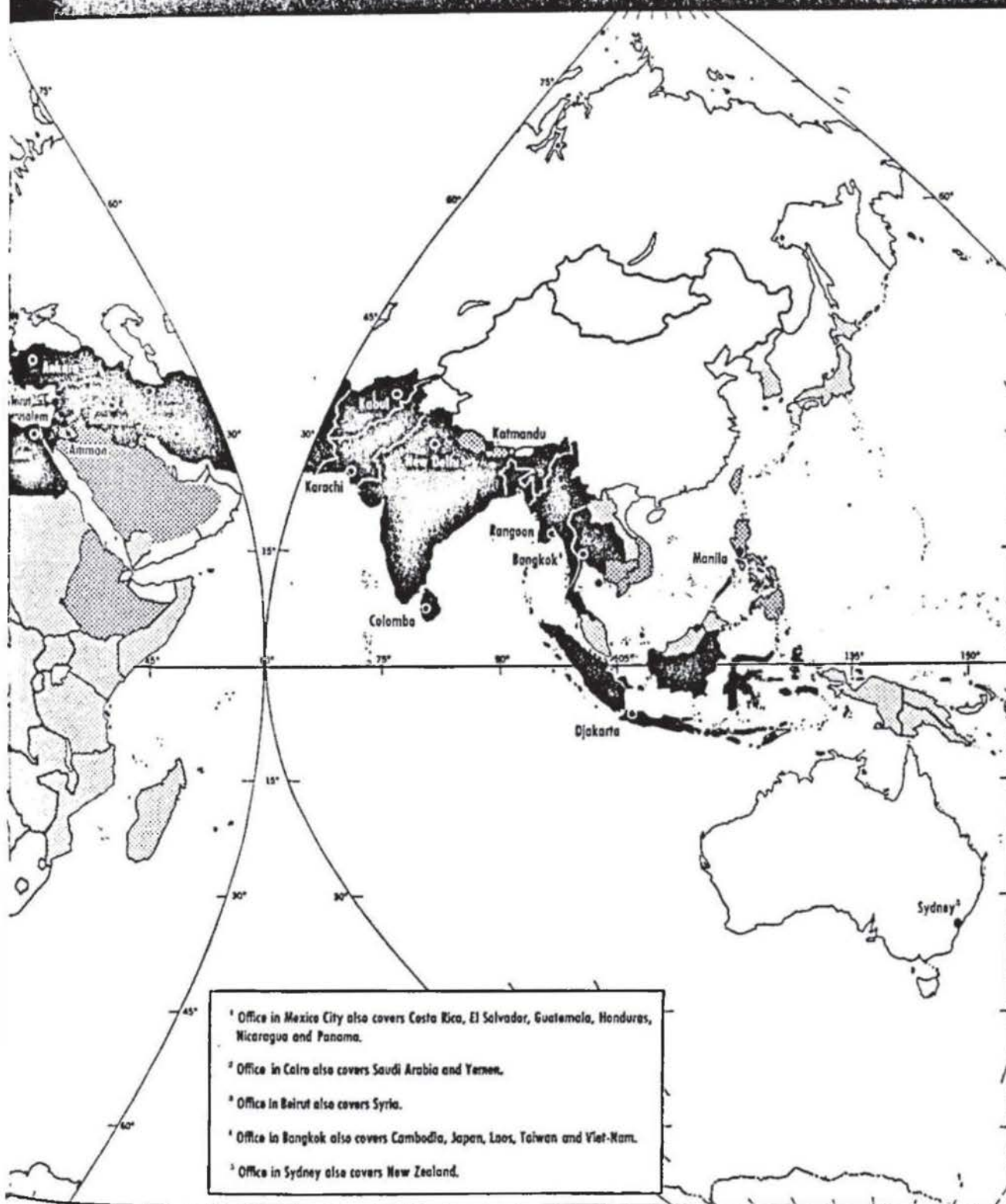
243. Co-operation with the bilateral programmes of the Colombo Plan countries and ICA continues in some 12 to 14 per cent of FAO's field programmes. Their contribution to joint enterprises consists either of furnishing equipment for projects in which FAO is concerned, or of providing additional experts for a project. Thus the supply by the Canadian Government of engines for the mechanization of forty-two fishing boats in Ceylon has enabled the recommendations of a succession of FAO experts over the past four years to be translated into practice; in the Gal Oya area in the same country, tractors, heavy earth-moving equipment and farm machinery provided by Australia and the United Kingdom to the value of \$275,000 are being used and serviced under the supervision of an FAO engineer.

244. In Thailand, ICA has given support to the FAO veterinary and livestock improvement team by providing some \$40,000 of equipment, FAO having made \$30,000 available for the foot and mouth laboratory; ICA is also financing animal disease control for neighbouring countries on a regional basis. In India a milk production project in the State of Saurashtra is being shared among FAO which is providing a dairy expert and a plant manager, ICA which is supplying a livestock husbandry specialist, and UNICEF which is furnishing the milk processing equipment. Such examples can be multiplied in other countries such as Iran and India, where irrigation and multi-purpose schemes in which FAO is concerned are receiving similar aid, and in Haiti and other countries in Latin America where FAO projects are receiving the support of OAS or ICA. Much of this collaboration has been made possible by the activities of FAO Mission Chiefs (in future to be designated "FAO Country Representatives") since practical co-ordination with bilateral agencies is a task which can only be carried out in the field in relation to the needs of specific projects.

245. The increasing experience of EPTA has emphasized the necessity for granting longer-term contracts to experts. The isolated projects of the early years are now being largely replaced in each country by projects which are related to other activities in which the Organization is concerned. An example has already been given in the approach to arid zone problems of the Middle East, involving crops, forestry, pasture and fodder, land and water use and range management. Such undertakings

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are obviously not limited to twelve months, and the process of recruitment, adjustment and separation reduces the effective time spent on his work by an expert with a twelve-month contract to less than one half, and may well result in virtually no progress being made with a project in a particular year. The majority of FAO's projects are connected with the establishment and growth of agricultural institutions and with operations which are in their nature slow to mature, many of which will require expert supervision for many years to come. The appointment of junior technicians from the Netherlands during the past year provided six trainees with valuable field experience in technical assistance in Ethiopia, Iran and Libya, where both the Governments and the FAO Mission Chiefs were highly satisfied both with the appointments of the trainees and with their accomplishments under expert direction; as a result, extension of their appointments has been requested.

246. During 1955, FAO issued a number of publications dealing with EPTA including a comprehensive report of the Organization's activities entitled *Activities of FAO under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme 1954-55* in which projects are described under the various types of work on which FAO is engaged. Final reports issued by individual experts upon completion of their assignments and transmitted to Governments they served numbered ninety-four; these reports covered nearly every part of FAO's work, ranging from detailed plans for irrigation works in the Wadi Jizan in Saudi Arabia, the result of four years of work by a team of experts, to an outline of a forest policy and the organization of a forest service for Iran, which was discussed at a special meeting held in Teheran in December 1955 and which will provide the plan for the reorganization of the Iranian forest service. Such reports can, of course, only be released for wider circulation by permission of the Governments concerned, but many Governments have released a significant number of the reports submitted to them, which have been distributed to other Governments with common problems and to universities, libraries and technicians.

D. UNESCO

1. EPTA activities

247. The year showed a marked increase in activities compared with the previous year. The number of projects in operation on 31 December 1955 was ninety-seven compared with sixty at the beginning of the year; corresponding figures for experts were 177 in the field at the end of the year as against 125 on 1 January. These substantial increases were due in part to the supplementary financial allocations made available during the year. An analysis by project shows that the tendency to concentrate on existing programmes which was reported in 1954^a was still in evidence during 1955. At the same time there was an extension of activities in countries and territories already receiving assistance from UNESCO and a number requested assistance for the first time.

^a See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 4, Part II, para. 54.*

These were British Guiana, Chile, Ethiopia, the Gold Coast, Honduras, Malaya, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Viet-Nam.

248. There was some unevenness in the delivery of assistance because of uncertainty about the pledges; as a result, more assistance was made available in the second six months of the year than in the first. There was no major shift in emphasis between various fields of operation so far as readily usable currencies were concerned. However, the employment of currencies not readily usable resulted in significant increases in the fields of science research and science teaching as compared with 1954.

249. A continuing evaluation has been made at headquarters of existing methods of administering field missions, and the experience of five years has shown that much benefit would come from a more effective decentralization. The experiment in Liberia may be cited as an example of how this can be done. JULEP (the Joint UNESCO-Liberian Educational Project) controls and administers the development of all UNESCO missions in Liberia. This system, in which the UNESCO Head of Mission and a government official are co-directors of all operations, ensures close co-ordination and a stronger all-round support from the government authorities concerned. It ensures also the functioning of what may be described as a counterpart fund for technical assistance projects as a whole. In Brazil a similar method was adopted during 1955 with respect to the programme in the Amazon basin. A semi-autonomous organization (SPVEA) is responsible for the development of the region, and fourteen international experts, twelve from FAO and two from UNESCO, are working there under the direction of SPVEA. On behalf of the Brazilian Government SPVEA provides funds for the salaries of two of the experts (one from FAO, one from UNESCO), in addition to undertaking the usual governmental responsibilities for technical assistance experts. Apart from the considerable convenience of having a national organization responsible for on-the-spot administration, an organization of this type provides an excellent and rational channel for advising the Government on all matters of future planning.

250. UNESCO gave technical assistance to certain countries and territories in Africa for the first time in 1955. A project in teacher training was inaugurated in Sierra Leone, which will have a two-man team in 1956 together with two additional experts in science teaching. The Government of the Gold Coast has set up a vernacular literature bureau to provide follow-up reading material in connexion with the mass education campaign. UNESCO has supplied the director of the bureau, who will train counterpart staff in management, production and distribution, and also a specialist to train local editors. An expert in civil engineering was also requested for the Kumasi College. The Government of Ethiopia, which joined UNESCO during the year, requested three experts to help with its long-range plan for the expansion of basic education.

251. Two elements are worthy of note in the fellowships operations in 1955. First, there was a marked increase in the number of international fellowships awarded com-

pared with the previous year: in 1954, fifty-seven awards were made; in 1955, 222. Secondly, under the country programming procedure Governments, resident representatives and experts have played an increasingly active role in planning fellowships related to specific projects, and in preparing candidates for their studies. This contributed to a speedier placement of fellows, and to the development of programmes adapted to project requirements.

252. While most of the fellowships were based on individual study plans, several collective fellowship programmes were organized. Noteworthy among these was the scheme under which sixty-nine educationists from Yugoslavia, chosen on the basis of their future roles in the development of school reform in their country, completed three-month fellowships to study school systems in eleven countries of Western Europe, Scandinavia and the United States.

253. Of particular interest also was the training at UNESCO House for a period of three months of six educational officials from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, who will form the international secretariat of the Committee on Education for Central America and Panama. Their programme included visits to educational research centres in Germany, Italy and Switzerland. They produced a report proposing the main lines of action for the newly established body which will be considered by the Annual Conference of Ministers of Education of the Central American Republics and Panama early in 1956.

254. The Technical Assistance Department was called upon to help in the administration of the Aid to Member States programme of the Organization which was begun in 1955. Although this programme can supply experts for purposes not covered either by the Regular Programme or by EPTA, the three programmes have many common features, notably the improvement of education by curricula revision, teacher training and fundamental education. The experience of the Technical Assistance Department in its relations with Governments was placed at the disposal of those administering the Aid programme.

255. In connexion with a request made by the Executive Chairman of TAB, headquarters called on the advice and experience of experts in the field concerning the possible expansion of EPTA in the future. All comments received were incorporated in a paper which the Director-General presented to the Organization's Executive Board at its 42nd session in November 1955. The Board appointed a working party of seven of its members, representing Brazil, France, Iran, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States of America, which met in mid-December and made a number of specific recommendations for future development.

256. Certain basic principles which should govern UNESCO's activities were defined. Among these, special importance was given to the need to undertake studies of the social and cultural situations in countries receiving or about to receive technical assistance; without such studies, administrators of the Programme and experts sent to the field cannot be fully aware of the nature or extent of the technological changes which their efforts may

bring about. The working party accordingly recommended that the objective of EPTA should be redefined as economic and social development. If the general conception were thus modified, it would be possible to admit the social sciences as an important additional field of operation for UNESCO. Invaluable work could then be done in evaluating the effectiveness of UNESCO projects.

257. Another important principle enunciated by the working party was that general education should occupy a central position in all plans for economic development. It was recommended that explicit recognition should be given to the unique role of education in stimulating and maintaining the generative power in a society which is fundamental to economic progress. It was pointed out that raising the general level of education in a country increases that country's social mobility, creates incentives and encourages the flow of new talent which is so essential for economic productivity.

258. In studying ways in which substantial increases in funds could be used, the working party suggested that technical assistance could do a great service by creating or helping to expand local, national or regional institutions for educational training and research. UNESCO could likewise support major expansions of primary and secondary education by organizing, staffing and equipping model schools. It was recognized that although such large projects as these were highly desirable, they would depend on a very substantial increase in funds. If the future expansion of EPTA should take place at a rather more modest tempo, there would be several ways in which the scope of assistance could well be broadened. For example, equipment might be provided in certain cases simply to support the work of returning fellowship holders, even though no expert mission were involved; more funds could be allocated to increase the number of fellowships and to extend the duration of fellowships where desirable up to four years; if the equipment regulations were relaxed, equipment could be supplied more liberally to strengthen training institutions for technical and science education, as well as for centres of scientific research. The working party made it clear that any expansion of activities on a major scale would depend for its success on two factors apart from finance. They were the general need for closer collaboration between national co-ordinating bodies and representatives of the specialized agencies and TAB, and a concerted move in the direction of long-term planning.

259. It was recommended that consideration be given to changing EPTA's terminology. The reasons for this are that the term "technical" is not always understood, the word "assistance" does not adequately describe the co-operative nature of the Programme and the words "under-developed countries" are open to misunderstanding.

2. Regular Programme activities

260. For several years UNESCO has been carrying out under its Regular Programme certain field activities of assistance to its Member States. These activities have

significantly increased in the 1955-56 period as a result of decisions taken by the General Conference of UNESCO at its last session. The programme under way is characterized by a trend towards increased decentralization; greater responsibility is being placed on Member States to make their needs known to the Secretariat and to implement projects designed to meet those needs.

261. Regular Programme activities fall into two categories. First, there are a number of specific projects which the Organization initiates and for which it develops detailed plans; the location of the projects is decided upon through consultations between the Secretariat and those Member States which can offer a possible site, both because of their interest in the projects and of the situations and problems which the projects themselves present. Among such projects in the 1955-56 programme are: library pilot projects in Colombia and Eastern Nigeria; a centre of photographic documentation on Egyptian antiquities; a radio forum as a means of fundamental education in India; the use of television for fundamental and workers' education in Japan; educational assistance in Korea; rural teacher training in Thailand; regional field studies of the integration of ethnic groups in Africa; regional projects in education and child development; oceanographic and marine biological research; a study of women's political rights and political education; research into the social impact of industrialization and a study of traditional cultures in communities in South East Asia, in Asia and the Far East; adult education through the arts and group workers' study tours in Europe; regional conferences on free and compulsory education; the cultural integration of immigrants, the social impact of industrialization and the introduction of educational film institutes in Latin America; and a pilot project in fundamental education films in the Middle East.

262. The second category of Regular Programme activities is formed by the programme of aid to Member States, a new feature in UNESCO's work. Within this programme, UNESCO offers aid to its Member States, and extends it to them on their request, in certain selected fields where important needs are known to exist. For 1955-56, the fields are the following:

(a) *Education*:

- (i) Development of free and compulsory schooling at the primary level, training of rural school teachers, planning of primary school curricula, production of text-books, technical and vocational education, providing girls with an access to education;
- (ii) Aid to national and regional seminars on school education for international understanding and international co-operation;
- (iii) Organization of national or regional seminars or study courses on various aspects of adult education, including workers' and women's education;

(b) *Natural sciences*:

- (i) Establishment and operation of terminological bureaux;
- (ii) Teaching of such subjects as astronomy, cosmic rays and nuclear physics at the university level;

(c) *Social sciences*:

- (i) Teaching of social sciences such as economics and related disciplines at the university level, and teaching of social studies in secondary schools or teacher training colleges;
- (ii) Tension studies;
- (iii) Integration of immigrants;
- (iv) Social aspects of land reform;
- (v) Evaluation techniques;

(d) *Cultural activities*:

- (i) Preservation of cultural property, such as the preservation and restoration of monuments and archaeological and historical sites, or of collections of works of art and objects of scientific or historic interest;
- (ii) Education through arts and crafts in relation to community development;
- (iii) Development of public libraries, in particular in connexion with fundamental education, national libraries and national archives, university and research libraries, the micro-photography of documents and the education of librarians;
- (iv) Development of museums;

- (e) *Mass communications*: development of communication services—press and printing, news agencies, films, radio and television.

263. There are certain important differences between aid under UNESCO's Regular Programme and under EPTA:

(a) The programme of aid to Member States under the Regular Programme is designed to cover the whole area within the purview of UNESCO. However, requests for this aid can be made only in those fields authorized by resolutions of the General Conference for each budget period;

(b) Aid under the Regular Programme is offered to all Member States and is in fact extended to Western Europe and North America as well as to other areas;

(c) The amount of funds available to meet requests from seventy-four Member States is only about \$500,000 a year. The programme period is two years, there are no country targets and each request is examined on its merits. While the Regular Programme of aid and EPTA are governed by different financial and administrative regulations and have differing aims and purposes, UNESCO is developing co-ordination between the two programmes, both at the country level and at Headquarters, with respect to the preparation and examination of requests, the provision of assistance, and the relations between experts and Headquarters.

E. ICAO

1. EPTA activities

264. The year 1955 saw no significant change in the character of ICAO's programme. It remains largely a long-term one of technical training and advice on administrative and operational problems, in which many

missions have a degree of stability and continuity although the constitution of each alters from time to time as progress brings a need for a change of emphasis. Missions were sent for the first time to Guatemala and the Philippines, and an expert was sent for the first time to Paraguay. This brought the total of countries receiving technical assistance from experts to nineteen. Eight other Governments received fellowships only; and in addition, eight Latin American Governments received scholarships at the Civil Aviation Training Centre in Mexico City. The efforts of most missions were directed to enabling Governments to create and maintain the conditions under which aviation may be fostered and developed for the economic advantage of the country. Technicians were trained for ground services (aircraft repair and maintenance, and the operation of radio, air traffic and other services at airports), Governments were helped with the planning of aerodrome construction and with the development and perfection of their civil aviation administrations. Some assistance with the training and systematic examination of airline pilots and with airline technical operations was also given.

265. The experience of 1955 confirmed and lent more clarity to the view that there are three principal obstacles to the development of civil aviation: first, the lack of trained technical staff; second, inadequate administration due to the lack of senior staff and to insufficient budgets; and third, the lack of equipment. ICAO continued to give assistance in overcoming the first two obstacles; in an effort to overcome the third, it reassessed the requirements of Governments, giving advice on the general performance of different types of equipment and on the quantities needed. As far as the shortage of equipment for air navigation services is concerned, the experience of the year showed that this is not so great an obstacle as the lack of trained staff and inadequate administration. Many countries received equipment in the course of the year which had been ordered in previous years; much equipment is still on the way. Some countries have received or are shortly to receive considerable amounts, particularly of radio equipment for communications and of navigational aids, under bilateral assistance programmes. During the year it was possible to install, overhaul and modify equipment which some countries already had but which had remained unused or inadequately used.

266. Only about 60 per cent of the funds needed for the year were allocated to ICAO in January, another 30 per cent in May, and the remaining 10 per cent in July. Hence the retardation of activities suffered in 1954 lasted until the second half of 1955, and put difficulties in the way of achieving a desirable balance in the programme for each country. At the beginning of the year, only forty-six experts were in the field; at the end seventy-one; and this figure was to grow to eighty-four in the first few weeks of 1956. However, in spite of the delays in appointing experts, the funds available were fully used, a considerable amount of training equipment being ordered and supplied in the second half of the year. For one country UNTAA was able to provide funds for badly needed equipment, because of its importance for telecommunications.

267. The amount of training undertaken remained much the same as in the past since every effort was made, when a retardation of activities could not be avoided, to meet commitments to training centres at the expense of other forms of assistance. However, the results of training were more evident in 1955 in the sense that during the year some countries received their first graduates from the longer courses. The longer courses needed for skilled trades—principally aircraft and radio mechanics—have posed difficulties in several countries; but it is now possible to look ahead to the liquidation of the arrears of training at or about the end of courses which have already begun; this means that the date is in sight when training centres will be able to devote themselves to producing replacements and to the comparatively few special courses needed for development and for instruction on new equipment. That is not true, however, of the trade of aircraft mechanics, for whom there is a large demand the size of which it is difficult to assess; the only conclusion that can be drawn from experience is that the training facilities for aircraft mechanics could be increased much more than the funds likely to be available will allow.

268. Training has not been allowed to become stereotyped by adherence only to traditional courses. Marked changes in air navigation services, primarily in methods of communication and radio aids, are taking place and it has been necessary to take account of them. There has been, for example, a noticeable swing away from wireless telegraphy for both mobile and fixed communication services towards radio telephony and radio teletype, and the training of radio operators has been modified accordingly. Again, it has been necessary to take account of the fact that the need to maintain air navigation services has made it essential to give pupils a shorter course of training in some countries than is considered ideal; in such cases, it has been decided to train a man adequately for the immediate task and to give further training as soon as he can be released from his duties. Standard syllabi have been prepared to guide missions and ensure uniformity of training; they take into account both the new needs and the need for training in a series of courses. It has also been found necessary to supplement the familiar, standard courses of civil aviation schools, largely on account of the lack of general technical education in some countries. For example, experts have to give instruction in the installation and maintenance of power supplies, and in the operation of telephone systems, for which specialists are usually available elsewhere.

