INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

CURRENT ECONOMIC POSITION
AND PROSPECTS
OF
COLOMBIA
(in five volumes)

VOLUME IV
ANNEX VI: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

December 30, 1968

Western Hemisphere Department
CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of November 4, 1968)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Equivalent in US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 U.S.$</td>
<td>16.77 Pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Peso (Ps.)</td>
<td>US$0.0596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Million Pesos</td>
<td>US$59,630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFATORY NOTE

This report was prepared by the Colombian Government's Planning Office. It summarizes recent and ongoing technical assistance programs and projects carried out under the auspices of the UNDP and of bilateral programs, to help the Consultative Group members and the UNDP better identify areas that still merit attention and where multilateral cooperation is possible.
ANNEX VI

REPORT ON U.N. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COLOMBIA

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations, originally founded "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," soon came under the influence of the collective social conscience that emerged during the Second World War; the conflict had enabled the people involved in it mutually to acknowledge the differences in their stages of development, resources, knowledge and technical levels, and eagerness for peace had awakened a latent desire for human solidarity in the interest of the progress of all peoples. Gradually the differences between peoples were realized, and there was a growing awareness of the problems of backwardness, ignorance, malnutrition, lack of technical skills, low standards of living and inadequate economic growth rates, which persisted despite the wealth of human and material resources.

The need then arose to secure the participation of the underdeveloped countries, as an indispensable means of reducing existing differences, in the advances of science and technology already achieved in the industrialized countries.

Thus, in 1949, the member states of the United Nations and other international agencies affiliated with the U.S. as "Specialized Agencies" established a multinational fund to assist the countries most behindhand in economic progress through technical assistance programs. In this way it was sought to complement the efforts of the less developed countries in order to stimulate their national economies and generally to raise the standard of economic and social welfare of all of their peoples.

At present, the United Nations technical assistance to Colombia is provided through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Specialized Agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Program.

The United Nations Development Program consists, in the first place, of the Special Fund under which regional and national projects are carried out and, in the second place, of the Technical Assistance Program which undertakes specific measures for the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

The Specialized Agencies, for their part, carry on regular programs with their own funds; they take part in the Technical Assistance Program and execute specific projects of the Special Fund, according to the particular field.
The United Nations Children's Fund cooperates in national development programs, particularly those devoted to the improvement of the living conditions of children and young people, and, in general, is associated with all measures designed to increase social well-being.

The World Food Program, under the auspices of the United Nations and FAO, distributes food as a means of economic and social assistance and a contribution to development.

For the purposes of technical assistance, the Government of Colombia has formally established relations with the United Nations and its various agencies through a number of basic agreements. In the next few days, the agreement relative to the assistance from the World Food Program will be signed.

The Administrative Planning Department submits to the United Nations the technical cooperation requirements of the various economic sectors after having confirmed their necessity and determined their priority; at the same time, it advises the various national entities on the proper handling of their applications and recommends approval thereof in accordance with their importance in relation to the country's economic and social development programs and priorities. To that end, the Department has a working party exclusively occupied with this matter, whose functions are discharged through its program and project, recording, control and evaluation units.
I. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A. SPECIAL FUND SECTOR

The Special Fund was established in 1958 as an institution to facilitate pre-investment and training in the developing countries.

The Special Fund meets the foreign exchange requirements of projects, whereas the beneficiary government must provide all local funds needed, as laid down in the Plan of Operations. The Government's contribution is divided into two categories, defined respectively as counterpart contribution and contribution to local costs. The latter invariably consists of a cash payment in local currency and is calculated on the basis of 15 percent of the approximate cost of the foreign experts.

The country has, to date, received one of the largest shares of the Latin American countries in the operations of the Special Fund, having had 18 projects approved by the Governing Council of that agency.

1. NATIONAL PROJECTS

a. Institute of Technological Research

Purpose: To increase technical assistance to Colombian industry in the fields of: applied research, analysis and testing of raw materials and manufactured goods, solution of practical problems, organization of regional seminars, sectoral studies, and collaboration with the Government in determining the industrial projects best suited to the regions and their resources.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development Program contribution</td>
<td>U.S.$ 800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government contribution, local costs</td>
<td>U.S.$ 73,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government contribution, counterpart funds</td>
<td>U.S.$ 982,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>U.S.$ 1,855,650</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Duration of the Project: five years

Date of initiation: July 1967
b. School of Advanced Public Administration "ESAP"

Objectives: To assist the Institute of General Administration in developing and carrying out an expanded program of staff training for public administration and of advisory services in all principal fields of administration.


Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 616,750

Government contribution, operating expenses U.S.$ 69,700

Government contribution in kind U.S.$ 496,511

TOTAL U.S.$ 1,183,261

Duration of Project: five years

Date of initiation: September 1965

c. SENA III - "Program for the Vocational and Social Development of the Worker"

Objectives: The purpose is to improve the technical quality of workers and supervisors in private enterprise.

International Executing Agency: ILO

Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 1,079,900

Government contribution, local costs U.S.$ 109,100

Government contribution, counterpart funds U.S.$ 4,472,000

TOTAL U.S.$ 5,661,300

Duration of Project: four years

Date of initiation: February 1967

d. Latin American Institute of Agricultural Marketing

Purposes: To establish an institute in Bogota to train professional workers and researchers in agricultural marketing, at both national and regional levels. To provide producers and merchants with technical information and extension services in marketing.
International Executing Agency: FAO

Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 807,900
Central Government contribution: U.S.$ 918,162
TOTAL U.S.$ 1,726,062

Duration of Project: four years
Date of initiation: November 1962

e. Magdalena Valley CVM Project

Purposes: To assist in the economic and social development of the Magdalena Valley by studies and rationalization of its forests, determining the reforestation zones and forestry industries best suited to the existing resources. Investigation of present and potential markets, both domestic and export, for the products of that industry.

International Executing Agency: FAO

Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 740,900
CVM contribution: U.S.$ 999,965
TOTAL U.S.$ 1,740,865

Duration of Project: four years
Date of initiation: June 1964

f. National University - School of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry

Purposes: To offer separate degrees in veterinary medicine and animal genetics. To strengthen educational resources in the field of veterinary medicine. To expand applied research. To that end, improvements will accordingly be made in the program of studies and in plant and equipment; the number of full-time teachers will be increased, and they will be given the technical guidance needed and trained abroad at post-graduate level. Field stations will be established in areas with different climates, and training programs will be conducted with other national institutions.
International Executing Agency: FAO

Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 1,366,500

Government contribution, local costs: U.S.$ 111,800

Government contribution, in kind: U.S.$ 2,029,862

TOTAL U.S.$ 3,508,162

Duration of Project: five years

Date of initiation: October 31, 1966

National Forestry Institute and School of Forestry

Purposes: Establishment of a Forestry Institute in the National University (Medellín) and organization of a School of Forestry in Pereira. To carry out forestry studies, tropical forestry, regulation of catchment areas, cutting, extraction and technology of timber. To train domestic personnel with the assistance of foreign technicians.

International Executing Agency: FAO

Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 1,366,500

Government contribution: U.S.$ 1,067,000

TOTAL U.S.$ 2,028,500

Duration of Project: five years

Date of initiation: January 1965

Ministry of Agriculture, Ocean Fishing

Purposes: To promote the development of ocean fishing through advisory services to the Government and industry. Studies, experimental fishing and training of marine biologists and fishermen, to determine the extent of existing fisheries resources and to develop scientific methods for their exploitation.

International Executing Agency: FAO
Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 999,000
Government contribution, local costs: U.S.$ 75,200
Government contribution, in kind: U.S.$ 991,983
TOTAL U.S.$ 2,066,183

Duration of Project: four years
Date of initiation: December 15, 1967

i. Industrial University of Santander

Purposes: To expand the resources of the Industrial University of Santander, to improve the quality of its program of studies and research, and to organize more specialized courses. To meet the annual requirements of industry in the fields of industrial engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgical engineering, petroleum engineering and chemical engineering.

International Executing Agency: UNESCO

Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 1,441,643
Government contribution, local costs: U.S.$ 147,502
Government contribution, in kind: U.S.$ 6,134,714
TOTAL U.S.$ 7,723,889

Duration of Program: 5-1/2 years
Date of initiation: May 20, 1964

j. National University, Engineering School

Purposes: To expand and improve the Department of Civil Engineering by raising its academic level, introducing specialized courses in sanitary engineering, structural engineering and transport engineering. To train local professors of engineering with the aid of foreign experts or through scholarships. To offer graduates of the School advanced courses of specialization in the fields mentioned.