269. Although, as suggested above, much of the equipment needed to meet present requirements is available, its installation and the perfection of its operation remain important tasks. The main aim has been to maintain a balance between the training of staff and the procurement of equipment and its installation; however, it has not always proved possible to do this, and there are some cases in which the improvement of services has lagged behind the provision of trained staff. This situation arises from the need mentioned above to meet commitments to training schools where courses were already in being or had been arranged, at the expense of other activities, but the greater stability of the programme

evident at the end of the year should enable the balance to be restored in those countries where it has been lost. The end of the year saw a considerable increase in the number of experts, particularly radio engineers and technicians, sent to countries to advise on and supervise the installation, operation and maintenance of equipment.

270. Most experts, as in the past, were occupied in providing essential air navigation services, but help was also given in 1955 with the preparation of civil aviation laws and regulations; the training and examination of airline pilots; aircraft inspection; the training of aircraft mechanics; the organization and training of fire and crash services; and the improvement and construction of aerodromes. In the course of their activities, all experts worked to strengthen the administration by providing on-the-job instruction, by giving advice on problems as they arose, and by making suggestions on the organization of operational and administrative services.

271. Fellowships are mainly awarded by ICAO for the advanced training of key personnel in civil aviation administrations. In two countries there were civil aviation advisers whose principal task was to help to build up the administrations. The evidence of the results of this work included the appointment of counterpart staff, with satisfactory qualifications, in such posts as chief of radio maintenance services, chief of radio operations, and chief of air traffic services. Meteorologists were also appointed as independent or dependent forecasters; engineers joined aircraft inspection departments, and a number of nationals of assisted countries became

instructors. Notices to airmen and other aeronautical publications were issued, as were regulations on different subjects; at least one national civil aviation law was enacted in the course of the year, and preparatory work was done on others.

272. The year brought to light evidence of a possible impediment to the effective administration of national services. In November 1954 information was collected on the wastage from training courses conducted by ICAO missions: at that time it appeared that the number of trainees destined for government service who had left a course while in training or after graduation for other employment in civil aviation was very small, and that the number who had left to take up employment other than civil aviation was smaller still. In 1955, however, there has been some wastage of staff trained for air traffic services. The reason for this appears to be that a comparatively high standard of general education is demanded of trainees and a graduate can command a post outside government service at a higher salary, and without the disadvantages of shift work and the rather long hours of duty which are needed at a time when air services are still insufficiently staffed.

273. A consolidated table of graduates from primary training courses in all countries follows. The figures do not, of course, include numerous students to whom special refresher or advanced courses have been given, nor do they reflect in any way the on-the-job instruction which has been a considerable feature of ICAO's work under EPTA.

Type of training	Under training at the end of 1955	Graduated in 1955	Graduated since the beginning of EPTA
Aerodrome manager	—	—	30
Aircraft instrument mechanic	16	4	4
Aircraft mechanic	119	59	61
Air traffic services	51	142	316
Flight operations officer	—	25	44
Instrument flying and conversion courses	—	—	22
Meteorological assistant	6	8	15
Meteorological forecaster	—	8	23
Meteorological forecaster (preliminary)	—	4	12
Meteorological observer	—	26	187
Meteorological observer/radio operator	26	33	67
Radio mechanic	101	84	113
Radio operator	154	96	229
Radiosonde operator	—	7	22
TOTAL	473	496	1 145

2. Regular Programme activities

274. Strictly speaking, ICAO undertakes no activity under a Regular Programme comparable with the assistance it provides under EPTA in the sense that there is no established section in its Secretariat supplied with special funds and devoted to direct assistance to Governments in the solution of their individual problems.

However, the Convention on International Civil Aviation⁴ provides for the examination of the adequacy of services to air navigation, and directs ICAO to take steps, where services are inadequate, to have them improved or provided by using funds made available for the purpose.

⁴ International Civil Aviation Organization, *International Civil Aviation Conference, Final Act and Appendices*, appendix II.

Certain air navigation services have been provided in the North Atlantic region at the initiative of ICAO and are supported by direct contributions from interested Governments.

275. In order to plan the provision of air navigation services for international civil aviation, ICAO convenes periodically in each of eight regions a regional air navigation meeting, and there are five regional offices (in Paris, Cairo, Bangkok, Lima and Montreal) whose primary function is to help Governments with the fulfilment of these plans. The offices assist Governments partly by maintaining constant liaison between them for the purpose of the necessary, constant adjustment of those services which are provided by Governments in concert (for example, international radio communications and weather reporting systems); and partly by advising Governments on particular problems when members of the regional offices visit their countries. Apart from this, specialists in certain aviation subjects have been sent in a few cases in answer to requests for advice and help in the solution of technical problems.

276. While the activities described above are related to the needs of international aviation, it is impossible in practice to separate them from the needs of purely national aviation. For example, a radio beacon is a radio beacon whether the aircraft using it for guidance has flown 2,000 miles across several national frontiers or has flown 200 miles from a place within the territory of the Government providing the beacon. If the beacon is placed to the best advantage of international aircraft, it will in almost every case be in the right place for other aircraft. Again, an international meteorological service is based on the transmission by each Government of the results of observations in its territory: collection and dissemination of that information is to the advantage of all since weather is no respecter of political frontiers. Hence activities undertaken by ICAO in its normal work are conducive to the creation in all countries of the conditions under which aviation may develop economically, with regularity and safety of flight. Co-ordination of effort is assured by control of both regional offices and technical assistance missions from the headquarters of ICAO, and by liaison between the regional offices and the missions.

277. Since the first few years which followed the Second World War, the frequency of regional air navigation meetings has declined because regional development has become more stable. In 1955 there was a meeting of the Pacific region for a wholesale revision of its plan and a meeting of the European-Mediterranean region to discuss certain radio aids to navigation. However, the number of meetings held in any one year bears no direct relation to the work that goes on constantly in all regions, by negotiation and the furnishing of advice, to realize the plans made at meetings.

F. WHO

I. EPTA activities

(a) General

278. The important developments in EPTA as a whole have significantly influenced the participation of WHO

during the year under review. The larger financial resources available in 1955 and the greater measure of stability achieved for the future have made it possible to expand many continuing activities by the addition of field staff and the provision of more fellowships, and in certain cases to provide larger amounts of equipment and supplies. It was also possible to start a number of new projects in 1955, which had been delayed because of lack of funds, with the assurance that they could be continued since they were included in the requests of the Governments concerned for assistance under EPTA in 1956.

279. The increase in WHO's activities is shown by the number of experts engaged on field projects in 1955. On 1 January there were 211 on the pay-roll; 175 were recruited during the year and the appointments of 107 were terminated, so that at the end of the year there were 68 more field staff on the pay-roll than at the beginning. In all, 386 field staff of 39 nationalities were engaged on WHO's projects in 1955. As in previous years the Governments receiving technical assistance also made available to WHO the services of a considerable number of medical and other specialists for appointment as field staff in other countries. The largest numbers of experts from individual countries were 14 of Brazilian nationality, 11 Chilean, 12 Egyptian and 13 Indian. The number of fellowships awarded was substantially larger than in the previous year; in 1955 there were 545 fellowships awarded (including 81 participants in regional training courses or seminars) as compared to 278 in 1954.

280. The broad types of activities in which WHO is collaborating with the Governments of less-developed countries and present trends in those activities are briefly described below.

(b) Training of health workers

281. The training of all grades of health workers is essential, for without trained staff any plans for the expansion of health services are unrealistic. WHO continued to implement a long-term programme aimed at strengthening the resources of countries for training health staff at different levels, ranging from auxiliaries to specialists. The number of fellowships awarded for study abroad is likely to continue at a high level in future years. At the same time training within countries will become more important for the large numbers of professional and auxiliary health staff required to control diseases and for the expanding rural health services. In this connexion the establishment or strengthening of regional training centres which would concentrate on the preparation of teachers who would in turn train health workers in their respective countries is expected in future to become a more important method of collaboration among Governments. This has already been done on a limited scale; an example is the Higher Institute of Nursing at the University of Alexandria in Egypt which has been developed to train nursing instructors for the Middle Eastern countries.

282. In the year under review more fellowships were awarded and greater provision was made than in previous

years for students to attend regional or interregional training courses. Two examples are:

(a) A malaria control training course in the French language organized at Yaoundé with the co-operation of the French Government and the medical service of the Camerons under French trusteeship, which was followed by a practical demonstration of field activities;

(b) A sanitary engineering seminar held in San Juan under the auspices of the Government of Puerto Rico and in co-operation with WHO—the first of its kind in that area. Sanitary engineers from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico and Puerto Rico exchanged information on common problems of and practices in housing, insect control and eradication programmes, public health aspects of sanitary engineering, sewage and garbage disposal, and water supplies. Practical demonstrations of sanitation methods included visits to a bilharzia control project, community housing projects, a model dairy and milk pasteurization plant and water purification and sewage treatment plants.

283. Greater emphasis than previously has been placed on health education as a part of the training of health workers of many different grades, and more fellowships have been awarded for advanced training in this subject. WHO continued to participate in the UNESCO-sponsored Arab States Fundamental Education Centre in Egypt by providing a public health adviser and a health educator; it also collaborated with UNRWAPRNE in training the health education workers who are assigned to the health services provided for refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

(c) Control of diseases causing economic loss

284. A major activity under EPTA is the control or eradication of diseases affecting large segments of the population of the world. WHO has continued to give technical advice in mass campaigns for the control or eradication of malaria and yaws and the control of bilharziasis, trachoma and TB and other communicable diseases, so as to reduce the enormous burden of sickness in the less-developed countries. Assistance to national malaria control programmes was continued in the Caribbean and Central American countries, Burma, the Camerons under French administration, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Iran, Liberia, Sarawak and Syria. When conditions were favourable, eradication plans were developed. In 1955 assistance was given to Governments towards eradicating malaria in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico and Paraguay and in connexion with plans for malaria control in Colombia, Ethiopia, North Borneo, Somaliland under Italian administration and the Sudan. Likewise WHO continued to assist Governments with the control of yaws in Indonesia, Laos, Liberia, Nigeria and Thailand; and an endemic syphilis control programme in Bechuanaland was carried out with WHO assistance. Bilharzia pilot projects were in operation in Egypt, Iraq and the Philippines whilst a survey was made in Liberia. New programmes of TB control were started in Madras in India and in

Lebanon, and surveys were begun in East and West Africa. Trachoma control programmes were in operation in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. UNICEF contributed substantial amounts of equipment and supplies for many of these projects.

(d) Strengthening of national health services

285. It has been established that the beneficial effects of the campaigns mentioned above will be long-lasting only if national health services are effectively strengthened. During 1955 a very important part of WHO's work continued to be devoted to the achievement of this paramount aim. In all regions, but particularly in the Americas, Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean Governments were helped to introduce national health legislation, to set up national health programmes, and to plan and administer local health services, particularly in the rural areas. An example of this type of service was a project in Panama, which included all the essential features of health work such as control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, health education, MCH and medical care.

286. There are, however, very wide differences in the stages of development of health administrations and services that determine both a Government's priorities in requesting help from WHO and the most suitable means of meeting its fundamental health needs. There are large areas in Africa and in Asia where hundreds of millions of people live in rural conditions in which health services are unknown. For this reason one of the chief aims of Governments is to provide at least a minimum of public health services to their rural populations. Specific assistance for this purpose was provided for the health services in rural areas of Afghanistan, the British West Indies, Burma, Colombia, Honduras and Uruguay. Health demonstration areas such as those in El Salvador and Egypt are another method of developing public health and sanitation schemes suitable for rural areas. There is growing evidence that Governments are becoming increasingly concerned over sanitation questions. Field staff were appointed to advise on sanitation programmes in Japan and Saudi Arabia. In India a professor was appointed to an important position in public health engineering at the University of Madras. Help was also given to several Governments in response to their requests for technical advice on how to plan the gradual improvement of their environmental sanitation services.

287. WHO is co-operating in the health work of community development projects which are being undertaken by other Participating Organizations. Examples are the rural development project in Shewaki near Kabul, which WHO is assisting by providing rural health services, and a community development project in the Philippines. In that country a bilharzia control project in Leyte is being used to encourage collaboration by the community in health work; it is a pilot project which will be followed by similar community programmes in other provinces of the Philippines.

2. Regular Programme activities

288. The World Health Assembly lays down a general programme of work covering a specific period. The Regional Committees of WHO examine this programme and choose activities adapted to the particular needs and stages of development of the countries in their regions and to the available resources, both national and international. As far as possible all projects initiated are integral parts of the long-term health programmes of the countries assisted. The principles applicable to the technical assistance and advisory services offered by WHO to the Governments of the less-developed countries are identical in EPTA and the Regular Programme; however, activities carried out under EPTA are those which are likely to have the most direct effect on economic and social development.

289. The main development in 1955 affecting the control of communicable diseases was the new approach to the malaria programme adopted by the Eighth World Health Assembly. On the recommendations made earlier by the 14th Pan American Sanitary Conference and the Second Asian Malaria Conference, the Assembly decided that as the capacity of anopheline mosquitoes to acquire resistance to insecticides can now be considered an established fact, the only rational plan was to aim at the eradication of the disease in the shortest possible time, wherever this was technically feasible. During the second part of the year, the first steps were taken by WHO to play its part in putting the new plan into operation by rendering technical assistance to individual countries, as well as by providing opportunities for the co-ordinated mobilization of available resources and the co-ordinated planning of national programmes.

290. While many malaria control programmes were assisted in 1955 under EPTA, the same work was being done elsewhere, in Iraq, Nepal and Nigeria, for instance, under the Regular Programme. A technical meeting was held in Yugoslavia and the Second African Malaria Conference met at Yaba in Lagos, to determine the most effective methods for eradicating or controlling malaria in the conditions obtaining in Eastern Europe and Africa. The future of anti-yaws work in Africa will be guided by the conclusions reached by the Second International Yaws Conference held in November at Enugu in Nigeria, and attended by representatives from thirty countries. During the year there were also many activities under the Regular Programme for the control of other communicable diseases such as bilharziasis, leprosy, plague, smallpox, TB and trachoma.

291. Assistance with the integration of health services which, as has already been mentioned, is provided under EPTA, is also furnished under the Regular Programme. A good example of this type of service is the health centre established by the Guatemalan Government at Amatitlan; it is to cover the control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, health education, MCH, the notification of diseases and simple health statistics.

292. A seminar convened in November 1955 was attended by public health administrators of the Eastern

Mediterranean region who studied the pattern of rural community services developed at Calioub in Egypt, where agricultural, educational, health and other socio-economic activities have been carried on as parts of an integrated whole. The same group also examined the network of health services in the Sudan; they are largely decentralized into rural and village units and much responsibility for health work devolves on auxiliary personnel and on the villagers themselves. Demonstration work on a decentralized system of integrated health services in districts was also started in Mexico.

293. An interregional seminar on nutritional and health education, jointly sponsored by FAO and WHO, was held in October at Baguio in the Philippines. Among the seventy-nine participants who came from twenty-two countries or territories in Asia were agriculturalists, anthropologists, educators, home economists, nutritionists, public health officers, and social welfare workers. The purpose of the seminar was to explore the ways in which a knowledge of nutrition could be imparted most effectively to reduce the incidence of malnutrition, particularly among young children, because malnutrition not only occurs in the absence of suitable food, but is often due to failure to make use of what is available.

294. For the economically less-developed countries, the improvement of environmental sanitation continued to be one of the most pressing problems; in many parts of the world such fundamental needs as the provision of safe drinking water and of latrines are still unmet. However, a number of important pilot projects in sanitation are at present being carried out by several Governments with assistance from WHO. Furthermore, a seminar on sewage disposal was held in Ceylon during the year at which more than thirty participants from Asian countries discussed possible solutions to the problems of sewage disposal in both urban and rural areas. In Africa a seminar on environmental sanitation was held in Nigeria and attended by medical officers, sanitary engineers, and public works engineers; it clarified a number of points for the future planning of sanitation on this continent. Sanitary engineers and inspectors were being trained for the Americas at courses organized in Brazil, Chile and Mexico, and similar courses are being started in the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Pacific regions.

295. In activities which WHO assisted during 1955, emphasis was again placed on the need for adapting training techniques to the specific conditions prevailing in different countries, on the importance of including preventive and social medicine in the curricula of medical colleges and, for the majority of areas, on the improvement of the qualifications of auxiliary health staff. The Indian Conference on Medical Education met in New Delhi during November to examine the best type of training to alleviate India's shortage of medical manpower; among the 132 experts who attended were a number of medical educators brought by WHO as observers from other countries of South East Asia. A conference held in October in Chile, and attended by deans and professors from forty schools in South

America, dealt with the teaching of preventive and social medicine. The same subjects were studied by a group of medical educators from six countries which visited Egypt at the end of the year.

296. Education has also been the principal aim of WHO's nursing programmes, the objectives of which have been to improve the quality of nursing, to provide more nurses for health services and to enable local teachers to continue the educational programmes after the withdrawal of international aid. During the year a total of nearly 190 nurses were provided under the Regular Programme and EPTA.

297. Among its activities under the Regular Programme, WHO continued to play its role in the inter-organization co-ordination of milk programmes through the Inter-Agency Working Group on Milk (FAO, UNICEF, WHO). A meat hygiene seminar and training course was held in Alexandria in July for participants from countries in the Eastern Mediterranean. There was also a training course on rabies control for African countries held in Kenya in July under the joint auspices of WHO and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara.

298. The year 1955 witnessed the opening of an entirely new field of activity for WHO, the public health aspects of nuclear energy. A first practical contribution was the training course held in November for health physicists which was sponsored by WHO and organized by the Swedish Government in co-operation with the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

G. ITU

299. The missions undertaken by ITU in a number of under-developed countries since 1952 have made it possible to determine the needs of those countries for assistance in developing their telecommunications, and the work that needs to be done can now be seen more clearly. The recruitment of experts and the placement of fellows have thus been simplified, and plans for the financing of projects can be prepared with sufficient certainty to ensure that financial difficulties which might have unfortunate repercussions do not arise in the execution of the programmes.

300. In participating in EPTA, ITU has gathered some useful and important information on the role of telecommunications in economic development. The advances made in certain areas as a result of the completion of technical assistance programmes in various sectors of the economy create a growing need for telegraph and telephone services. The number of new telephone subscribers and in several areas the waiting lists of applicants who cannot be connected owing to the shortage of facilities are an indication of needs which result both from a raising of the social level and from the development of economic activity. Requests for the improvement or construction of trunk lines connecting isolated areas of a country reflect the desire for co-ordination at the national

level of the activities of centres that were hitherto completely dependent on their own resources.

301. The financing of the construction or improvement of telecommunications systems is one of the major difficulties encountered by Governments. However, the shortage—or even absence—of skilled labour is also a serious problem in all the less-developed countries, and in the technical assistance it has provided in 1955 ITU sought to place the main emphasis on the training of staff, while not neglecting the study of technical problems of immediate practical importance. In this connexion the twenty-five fellows who received training in ten host countries are part of the technical training programme necessary for countries seeking to develop their telecommunications. The fellowships awarded in 1955 cover practically every branch of this very broad field, from teaching to administrative methods, including every aspect of telegraph, telephone and radio communications techniques.

302. Of the twenty experts provided by ITU to nine requesting Governments, five were principally concerned with the training of operating staff. In other countries the experts also devoted considerable attention to the training of staff, either by giving instruction themselves in existing technical schools or by training local technical staff serving as their assistants to continue their work after their departure.

303. The programme in 1955 included the continuation of missions begun in 1954 and even in 1953. Three instructors were retained in 1955 by the Ethiopian Telecommunications Institute which ITU experts helped to set up in 1954; they have prepared a syllabus for the training of future operating staff of the telecommunications services. This direct method of instruction was also adopted in Malaya, where an expert provided instruction on the operation and maintenance of carrier circuit telephone installations for staff with previous training. In Iran the two experts who went to the country in 1954 continued to work on the improvement of telephone lines and telegraph services; local staff are being instructed by an expert on the splicing and jointing of underground cables.

304. The two experts sent to Iraq found that the senior operating staff of the telecommunications administration were technically qualified. As a result their mission has been incorporated in a previously planned national programme and has thus become executive in character, although at a higher level. The two experts sent to Jordan in 1954 were retained there throughout 1955 in order to complete the installation of the equipment ordered by the Government on their advice. In Pakistan four experts continued their mission or took up surveys begun by other experts in preceding years. Two new missions were sent out in 1955; one to Syria, where the Government is being assisted by an expert on telephone cables, who was later joined by a specialist in cable splicing and jointing, to modernize its telephone system; and the second to Lebanon where the Government wishes to establish a national broadcasting centre and has been advised by an expert on transmitting stations and an expert on broadcasting studios. The help of these two experts has also

been requested by the Government of Saudi Arabia, which wishes to solve a problem similar to that being dealt with in Lebanon.

305. All these technical assistance projects are, of course, long-range ones. In telecommunications it takes a relatively long time to carry out plans owing to the need for constructing and installing complicated equipment. Governments requesting the assistance of experts generally wish them to supervise the execution of the plans they propose; missions are therefore often long and can be shortened only in a few special cases. In general, assistance can be effective only if it is continued throughout the time necessary to produce concrete achievements. This is a principle which cannot be overlooked in planning technical assistance with telecommunications.

H. WMO

306. The year 1955 saw a marked increase in the activity of WMO in its participation in EPTA. The projects implemented covered a wide range of meteorological subjects and were spread over a total of twenty-three separate countries and territories involving the services of twenty-two expert advisers. In addition, thirty-six officers from various meteorological services were granted fellowships to study abroad.

307. Negotiations in respect both of the 1955 and future programmes were carried out with Governments requiring meteorological technical assistance and the authorizations finally made for 1956 maintain, in general, the high level of assistance furnished during 1955. There is a slight drop in the number of experts to be engaged for meteorological work during 1956, and the more marked drop in the number of new fellowships to be offered in 1956 is largely accounted for by the particularly high rate of award in the latter months of 1955.

308. During 1955 much of the effort of meteorological experts was directed towards providing advice on organizational and administrative problems facing the meteorological services of various Governments. Of the total force in the field of twenty-two experts, at least half were engaged primarily in giving organizational and administrative guidance. In view of the late entry of WMO into EPTA this is an understandable situation; it is, however, reasonable to assume that as meteorological technical assistance progresses, the emphasis will shift to the more technical and professional problems facing each service in the application of meteorological knowledge and practice to the economy of the country. Indeed, this trend is already noticeable in the increasing demands for technical assistance with the application of meteorology to agricultural needs and to the vital problems of the development and utilization of water resources.

309. Long-term projects continued in Afghanistan, British East Africa, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Libya and Peru and are expected to remain in operation throughout 1956. During 1955 experts completed their assignments in China (Taiwan), Haiti and Israel; in each case their work is expected to lead to further technical assistance, more particularly under the

fellowship scheme, in order that the advantages already gained from these missions may be pressed home. Expert advice on instrumentation has formed an appreciable part of the 1955 programme in Afghanistan, Egypt, Israel and Syria, and considerable progress has been made with the provision of meteorological equipment to Afghanistan and Libya. In Afghanistan particularly, a very considerable effort is being made by the technical assistance mission to equip the meteorological service, and a mobile workshop is being provided to facilitate the work of the expert in establishing and maintaining essential reporting stations.

310. Fellowships and scholarships for the study of instrumentation have been taken up by officers of the meteorological services of Burma, China (Taiwan), Greece, Pakistan, Syria and Yugoslavia. In Egypt, expert advice is being given on the establishment of an up-to-date instrument workshop and on the development of laboratory facilities for the calibration and standardization of meteorological equipment.

311. The increasing use being made of meteorological fellowships and scholarships under EPTA is an encouraging sign of the real attempt by individual countries to put a maximum of local effort into improving and developing their meteorological services. By a judicious and expanding use of fellowships and scholarships, these services are able to turn the work of experts to full account and, by their own efforts, to continue the development of projects after the initial expert missions have completed their work.

312. An important new feature developed from negotiations during the year and resulted in the provision in the 1956 programme of funds for a hurricane seminar, the first regional project requiring meteorological technical assistance. At the invitation of the Government of the Dominican Republic, the seminar is to be held in Ciudad Trujillo early in 1956 and is expected to make a contribution of major importance to the present fund of knowledge of hurricane behaviour; it should lead to the application of more effective warning and precautionary measures. In view of the essentially regional character of a large number of meteorological problems, there is a big and ever-widening field for regional projects, and it is probable that subjects of broad regional interest will continue for some years to form a major part of the meteorological technical assistance programme.

313. The modest staff of the Technical Assistance Operational Unit in the WMO Secretariat (one professional official and one general service official) is now inadequate to deal with the rapidly expanding work of the Unit and financial provision has accordingly been made for the addition, during 1956, of a further professional official and another general service official. From 1 January 1956, funds for the WMO programme of technical assistance are being allocated specifically to the Unit instead of, as previously, being included in the allocation to UNTAA. To facilitate accounting and administration, however, these funds will continue to be handled by UNTAA on behalf of WMO, and thus appointment to the Unit of administrative and accounting staff who

would otherwise be necessary will be avoided. This very real economy is made possible only through the willing and unfailing co-operation received at all times from UNTAA, and it is a pleasure to record the close and harmonious relationship which continues to exist.

314. The record of the past few years shows a steady increase in WMO participation in EPTA and the future shows promise of continued progress. It is evident that there is much scope for further development of technical assistance for meteorology and, on the assumption that the principle of technical assistance will continue to form a salient feature of United Nations policy, it seems reasonable to suppose that WMO will continue to serve as the medium for bringing this assistance to the countries needing it.

I. IBRD

315. Since the beginning of its programme of economic survey missions in 1949, sixteen IBRD missions, organized at the request of Governments, have completed studies of general economic development or of special branches of it. Twelve of these groups were general survey missions which formulated recommendations for long-range development in the principal sectors of the economies of the countries studied; one was a small resident mission also concerned with a general programme of economic development; one was a joint working party representing both the Government and IBRD which prepared a report on long-term trends in the country's economy; and the remaining two dealt with programmes of agricultural development. Two of the reports of the general survey missions, for Malaya and Syria, were transmitted to the Governments concerned and were published in 1955.

316. Three additional missions made field studies during the year and were preparing their reports at its end. They were a general survey mission to Jordan, a mission to study the agricultural development of Colombia and a mission to assist the Cauca Valley Corporation of Colombia in planning the development of the region of the upper valley. Work was also begun on the organization of a small survey mission to go to Somaliland under Italian administration early in 1956.

317. IBRD's mission to Nicaragua in 1951 and 1952 departed in method, although not in purpose, from earlier general survey missions. In this instance two IBRD staff members were stationed in the country for nearly a year, working closely with the Government on the preparation of a long-range programme and at the same time taking the first steps to put the programme into effect. The results were good and a similar approach was taken in Panama in 1954 and in Guatemala and Honduras in 1955. The mission to Nicaragua produced a substantial report which was published, and a report on Panama is also being prepared. In the other cases, more emphasis has been laid on assisting the Government with its planning activities and less on publishing an extensive report.

318. As IBRD has increased its activities, the amount of advice and assistance rendered in the course of its regular programme has grown steadily. Most loans are

the result of extended study and consultation, in the course of which IBRD staff members and advisers have frequent opportunities to provide assistance with matters of programming, organization, the choice and planning of projects, and more specific technical problems. A few instances in which teams from IBRD were engaged for considerable periods in this kind of effort include a development programme for southern Italy, railway operations in Colombia and Thailand, and a general economic review in Burma.

319. In several cases during 1955 IBRD has gone beyond this general kind of assistance into aid with the solving of special problems. A staff member was assigned for several months to assist the Government of Ecuador in starting its National Board of Economic Planning. An agricultural consultant spent some time advising the Government of Uruguay on various technical problems and the Government of Japan on livestock imports and land reclamation. Staff members advised Lebanon on problems relating to development programming, Israel on organizational questions of the Bank of Israel, and Ceylon on the establishment of its Development Finance Corporation.

320. As in past years, IBRD assisted Governments in recruiting experts for posts related to development. The activities in which experts were thus nominated included railway management, railway operating statistics, port administration, development banking, public debt administration, and the establishment of a shipping company. In the case of Iran, IBRD made an arrangement with the Government by which IBRD is recruiting international experts for the technical bureau of the Government's Plan Organization, and a staff member has been given leave of absence to serve as chief of that bureau.

321. IBRD continued to collaborate with India and Pakistan in devising ways to increase the use of the Indus system of rivers for irrigation. Representatives of IBRD and of the two Governments carried out field studies and held discussions in Washington. Inter-governmental agreements were reached covering the second crop season of 1955 and the first crop season of 1955-56, and discussions on the preparation of a comprehensive plan were continued.

322. During the year IBRD completed the organization of the Economic Development Institute, a new centre for study and training. The institute, established with financial assistance from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, is designed to meet the need of the less-developed countries for a general improvement of economic management in government by increasing the number of administrators skilled in dealing with problems of economic policy and with the planning and administration of development programmes. The first six-month course, beginning January 1956, will include fourteen senior officials of Governments of Belgium (African territories), Ceylon, Colombia, Egypt, Haiti, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda and Yugoslavia.

323. IBRD has continued its programme of providing training each year for a limited number of people who

are pursuing careers related to its work. The training is designed to enable those receiving it to become familiar with the functions, organization and operating methods of IBRD and to have the benefit of IBRD's experience in dealing with problems of economic development. IBRD had eight general trainees in 1955 who came from Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon and Paraguay; in addition it arranged special programmes of training or orientation for officials from Denmark, Guatemala, Indonesia and Pakistan.

J. IMF

324. IMF, in its relations with its members, must concern itself with a wide range of subjects. Primarily, of course, the Articles of Agreement⁶ require it to concentrate on exchange matters, international trade, central banking, monetary and fiscal problems. But concern with these topics leads inevitably, as the Articles recognize, to an interest in employment and economic development policies; and to pursue the real causes of Members' financial problems may require co-operative study with them of the political and social factors involved.

325. For instance, many of IMF's members have balance-of-payments difficulties which they seek to meet through the introduction of restrictions. These difficulties have many causes; they may be the result of, or be aggravated by, structural changes in the economy, inflation, programmes of economic development or of social expenditure, disturbed political conditions, or other factors. In addition, there are countries where restrictions serve other than balance-of-payments purposes, as, for example, where a multiple currency practice serves primarily to produce revenue for the national treasury.

326. From IMF's interest in this wide variety of subjects stems, in turn, a variety of techniques with which it aims to help its members to solve their problems. One such technique—that of financing temporary balance-of-payments difficulties—is outside the scope of this report. Another technique, which is being used a great deal at present, is the regular series of consultations with members that apply transitional arrangements under article XIV of the Articles of Agreement; these consultations, while possibly not entirely comparable to the work described elsewhere in this report, are often so closely allied to it that they might be considered to some extent as an extension of it. Finally, from its inception IMF has also carried out a programme of technical co-operation and training which is very similar to EPTA although differing from it in one or two important respects.

327. A tabular presentation of the activities of this kind which were undertaken in 1955 is given in paragraph 334 below, and no description of them will be given here. But it may be useful to review briefly the principles on which they were carried out, and how they are related to the general purposes of EPTA.

328. The type of problem which calls for IMF's attention varies from one country to another and from one year to another. The year 1955 was in many respects a

typical one: in one case advice was given to the authorities on how best to develop, use and interpret economic and statistical data for the benefit of their planning for economic development; in another, IMF's advice was sought on how to conduct credit and central banking policies so as to encourage the greatest progress in economic development consistent with maintaining stability in the economy. One country obtained assistance in working out foreign exchange problems arising out of changes in its arrangements for the production and marketing of its principal commodity export; a reform of the banking system in another country was initiated and carried out with the advice and assistance of IMF's experts.

329. IMF's programme of consultations under article XIV began in March 1952. It was recognized that general procedures would be adapted from case to case, but it was agreed that these periodic discussions should cover not only the details of a country's exchange restrictions as called for by the article, but also the underlying factors affecting the retention of those restrictions. In practice, this has developed into a periodic general analysis of a country's economic health.

330. IMF's missions in all cases promote the general purposes of the Organization as set forth in the Articles of Agreement, and its experts are bound by these purposes. However, there is no attempt to impose on a country a rigid, preconceived pattern of policy or practice. The advice and assistance given by IMF missions and experts is normally discussed with the Board of IMF before being officially transmitted to a Government. In this way the recommendations, while adapted to the particular needs of the country, are brought into conformity with the general philosophy expressed in the Articles of Agreement, are tested against experience in other countries and are modified if necessary so as to avoid creating difficulties for other countries.

331. The manner in which technical assistance and advice is given also varies widely with circumstances. Occasionally single experts have been sent to a country for relatively long periods of time, but a more usual procedure involves the sending of a "task force". With this method a group of perhaps three to five persons is first sent to analyse all pertinent aspects of the problem: such a consultation mission may stay in a country for two to four weeks. Then some or all of the group will return to IMF Headquarters to discuss their findings and proposed recommendations within the Organization. Having been approved, these are sent to the Government, perhaps in the hands of an IMF representative who may stay long enough to help translate the ideas into action. In many cases one or two follow-up visits of varying lengths are necessary in order to determine how the ideas are working out and whether any changes are desirable.

332. Where the country concerned has need for additional trained and competent officials the facilities of IMF's training course come into the picture. Over fifty Governments have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by IMF to give their officials the training in techniques and the wider knowledge of economic theory which a responsible government

⁶ *Treaty Series*, vol. 2, 1947, part I, No. 20.

official needs to deal with the complicated financial and economic interrelationships that exist today.

333. Thus IMF's field work is carried out as an integrated programme covering a wide range of subjects related to its fundamental responsibilities, which is backed up by the research activities and policy guidance of its Headquarters. Although not a member of TAB, IMF co-operates actively with the Participating Organizations, sharing with them certain research material acquired in the course of its dealings with its members, informing them of situations where their assistance might be useful to a country, and briefing their experts (and TAB Resident Representatives) on the financial and economic problems of the countries to which they are going.

334. The tables that follow show the actual activities undertaken in 1955, in pursuance of the principles

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION MISSIONS

Country	Activity
Brazil	To make recommendations on certain economic problems.
Chile	Assistance in carrying out a proposed modification of the exchange system.
China (Taiwan)	Advice on the use of economic data in formulating economic policy.
Ecuador	Assistance in establishing a section in the Central Bank to study fiscal problems with special reference to the relation between monetary and fiscal policy.
Egypt	Advice on certain monetary and financial matters.
Guatemala	Study and recommendations for the improvement of the banking system and of policies relating to economic development.
Iran	Review of foreign exchange problems.
Lebanon	Advice on certain problems of banking policy.
Mexico	Special review of the current situation, also assistance in revising statistical methods.
Panama	Advice on certain problems involving currency circulation and the banking system.
Paraguay	Advice to the Central Bank.
Central America	Lectures at the Centro de Estudios Monetarios (Centre for Monetary Studies) at Mexico City.

outlined above. In summary, thirteen missions were sent during the year to different countries having special problems in IMF's field of competence, on which they desired advice or assistance. Forty-one Governments consulted with IMF on their exchange systems and practices, in accordance with the requirements laid down in article XIV of the Articles of Agreement: thirty-two of these consultations involved formal missions to the country concerned. The nationals of eighteen countries also participated in the programme begun in 1950 for training government officials.

CONSULTATIONS BY MISSION

Austria	France	Paraguay
Belgium	India	Peru
Bolivia	Indonesia	Philippines
Brazil	Iran	Union of South Africa
Burma	Iraq	Syria
Chile	Israel	Thailand
China (Taiwan)	Italy	Turkey
Denmark	Jordan	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Korea, Rep. of	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Luxembourg	Yugoslavia
Finland	Nicaragua	

CONSULTATIONS AT HEADQUARTERS

Australia
Colombia
Costa Rica
Germany, Federal Republic of
Japan
Netherlands

TRAINING PROGRAMME : 1955-56

Bolivia	Jordan
China (Taiwan)	Korea, Rep. of
Costa Rica	Lebanon
Denmark	Mexico
Ecuador	Pakistan
Guatemala	Turkey
Haiti	Union of South Africa
Iraq	Yugoslavia
Jamaica	
Japan	

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAMME

A. ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

335. During 1955 attention was given to a number of administrative and organizational matters raised by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its first report to the ninth session of the General Assembly.¹ Developments on a number of the questions relating to administrative arrangements and expenses are reflected in subsequent sections of this Chapter. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on inter-Organization machinery, including the role of ACC and the Secretary-General, were commented on by ACC,² which proposed a clarification and elaboration of the relationship between TAB and ACC. The views of TAC³ on these proposals were incorporated in a report by the Council to the General Assembly (Council resolution 584 B II (XX) (Annex)). Further comments by the Advisory Committee were also reported to the General Assembly,⁴ which considered and took note of them. The General Assembly recalled the authority and responsibility conferred upon TAC by previous resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly, and requested the Council to continue its efforts to secure the maximum administrative efficiency and co-ordination of activities (resolution 921 (X)).

B. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND OF TAB

336. TAB has continued its efforts to reduce administrative costs so that the maximum amount of available funds can be applied to actual technical assistance projects. Considerable progress was made during 1955, and the ratio of the administrative and indirect project costs to the total obligations of the Participating Organizations, which had been 16.8 per cent in 1954, was reduced in 1955 to 13.1 per cent. It will be recalled that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had recommended that the ratio be brought to 12 to 14 per cent.⁵ It is expected that administrative

and operational service costs will be within this range in 1956. TAB and the Participating Organizations intend to keep this question under constant review.

337. TAC, in connexion with its review of the 1956 Programme, expressed the hope that further reductions in administrative costs could be achieved and asked for detailed information on administrative and operational services' costs to be provided in connexion with the presentation of the 1957 Programme.⁶ As requested by TAC, TAB is reporting separately on the form and manner in which it proposes to provide this information.

338. The expenses of the TAB Secretariat and Field Offices have also been reduced in relation to total programme costs. From 6.69 per cent in 1954, the ratio was reduced to 5.2 per cent in 1955. The Advisory Committee had recommended a target of 5 per cent.

339. Following the Advisory Committee's criticism of the existing classification of administrative and indirect costs,⁷ new definitions were developed through the machinery of ACC. This was reported to the General Assembly by the Council in July 1955 (resolution 584 B II (XX) (Annex, para. 2 (c)). The new definitions, which became effective on 1 January 1956, classify expenses as project costs, operational services' costs or administrative costs, terms which are defined below.

Projects costs :

(a) Direct costs of experts, fellowships, equipment and supplies in connexion with a particular project;

(b) Other costs relating to a particular project, where these can be clearly defined and identified. Travel costs of Headquarters or established office staff, when the object of the travel is exclusively related to the project.

Operational services' costs :

(a) Costs of planning and supervising a specific field of activity such as fellowships, fisheries development, malaria control, economics. Advising and assisting Governments in planning and carrying out projects in the field;

(b) Costs of technical officers and clerical staff directly servicing projects and of additional staff engaged in procuring equipment and supplies used in field activities;

(c) Continuing salaries of experts during relatively short periods between field assignments;

⁵ E/2810, para. 25.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes*, appendix, document A/2661, paras. 21 and 55 (c).

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes*, appendix, document A/2661.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/2728.

³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 7, document E/2779.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24, document A/2994.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Ninth Session, Annexes, appendix, document A/2661, para. 22.

(d) Costs of equipment or supplies used in the field for operational purposes on more than one project.

Administrative costs :

(a) Staff and related costs in connexion with the direction, co-ordination, reporting and similar central functions of the operation of the technical assistance programme (e.g., the head of the programme); costs of representatives of the head of the programme at locations (other than "assistance areas") away from Headquarters; costs of staff in the office of the head of the programme, e.g., of a deputy, programming officers, reports officers, briefing officers and other supporting staff;

(b) Additional staff and related costs for public information, legal services and library services;

(c) Additional staff and related costs for recruitment and administration of staff and experts for the programme, and for administrative management and analysis;

(d) Additional staff and related costs for the central budgetary, accounting and auditing functions—generally includes those activities necessary to present details of the programme to the governing body, and to receive, record, report on, disburse, inspect and audit the accounts of funds provided to the organization from the Special Account;

(e) Additional staff and related costs for registry services; translation, reproduction and distribution of documents; stenographic services; travel and transport services; and the procurement and management of office supplies and accommodation.

C. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

340. As a further step in the direction of obtaining the maximum uniformity in operational practices under the Regular and Expanded Programmes, TAB has decided to make full use of the CCAQ machinery for the establishment and review of fellowship stipend rates. It had previously been agreed by CCAQ that uniform rates of stipend would be applied to fellowships awarded under both Programmes.

341. During the year TAB continued to refine the conditions of service for experts engaged under EPTA, in the light of the evolving staff requirements and of its experience with personnel policies adopted in earlier years. The most significant development was the approval given to "programme appointments" for experts, an innovation intended to afford a measure of greater security to a limited number of experts for whom the Participating Organizations had a continuing need, who had proved their worth, were properly qualified and versatile enough to be constantly used, and wished to serve indefinitely under EPTA.

342. After a careful study, which began in July 1955 and arose in part from a report made by TAC to the Council,⁸ TAB in March 1956 approved the conditions

which will govern the award of programme appointments and the standards by which candidates for these appointments will be chosen. A programme appointment, which may be awarded from 1 July 1956 by any Participating Organization wishing to do so, will normally expire when the holder reaches the age of sixty; before the holder reaches that age it may be terminated on account of unsatisfactory service, ill health, misconduct, abolition of a post or unsuitability for a post, in which case indemnities will be payable on the scale applicable to members of the regular staff of the United Nations who hold permanent appointments. Experts holding programme appointments will become participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in future if the Fund's regulations are amended to eliminate the provisions for the optional revalidation of past services for pension purposes. Other entitlements under a programme appointment will be substantially the same as those of experts holding fixed-term appointments. TAB has decided that the Participating Organizations may initially award programme appointments to a maximum of 5 per cent of the experts in their service, but this limitation will be reviewed early in 1957.