International Executing Agency: UNESCO
Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 552,800
Government contribution, local costs: U.S.$ 45,600
Government contribution, in kind: U.S.$ 1,299,650
TOTAL U.S.$ 1,898,050

Duration of Program: five years
Date of initiation: December 18, 1963

k. National Telecommunications Authority

Purposes: To expand the School of Electronic and Telecommunications Engineering (FIET) of the University of Cauca in Popayán. To establish an applied research center for telecommunications in that University. To expand the Technological Institute of Electronics and Communications (ITEC) for technicians in Bogotá.


Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 1,154,000
Government contribution, local costs: U.S.$ 90,600
Government contribution, in kind: U.S.$ 1,880,238
TOTAL U.S.$ 3,124,838

Duration of Project: five years
Date of initiation: May 26, 1966

1. Colombian Meteorological and Hydrological Service

Purposes: The purpose of this program is to set up a Colombian Meteorological and Hydrological Service by coordinating and improving existing installations, creating new facilities and improving the compilation, analysis and publication of meteorological and hydrological data received.

International Executing Agency: W.M.O.
Special Fund contribution: U.S.$ 1,164,100
Government contribution, local operating costs: U.S.$ 73,300
Government contribution, in kind: U.S.$ 4,431,682
TOTAL U.S.$ 5,669,382

Duration of Project: five years
Date of initiation: April 8, 1968

2. REGIONAL PROJECT

There are a few Regional Centers which also provide valuable technical assistance to Colombia:

a. Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning "ILPES"

Purposes: To train officials and specialists in the public sector in the technical and practical aspects of economic and social development planning in Latin America. To assist Governments in the institutionalization of their development policy and in the preparation of their programs.

b. Latin American Demographic Center "CELADE"

CELADE, as a project of the Special Fund, assists the countries of the region in carrying out demographic studies, including field surveys, directed toward the needs of planning.

Annual contribution, Government: U.S.$ 6,000

Duration: five years
Date of initiation: March 1968

NOTE: A summarized report on the Special Fund Projects appears at the end of the present document.

B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SECTOR

This program was financed from a single fund composed of contributions pledged by participating countries; it is based on project applications made by beneficiary governments, and it consults with the participating bodies, particularly with respect to the scope and make-up of the projects, in their various fields of activity.
From 1950 until the middle of 1967, under this formula, Colombia has received assistance amounting in all to the equivalent of about U.S.$6,500,000 in the form of direct technical advisory services. The objectives have progressively widened and about 540 experts have advised various offices of the Government and other institutions in specialized fields in the course of short, medium and long term missions.

The top figure approved by the Governing Council of the UNDP for Colombia is U.S.$525,000 nominal per annum.

In calculating this figure, the following costs were used:

- Experts: U.S.$1,925 nominal per month
- Fellowship-holders: U.S.$1,400 per month plus U.S.$1,000 nominal for travel expenses
- Equipment: Estimate of actual cost in dollars

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

1. UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

   a. Community Development

      Advice to the Division of Community Action of the Ministry of the Interior on regional and community development activities.

   b. Natural Resources

      The chief purpose of the program is to draw up a planning study forecasting the number of transmission lines to be constructed, so that the Institute of Water Utilization and Electric Power Development can carry out its interconnection program throughout the national territory.

   c. International Trade

      Advice to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on matters related to the formulation of Colombia's foreign trade policies.

   d. Economic and Social Programming

      Two fellowships for the purpose of training Colombian personnel in demography (CELADE) and economic planning (ILPES).
2. ILO (International Labour Organisation)

a. Development of Social Institutions and Human Resources

Formation of the National Employment Service for the purpose of assisting in reducing unemployment rates and for training and preparation of the skilled labor that the country requires in order to achieve its development goals.

b. Integration of Indigenes

Advice on the application of the National Plan for Indigenes designed to prepare the ground for and carry out the integration of indigenous populations in frontier areas, and other work contemplated in regional programs for such populations (Guajira, Colombia, and Venezuela).

c. Development of Social Institutions

Arrange for an economic and technical study on the formation of production, marketing, and consumer cooperatives. This work is to be undertaken through the National Superintendency of Cooperatives.

3. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)

a. Forestry Development

The basic purpose is to continue the work carried out in 1965 and 1966 in Forestry Planning and Development, with special emphasis on the Forestry Section of the Ministry of Agriculture.*

4. UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)

a. Industrial Development

Evaluation of technical and economic feasibility of new industries and establishment of priorities for the various industrial development projects.

5. UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

a. Educational Planning

To advise the Ministry of Education on the planning of education at all levels.

*IN: P. 15 of original text missing.
b. **In-Service Training of Teachers**

Training of primary teachers and organization of schools and technical supervision of teaching methods.

c. **Scientific Planning**

To plan the country’s scientific and technical research.

d. **Social Sciences**

A fellowship to train Colombian personnel in analysis of and research on the economic and social aspects of Latin American development and the techniques of sociological programming of development.

6. **ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization)**

a. **Civil Aviation**

Fellowships to train Colombian personnel in the various fields of civil aviation, in particular in the handling of aeronautical safety equipment.

7. **WHO (World Health Organization)**

a. **National Public Health Services**

This program’s purpose is to carry out the National Health Plan and to make such periodic adjustments and evaluations as are required within the social and economic development program of the country, so as to improve and expand the health services, provide preventive and remedial services to a greater number of persons, to prepare training programs, to strengthen the activities in the field of statistics, and to develop a broad program of rural sanitation.

8. **WMO (World Meteorological Organization)**

a. **Meteorology**

To train Colombian personnel for the development of an efficient broad national service in the field of meteorology and hydrology.

9. **IAEO (International Atomic Energy Organization)**

a. **Application of Radio-isotopes to Agriculture**
This program's purpose is to make an evaluation of possible applications of radio-isotopes to agriculture, a technique that will facilitate the agricultural development of the country. (See tables at the end of the report).

II. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

REGULAR PROGRAM

This program is financed out of the funds of the various Specialized Agencies. It was started in Colombia in 1952.

Projects in Course of Execution

A. United Nations: As Executing Agency, it is carrying out the following projects in Colombia:

1. Organization and Methods: Related to Administrative Reform. Assignment of one expert for twelve months.
2. Regional Planning: Continuation of the work related to the recommendations of the OCT. Assignment of one expert for six months.
3. Demographic studies: Fellowship for ten months.
4. Social Services: Fellowship for ten months.
5. Local Administration: Fellowship for ten months.

B. International Atomic Energy Organization:

1. Detection of Radiation: The project provides one expert for a duration of three months and equipment in the amount of U.S.$7,000.
2. Radiation Chemistry: Equipment in the amount of U.S.$10,000.

C. World Health Organization:

Provides assistance through various experts in the following fields:

1. Leprosy research.
2. Water supply.
3. Eradication of Aedes Aegypti
7. Public Health School.
8. Smallpox eradication.

D. UNESCO:

Pilot School for professors in Pamplona. Assignment of one expert.

III. UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF, whilst forming part of the United Nations, is semiautonomous, and is administered by an Executive Board made up of thirty nations elected by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

This agency began to work in Colombia in 1949. By 1961, all UNICEF aid was channelled through the Ministry of Health, but in the following year it began to cooperate with other authorities, when social service and primary education programs were initiated. Today, expert services, fellowships and a considerable amount of equipment are provided and the field of its activity has considerably widened.

There is a regional office in Colombia which coordinates UNICEF programs in Ecuador, Venezuela, Guayana, Surinam and French Guiana, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados and other islands of the Caribbean.

At present the following programs are underway:

A. Malaria Eradication

This program is being carried out in collaboration with WHO. Initiated in 1956, it supplies the country with basic materials, equipment and vehicles.

B. Development of Basic Health Services

Begun in 1950, this program supplies the country with equipment for dispensaries and health centers, pipes, accessories, pumps for drinking water, transportation and remuneration of nurses. UNICEF conducts this program in association with WHO.
C. Applied Nutrition (PINA)

This program is being jointly implemented by UNICEF, FAO and WFP. Its purpose is to train local personnel to take over the direction of the program when these organizations withdraw. Under the project, the country obtains demonstration equipment and gardens are being developed.