D. ASSESSMENT AND PAYMENT OF THE LOCAL LIVING COSTS OF EXPERTS

1. Governments' obligations

343. The year 1955 was the second full year of operation of the method for assessing and paying the local living costs of experts which was approved by the Council in resolution 470 (XV) on 15 April 1953. Virtually all projects now in operation are covered by the new arrangements.⁹

344. In the operation of the arrangements, the TAB Secretariat computes the estimated annual obligations of each Government in advance on the basis of the annual programme that has been approved for the country in question, and all Governments are urged whenever possible to pay the total of their estimated annual obligations in full in advance. As soon as possible after the end of each year, the TAB Secretariat prepares a statement of the actual obligations incurred by each Government, based on the actual number of expert man-days served on mission in the country and the extent to which lodging was provided in kind. Each Government is then asked to pay, or is credited with, as the case may be, the difference between the total of the advance payments and the actual obligation. Normally any changes in daily subsistence rates which have occurred during the course of the year are taken into account in this year-end reconciliation.

345. The record of implementation of the new arrangements during 1955 shows significant improvements in many respects over the 1954 situation. Some of the major developments are summarized in the following table.

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/2779, para. 11.*

⁹ For details of the exceptions, see paras. 348-350 below.

<i>Payments of annual estimated obligations</i>	<i>1954^a</i>		<i>1955^a</i>	
	<i>Number of Governments that paid</i>	<i>Total amount paid (equivalent of US dollars)</i>	<i>Number of Governments that paid</i>	<i>Total amount paid (equivalent of US dollars)</i>
<i>In one lump sum</i>	22	132 731	32	684 009
<i>In two instalments</i>	19	430 145	9	113 802
<i>In three instalments</i>	4	229 921	5	106 964
<i>In four instalments</i>	4	88 072	4	172 019
<i>In five or more instalments</i>	3	43 477	9	239 646
TOTAL	52	924 348	59	1 316 442

^a All payments received before 1 March 1956 are included.

346. On 1 March 1956 an estimated amount equivalent to \$10,181 remained due and payable by Governments in respect of the calendar year 1954, and a sum equivalent to about \$123,000 in respect of 1955.

347. For the calendar year 1956, seventy-three Governments have been asked to pay a total of the equivalent of \$2.4 million in respect of their estimated obligations for the local living costs of experts. The estimate was based on an approved programme involving 530,935 man-days to be served on technical assistance missions, for 58,800 days of which Governments are expected to provide lodging in kind.

2. *Waivers of Governments' obligations*

348. The local costs arrangements approved by the Council provide that the Executive Chairman, in consultation with TAB may, in certain cases of extreme hardship, exempt Governments from the payment of the local living costs of experts for limited periods. It is further provided that waivers may also be granted in

exceptional circumstances to cover certain specific projects.

349. After fifteen months' experience of the arrangements TAB on 25 April 1955 submitted to TAC specific recommendations concerning the manner in which the policy on waivers should be applied (E/TAC/45). After reviewing TAB's recommendations, TAC held that under the Council's resolution the Executive Chairman was authorized, in consultation with TAB, to make decisions regarding the granting of country and project waivers without further reference to TAC.

350. TAB has decided to grant an exemption from the payment of local living costs of experts to the Government of Nepal for the year 1955; to extend the waivers which have been granted to the Governments of Cambodia, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Paraguay and Viet-Nam until 31 December 1956; and to terminate the general waiver which had been granted to Iran as from 1 July 1955. TAB has also taken the decisions indicated below on the project waivers which had been granted for certain WHO projects.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Arrangements for the termination of project waiver</i>
Costa Rica	119-53	Assistance to San José School of Nursing	31 December 1956 or the date of completion of the project, whichever is earlier
Hong Kong	27-53	MCH	31 December 1955
Lebanon	177-53	MCH Demonstration Centre	Already terminated as the project has been completed
Lebanon	178-53	Malaria Control	Already terminated as the project has been completed
Panama	131-53	Rural Public Health Services	31 December 1956 or the date of completion of the project, whichever is earlier
Syria	184-53	Malaria Control Demonstration	31 December 1956 or the date of completion of the project, whichever is earlier
Syria	185-53	MCH Demonstration Centre	Project transferred to the Regular Programme
Syria	186-53	Nursing Education	31 December 1956 or the date of completion of the project, whichever is earlier
and	84-55		
Thailand	65-53	Yaws Control and Evaluation of Yaws Control	31 December 1956 or the date of completion of the project, whichever is earlier
Thailand	66-53	Rural Health Unit, Chiangmai	31 December 1955
Thailand	67-53	MCH	Already terminated as the project has been completed
Thailand	207-53	Post-Graduate School of Nursing (Bangkok)	31 December 1956 or the date of completion of the project, whichever is earlier

3. Payments of experts' subsistence entitlements

351. The "centralized" plan by which TAB Field Offices pay experts their subsistence entitlements is described in the Seventh Report of the Technical Assist-

ance Board.¹⁰ In 1955 payments were made to experts as indicated in the table below.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 4, Part I, para. 70.*

Country	Participating Organizations for which payments were made from TAB imprest accounts	Total experts	Total man-days served	Disbursements chargeable to Governments (equivalent of US dollars)	Disbursements chargeable to Participating Organizations (equivalent of US dollars)	Total disbursements (equivalent of US dollars)
Afghanistan . . .	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	35	7 195	42 024	17 760	59 784
Bolivia	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	21	4 285	6 823	6 590	13 413
Brazil	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	30	6 452	26 257	13 743	40 000
Burma	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	43	8 324	36 603	21 001	57 604
Cambodia	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	9	849	—	2 317	2 317
Ceylon	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	30	6 659	27 799	12 799	40 598
China (Taiwan) .	UNTAA, UNESCO	5	709	1 099	709	1 808
Colombia	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	28	5 276	25 645	19 246	44 891
Costa Rica . . .	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	11	1 587	8 949	2 408	11 357
Ecuador	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	33	6 341	29 056	7 743	36 799
Egypt	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	62	11 800	47 759	11 320	59 079
El Salvador . . .	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	13	2 674	13 423	2 716	16 139
Guatemala . . .	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	16	2 448	13 039	2 663	15 702
Haiti	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	15	3 129	18 774	1 897	20 671
Honduras	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	19	2 387	13 156	3 341	16 497
India	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	60	9 856	47 694	31 000	78 694
Indonesia	UNTAA, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	66	14 305	19 471	7 611	27 082
Iran	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	59	6 801	32 713	35 516	68 229
Iraq	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	56	9 399	42 382	20 205	62 587
Israel	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	31	4 554	17 398	5 748	23 146
Laos	UNTAA, UNESCO	3	287	—	1 870	1 870
Lebanon	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	19	2 979	16 292	5 749	22 041
Libya	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	45	9 135	—	38 199	38 199
Malaya	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	4	334	1 654	1 439	3 093
Mexico	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	25	4 758	18 964	2 812	21 776
Nicaragua	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	11	1 923	11 796	3 912	15 708
Pakistan	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	60	11 422	47 605	55 100	102 705
Panama	UNTAA, FAO	4	605	3 781	21	3 802
Paraguay	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	18	3 085	—	14 899	14 899
Philippines . . .	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	21	4 410	24 531	18 829	43 360
Sarawak	FAO	1	93	307	199	506
Singapore	UNTAA	1	13	65	64	129
Syria	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	36	6 757	30 284	7 846	38 130
Thailand	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO	37	5 975	17 695	10 548	28 243
Turkey	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	44	7 300	50 825	28 025	78 850
Uruguay	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	15	2 110	8 703	5 808	14 511
Viet-Nam	UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO	19	644	—	11 532	11 532
Yugoslavia . . .	UNTAA, FAO, ICAO	40	5 043	23 546	17 704	41 250
TOTAL		1 045	181 903	726 112	450 889	1 177 001

352. The activities indicated by the table represent an extension of the services provided by TAB Field Offices to experts serving in the following countries and territories, in addition to those covered in 1954: Cambodia, China, Iran, Laos, Libya, Malaya, Paraguay, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Viet-Nam. It will be seen that TAB Field Offices made payments to the experts of UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO and ICAO in all the countries and territories which those Offices covered. ILO and WHO have not generally participated in these arrangements, preferring to make payments direct to their

experts. In some instances, however, both Organizations have availed themselves of the facilities of TAB offices for paying experts' entitlements, often from their own imprests.

353. The following statistics relating to the payments made by TAB Field Offices in 1955 are of interest:

- (a) Number of countries and territories in which experts were paid subsistence entitlements by TAB Field Offices: 38;
- (b) Total number of experts so paid: 1,045;

- (c) Total number of man-days served by those experts: 181,903;
- (d) Average number of man-days spent within the country by the experts: 174;
- (e) Total payments made to the experts: \$1,177,001;
- (f) Total obligations of Governments in respect of (e) above: \$726,112;
- (g) Average Government obligation per man-day: \$3.99;
- (h) Total obligations of Participating Organizations in respect of (e) above: \$450,889;
- (i) Average obligation of the Participating Organizations per man-day: \$2.48.

E. TAB FIELD OFFICES

354. There are now twenty-six Field Offices covering EPTA operations in forty-five countries and territories (see columns (1) and (2) of the table below), representing increases during the last year of three in the number of Field Offices and twelve in the number of countries and territories covered. The new Field Offices were established in Jordan, Paraguay and Thailand. The latter Office covers technical assistance operations in Cambodia, China (Taiwan), Japan, Laos, Malaya, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Viet-Nam. Activities in Saudi Arabia and Yemen are now dealt with by the Office in Cairo, and Panama has been added to the countries covered by the Office in Mexico City.

Countries covered (1)	Location of TAB Field Office (2)	Staff provided by: TAB			
		International (3)	Local (4)	Total (5)	Gov't (6)
Afghanistan	Kabul	4	4	8	37
Australia, New Zealand	Sydney	1	4	5 ^a	—
Bolivia	La Paz	3	5	8	—
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	2	2	4	—
Burma	Rangoon	1	2	3	8
Ceylon	Colombo	2	4	6	2
Chile	Santiago ^b	1	2	3	—
Colombia	Bogotá	2	2	4	—
Ecuador	Quito	2	3	5	—
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa ^b	2	—	2	—
Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen . .	Cairo	2	7	9	—
Haiti	Port-au Prince	3	2	5	8
India	New Delhi	3	1	4	11
Indonesia	Djakarta	3	3	6	3
Iran	Teheran	3	7	10	9
Iraq	Baghdad	1	2	3	—
Israel	Jerusalem	1	2	3	2
Jordan	Amman	1	1	2	—
Lebanon, Syria	Beirut	2	6	8	—
Libya	Tripoli	8	11	19	18
Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Mexico City	3	5	8	3
Pakistan	Karachi	3	1	4	5
Paraguay	Asunción	^c	1	1	—
Philippines	Manila	1	8 ^d	9 ^d	5
Thailand, Cambodia, China (Taiwan), Japan, Laos, Malaya, Sarawak, Singapore, Viet-Nam	Bangkok	4	—	4	8
Turkey	Ankara	2	1	3	6
Uruguay, Argentina	Montevideo	1	4	5	—
Yugoslavia	Belgrade	3	3	6	7

^a Cost shared with UNICEF.

^b Office authorized but not yet established.

^c At present the TAB Representative in Montevideo is also in charge of this Office.

^d The cost of 3 staff members is shared with UNICEF and UNIC.

355. The Field Offices continued to devote their time to co-ordinating country programmes and to furnishing administrative support to the Participating Organizations. The latter activity takes the form of providing experts with all possible help, including general briefing and advice on local conditions; the payment of allow-

ances; the provision of secretarial help and transport; and the obtaining of visas, customs clearances, housing and hotel accommodation.

356. The host Governments at whose request Field Offices are established provide, to a varying extent, either staff and office services or local funds with which this can

be obtained, in accordance with a special agreement which is usually signed with the Government to cover the establishment of the Field Office. Local staff not furnished directly or indirectly by the Government are provided by TAB; the numbers of staff provided by TAB and by the host Government for the various Field Offices are shown in columns 3, 4 and 5 and column 6 respectively in the table above.

357. In so far as it has proved practicable to do so, TAB has continued to follow the policy of obtaining for its Field Offices premises adjoining or adjacent to other United Nations offices in the same city, and thus of taking advantage of every possibility for the common use of facilities and services.

358. The responsibilities of the twenty-six Field Offices for the payment of experts' entitlements in thirty-eight countries and territories, for the making of other payments

on behalf of the Participating Organizations and for the day-to-day local operational expenses of the Field Offices themselves required the maintenance during 1955 of forty-two TAB imprest accounts at a level of \$550,000, with an annual total expenditure of over \$2 million. In addition, the Field Offices maintained a total of ten local accounts for government funds, and eleven accounts on behalf of various Participating Organizations. It should be mentioned that during the year four Field Offices were staffed with qualified finance officers, nine offices had staff who had been instructed by the TAB Secretariat in accountancy methods, and the balance of the Offices employed government-detailed or locally recruited staff to prepare their accounts under the supervision and signatory authority of their senior officers. A summary of the payments made from TAB imprest accounts in 1955 is shown in the table below.

LOCAL CURRENCY PAYMENTS (equivalent of US dollars) ^a

Country or territory	Payments of experts' entitlements on behalf of Participating Organizations	Other payments on behalf of Participating Organizations	Local operational expenses ^b	Total
Afghanistan	59 600	18 000	1 500	79 100
Australia	—	17 000	7 700	24 700
Bolivia	13,400	45 500	12 000	70 900
Brazil	40 000	25 900	9 200	75,100
Burma	61 800	50 200	13 400	125 400
Cambodia	2 300	—	—	2 300
Ceylon	41 500	8 100	5 400	55 000
China (Taiwan)	1 800	—	—	1 800
Colombia	46 100	35 500	19 200	100 800
Costa Rica	9 800	2 800	—	12 600
Ecuador	37 100	3 700	8 800	49 600
Egypt	58 900	19 700	16 300	94 900
El Salvador	16 400	—	—	16 400
Guatemala	14 500	(2 700) ^c	—	11 800
Haiti	20 800	6 100	4 500	31 400
Honduras	16 500	700	—	17 200
Hongkong	—	—	300	300
India	78 700	18 000	5 700	102 400
Indonesia	26 300	17 200	20 500	64 000
Iran	72 400	44 900	20 000	137 300
Iraq	62 400	1 400	6 800	70 600
Israel	23 100	3 400	5 800	32 300
Laos	1 900	(100) ^c	—	1 800
Lebanon	20 600	3 500	15 400	39 500
Libya	38 200	72 300	32 800	143 300
Mexico	22 000	61 100	22 300	105 400
Nicaragua	13 000	—	100	13 100
Pakistan	102 300	22 800	14 400	139 500
Panama	4 200	—	—	4 200
Paraguay	15 000	5 700	1 600	22 300
Philippines	43 400	12 500	15 600	71 500
Singapore	3 700	100	—	3 800
Syria	38 300	800	—	39 100
Thailand	28 200	17 500	8 900	54 600
Turkey	78 100	65 900	7 300	151 300
Uruguay	14 000	9 600	15 400	39 000
Viet-Nam	11 500	400	—	11 900
Yugoslavia	41 100	27 600	9 900	78 600
TOTAL	1 178 900	615 100	300 800	2 094 800

^a Amounts are rounded to the nearest \$100.

^b Account is taken of gains or losses on exchange.

^c These are credit items from refunds and collections for the Participating Organizations.

F. TAB CORRESPONDENTS

359. An experiment was begun in 1955 with the designation of TAB Correspondents to serve as a point of reference between the Executive Chairman and the Participating Organizations on the one hand, and Governments receiving assistance under EPTA on the other. At the present time Correspondents have been designated for Liberia, Nepal, Peru and Venezuela. The policy has been to designate as Correspondents experts sent to the country concerned by one or other of the Participating Organizations. Correspondents have been given the following terms of reference:

"TAB Correspondents will be designated by the Executive Chairman after consultation with the Participating Organizations. They will be selected from experts already in the country, to act as a point of reference between the Executive Chairman and governments receiving technical assistance under the Expanded Programme. Where there is no TAB Field Office, important communications relating to country programming, local costs contributions, etc., from the Executive Chairman will be sent through the TAB Correspondent to the Ministry concerned. The TAB Correspondent will be required to follow up on such communications and may be called upon by government officials to provide amplification and explanation. To assist him he will receive appropriate briefing documents from the TAB Secretariat.

"The expert selected as a TAB Correspondent will continue to be responsible to his employing agency but will be free to write to the Executive Chairman in general terms on matters pertaining to the Expanded Programme as a whole. The TAB Correspondent will not carry out any detailed negotiations with regard to individual projects, except at the specific request of the Participating Organization concerned; in no event will he be required to negotiate the annual programme.

"In certain circumstances the Executive Chairman may recruit locally an administrative assistant for the TAB Correspondent who may then be required to supervise the payment by the administrative assistant of the local allowances to experts, etc. Correspondence on such routine administrative matters will be direct with the most convenient TAB Office."

360. The Correspondents receive no salary apart from the salaries paid to them in their capacity as experts, and continue to devote the major part of their time to their work as specialists. Arrangements have been made in some cases to provide Correspondents with locally recruited assistants who are paid from the TAB Secretariat budget, and whose task it is to provide administrative support to experts; this may include the payment of subsistence entitlements.

G. AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENTS FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

361. In March 1954 TAB approved a new standard text of the basic agreement between Participating Organizations and Governments for the provision of

technical assistance. The new text reflects the revised arrangements required by resolutions of the Council relating to the assessment of local costs, and also incorporates certain improvements over earlier texts, the need for which has been demonstrated, namely:

(a) Provision for the furnishing of technical assistance by all the Organizations participating in EPTA on a uniform basis;

(b) Provision for the implementation of projects through a simple exchange of letters, thus dispensing with the necessity for the negotiation of formal supplementary agreements;

(c) Definition in greater detail of the obligations of the Participating Organizations as well as of Governments receiving assistance, including the revised local costs arrangements.

362. The new standard text has been used as a basis for the negotiation of technical assistance agreements subsequent to March 1954. By 1 March 1956, the following Governments had signed the new technical assistance agreement with the Executive Chairman, acting on behalf of the Participating Organizations:

<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Government</i>
1954: 20 April	Burma
18 June	Laos
23 August	Venezuela
6 October	Netherlands
27 October	Philippines
29 October	Indonesia
7 December	Colombia
16 December	Ceylon
1955: 4 April	Sudan
14 June	Jordan
4 July	Paraguay
13 December	Uruguay
1956: 2 February	Iran
10 February	Ecuador
10 February	Greece
20 February	Tunisia
30 March	Peru

363. Many Governments have found difficulty in accepting the new standard text because of the incorporation on the advice of legal counsel of a new clause which in effect requires Governments to bear all risks and claims connected with the provision of technical assistance under the agreement and to hold harmless the Participating Organizations and their experts against any liabilities in any way connected with an act or omission performed in the course of operations under the agreement.

H. FREQUENCY OF TAB MEETINGS

364. In its last report to TAC, TAB forecast that in the future it would not normally be necessary for it to meet more than three times a year, and outlined the type of business which it expected it would generally have to

deal with at its three sessions each year.¹¹ This forecast proved correct as far as 1955 was concerned, when TAB held the following sessions:

Thirty-second Session	21-30 March, New York;
Thirty-third Session	14-22 July, Geneva;
Thirty-fourth Session	24-28 October, New York.

TAB proposes to meet three times in 1956 and expects normally to maintain this pattern in future years.

365. On the basis of last year's experience it is now possible to define somewhat more exactly the schedule of business for its three sessions each year. The first will be concerned mainly with general planning for the ensuing year, taking into account the size and scope of the programme approved by TAC for the current year. The second session, which will be held during the summer session of the Council, will be devoted to questions arising from decisions of TAC and the Council, an examination of the financial situation and administrative matters. At the third session the programme for the ensuing year will be reviewed and recommendations affecting it made to TAC; in addition the availability of funds for the two following years will be estimated, and the budget for the TAB Secretariat and Field Offices for the immediately following year will be reviewed and approved.

366. It should be mentioned that between sessions of TAB, or in conjunction with them, inter-Organization meetings are held to discuss questions of financial management and administration, and the necessary recommendations are then made to TAB.

I. PUBLIC INFORMATION

367. During 1955 the United Nations and the Participating Organizations continued to devote a considerable proportion of the total output of their information services to technical assistance activities. The information departments of the specialized agencies, in addition to their regular written coverage in press releases, pamphlets and booklets, placed greater emphasis on the audio-visual possibilities for publicizing technical assistance.

368. The Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat was able to assume a somewhat larger share of the responsibility for publicizing EPTA as a whole, and in the process drew regularly on material produced by the information offices of the various Agencies. A high percentage of United Nations Radio's coverage during the year was devoted to technical assistance; recorded interviews with experts, fellows and counterpart staff originating from Agency Headquarters, United Nations Information Centres, TAB Field Offices and DPI field missions were used liberally by its various language services in preparing their regional broadcasts. The Press and Publications Division of DPI continued

its day-to-day coverage of EPTA activities. Collaboration between DPI and TAB resulted in the preparation of:

- (a) A popular booklet on technical assistance;¹²
- (b) A monthly Technical Assistance Newsletter for distribution to Correspondents, Information Centres, the Participating Organizations, non-governmental organizations, public speakers, specialized journals, etc.;
- (c) A number of booklets dealing with the participation of particular countries in EPTA which were drafted by DPI for publication and distribution by the National Technical Assistance Committee or some other appropriate body in the country concerned.

369. During the year, staff cameramen of the Films and Visual Information Division of DPI covered projects in Greece, the Middle East, Nigeria and the Philippines. Distribution of films on EPTA produced by the United Nations continued in some ninety countries and territories, and United Nations material was also widely used in newsreels and on television. In addition a DPI official was assigned to study the various activities of all the Participating Organizations for their future film possibilities. Efforts were also made to encourage the local production of films on technical assistance; six of these were produced and another seven are in production. DPI's Photographic Section substantially increased its coverage of technical assistance and arranged for photographers to take pictures covering the work of each of the Participating Organizations on four different missions in Asia, South East Europe and Latin America. The Agencies supplied DPI with series of photographs they had individually taken, and these were used for picture-layouts showing different activities of EPTA.