D. Primary Education

This program is carried out by UNICEF with the support of UNESCO. Its purpose is to provide courses and seminars in order to train the teaching staff in rural areas. Through this program, the country is receiving teaching laboratories and demonstration equipment.

E. Emergency Aid

UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO provide this jointly. The purpose of the project is to reconstruct the educational and health establishments destroyed in Tolima, Huila and Cauca by the earthquake of 1967.

F. Home Economics School

This project is being carried out in the University of Caldas. To implement it, UNICEF and FAO have joined forces. They supply the agency with equipment, transportation, supplies and fellowships for studies abroad.

G. Social Service Courses

For directors of centers for delinquent children.

H. CRECENA

UNICEF is undertaking this in association with FAO and WHO. The Government's contribution is being made through the National University, the National Institute of Nutrition and the Ministry of Agriculture.

IV. WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP)

The WFP was established in 1961 by joint resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Conference of FAO for an initial period of three years, which in 1965 was extended indefinitely.

The program began operations January 1, 1963. It has its headquarters in Rome. International supervision of the WFP is carried out by an
Inter-Governmental Committee of 24 members chosen by vote from among the member countries of the United Nations and FAO. Colombia is at present a member of the Inter-Governmental Committee.

The WFP resources are obtained through voluntary contributions from the member countries of the United Nations and FAO, and may be in the form of food, money or services.

A. Objectives of the WFP

One aspect of the program is to provide aid in the form of food and forage. The purpose of this assistance is to complement specific economic and social development projects. As regards human resources, the program sponsors projects designed to provide food for undernourished groups. In the economic field, the assistance under the program, although principally directed toward the agricultural sector and the encouragement of food, also covers infrastructure works designed to permit the intensive use of unskilled labor. These voluntary workers receive encouragement and recompense in the form of food, complementing the technical and financial support of the Government.

Another activity in the economic field is the assistance the program can give to the development of natural resources and industry by supplying food to workers with a view to improving working conditions and increasing the productivity of labor.

Lastly, the WFP can provide food in cases of emergency arising from unforeseen catastrophe, earthquake or hurricane or damages caused by prolonged drought.

B. Present Participation of WFP in Colombia

At present there are five projects being conducted with WFP assistance in Colombia. The over-all value of WFP assistance to these five projects is approximately US$5 million. Each of them is described briefly below.

1. Development of Human Resources

In this field WFP is participating in two projects:

a. Colombia - 95 - Program in the Department of Caldas for children of preschool age and pregnant mothers or nursing mothers.

b. Colombia - 311 - Food supplement for SENA Vocational Centers.
Colombia - 95 - This was the first project to be initiated in Colombia during the experimental period of WFP. Originally, it consisted of a grant of U.S.$591,400 in the form of the following amounts of food:

(\text{In metric tons})

- Whole milk: 344
- Skim milk (powdered): 346
- Edible oils: 79
- Dried fish: 283

When this stage was completed, the project was twice extended, in 1967 and 1968, representing an additional contribution of 876 tons of whole milk and 292 tons of edible oils, with a total value on each occasion of U.S.$1 million. The program has already shipped the food covered by the original agreement and consignments under the first extension valued at U.S.$500,000 (sic). In the course of the present year, the 876 tons of milk and 292 tons of edible oil under the second extension will be shipped. The Executing Agency for the Government is the Coffee Growers Committee of Caldas, and the project consists in providing a food supplement to 24,650 children of preschool age and 12,000 pregnant or nursing mothers.

Colombia - 311 - The Executing Agency for the Government in this case is SENA. The WFP grant in the amount of U.S.$1,457,000 covers the following quantities of food:

(\text{In metric tons})

- Wheat flour: 3,450
- Skim milk: 430
- Butter: 191
- Cheese: 455
- Powdered eggs: 36
- Dried fruit: 382

The WFP contribution is intended to provide snacks and supplementary food to all pupils in the institution. The distribution of food began in October 1967 and to date WFP has supplied approximately 25 percent of the food allotted.

2. Development of Community Infrastructure

In this field there are two projects in operation, details of which are summarized below.
a. Colombia - 216 - Project. Improvement of urban districts through self-help building schemes.