370. TAB Resident Representatives and UNIC Directors extended their collaboration during 1955. Individual members of DPI staff on missions to gather information, as well as representatives of information media not connected with the United Nations, drew increasingly on the services of TAB Field Offices and United Nations Information Centres, and produced in this way a considerable volume of feature material for the Press and the radio throughout the world. Several TAB Field Offices produced booklets summarizing technical assistance activities in the countries they cover. The question of how to spread a knowledge of EPTA in those countries where a DPI official was not permanently stationed remained a major problem, and one that will be considered at length during the present year.

371. At its meetings in 1955, the Consultative Committee on Public Information considered the subject of technical assistance within the larger context of economic and social development. At its first session in 1956, the Committee will discuss in detail the question of how economic and social reporting can be made to have a greater impact on public opinion.

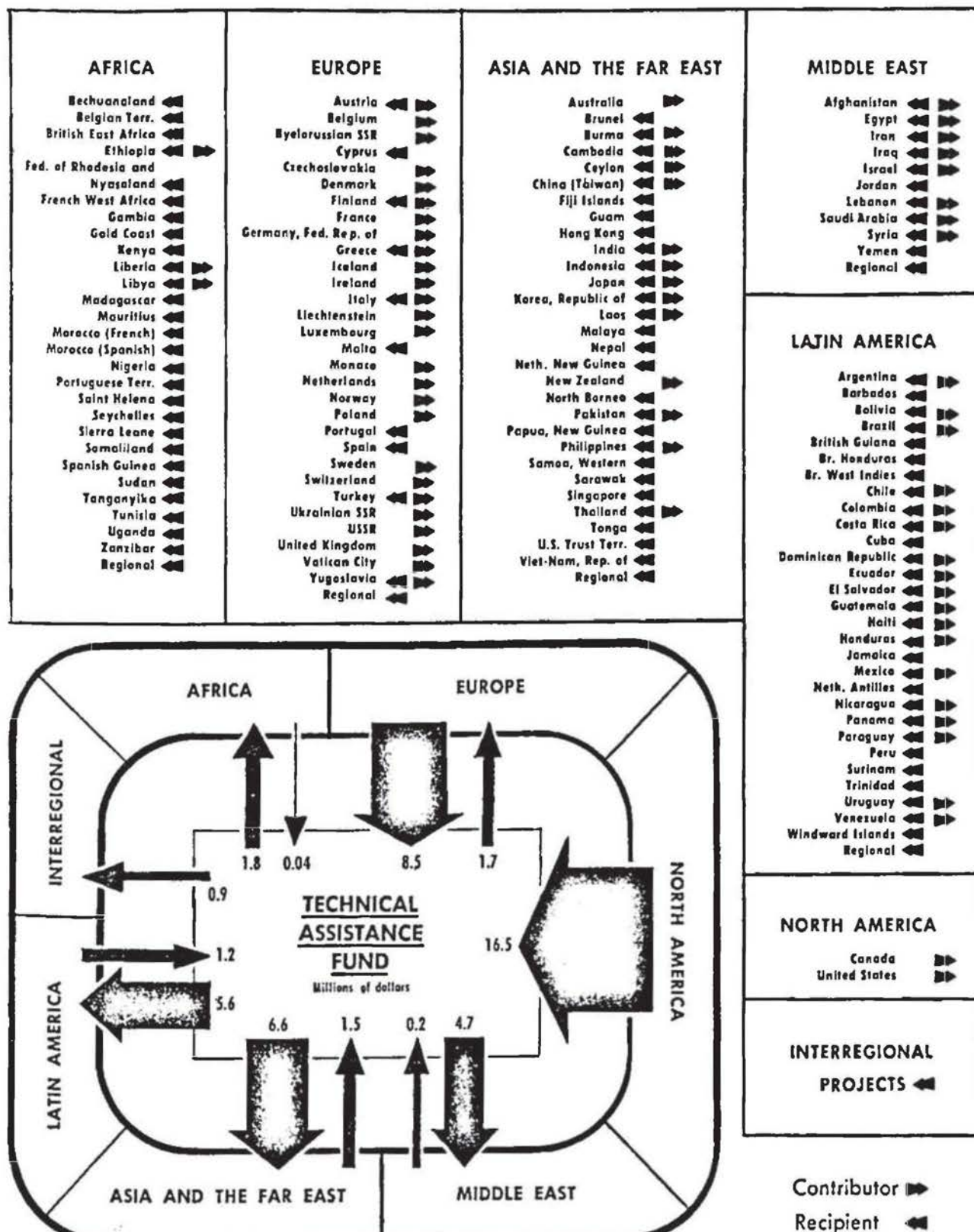
¹¹ *Ibid.*, Part I, para. 73.

¹² *Seeds of Progress*. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.1.28. 48 pp.

Figure XI

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROGRAMME AND RECIPIENTS

1955 Pledges and Project Expenditures



CHAPTER IV

FINANCING THE PROGRAMME¹

A. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

372. The general financial position reflected a considerable improvement in 1955 as compared with the previous year. Although the total contributions pledged to the Programme at the Pledging Conference held on 26 November 1954 amounted to approximately \$12.2 mil-

¹ The financial data given in this chapter are generally estimates, subject to final audit.

lion, a number of Governments which had not announced their pledges at the conference, did so during the early part of 1955. Sixty-five Governments had announced total pledges of about \$19.4 million for the year by April, and a total of seventy-one Governments had pledged \$27.9 million by the end of the year. The contributions were not only paid promptly by Governments, but payments were received at a steadier rate from quarter to quarter in 1955 than in 1954, as shown by the following tables.

PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1955

In respect of	Quarter				Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	
1955 pledges	2 961 366	9 676 096	7 390 248	5 119 576	25 147 286
Earlier years' arrears . . .	93 460	223 920	97 682	11 410	426 472
TOTAL . . .	3 054 826	9 900 016	7 487 930	5 130 986	25 573 758
Percentage of 1955 pledges paid in each quarter . .	11.77	38.48	29.39	20.36	100.0

PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1954

In respect of	Quarter				Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	
1954 pledges	6 330 094	3 359 408	3 184 935	11 541 452	24 415 889
Earlier years' arrears . . .	110 197	4 030 767	4 983	55 213	4 201 160
TOTAL . . .	6 440 291	7 390 175	3 189 918	11 596 665	28 617 049
Percentage of 1954 pledges paid in each quarter . .	25.93	13.76	13.04	47.27	100.0

373. In accordance with the established policy of conservative earmarking of funds, TAB was compelled to limit the initial earmarking for 1955 to \$15 million. TAB continuously reviewed the financial prospects for the year, and successively raised this figure to \$17 million, \$24.1 million and \$26.3 million at its March, April and July meetings. The final earmarking of \$30.3 million for the year was the highest approved by TAB in the five and a half years since operations were started under EPTA.

374. TAB continued to give attention to the problem of the full utilization of the multi-currency resources of EPTA. Early each year, an inter-Organization Financial

Management Group reviews the estimated availability of the different currencies and the estimated requirements of the Participating Organizations for those currencies for financing the approved Category I Programme for the year. On the basis of these reviews, TAB establishes the drawing rights of the Participating Organizations to different currencies for the whole year. The reviews indicate whether the estimated requirements of a particular currency exceed the estimated availability or *vice versa*, and provide the basis for the Participating Organizations to make greater efforts to use currencies which appear to be in greater supply and to reduce correspondingly their use of those which seem to be in short supply.

375. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Participating Organizations and TAB, it is not always possible to make full use in the financing of the approved Category I Programme of all the currencies which it is estimated will be available in a particular year. In such cases, TAB has adopted the device of approving additional projects which can be financed from those currencies that the review has shown as likely otherwise to remain partially unused. Such difficulties arise because, with some exceptions, most contributions are inconvertible; they can only be used by employing nationals of the countries concerned as experts, by placing fellows in those countries or by purchasing equipment and supplies there. The collection of the necessary information about the possibilities of recruiting experts or the available facilities for training, and the making of arrangements for establishing proper liaison with appropriate authorities often takes some time. It is, however, encouraging to record that the task

of over-all currency management, involving the full utilization of the financial resources of EPTA, has now been reduced to reasonable proportions.

B. CONTRIBUTIONS TO EPTA

376. During the year, \$25,573,758, exclusive of exchange adjustments, was paid into the Special Account in respect of pledges for 1955 and arrears of pledges for previous financial periods. Of this sum, \$25,147,286 related to pledges for 1955, \$394,472 to pledges for 1954 and \$32,000 to 1953 pledges. The total amounts of pledges, of contributions received and of outstanding contributions, as at 31 December 1955, in respect of the years 1950-55 are given in the table below, expressed in US dollars. Details of contributions pledged and of outstanding contributions as at 31 March 1956 are given in Annexes I and II respectively.

	1950-51	1952	1953	1954	1955	Total
Number of Governments that pledged	54	65	69	74	71	
Total amount pledged	20 035 578	18 797 232	22 320 725	25 021 056	27 883 374	114 057 965
Amount paid during the period :						
Jul. 1950-Dec. 1951	17 354 013	5 000	—	—	—	17 359 013
Jan. 1952-Dec. 1952	2 380 647	16 205 538	—	—	—	18 586 185
Jan. 1953-Dec. 1953	150 500	1 581 259	18 939 010	—	—	20 670 769
Jan. 1954-Dec. 1954	51 010	953 435	3 196 715	24 415 889	100 000	28 717 049
Jan. 1955-Dec. 1955	—	—	32 000	394 472	25 147 286	25 573 758
TOTAL	19 936 170	18 745 232	22 167 725	24 810 361	25 247 286	110 906 774
Balances unpaid as at 31 December 1955.	99 408	52 000	153 000	210 695	2 636 088	3 151 191

377. The total amount of \$25,573,758 received into the Special Account during 1955 comprised \$162,162 of contributions in the form of services, and \$25,411,596 of contributions paid in currency. Payments were made by Governments during the year as shown in the first table in paragraph 372 above.

378. As at 31 December 1955, outstanding contributions represented 9.5 per cent of 1955 pledges, 0.8 per cent of 1954 pledges, 0.7 per cent of pledges in respect of 1953, 0.3 per cent of 1952 and 0.5 per cent of 1950-51.

C. USE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

1. Resources

379. The total resources available to the Special Account during 1955 for financing the Programme, after allowing for the required transfer to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund, and for exchange adjustments made before funds were allocated to the Participating Organizations, were approximately \$31,636,920 as detailed in the next Column.

(Expressed in US dollars)

Balance as at 1 January 1955	9 114 124
Contributions received during 1955 ^a	25 673 758 ^b
Miscellaneous income	235 581
	<u>35 023 463</u>
Deduct :	
Exchange adjustments	386 543
Transfer to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund	<u>3 000 000</u>
	<u>3 386 543</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	31 636 920

^a Exclusive of \$1,779,600 grant-in-aid to UNTAA from the United Nations budget.

^b Includes \$100,000 received in 1954 and carried forward as the advance payment of a 1955 contribution. Excludes \$44,030 received in 1955 and credited separately as a payment made by a Government for a special project.

380. In accordance with the legislative requirement, an amount of \$3 million was transferred to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund from the contributions received in 1955, raising the total of the Fund to \$9 million. TAB has undertaken a review of the future size and purposes of the Fund, and it is hoped that a paper on this subject will be submitted to TAC for its consideration during 1956.

2. Allocations, obligations and year-end balances

381. Allocations made during 1955 to the Participating Organizations and the TAB Secretariat totalled \$30,370,962, comprising \$30,316,677 in currency and \$54,285 in services.

382. The total obligations recorded by the Participating Organizations and the TAB Secretariat during the year amounted to \$26,106,638, while miscellaneous income

and exchange adjustments (net) amounted to \$520,224; balances of funds totalling \$4,784,548 approximately thus remained in the hands of the Participating Organizations and the TAB Secretariat at the end of the year. The figures given are provisional and are subject to the closing and auditing of the accounts.

383. The 1955 allocations, total obligations, miscellaneous income (net) and balances of funds as at 31 December 1955 are given in the following table.

(Expressed in US dollars)

Organization	Allocations	Total obligations ^a	Miscellaneous income ^a and exchange adjustments (net)	Year-end balance
UNTAA ^b	8 230 575	5 954 351 ^c	(250 738)	2 526 962
ILO	2 781 201	2 643 486	(57 178)	194 893
FAO	8 085 419	7 650 128	(103 524)	538 815
UNESCO	3 917 362	3 081 748	(129 635)	965 249
ICAO	1 061 841	1 020 585 ^d	(1 083)	42 339
WHO	4 877 764	4 400 256	19 048	458 460
TAB Headquarters and Field Offices	1 416 800	1 356 084	2 886	57 830
TOTAL	30 370 962	26 106 638	(520 224)	4 784 548 ^e

^a The amounts shown represent estimates only, since information is as yet incomplete.

^b Including amounts in respect of ITU and WMO.

^c Includes an over-obligation of \$201,000 brought forward from 1954.

^d Includes an over-obligation of \$28,229 brought forward from 1954.

^e Against the estimated year-end balances shown, there are contractual commitments for equipment and supplies ordered during 1955 but not delivered before the close of the year, in the approximate amounts given below:

UNTAA	ILO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	Total
\$1 205 651	\$124 999	\$356 182	\$25 752	\$379 718	\$2 092 302

384. In addition to the funds totalling approximately \$4,785,000 remaining in the hands of the Participating Organizations and the TAB Secretariat at the end of the year, the unallocated balance of resources in the Special Account totalled about \$1,265,000, of which \$1,058,000 were held in currency and the balance of \$207,000 in the form of services. The total unobligated resources of EPTA remaining on 31 December 1955 were thus \$6,050,000 approximately, exclusive of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund.

3. Obligations incurred

385. Obligations actually incurred by the Participating Organizations and the TAB Secretariat during the year totalled \$25,877,409.² Of this amount, \$21,310,001 represented project costs, \$2,800,000 indirect project costs and \$1,767,408 administrative costs, distributed as shown in the following table.

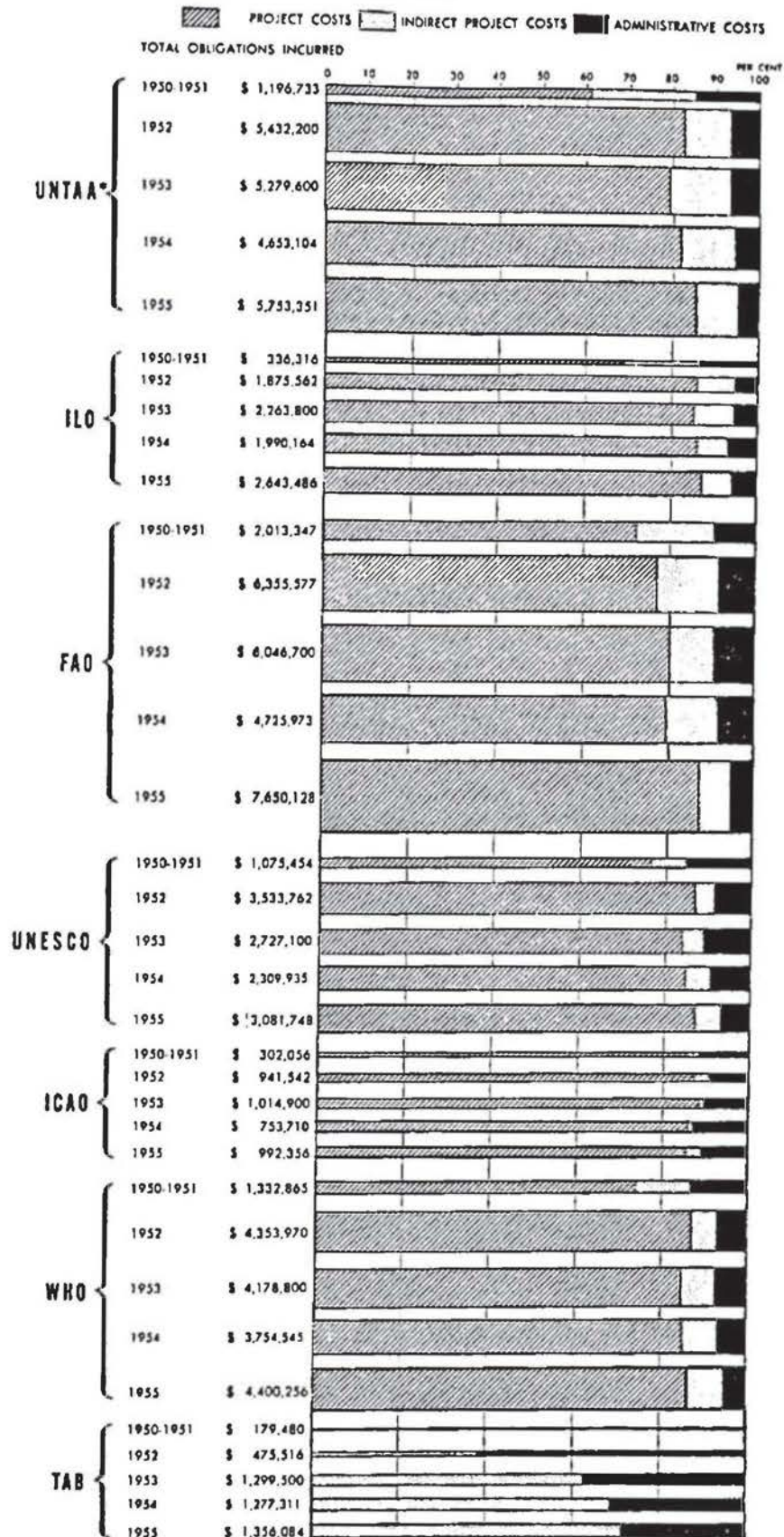
² Total recorded obligations of \$26,106,638, as noted in paragraph 382 above, less over-obligations of \$229,229 brought forward from 1954.

Organization	Project costs	Indirect project costs	Administrative costs	Total obligations incurred
UNTAA	4 982 481 ^a	531 900	238 970	5 753 351 ^b
ILO	2 310 072	176 878	156 536	2 643 486
FAO	6 673 351	539 840	436 937	7 650 128
UNESCO	2 694 015	183 796	203 937	3 081 748
ICAO	852 443	33 367	106 546	992 356
WHO	3 797 639	362 033	240 584	4 400 256
TAB Headquarters and Field Offices	—	972 186	383 898	1 356 084
TOTAL	21 310 001	2 800 000	1 767 408	25 877 409

^a Includes obligations of \$205,257 by ITU and of \$216,969 by WMO.

^b Exclusive of obligations incurred against the grant-in-aid of \$1,779,600 from the United Nations budget.

Figure XII

TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED BY ORGANIZATION AND COST COMPONENTS
1950-1955

* Includes obligations incurred by ITU and WMO.

386. Obligations amounting to \$19,679,027 out of the total of \$25,877,409 were liquidated during the year, either by cash disbursements or by the use of contributed services. The unliquidated obligations at the end of the year thus totalled \$6,198,382, as shown in the table below.

Organization	Total obligations incurred	Cash disbursements	Unliquidated obligations
UNTAA (including ITU and WMO)	5 753 351	4 188 685	1 564 666
ILO	2 643 486	2 122 913	520 573
FAO	7 650 128	5 453 264	2 196 864
UNESCO	3 081 748	2 287 046	794 702
ICAO	992 356	815 481	176 875
WHO	4 400 256	3 533 189	867 067
TAB Headquarters and Field Offices	1 356 084	1 278 449	77 635
TOTAL	25 877 409	19 679 027	6 198 382

387. The following table shows the obligations incurred during 1955 for project costs by region and country or territory.³

³ See Annex V for distribution by Participating Organizations.

Region, country and territory	Project costs (expressed in US dollars)
AFRICA	
Bechuanaland	11 575
Belgian Territories in Africa	7 578
British East Africa	21 660
Ethiopia	293 833
French West Africa	41 588
Gambia	19 423
Gold Coast	36 110
Kenya	8 694
Liberia	165 062
Libya	602 421
Mauritius	11 974
Morocco (French)	36 280
Morocco (Spanish)	13 213
Nigeria	33 593
Portuguese Territories in Africa	18 213
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	8 518
Saint Helena	962
Seychelles	2 675
Sierra Leone	17 819
Somaliland (Italian administration)	46 783
Spanish Guinea	759
Sudan	51 484
Tanganyika	83 842
Tunisia	68 880
Uganda	11 648
Zanzibar	2 214
Regional	145 287
TOTAL	1 762 088

Region, country and territory	Project costs (expressed in US dollars)
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST	
Burma	706 950
Cambodia	180 776
Ceylon	495 735
China (Taiwan)	249 442
Hong Kong	30 644
India	944 726
Indonesia	778 542
Japan	86 375
Korea, Republic of	32 839
Laos	73 592
Malaya	53 465
Nepal	119 020
North Borneo	35 325
Pakistan	929 083
Papua and New Guinea	1 706
Philippines	357 057
Sarawak	24 798
Singapore	50 378
Thailand	536 394
United States Trust Territories	6 324
Viet-Nam	104 100
Regional	664 434
TOTAL	6 461 705

EUROPE	
Austria	49 674
Cyprus	18 813
Finland	39 182
Greece	112 149
Italy	1 886
Malta	2 744
Spain	14 894
Turkey	567 862
Yugoslavia	791 859
Regional	66 456
TOTAL	1 665 519

LATIN AMERICA	
Argentina	15 291
Bolivia	341 615
Brazil	429 070
British Guiana	21 088
British Honduras	7 021
British West Indies	18 954
Chile	407 027
Colombia	341 507
Costa Rica	114 529
Cuba	13 750
Dominican Republic	52 696
Ecuador	298 114
El Salvador	158 599
Guatemala	191 488
Haiti	310 243
Honduras	125 909
Jamaica	64 580
Mexico	309 376

<i>Region, country and territory</i>	<i>Project costs (expressed in US dollars)</i>
LATIN AMERICA (continued)	
Netherlands Antilles	5 179
Nicaragua	129 434
Panama	105 811
Paraguay	298 663
Peru	66 889
Surinam	9 333
Trinidad	30 324
Uruguay	143 608
Venezuela	176 304
Regional	1 295 982
TOTAL	5 482 384

MIDDLE EAST	
Afghanistan	473 397
Egypt	791 261
Iran	991 709
Iraq	444 206
Israel	345 713
Jordan	334 034
Lebanon	162 553
Saudi Arabia	103 193
Syria	402 487
Yemen	46 625
Regional	470 808
TOTAL	4 565 986

<i>Region, country and territory</i>	<i>Project costs (expressed in US dollars)</i>
Interregional	838 892
Local subsistence costs in excess of payments by Governments, not distributed to project accounts	533 427
GRAND TOTAL	21 310 001

SUMMARY

	<i>Project costs (expressed in US dollars)</i>
Africa	1 762 088
Asia and the Far East	6 461 705
Europe	1 665 519
Latin America	5 482 384
Middle East	4 565 986
Interregional	838 892
Local subsistence costs in excess of payments by Governments, not distributed to project accounts	533 427
GRAND TOTAL	21 310 001

388. The following table shows the obligations incurred during the year for project costs classified by object of expenditure.

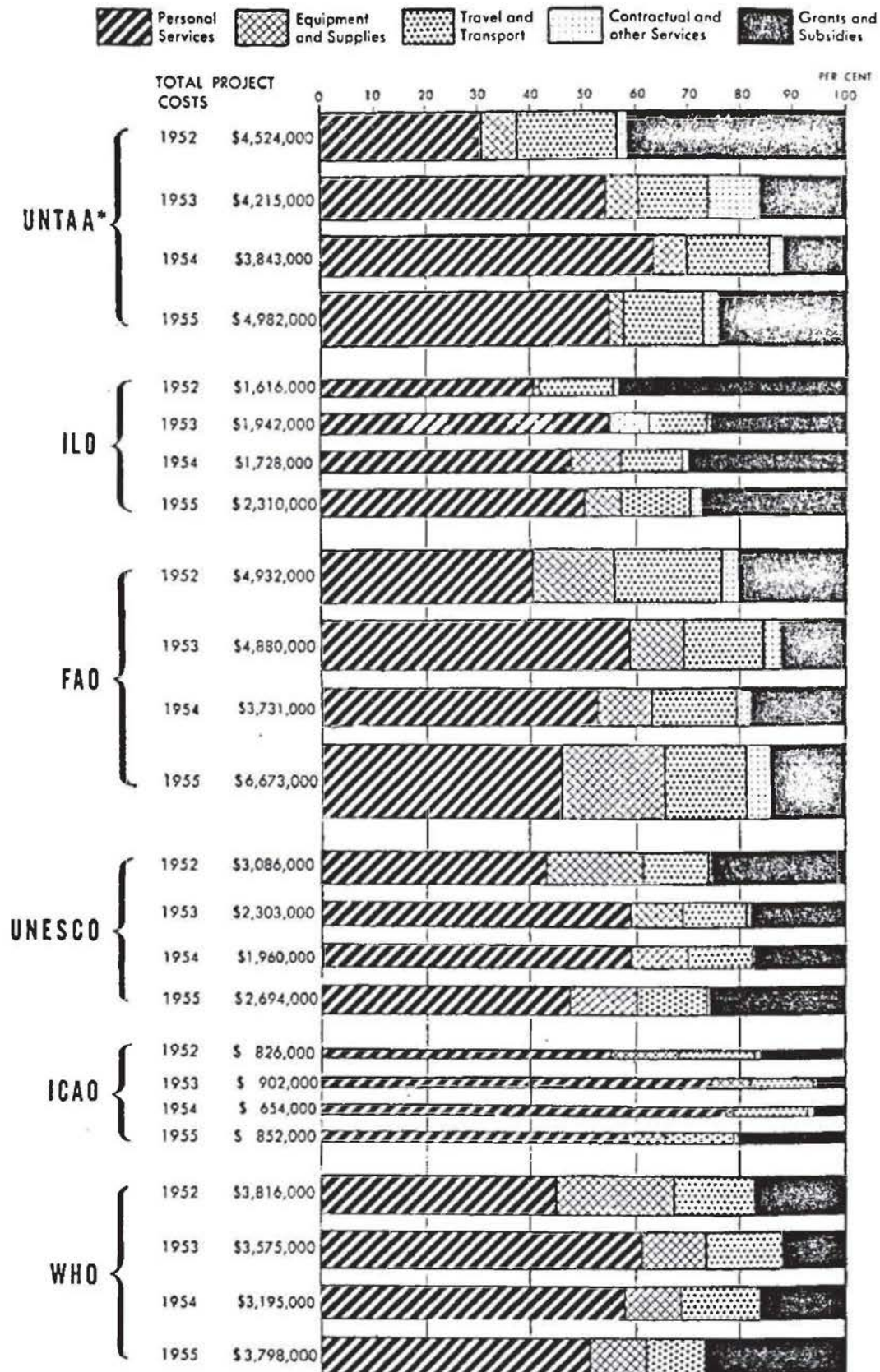
<i>Organization</i>	<i>Personal services</i>	<i>Supplies and materials</i>	<i>Property and equipment</i>	<i>Travel and transportation</i>	<i>Contractual and other services</i>	<i>Grants and subsidies</i>	<i>Total</i>
UNTAA	2 699 635	14 081	121 020	761 880	170 543	1 215 322	4 982 481 ^a
ILO	1 145 725	41 832	124 877	313 147	51 810	632 681	2 310 072
FAO	3 094 306	253 916	1 027 228	1 062 809	289 046	946 046	6 673 351
UNESCO	1 289 850	345 789	356 085	6 120	696 171	2 694 015	
ICAO	504 044	19 759	40 009	107 121	6 311	175 199	852 443
WHO	1 953 518	190 299	211 351	438 243	—	1 004 228	3 797 639
TOTAL	10 687 078	2 390 161	3 039 285	523 830	4 669 647	21 310 001	

^a Includes amounts of \$205 257 for ITU and of \$216 969 for WMO.

389. The obligations incurred for indirect project costs classified by object of expenditure were as shown below.

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Personal services</i>	<i>Supplies and material</i>	<i>Property and equipment</i>	<i>Travel and transportation</i>	<i>Contractual and other services</i>	<i>Total</i>
UNTAA (including ITU and WMO)	504 969	—	—	22 759	4 172	531 900
ILO	146 055	3 751	1 868	21 248	3 956	176 878
FAO	451 655	8 373	—	62 202	17 610	539 840
UNESCO	148 867	2 673	1 000	22 491	8 765	183 796
ICAO	29 250	—	—	3 307	810	33 367
WHO	285 759	8 069	—	29 050	39 155	362 033
TAB Headquarters and Field Offices	752 086	5 508	25 887	141 569	47 136	972 186
TOTAL	2 318 641	28 374	28 755	302 626	121 604	2 800 000

Figure XIII

PROJECT COSTS BY ORGANIZATION AND OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE
1952-1955

* Includes obligations incurred by ITU and WMO.

390. The obligations incurred for administrative costs classified by object of expenditure are shown in the table below.

Organization	Personal services	Supplies and material	Property and equipment	Travel and transportation	Contractual and other services	Total
UNTAA (including ITU and WMO)	212 385	2 592	—	18 922	5 071	238 970
ILO	139 231	4 070	1 432	10 019	1 784	156 536
FAO	311 317	15 143	277	22 695	87 505	436 937
UNESCO	171 751	2 150	1 000	12 190	16 846	203 937
ICAO	87 087	297	435	9 959	8 768	106 546
WHO	163 133	2 839	—	30 677	43 935	240 584
TAB Headquarters and Field Offices	310 809	—	—	50 512	22 577	383 898
TOTAL	1 395 713	27 091	3 144	154 974	186 486	1 767 408

391. The total obligations incurred in 1955 are classified by object of expenditure in the table that follows.

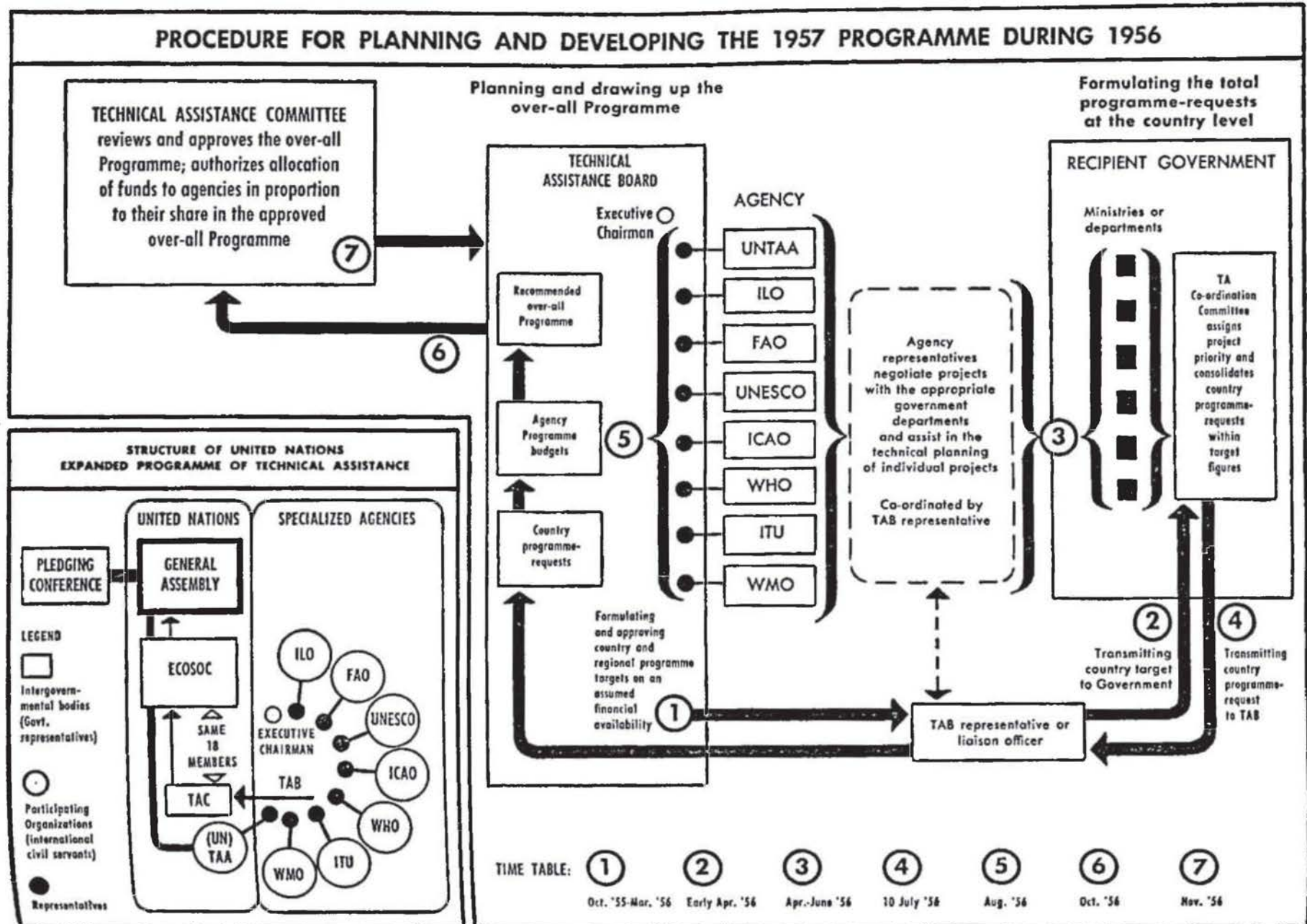
Organization	Personal services	Supplies and material	Property and equipment	Travel and transportation	Contractual and other services	Grants and subsidies	Total
UNTAA (including ITU and WMO)	3 416 989	16 673	121 020	803 561	179 786	1 215 322	5 753 351
ILO	1 431 011	49 653	128 177	344 414	57 550	632 681	2 643 486
FAO	3 857 278	277 432	1 027 505	1 147 706	394 161	946 046	7 650 128
UNESCO	1 610 468	352 612	—	390 766	31 731	696 171	3 081 748
ICAO	620 381	20 056	40 444	120 387	15 889	175 199	992 356
WHO	2 402 410	201 207	211 351	497 970	83 090	1 004 228	4 400 256
TAB Headquarters and Field Offices .	1 062 895	5 508	25 887	192 081	69 713	—	1 356 084
TOTAL	14 401 432	2 477 525	—	3 496 885	831 920	4 669 647	25 877 409

D. THE 1956 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONFERENCE

392. The Sixth United Nations Technical Assistance Conference was held in New York on 26 October 1955, and pledges to EPTA for 1956 totalling approximately the equivalent of \$28,031,000 were announced by the

representatives of sixty-one Governments at the Conference. Subsequently a further twelve Governments communicated their pledges, bringing the total for 1956, to 31 March, to seventy-three Governments and the total sum pledged to \$28,941,030. Details of the amounts pledged are given in Annex I.

Figure XIV



CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING AND OF THE PROGRAMMES FOR 1956 AND 1957

A. CHANGES IN THE METHODS OF PROGRAMME PLANNING AND OF ALLOCATING FUNDS

393. The provisions of Council resolution 542 B II (XVIII) as approved by the General Assembly in resolution 831 B (IX) were to apply to the Programmes for 1956 and subsequent years. The Council reaffirmed the principle that technical assistance programmes should be drawn up by Governments at the country level in accordance with their needs and in relation to their economic development plans; it urged Governments to make full use of the technical knowledge and resources of the Participating Organizations in preparing their programmes; it assigned to TAB the task of establishing, on the basis of an assumed financial availability, country and regional target figures as a guide to the advance planning of the complete Programme for the ensuing year; and it entrusted TAC with the responsibility for reviewing and approving the Programme and of authorizing the allocation of funds to the Participating Organizations for implementing the approved Programme.

394. The Council laid down that, as from 1 January 1955, the funds of EPTA were to be allocated to the Participating Organizations each year in proportion to their respective shares in the approved Programme, subject to the proviso that the amount allocated to any Organization for a future year was not to be less than 85 per cent of the amount allocated to it under the current year's Programme. It also approved the setting aside of 5 per cent of the estimated resources for each financial year as a Contingency Fund, to be allocated by the Executive Chairman of TAB to meet any urgent needs which might arise during the implementation of the year's Programme.

B. ACTION TAKEN BY TAB IN CONNEXION WITH THE 1956 PROGRAMME

395. In March 1955, TAB considered and approved detailed procedures for executing the provisions of the Council's resolution. After examining the financial prospects for 1956 in the light of the pledges announced for 1955 and the indication of growing financial support for EPTA, TAB decided to establish a planning target for 1956 within the range of \$29 million to \$35 million, as shown in the following table. The target was based on the estimated availability of all contributions pledged by Governments.

(Expressed in millions of US dollars)

	Category I Programme	Category II Programme
Basic field programme.	19.80	
Supplementary field programme		6.00
Operational services' and administrative costs of the Participating Organizations and TAB	4.75	
Transfer to the Contingency Fund . . .	1.45	
Transfer to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund	3.00	
TOTAL . . .	29.00	6.00

396. On the basis of the foregoing estimate, TAB established Category I and Category II target figures for the less-developed countries and also target figures for regional projects. In establishing the former, TAB takes into account all the relevant considerations, such as the magnitude of needs as stated by Governments, the relative urgency of needs as between different countries, population, *per caput* income and the amounts of assistance received from other sources, the level of programmes in the past years and the volume of continuing commitments for projects in operation. TAB is guided in this difficult exercise by the necessity for promoting an equitable distribution of the limited financial resources of EPTA according to the relative needs of the different requesting countries.

397. The country target figures were communicated to the Governments concerned early in April 1955 either through the Resident Representatives or other field officers of TAB, or directly through established channels when such officers were not available. Negotiations took place from April to July between the representatives of the Participating Organizations and their counterparts in the various government departments to develop concrete projects from the consolidated requests received from each country. TAB Resident Representatives co-ordinated the negotiations at the level of the co-ordination unit designated by Governments to handle programming consultations. The Category I and Category II Programmes requested by Governments were based on these negotiations and were transmitted to the Executive Chairman of TAB, with copies to the Participating Organizations, by 1 August. The Participating Organizations reviewed the requests and submitted their

budget estimates and other relevant information to the Executive Chairman by 1 September, and the TAB Secretariat then consolidated the individual programmes requested for each country into the complete 1956 Programme, taking into account the relevant provisions of the Council's resolution 542 B II (XVIII). TAB reviewed this information at its meeting in October 1955 and submitted its recommendations on the 1956 Category I and Category II Programmes to TAC for review and approval.

C. THE APPROVED PROGRAMME FOR 1956

398. TAC held its meeting to review and approve the over-all Programme for 1956 from 28 to 30 November 1955. It examined the estimates of the financial resources submitted by TAB; it also reviewed TAB's general recommendations on the Programme. The Category I and Category II Programmes which TAC approved are given in the following table.

(Expressed in US dollars)

	1956	
	Basic (Category I) Programme	Supplementary (Category II) Programme
Operating costs:		
Field operations	25 960 400	6 512 165
Operational services of the Participating Organizations	2 162 747	
Transfer to the Contingency Fund	1 500 000	
	29 623 147	
Administrative costs of the Participating Organizations	1 610 938	
TAB budget	1 642 000	
Transfer to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund	3 000 000	
TOTAL	35 876 085	6 512 165

Both the Category I and Category II Programmes were based on the estimated availability of all contributions pledged by Governments. TAC noted that the Category I Programme would be the effective Programme for the year and that the Category II Programme would be used for substitution purposes. It also noted that the implementation of the whole of the Category I Programme would be subject to the normal procedures for earmarking and allocating funds laid down by the Council in resolution 521 (XVII).

D. PRELIMINARY ACTION TAKEN BY TAB IN CONNEXION WITH THE 1957 PROGRAMME

399. At its meeting in October 1955, TAB reviewed the financial prospects for 1957 in the light of the best available information before it and decided to set the targets for the Category I Field Programme at \$23 million and for the Category II Field Programme at 11.5 million. It noted that TAC had decided that not more than 10 per cent of the targets for the two Field Programmes should be set aside for regional projects. TAB decided to invite the Participating Organizations to communicate their estimates of the programmes which they hoped to undertake in the various countries in 1957, in the light of the projects they had currently in operation, the volume of unfulfilled requests they had received from Governments, and their plans for current projects which were expected to continue into 1957. After taking into account the data on "sub-totals" of the Participating Organizations

and other relevant considerations, TAB in March 1956 established individual targets for country programmes and regional projects for 1957 on the basis of total planning targets for Category I and Category II Field Programmes of \$23 million and \$11.5 million respectively. TAB also agreed to authorize the Participating Organizations to develop projects designed to promote the full utilization of all contributions to EPTA up to \$2 million for the Category I Programme and \$1 million for the Category II Programme. The range of planning targets adopted by TAB for 1957 thus varies from \$31.91 million to \$44.41 million as shown below: it is based on the estimated availability of all contributions pledged by Governments.

(Expressed in millions of US dollars)

	1957	
	Category I Programme	Category II Programme
Basic field programme	23.00	
	2.00	
Supplementary field programme		11.50
		1.00
Operational services' and administrative costs of the Participating Organizations and TAB	5.41	
Transfer to the Contingency Fund	1.50	
TOTAL	31.91	12.50

400. TAB recognized that the approved planning target for the 1957 Category I Field Programme was not likely to be sufficient to cover commitments in respect of projects which were expected to continue from 1956 and to provide as well for the increasing number of new requests which were being received from the less-developed countries. TAB has endeavoured during the past years to establish a programming philosophy which envisages the establishment of a Category I planning target based on a reasonable estimate of the financial resources likely to be available for its execution, so that the gap between the initial earmarking of funds and the total approved Category I Programme for the year would be reduced to the minimum. This procedure has the

advantage of enabling the Participating Organizations to use the full twelve-month period of January to December for the implementation of the approved Programme, and thereby of ensuring the maximum delivery of technical assistance against the programmes approved for each country by TAC. Under this philosophy the Category II Programme provides a list of negotiated projects which can be put into operation against savings resulting from unavoidable time lags in the execution of the approved Category I Programme. It is clear, however, that the momentum of EPTA will be lost if its financial resources fail to expand at a steady rate from year to year and thus facilitate the natural growth of activities over a period of years.