Colombia - 216 - Project. The Executing Agency for the Government in this case is the Institute of Territorial Credit (ICT). The WFP contribution allotted to this project, in the amount of U.S.$1,324,292, is as follows:

(\text{In tons})

\begin{align*}
\text{Wheat flour} & \quad 1,773 \\
\text{Corn} & \quad 4,914 \\
\text{Powdered skim milk} & \quad 945 \\
\text{Edible oils} & \quad 567 \\
\text{Vegetables} & \quad 393
\end{align*}

To date, ICT has received 3,000 of the 9,000 tons assigned. The supplementary food aid provided by WFP is intended to encourage and recompense voluntary community workers on projects of common interest and on self-help schemes.

Colombia - 138 - Project. The contribution of the program to this project amounts to U.S.$271,000 with the following quantities of food:

(\text{In tons})

\begin{align*}
\text{Corn} & \quad 619 \\
\text{Wheat flour} & \quad 200 \\
\text{Corn meal} & \quad 223 \\
\text{Skimmed milk} & \quad 89 \\
\text{Vegetable oil} & \quad 100 \\
\text{Cheese} & \quad 52
\end{align*}

The Executing Agency for the Government is the Ministry of the Interior, acting through the Commission on Indigenous Affairs. The purpose of supplementary food aid is to encourage, on the one hand, the settlement of the inhabitants of the Guajira Steppe in areas established by the Colombian authorities and, on the other hand, to assist in the development of human resources by programs supplying food to educational establishments. At present, the first shipment of food, representing 10 percent of the produce assigned, has been made.
3. **Agricultural Development**

In this sector the program has a project under way that can be summarized as follows:

Colombia - 191 - Project. Development of small-scale industry for the production of fodder. The contribution of the program is equivalent to U.S.$384,000, i.e.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>2,600 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>1,400 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Executing Agency for the Government in this case is the National Institute of Nutrition. Assistance under the program is intended to improve the diet of the rural inhabitants and encourage stockraising production on a family basis. With this in view, WFP supplies the basic raw materials, corn and sorghum, for the production of concentrates. The concentrates are sold to small farmers at cost under PINA programs, and are processed in mills for which the equipment has been supplied by UNICEF. The value of the cereals supplied by WFP serves as a revolving credit fund, the beneficiaries of which are the small farmers. At present, approximately 60 percent of the fodder promised by WFP has been supplied and extension of this project with additional contributions from the program is under consideration.

V. **DETAILS OF SOME PROGRAMS RELATING TO FOOD**

A. **PINA Nutrition - Integrated Applied Nutrition Programs**

**Purposes:** To improve the nutrition levels of the population, especially of the most vulnerable groups, by correlating the production and consumption of goods, health education and community participation. The project is going forward in five departments; it is expected to be extended to another seven through the foundation of nutritional recuperation centers and with the aid of additional demonstration units and units providing training in nutrition and food questions, doctors, nurses, rural leaders, school principals and home welfare workers.

**Activities:** Review of the PRONECA project, which is the national plan for education and food supplements, was completed. Advice was given to the Navy, the Colombian Merchant Fleet and the Administrative Department for Social Welfare and Security of the Special District of Bogotá. The PRONECA project will be implemented in due
course when approved by the participating agencies, and
the third phase of the program for protection of children
of preschool age (PPP) in nutritional recuperation centers
and in supplementary food units will then be completed.

B. Regional Center for Training in Food Economics and Applied
Nutrition (CRECENA)

Purposes: To organize a regional center to train profes-
essional members of the managerial, executive and teaching
staff of official agricultural agencies in Latin America
associated with the agricultural and food policies of
each country.

To promote the development of applied nutrition programs
and the teaching of human nutrition in the schools of
agronomy, veterinary medicine and animal genetics,
agricultural economics and related subjects.

The aim is to identify the factors affecting economic
and social under-development in terms of food and nutrition
patterns and to introduce methods of planning, development
and evaluation of applied nutrition programs to raise the
nutritional level of the people.

CRECENA is a regional project, sponsored and supported by
FAO, UNICEF and WHO, and executed by several agencies of
the Colombian Government (National University, National
Institute of Nutrition, Ministries of Health, Education
and the Interior and other interested agencies) controlled
by a coordinating committee made up of the Rector of the
National University, who is the Chairman, and a representa-
tive of each of the following: the Ministry of Agriculture,
the National Institute of Nutrition, FAO, UNICEF and WHO.

According to the draft plan of operations for the three-
year initial period of the project, contributions are
estimated, both in cash and in kind and services, as follows:

Colombian Government and agencies $1,206,100
UNICEF U.S.$ 60,500

FAO will appoint and pay the International Coordinator for
the regional project. FAO and WHO will render technical
assistance in the educational field and will provide fellow-
ships, books and other informational teaching aids.

VI. COLOMBIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

The contribution of the Government to the United Nations is
as follows:
A. National Administrative Planning Department  
   900,000  900,000

B. Civil Aviation  
   310,000  310,000

C. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
   1. Regular contribution of Colombia to the UN  
      1,576,193
   2. Contribution to the Special Fund  
      467,032
   3. Contribution to technical cooperation program  
      784,688
   4. A contribution towards paying for UN offices in Bogotá  
      6,600  2,834,513

D. Ministry of Agriculture  
   1. Contribution, FAO Mission  
      25,000
   2. International Agreement (FAO)  
      965,115  990,115

E. Ministry of Labor  
   ILO Contribution  
      1,220,000  1,220,000

F. Ministry of Health  
   1. Payment to UNICEF  
      2,025,000
   2. Contribution to WHO  
      1,510,000
   3. UNICEF in Bogotá  
      150,000  3,685,000

G. Ministry of Education  
   Training of Teachers  
   (UNICEF-UNESCO Agreement)  
      300,000  300,000

H. Ministry of Communications  
   International Telecommunications Union  
      70,000  70,000

   TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO UN---------- $10,309,625


NOTE: The National Council of Economic Policy, at its meeting on August 24, 1967, ruled favorably on the application for adjustment of the UNDP in the form of an increase in the Colombian contribution to that program to U.S.$250,000 a year.
### SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Institute of Technological Research</td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>73,050</td>
<td>982,610</td>
<td>1,855,650</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>July 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. School of Advanced Public Administration</td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>616,750</td>
<td>69,700</td>
<td>1,066,811</td>
<td>1,133,261</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Sept. 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. National Apprenticeship Service</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>1,079,900</td>
<td>109,400</td>
<td>1,189,300</td>
<td>5,661,300</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Feb. 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Latin American Institute of Agricultural Marketing</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>807,900</td>
<td>82,620</td>
<td>911,182</td>
<td>1,808,702</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Nov. 1962 1/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Magdalena Valley Corporation</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>740,900</td>
<td>64,100</td>
<td>937,730</td>
<td>1,742,730</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>June 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. School of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Genetics - National University</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>1,366,500</td>
<td>111,800</td>
<td>2,059,382</td>
<td>3,508,182</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Oct. 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. National Forestry Institute</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>914,700</td>
<td>102,700</td>
<td>1,017,400</td>
<td>2,137,504</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Sept. 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>999,000</td>
<td>75,200</td>
<td>1,074,200</td>
<td>2,160,200</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Dec. 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Industrial University of Santander</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>1,641,643</td>
<td>117,502</td>
<td>6,331,744</td>
<td>8,031,921</td>
<td>5.5 years</td>
<td>May 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. National University School of Engineering</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>552,800</td>
<td>45,600</td>
<td>1,299,650</td>
<td>1,892,050</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Dec. 1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. National Telecommunications Authority</td>
<td>ITU</td>
<td>1,151,000</td>
<td>90,600</td>
<td>1,241,600</td>
<td>3,121,600</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>May 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Colombian Meteorological and Hydrological Service</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>1,164,100</td>
<td>71,300</td>
<td>1,235,400</td>
<td>3,609,182</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>April 1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11,638,493</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,045,572</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,755,586</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,439,651</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Extended to December 1968.

**NOTE:** The differences between this table and the previous text are due to adjustments made after the projects were originally signed.
### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>UN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</th>
<th>ILO</th>
<th>FAO</th>
<th>UNIDO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demography</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary and Secondary Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Training</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>29,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Management of Labor</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>29,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>29,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>23,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>23,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Agriculture and Stockbreeding</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>23,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Development</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>23,100</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>23,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Development</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>23,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteorology</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>23,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautics</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>23,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development and Planning</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total by Agencies</td>
<td>3/22</td>
<td>127,100</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>15,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>ICAO</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demography</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary and Secondary Education</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Training</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Management of Labor</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>5/52</td>
<td>2/24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Agriculture and Stockraising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteorology</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautics</td>
<td>4/48</td>
<td>23,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development and Planning</td>
<td>4/48</td>
<td>23,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>5,775</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total by Agencies</td>
<td>3/24</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>56,600</td>
<td>5/52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For a number of years now Colombia has been receiving bilateral technical assistance from a number of friendly countries with which it has signed general conventions or basic agreements on that subject.