Annex I

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED BY GOVERNMENTS TO THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME
FOR THE YEARS 1952-1956

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 a
Afghanistan	7 001	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Argentina	200 000	200 000	300 000	300 000	100 000
Australia	190 000	400 000	400 000	500 000	312 520 b
Austria	19 231	19 231	19 231	38 462	38 462
Belgium	270 000	297 000	337 500	337 500	437 500
Bolivia	12 500	25 000	7 895	7 895	10 000
Brazil	459 459	374 551	219 135	270 270	324 324
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	14 706
Burma	8 000	12 000	12 000	18 000	18 000
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	—	—	50 000	50 000	50 000
Cambodia	5 000	5 000	—	2 000	5 000
Canada	750 000	800 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 800 000
Ceylon	15 000	15 000	15 000	18 000	18 000
Chile	174 194	209 032	58 909	100 000	110 000
China	10 000	10 000	15 000	15 000	20 000
Colombia	100 000	100 000	140 000	140 000	140 000
Costa Rica	5 000	5 000	6 000	7 000	8 400
Cuba	50 000	50 000	—	—	25 000
Czechoslovakia	—	—	69 444	69 444	69 444
Denmark	108 585	434 342	434 342	550 166	579 123
Dominican Republic	6 000	10 000	10 000	20 000	24 000
Ecuador	6 300	6 400	6 400	10 000	10 000
Egypt	81 850	86 157	86 157	100 517	100 517
El Salvador	5 000	6 000	6 000	7 000	7 000
Ethiopia	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Finland	10 000	10 000	10 000	15 000	15 000
France	1 064 643	1 207 500	1 207 500	1 450 357	1 448 571
Germany, Federal Republic of	119 048	148 810	148 810	148 810	238 095
Greece	20 295	20 295	5 000	5 000	5 000
Guatemala	7 500	7 500	7 500	7 500	7 500
Haiti	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	14 400
Honduras	8 000	9 600	8 000	8 000	—
Iceland	2 500	2 800	2 806	2 806	3 684
India	275 000	275 000	300 000	400 000	450 000
Indonesia	43 860	63 585	65 790	65 790	65 790
Iran	40 000	40 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
Iraq	5 000	11 201	13 953	13 928	28 003
Ireland	14 002	—	14 001	14 002	—
Israel	28 003	40 000	50 000	27 778	50 000
Italy	93 000	93 000	96 000	112 000 c	112 000
Japan	80 000	80 000	80 000	90 000	90 000
Jordan	—	—	2 815	—	—
Korea, Republic of	5 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 500
Laos	5 000	2 823	2 857	1 429	1 429
Lebanon	6 846	6 846	6 846	6 846	6 846
Liberia	12 000	12 000	15 000	15 000	20 000
Libya	—	3 000	3 600	4 000	5 000
Luxembourg	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	3 000
Mexico	34 682	34 682	34 682	24 000	33 600
Monaco	2 857	1 143	1 429	1 143	1 429
Netherlands	400 000	421 053	600 000	660 000	760 000
New Zealand	126 015	125 593	125 593	168 020	168 020
Nicaragua	5 000	5 000	5 000	3 571	6 500
Norway	55 999	69 999	97 998	380 792	380 792
Pakistan	151 103	166 213	166 213	166 213	166 213
Panama	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 600
Paraguay	5 000	5 000	8 000	8 000	12 000
Peru	—	10 000	12 000	—	—
Philippines	50 000	50 000	55 000	55 000	66 000

Annex I (concluded)

**CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED BY GOVERNMENTS TO THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME
FOR THE YEARS 1952-1956 (concluded)**

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956 ^a</i>
Poland	—	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000
Romania	—	—	—	—	16 667
Saudi Arabia	15 000	15 000	15 000	25 000	25 000
Spain	—	—	—	—	10 000
Sweden	357 336	386 623	483 279	579 934	695 921
Switzerland	218 862	231 852	233 372	233 372	233 645
Syria	11 410	11 410	11 410	11 867	11 867
Thailand	34 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000
Turkey	182 000	183 571	201 495	201 495	201 495
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	—	—	125 000	125 000	125 000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	—	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 260 151	1 400 168	1 820 218	2 240 000	2 240 000
United States of America	11 400 000	12 767 145	13 861 809	15 000 000	15 500 000 ^d
Uruguay	50 000	75 000	75 000	100 000	120 000
Vatican City	—	—	2 000	2 000	2 000
Venezuela	20 000	25 000	45 000	150 000	66 000
Viet-Nam	7 500	7 500	7 500	—	—
Yemen	—	2 100	2 100	—	—
Yugoslavia	50 000	62 500	82 500	82 500	110 000
TOTAL	18 797 232	22 320 725	25 020 589 ^e	27 882 907 ^e	28 940 563 ^e

^a Provisional, to 31 March 1956.

^b Amount pledged for the first half of 1956.

^c This pledge, previously recorded at the equivalent of \$200 000, has been adjusted in accordance with the appropriation action of the Italian Parliament.

^d Maximum pledge subject to the condition that the United States' contribution shall not exceed 50 per cent of the total contributions from all Governments.

^e In addition, a contribution equivalent to \$467 was pledged by the Government of Liechtenstein and accepted under Financial Regulation 7.2.

Annex II

CONTRIBUTIONS OUTSTANDING AS AT 31 MARCH 1956

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

Country	1950-51	1952	1953	1954	1955	Total unpaid balances
Argentina	—	—	—	—	300 000	300 000
Austria	—	—	—	—	9 615	9 615
Belgium	—	—	—	13 500	—	13 500
Colombia	—	—	—	—	40 000	40 000
Cuba	—	—	50 000	—	—	50 000
Ecuador	—	—	—	6 195	267	6 462
Egypt	—	—	—	—	14 360	14 360
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	20 000	20 000
Honduras	—	—	—	8 000	8 000	16 000
Italy	—	—	93 000	96 000	112 000	301 000
Korea, Republic of . . .	—	2 000	—	—	—	2 000
Peru	—	—	10 000	12 000	—	22 000
Syria	—	—	—	—	11 867	11 867
United States of America .	—	—	—	—	1 900 000	1 900 000
Uruguay	99 408	—	—	75 000	100 000	274 408
TOTAL	99 408	2 000	153 000	210 695	2 516 109	2 981 212

Annex III

DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECT PROJECT COSTS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

Fields of activity	1954 Incurred obligations		1955 Incurred obligations		1956 Estimated obligations	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Economic surveys	10 800	0.1	554 597	2.7	67 600	0.3
Surveys of natural resources	358 001	2.4	108 360	0.5	237 698	0.9
Meteorology	95 799	0.6	215 652	1.0	357 170	1.2
Statistics	477 293	3.2	518 591	2.5	888 823	3.4
Economic planning and policy	577 636	3.8	289 884	1.4	583 589	2.6
Public administration	458 007	3.0	864 864	4.2	875 800	3.4
Power production and distribution	136 806	0.9	136 380	0.7	333 800	1.3
Transport and communications	327 456	2.2	421 171	2.0	525 716	2.0
Telecommunications	161 869	1.1	215 336	1.0	199 200	0.8
Civil aviation	653 793	4.3	852 443	4.1	946 750	3.7
Manufacturing, processing and mining	913 318	6.0	1 272 185	6.1	1 627 049	6.3
Productivity	85 769	0.6	276 644	1.3	284 600	1.1
Cottage industries and handicrafts	173 287	1.2	297 482	1.4	534 230	2.1
Land and water use, farm machinery and tools	586 680	3.9	1 306 084	6.3	1 356 660	5.2
Crop production and protection	463 383	3.0	952 383	4.6	1 103 850	4.2
Animal production and disease control	845 119	5.6	965 200	4.7	1 176 780	4.5
Fisheries	298 269	2.0	634 718	3.1	705 030	2.7
Forestry	495 197	3.3	786 498	3.8	880 900	3.4
Agricultural economics	230 682	1.5	474 228	2.3	554 330	2.1
Other agriculture (excluding agricultural extension, home economics and nutrition)	114 487	0.8	230 346	1.1	226 910	0.9
Trade promotion	25 404	0.2	41 275	0.2	60 700	0.2
Co-operatives	226 915	1.5	218 716	1.1	215 100	0.8
Technical education and training	299 559	2.0	232 471	1.1	1 441 901	5.6
Vocational training	868 177	5.8	1 198 190	5.8	963 350	3.7
Public health administration	488 385	3.2	402 852	2.0	867 311	3.3
Malaria and insect control	579 860	3.8	641 418	3.1	675 991	2.6
Tuberculosis	414 870	2.7	416 694	2.0	849 557	3.3
Veneral diseases and yaws	332 603	2.2	195 654	0.9	201 163	0.8
Other communicable diseases (bilharziasis, trachoma, zoonoses, etc.)	248 265	1.6	275 808	1.3	267 701	1.0
Maternal and child health	364 384	2.4	349 890	1.7	296 450	1.1
Nursing (including nursing education and training)	355 211	2.4	496 974	2.4	671 481	2.6
Other health services	—	—	188 413	0.9	194 833	0.7
Health demonstration areas	225 565	1.5	273 403	1.3	225 304	0.9
Environmental sanitation	25 751	0.2	96 641	0.5	320 608	1.2
Medical education and training	78 047	0.5	192 077	0.9	151 345	0.6
Teacher training	228 245	1.5	528 548	2.6	586 490	2.3
Primary and secondary education	121 312	0.8	242 732	1.2	240 180	0.9
Science teaching	138 150	0.9	71 262	0.4	273 955	1.0
Scientific documentation	120 956	0.8	146 481	0.7	95 450	0.4
Assistance to advanced education, research and training institutions	404 470	2.7	520 385	2.5	943 633	3.6
Educational administration	74 325	0.5	147 821	0.7	233 345	0.9
Fundamental education	874 850	5.8	758 892	3.7	946 692	3.6
Community development	27 996	0.2	208 882	1.0	153 300	0.6
Agricultural extension	263 555	1.7	187 154	0.9	189 660	0.7
Home economics and nutrition	182 157	1.2	398 916	1.9	338 573	1.3
Building and housing	107 671	0.7	116 083	0.6	271 700	1.0
Town and country planning	92 456	0.6	101 346	0.5	79 000	0.3
Industrial relations, labour legislation, etc.	140 483	0.9	540 216	2.6	329 700	1.3
Social welfare, social security, etc.	337 953	2.2	137 138	0.7	396 442	1.5
Assistance to emigrants	—	—	—	—	13 000	0.1
TOTAL	15 111 226	100.0	20 699 378 *	100.0	25 960 400	100.0

* An amount of \$610 623, consisting of \$533 427 for local subsistence costs, in excess of payments by Governments, not distributed to project accounts and of \$77 196 for miscellaneous costs of UNTAA not allocated to specific projects, is excluded from this total which accordingly differs by that amount from the total given in Annex V.

Annex IV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECT PROJECT COSTS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY AND REGION

Field of activity	Africa		Asia and the Far East		Europe		Latin America		Middle East		Inter-regional	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
I. Assisting Governments with the formulation and implementation of development plans—Basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services												
Economic surveys	—	3.8	—	4.4	—	3.9	—	2.2	0.3	0.4	—	—
Surveys of natural resources	1.8	—	2.8	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	4.0	0.6	—	—
Meteorology	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	—	—
Statistics	2.5	2.8	2.9	1.6	3.6	1.0	5.8	5.4	0.9	1.1	—	—
Economic planning and policy	3.4	0.2	2.7	2.2	2.5	0.8	5.3	0.8	4.1	1.4	6.1	2.2
Public administration	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	11.5	8.1	7.3	3.1	4.1	—	—
TOTAL	10.4	9.7	9.3	10.4	9.4	18.9	20.8	17.4	13.0	9.0	6.1	2.2
II. Development of public utilities—Power, transport and communications												
Power production and distribution	—	—	0.6	1.5	4.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	—	—
Transport and communications	0.2	0.3	4.1	2.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	4.2	—	—
Telecommunications	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.0	—	1.1	—	0.2	2.4	1.9	—	—
Civil aviation	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.1	2.6	3.0	8.1	8.4	—	—
TOTAL	7.4	6.5	9.6	7.9	8.6	3.9	4.5	4.9	13.3	14.6	—	—
III. Industrial production												
Manufacturing, processing and mining	—	1.8	5.9	7.3	8.1	11.9	5.5	4.0	3.6	4.0	36.3	22.0
Productivity	—	—	0.9	1.3	—	—	—	1.8	1.4	2.1	0.1	—
Cottage industries and handicrafts	—	1.7	3.2	1.1	—	—	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.4	—	1.1
TOTAL	—	3.5	10.0	9.7	8.1	11.9	5.9	7.2	5.3	8.5	36.4	23.1
IV. Agricultural production												
Land and water use, farm machinery and tools	2.3	4.3	5.9	9.8	2.1	6.1	1.3	2.2	6.2	8.3	—	—
Crop production and protection	5.4	4.7	1.5	2.8	4.3	3.3	0.5	1.0	4.4	5.1	19.4	45.3
Animal production and disease control	9.7	5.8	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.3	4.7	2.9	16.2	—
Fisheries	0.8	0.7	1.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.0	3.5	0.8	2.1	—	5.4
Forestry	2.3	1.4	2.3	3.3	3.5	6.2	6.7	6.0	1.3	2.5	—	—
Agricultural economics	2.2	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	2.5	2.2	4.9	1.1	2.0	—	—
Other agriculture (excluding agricultural extension, home economics and nutrition)	1.2	3.5	0.5	0.7	—	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.1	—	6.2
TOTAL	23.9	20.9	17.7	25.7	19.7	27.8	19.6	25.2	20.3	23.0	35.6	56.9
V. Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture												
Trade promotion	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.7	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—
Co-operatives	—	—	3.0	1.9	0.2	—	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	8.5	4.0
Technical education and training	4.7	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	1.9	0.6	3.7	3.0	6.7	4.8
Vocational training	13.6	10.0	2.5	4.7	18.9	18.3	5.6	6.1	2.3	1.1	—	3.7
TOTAL	18.3	10.4	5.8	7.1	20.5	19.0	8.3	7.8	6.4	4.6	15.2	12.5

Annex IV (concluded)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECT PROJECT COSTS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY AND REGION
(concluded)

Field of activity	Africa		Asia and the Far East		Europe		Latin America		Middle East		Inter-regional	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
VI. Health services												
Public health administration	1.3	2.1	2.4	0.6	13.4	0.7	2.2	4.6	2.2	1.2	—	—
Malaria and insect control	5.6	7.1	3.9	2.9	—	—	4.3	3.9	4.9	2.5	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	2.7	4.1	3.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	—	4.5	3.0	—	—
Venereal diseases and yaws	6.6	4.5	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.7	1.2	—	—
Other communicable diseases (bilharziasis, trachoma, zoonoses, etc.)	1.0	3.7	2.6	1.0	3.1	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	—	—
Maternal and child health	0.9	0.9	4.6	3.4	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.1	2.6	1.7	—	—
Nursing (including nursing education and training)	—	1.3	3.5	4.4	4.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.6	3.1	—	—
Other health services	—	0.5	—	0.6	—	—	—	2.5	—	0.1	—	0.1
Health demonstration areas	—	—	0.3	0.8	—	—	2.5	1.7	3.5	2.9	—	—
Environmental sanitation	—	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—
Medical education and training	—	1.4	0.6	1.2	2.3	1.3	—	0.2	0.4	0.7	—	3.0
TOTAL	15.4	26.2	25.3	19.7	26.4	7.6	14.2	14.5	24.0	18.4	—	3.1
VII. Education												
Teacher training	1.7	3.3	1.9	3.4	—	—	1.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	—	—
Primary and secondary education	—	4.5	1.3	1.4	—	—	1.5	1.3	—	—	—	—
Science teaching	3.1	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.2	—	—
Scientific documentation	—	—	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.2	—	—
Assistance to advanced education, research and training institutions (visiting professors, scientists, lecturers, etc., assistance in establishing faculties, courses, etc.)	—	4.4	5.2	3.3	3.2	1.9	1.2	0.8	2.1	3.4	—	—
Educational administration	2.5	—	—	0.1	—	3.8	1.1	0.6	—	1.0	—	—
TOTAL	7.3	12.2	9.8	8.8	4.2	6.0	6.8	7.5	6.3	8.1	—	—
VIII. Community development												
Fundamental education	6.7	4.0	6.8	3.9	—	—	6.7	3.8	6.5	4.9	—	0.4
Community development	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	—	0.9	0.3	0.6	—	2.1	—	—
Agricultural extension	7.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	—	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.0	3.3	—
Home economics and nutrition	0.7	5.0	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	—	—
TOTAL	15.3	10.2	8.7	7.2	1.3	2.0	10.2	7.3	9.7	10.4	3.3	0.4
IX. Other social services												
Building and housing	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.2	—	—	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	—	—
Town and country planning	—	—	1.9	0.6	—	0.9	0.1	0.7	—	0.2	—	—
Industrial relations, labour legislation, etc.	0.2	—	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.7	5.1	0.7	3.0	3.4	1.8
Social welfare, social security, etc.	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	6.8	1.9	0.9	—	—	—
Assistance to emigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2.0	0.4	3.8	3.5	1.8	2.9	9.7	8.2	1.7	3.4	3.4	1.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex V

TOTAL AMOUNTS OBLIGATED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PROJECTS DURING 1955

(Expressed in US dollars)

Country, territory or region	UNTA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	ITU	WMO	Total
AFRICA									
Bechuanaland	—	—	—	—	—	11 575	—	—	11 575
Belgian Territories in Africa	—	—	—	—	—	7 578	—	—	7 578
British East Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 660	21 660
Ethiopia	4 096	—	127 996	—	77 270	51 896	32 575	—	293 833
French West Africa	—	—	7 939	—	—	33 649	—	—	41 588
Gambia	10 843	7 662	—	—	—	918	—	—	19 423
Gold Coast	4 778	8 849	20 389	2 094	—	—	—	—	36 110
Kenya	—	—	—	—	—	8 694	—	—	8 694
Liberia	3 234	—	14 291	89 071	—	58 466	—	—	165 062
Libya	95 266	160 480	176 336	136 093	—	12 291	—	21 955	602 421
Mauritius	3 782	—	—	—	—	8 192	—	—	11 974
Morocco (French)	—	—	—	—	—	36 280	—	—	36 280
Morocco (Spanish)	—	—	—	—	—	13 213	—	—	13 213
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	33 593	—	—	33 593
Portuguese Territories in Africa	—	—	—	—	—	18 213	—	—	18 213
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	—	—	8 518	—	—	—	—	—	8 518
Saint Helena	—	—	—	—	—	962	—	—	962
Seychelles	—	—	—	—	—	2 675	—	—	2 675
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	15 500	—	2 319	—	—	17 819
Somaliland (Italian administration)	—	1 377	—	18 943	—	26 463	—	—	46 783
Spanish Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	759	—	—	759
Sudan	—	100	18 967	16 456	—	15 961	—	—	51 484
Tanganyika	31 328	—	52 514	—	—	—	—	—	83 842
Tunisia	—	—	33 350	—	—	35 530	—	—	68 880
Uganda	4 510	—	—	6 000	—	1 138	—	—	11 648
Zanzibar	—	—	—	—	—	2 214	—	—	2 214
Regional	—	—	37 180	—	—	108 107	—	—	145 287
TOTAL	157 837	178 468	497 480	284 157	77 270	490 686	32 575	43 615	1 762 088
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST									
Burma	244 512	79 416	161 073	28 979	2 298	187 659	—	3 013	706 950
Cambodia	63 577	46	21 828	29 543	—	65 782	—	—	180 776
Ceylon	113 648	26 031	240 250	36 159	—	79 647	—	—	495 735
China (Taiwan)	66 352	16 973	—	16 273	—	128 494	7 015	14 335	249 442
Hong Kong	1 800	—	—	—	—	28 844	—	—	30 644
India	197 466	88 655	335 500	193 896	9 058	120 151	—	—	944 726
Indonesia	250 353	85 299	104 033	102 579	94 836	139 285	—	2 157	778 542
Japan	24 901	9 141	10 229	—	5 357	27 711	9 036	—	86 375
Korea, Republic of	12 942	—	—	—	—	19 897	—	—	32 839
Laos	4 134	15 101	—	40 411	—	13 946	—	—	73 592
Malaya, Federation of	3 889	6 350	5 490	2 783	—	23 520	11 433	—	53 465
Nepal	36 464	—	18 669	24 056	—	36 858	2 973	—	119 020
North Borneo	—	—	—	—	—	35 325	—	—	35 325
Pakistan	133 532	85 821	460 961	86 589	12 187	102 923	32 994	14 076	929 083
Papua and New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	1 706	—	—	1 706
Philippines	57 586	25 447	41 445	89 457	33 391	109 731	—	—	357 057
Sarawak	—	3 555	2 915	—	—	18 328	—	—	24 798
Singapore	2 022	17 715	—	—	—	30 641	—	—	50 378
Thailand	34 983	42 979	168 431	157 876	33 829	83 796	—	14 500	536 394
United States Trust Territories	6 324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 324
Viet-Nam	32 924	11 037	19 805	7 670	—	32 664	—	—	104 100
Regional	246 715	83 807	286 923	—	—	46 989	—	—	664 434
TOTAL	1 534 124	597 373	1 877 552	816 271	190 956	1 333 897	63 451	48 081	6 461 705

Annex V (continued)

TOTAL AMOUNTS OBLIGATED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PROJECTS DURING 1955 (continued)

Country, territory or region	UNTA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	ITU	WMO	Total
EUROPE									
Austria	3 324	—	46 350	—	—	—	—	—	49 674
Cyprus	—	—	12 267	—	—	6 546	—	—	18 813
Finland	8 940	—	25 268	—	2 750	—	2 224	—	39 182
Greece	29 776	30 509	19 841	—	1 937	17 927	4 001	8 158	112 149
Italy	—	1 886	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 886
Malta	304	15	2 425	—	—	—	—	—	2 744
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	14 894	—	—	14 894
Turkey	306 870	76 448	90 167	55 351	—	35 970	3 056	—	(567 862)
Yugoslavia	160 751	181 093	284 448	65 677	30 126	53 884	9 283	6 597	791 859
Regional	66 456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 456
TOTAL . . .	576 421	289 951	480 766	121 028	34 813	129 221	18 564	14 755	1 665 519
LATIN AMERICA									
Argentina	438	53	—	14 800	—	—	—	—	15 291
Bolivia	182 124	52 031	38 126	50 371	7 185	11 778	—	—	341 615
Brazil	123 715	42 617	187 249	67 499	2 200	5 790	—	—	429 070
British Guiana	—	2 801	16 287	2 000	—	—	—	—	21 088
British Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	7 021	—	—	7 021
British West Indies	3 266	—	—	—	—	15 688	—	—	18 954
Chile	30 245	26 801	287 621	31 209	—	25 295	—	5 856	407 027
Colombia	97 430	32 874	119 636	52 157	—	39 410	—	—	341 507
Costa Rica	17 225	2 495	46 106	11 370	—	37 333	—	—	114 529
Cuba	—	8 752	—	4 998	—	—	—	—	13 750
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	29 571	—	23 125	52 696
Ecuador	45 363	44 130	138 909	50 583	2 176	13 895	—	3 058	298 114
El Salvador	8 585	19 219	31 595	10 594	15 845	72 761	—	—	158 599
Guatemala	—	55 589	29 402	88 413	4 911	13 173	—	—	191 488
Haiti	67 251	113 294	61 648	31 096	2 128	27 151	—	7 675	310 243
Honduras	17 974	9 385	68 985	13 099	—	16 466	—	—	125 909
Jamaica	17 041	3 472	21 777	—	2 599	19 691	—	—	64 580
Mexico	46 258	3 021	100 352	48 568	63 599	47 578	—	—	309 376
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	5 179	—	—	—	—	—	5 179
Nicaragua	27 018	—	29 550	41 155	—	24 853	—	6 858	129 434
Panama	—	—	32 300	3 000	—	70 511	—	—	105 811
Paraguay	45 238	—	93 780	20 017	7 652	131 976	—	—	298 663
Peru	—	—	—	40 347	—	25 225	—	1 317	66 889
Surinam	7 528	—	—	—	—	—	1 805	—	9 333
Trinidad	6 796	—	13 950	9 578	—	—	—	—	30 324
Uruguay	31 789	16 287	55 918	24 102	—	15 512	—	—	143 608
Venezuela	89 236	6 611	35 683	24 807	—	19 967	—	—	176 304
Regional	273 804	314 585	319 696	118 029	56 298	213 570	—	—	1 295 982
TOTAL . . .	1 138 324	754 017	1 733 749	757 792	164 593	884 215	1 805	47 889	5 482 384
MIDDLE EAST									
Afghanistan	61 779	25 886	122 207	78 629	54 228	125 417	—	5 251	473 397
Egypt	116 254	99 719	186 424	134 913	50 932	186 853	—	16 166	791 261
Iran	155 710	65 306	291 387	83 886	102 228	259 345	28 159	5 688	991 709
Iraq	75 353	4 972	192 970	64 130	47 476	48 186	11 119	—	444 206
Israel	160 834	35 574	65 392	27 004	27 052	21 558	2 699	5 600	345 713
Jordan	105 765	14 988	62 709	73 018	—	32 258	27 263	18 033	334 034
Lebanon	28 740	3 100	8 674	46 014	55 315	15 148	5 562	—	162 553
Saudi Arabia	5 128	—	42 795	6 806	—	44 904	3 560	—	103 193
Syria	41 013	142	163 928	76 365	47 580	51 068	10 500	11 891	402 487
Yemen	28 435	—	47	5 170	—	12 973	—	—	46 625
Regional	78 663	114 478	143 203	60 090	—	74 374	—	—	470 808
TOTAL . . .	857 674	364 165	1 279 736	656 025	384 811	872 084	88 862	62 629	4 565 986

Annex VI (concluded)

EXPERTS ENGAGED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME DURING 1955
CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY ^a (concluded)

Country or territory	UNTAU	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	ITU	WMO	Total
AMERICAS									
Argentina	—	2	8	—	1	6	—	1	18
Bolivia	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	7
Brazil	2	3	2	—	—	14	—	—	21
Canada	17	—	26	10	2	27	2	—	84
Chile	14	3	2	7	—	11	—	—	37
Colombia	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8
Costa Rica	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	7
Dominican Republic	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ecuador	1	2	—	2	—	5	—	—	10
El Salvador	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Guatemala	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Haiti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Honduras	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mexico	4	—	2	7	2	7	—	—	22
Paraguay	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peru	3	2	5	3	—	3	—	—	16
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
United States of America	63	18	64	34	16	59	—	2	256
Uruguay	4	1	4	4	—	2	—	—	15
Venezuela	2	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	9
TOTAL	127	33	120	76	23	140	3	3	525
MIDDLE EAST									
Egypt	3	14	8	8	—	12	1	1	47
Iran	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Iraq	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Israel	3	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	9
Jordan	1	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	15
Lebanon	—	1	5	—	—	2	—	—	8
Syria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	10	21	24	15	—	15	1	1	87
Stateless	1	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	8
GRAND TOTAL	415	231	605	232	93	386	23	19	2 004

^a The nationality under which an expert is shown does not necessarily indicate the country in which he now resides or from which he was recruited.

Annex VII

EXPERTS ENGAGED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME DURING 1955
CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF ASSIGNMENT

Country or territory	UNTAA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	ITU	WMO	Total
AFRICA									
Bechuanaland	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
British East Africa	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5
Cameroons	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ethiopia	—	—	15	—	8	7	4	—	34
French West Africa	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Gambia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gold Coast	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	8
Ivory Coast	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Liberia	1	—	2	9	—	10	—	—	22
Libya	6	38	21	16	—	5	—	2	88
Morocco (French)	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Somaliland Protectorate (British)	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Somaliland (Italian administration)	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	5
Sudan	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	5
Tanganyika	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	8
Tunisia	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	9
Regional	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTAL	15	41	58	30	8	56	4	3	215
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST									
Burma	26	7	17	3	1	19	—	—	73
Cambodia	6	—	2	3	—	7	—	—	18
Ceylon	10	3	21	6	—	13	—	—	53
China (Taiwan)	3	3	—	1	—	11	—	1	19
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
India	12	9	37	12	1	9	—	—	80
Indonesia	20	11	11	10	12	14	—	—	78
Japan	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Laos	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	7
Malaya	1	1	1	1	—	4	1	—	9
Nepal	3	—	2	1	—	5	—	—	11
North Borneo	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Pakistan	10	10	36	4	3	12	4	—	79
Philippines	4	2	6	9	2	11	—	—	34
Sarawak	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	5
Singapore	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	8
Thailand	6	4	16	10	4	12	—	—	52
Viet-Nam	10	3	5	2	—	2	—	—	22
Regional	15	9	28	—	—	5	—	—	57
TOTAL	127	68	184	65	23	145	5	1	618
EUROPE									
Austria	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cyprus	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Finland	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Greece	6	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	11
Italy	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malta	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Turkey	31	4	10	6	—	16	—	—	67
Yugoslavia	16	9	28	—	2	10	—	—	65
Regional	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	56	15	47	6	2	31	—	—	157

Annex VII (concluded)

EXPERTS ENGAGED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME DURING 1955
CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF ASSIGNMENT (concluded)

Country or territory	UNTAA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	ITU	WMO	Total
LATIN AMERICA									
Argentina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Barbados	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
Bolivia	15	5	5	8	—	1	—	—	34
Brazil	15	5	16	7	—	—	—	—	43
British Guiana	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chile	2	4	20	1	—	4	—	1	32
Colombia	10	3	15	5	—	6	—	—	39
Costa Rica	2	1	6	1	—	5	—	—	15
Curaçao	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cuba	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	5
Ecuador	8	5	14	4	—	2	—	1	34
El Salvador	1	3	4	1	2	6	—	—	17
Guatemala	—	7	3	8	2	—	—	—	20
Haiti	5	8	6	2	—	2	—	2	25
Honduras	1	2	10	4	—	2	—	—	19
Jamaica	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Mexico	3	2	10	10	6	5	—	—	36
Nicaragua	2	—	3	3	—	3	—	1	12
Panama	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	10
Paraguay	4	—	10	3	1	13	—	—	31
Peru	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Uruguay	2	2	7	3	—	2	—	—	16
Venezuela	7	1	5	5	—	2	—	—	20
Regional	37	23	45	2	—	22	—	—	129
TOTAL . . .	117	74	190	70	11	88	—	7	557
MIDDLE EAST									
Afghanistan	6	3	17	6	4	21	—	2	59
Egypt	12	13	16	18	7	19	—	2	87
Iran	16	4	33	7	14	23	2	1	100
Iraq	7	—	28	9	7	9	2	—	62
Israel	18	8	7	5	3	4	—	1	46
Jordan	9	—	7	5	—	5	2	1	29
Lebanon	2	—	1	3	7	3	4	—	20
Saudi Arabia	1	—	6	—	—	7	2	—	16
Syria	3	—	15	8	8	8	2	1	45
Yemen	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Regional	7	9	28	—	—	—	—	—	44
TOTAL . . .	85	37	158	61	50	99	14	8	512
Interregional	15	6	28	—	—	—	—	—	49
GRAND TOTAL ^a . . .	415	241	665	232	94	419	23	19	2 108

^a Since some experts served in more than one country or territory, the figures in this line are not in every case the same as those in the corresponding line of Annex VI.

Annex VIII (continued)

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED UNDER THE EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES DURING 1955
CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY (continued)

Country or territory	UNTA		ILO		FAO		UNESCO		ICAO		WHO		ITU		WMO		Total	
	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (continued)																		
Nepal	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	8	2
Netherlands New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pakistan	17	9	9	—	4	13	5	1	7	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	55	18
Papua and New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Philippines	4	2	3	—	2	3	—	5	15	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	32	5
Portuguese India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Samoa, Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Singapore	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Thailand	3	8	5	—	17	12	1	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	51	11
Tonga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
United States Trust Territories	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Viet-Nam	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
TOTAL	156	47	77	3	47	60	12	15	149	53	9	1	12	1	525	117		
EUROPE																		
Austria	2	1	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	15
Belgium	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Denmark	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Finland	3	2	—	4	8	—	—	2	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	17
France	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Greece	5	5	29	5	1	—	1	2	7	9	2	—	4	1	—	—	50	21
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Italy	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	19
Luxembourg	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Malta	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Netherlands	—	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Norway	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Portugal	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Sweden	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Switzerland	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Turkey	14	20	75	—	5	2	3	—	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	100	32
United Kingdom	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
Yugoslavia	48	38	189	—	41	69	3	21	32	10	7	—	5	—	—	—	412	51
TOTAL	72	82	297	28	64	71	18	25	60	230	11	—	9	1	609	359		
AMERICAS																		
Argentina	—	4	4	1	—	5	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9
Barbados	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Bolivia	15	7	5	—	2	7	—	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	8
Brazil	11	8	7	—	4	4	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	11
British Guiana	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
British Honduras	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chile	8	9	8	—	16	10	4	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	50	23
Colombia	9	1	4	—	4	23	3	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	44	7
Costa Rica	5	2	2	—	7	2	3	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	11
Cuba	—	4	2	—	—	5	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5
Dominican Republic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4
Ecuador	1	11	2	—	7	7	2	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	17
El Salvador	—	5	3	—	6	6	1	5	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	13

Annex VIII

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED UNDER THE EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES DURING 1955
CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY

Country or territory	UNTAA		ILO		FAO		UNESCO		ICAO		WHO		ITU		WMO		Total	
	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.
AFRICA																		
Bechuanaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Belgian Congo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7
Cameroons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ethiopia	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11
French Equatorial Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
French West Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
French Territories (Undesignated)	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gold Coast	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kenya	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
Liberia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Libya	8	3	50	1	3	65	1	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	18
Madagascar	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mauritius	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Morocco (French)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Morocco (Spanish)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3
Portuguese Territories in Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Saint Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Seychelles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Somaliland (Italian admi- nistration)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Spanish Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Spanish West Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sudan	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Tanganyika	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Togoland (French)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13
Uganda	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Zanzibar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTAL	13	11	52	2	25	73	4	5	114	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	116
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST																		
Australia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Brunei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Burma	18	3	12	—	9	1	1	—	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	52	5
Cambodia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Ceylon	11	4	5	—	1	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	5
China (Taiwan)	11	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	14	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	36	9
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hong Kong	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
India	34	7	15	1	6	18	1	4	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	15
Indonesia	32	1	9	—	6	7	1	—	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	65	4
Japan	9	5	5	1	2	—	2	2	11	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	32	12
Korea	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	7
Laos	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	2
Malaya	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	1

Annex VIII (concluded)

**FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED UNDER THE EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES DURING 1955
CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY (concluded)**

Country or territory	UNTAA		ILO		FAO		UNESCO		ICAO		WHO		ITU		WMO		Total	
	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.
AMERICAS (continued)																		
Guatemala	—	7	2	1	7	3	2	5	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	20
Haiti	11	7	9	—	2	8	—	1	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	10
Honduras	—	2	1	—	4	2	1	4	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8
Jamaica	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Mexico	9	2	3	—	8	1	1	—	26	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	14
Nicaragua	2	2	1	—	1	8	1	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	12
Panama	—	2	1	—	2	2	1	3	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10
Paraguay	3	6	1	—	5	—	—	3	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	11
Peru	—	7	4	1	—	8	—	4	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	12
Surinam	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
Trinidad and Tobago . . .	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
United States of America .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Uruguay	2	11	5	—	2	3	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	13
Venezuela	11	2	2	—	1	—	—	4	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	4
Virgin Islands	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Windward Islands	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	95	106	67	3	83	105	23	50	151	106	1	1	—	4	552	243		
MIDDLE EAST																		
Afghanistan	19	—	8	—	—	4	—	3	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	41	1
Egypt	13	10	13	—	16	9	5	1	22	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	74	29
Iran	27	4	25	—	7	6	3	—	23	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	90	13
Iraq	11	3	5	1	4	13	1	3	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	12
Israel	22	5	11	1	14	3	2	4	3	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	60	12
Jordan	8	2	10	—	5	15	—	—	—	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	42	8
Lebanon	9	2	2	1	—	20	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	8
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6
Syria	10	4	6	—	6	11	4	—	8	12	3	—	4	—	—	—	48	20
Yemen	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11
Undesignated ^a	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
TOTAL	121	30	80	3	55	108	15	11	71	70	9	2	8	—	463	120		
GRAND TOTAL . . .	457^b	276	573^c	39	274	417^d	72	106	545	558	30	4	29	6	2 431	955		

^a Awarded in connexion with the work of UNRWAPRNE.

^c Includes 153 holders of study grants and 306 worker-trainees.

^b Exclusive of 248 participants in various regional conferences and seminars.

^d Includes 153 holders of study grants.

Annex IX

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED UNDER THE EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES DURING 1955
CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF STUDY

Country or territory	UNTA		ILO		FAO		UNESCO		ICAO		WHO		ITU		WMO		Total	
	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.
AFRICA																		
Algeria	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2
Belgian Congo	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Cameroons (French)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
French West Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Gold Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Kenya	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Libya	1	—	50	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Morocco (French)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Senegal	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Sudan	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Tanganyika	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Uganda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
TOTAL	1	—	50	—	29	—	70	3	—	40	21	—	1	—	—	—	190	25
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST																		
Australia	5	3	2	—	10	—	16	1	—	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	42	7
Burma	24	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	34	1
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Ceylon	24	1	2	—	7	—	5	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	46	4
China (Taiwan)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	2
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	37	2
Hawaii	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
India	42	2	16	—	14	—	16	3	—	21	7	—	—	—	—	—	109	12
Indonesia	—	—	27	—	7	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	38	1
Japan	1	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
Malaya	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
New Zealand	1	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	2
Pakistan	24	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	28	5
Philippines	3	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	2
Samoa, Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	3
Thailand	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Viet-Nam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
TOTAL	128	11	47	—	51	—	61	5	—	144	35	—	—	1	—	—	432	51
EUROPE																		
Austria	6	1	4	2	2	—	5	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	16	14
Belgium	15	9	9	1	3	—	12	12	1	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	51	31
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Denmark	33	13	32	—	45	—	12	11	—	22	45	—	—	—	1	—	145	69
Finland	5	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	16	18
France	41	24	52	1	21	—	30	33	16	83	105	5	1	3	—	—	251	164
Germany, Federal Republic of	14	10	110	9	28	—	5	12	—	13	17	—	—	6	—	—	176	48
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ireland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Italy	10	5	10	—	36	—	7	6	—	16	28	—	—	1	—	—	80	39
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

Annex IX (concluded)

**FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED UNDER THE EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES DURING 1955
CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF STUDY (concluded)**

Country or territory	UNTA		ILO		FAO		UNESCO		ICAO		WHO		ITU		WMO		Total	
	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	Exp.	Reg.	
EUROPE (continued)																		
Netherlands	47	18	12	—	43	4	17	3	16	35	1	—	1	—	127	70		
Norway	8	13	3	4	3	9	7	—	6	16	—	—	1	—	30	40		
Portugal	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	2		
Spain	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	27	2		
Sweden	22	17	14	—	11	10	7	1	13	64	3	—	—	—	74	88		
Switzerland	24	12	23	21	10	5	23	5	18	28	1	—	2	—	88	84		
Turkey	14	—	39	—	1	13	1	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	86	3		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—		
United Kingdom	89	60	69	3	45	19	31	26	92	112	4	—	7	—	351	206		
Yugoslavia	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	13	10		
TOTAL	345	195	377	41	277	131	170	52	345	484	15	1	23	—	1 565	891		
AMERICAS																		
Argentina	9	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—		
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Brazil	12	1	21	—	2	4	2	—	18	23	—	—	—	—	57	26		
British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—		
Canada	12	12	—	—	10	4	8	5	5	8	2	—	—	—	38	28		
Chile	8	9	—	—	4	1	2	—	34	10	—	—	—	—	47	21		
Colombia	4	2	—	—	3	11	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	22	5		
Costa Rica	1	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	15	8		
Cuba	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	2	9		
El Salvador	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	14	6		
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	22	—	—	—	—	4	22		
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Honduras	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Jamaica	1	1	—	—	3	2	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	8		
Martinique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Mexico	5	4	—	—	3	52	4	41	13	2	—	—	—	—	114	10		
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—		
Panama	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	17	5		
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Peru	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	1		
Puerto Rico	10	14	—	—	8	15	9	—	39	10	—	—	—	—	72	33		
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	2		
United States	57	36	9	3	61	17	26	14	83	73	1	—	6	—	248	138		
Uruguay	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Venezuela	—	1	—	—	—	11	3	—	25	15	—	—	—	—	36	19		
TOTAL	119	82	40	3	127	140	61	63	260	204	3	—	6	—	758	350		
MIDDLE EAST																		
Egypt	3	1	—	—	3	90	2	—	19	54	—	—	1	—	116	57		
Iran	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	5		
Iraq	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	4	5		
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—		
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	10	14		
Syria	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	1		
TOTAL	3	1	—	—	7	105	4	2	29	77	—	—	2	—	148	82		
To be designated and Interregional	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	10	—	126	3		
GRAND TOTAL	596 ^a	289	617 ^b	44	491	507 ^c	243	117	818	821	31	5	42	—	3 219	1 402		

^a Exclusive of 248 participants in various regional conferences and seminars.

^b Includes 153 holders of study grants and 306 worker-trainees.

^c Includes 197 holders of study grants.

Annex X

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED UNDER THE EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES DURING 1955 CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY

Participating Organization	Field of study	Expanded Programme	Regular Programme
UNTAA	Public administration	84	10
	General economic development	42	24
	Industrial development	133	56
	Transport and communication	55	4
	Public finance and fiscal policies	64	22
	Statistics (Social)	18	19
	Social welfare and development	61	141
	TOTAL	457 ^a	276
ILO	Vocational training	435	1
	Social security	4	1
	Labour inspection, safety and hygiene	62	—
	Employment services	9	—
	Co-operatives	41	—
	Labour legislation	10	16
	Labour statistics	8	—
	Others	4	21
	TOTAL	573 ^b	39
FAO	Agriculture	160	
	Economics	24	
	Nutrition	34	
	Fisheries	12	
	Forestry	44	
	TOTAL	274	
UNESCO	Education	371	34
	Natural sciences	46	14
	Cultural activities	—	12
	Social sciences	—	4
	Mass media	—	8
	TOTAL	417 ^c	72
ICAO	Civil aviation administration	6	
	Air transport and related matters	2	
	Air navigation facilities	34	
	Airport construction and maintenance	11	
	Aircraft and engine maintenance	47	
	Flying training	6	
	TOTAL	106	
WHO	Public health	46	83
	Sanitation	68	83
	Nursing, maternal and child health	128	74
	Other health services	78	108
	Communicable diseases	193	110
	Clinical medicine	20	91
	Health education	12	9
	TOTAL	545	558
ITU	Telecommunications	30	4
WMO	Aeronautical meteorology	—	—
	Agricultural meteorology	2	4
	Maritime meteorology	1	—
	Organization (hydrology)	2	1
	Synoptic and theoretical meteorology	24	1
	TOTAL	29	6

^a Exclusive of 248 participants in various regional conferences and seminars.

^b Includes holders of 153 study grants and 306 worker-trainees.

^c Includes 197 holders of study grants.