We consider this a suitable time to present a summary of the programs and projects that have been carried out during the last three years, in the hope that the friendly governments and the Government of Colombia will be able better to coordinate the efforts made and thereby achieve a more harmonious development of the various systems of technical cooperation by reference to the country's development plans and to its most pressing needs.

It is our hope that consideration of the work already carried out or now in progress will serve to define the areas that perhaps have not yet received sufficient attention, and also to facilitate possible cooperation on the part of various countries in the sound development of related projects.

In this first compilation we shall take into account only the programs carried out during the years 1966 to 1968. The information furnished will necessarily be schematic; however, with the assistance and suggestions that we trust we shall receive from the local representatives of the friendly countries, we shall later publish a detailed account of the valuable collaboration that we are receiving under so many and such important headings.

It is the aim of this Department to collaborate actively in determining the fields in which bilateral technical assistance can be most effective and in the dissemination and utilization of the information of general interest contained in the final reports of the missions or experts who visit this country.

To this end, we have decided, among other things, to organize a library containing the most complete possible collection of technical reports and general literature on economic development and technical assistance. This library will be open not only to the official personnel of the Government but also to private persons interested in these subjects. We should be very glad to receive suitable material for the enrichment of this new library from entities in the friendly countries which, like ourselves, are concerned with these subjects. This library will form the nucleus for a documentation and information center on economic development matters that will be available to the general public and to foreign advisers who wish to consult the background information on the work carried out in their field.
We already hold a substantial number of studies carried out by the United Nations or by other international organizations. In the case of bilateral aid, however, we unfortunately possess very little material. We should be truly grateful to receive in the future copies of the studies carried out.

We wish to express our gratitude to the diplomatic missions that have so kindly furnished us with reports, sometimes very detailed, on the work carried out during the last three years.

It is our hope these will mark the beginning of a fruitful exchange of information between the representatives of the friendly countries and the Administrative Department of Planning.

GERMANY


The following programs have been carried out or are in course of execution under the above Agreement.

1. Forestry Demonstration and Instruction and Lumbering Enterprise at "Carare-Opon"

With the object of promoting the Colombian forestry sector it was decided that there should be set up jointly by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Colombia an entity that would serve:

- as a model of the organization and management of tropical forests;
- as a model of agricultural and forestry land settlement by Colombian settlers, and
- as a forestry training and lumbering center.

The enterprise is organized and administered in close collaboration with the Forestry and Lumbering Research and Projects Institute of the "Francisco Jose de Caldas" District University in Bogota.

Germany has placed the following experts at the disposal of the project, for periods of two to four years, at its own expense:

- A Project Director
- A lumbering expert
- A forest crops expert
- A sawmilling technician
- A forest soils expert
- A workshop chief
- An engineering expert
- A master craftsman as instructor in carpentry.

In addition, Germany will send assistant experts for periods of up to twelve months who, in cooperation with those listed above, will undertake the starting-up of the enterprise and will later hand it over to Colombian experts for its future operation.

The German Government will also contribute the machinery, equipment and instruments required for the sound execution of the project and will bear the cost of three fellowships in Germany for Colombian personnel.

For its part, the Government of Colombia will provide at its cost:
- the 124,000-hectare forest area of "Carare-Opon" in the middle Magdalena valley,
- Colombian experts, including the Colombian co-director and an administrative technician,
- Workshops, premises for the enterprise and other necessary facilities.

The "Carare-Opon" program constitutes a basic and extremely important stage in the rationalization of our incipient forestry industry.

2. The Colombian-German Center of SEIA at Barranquilla

This program of cooperation for the training of middle-level supervisory staff was formulated on the basis of the Exchange of Notes of October 10, 1961. Activities under the program were started at the beginning of 1962, with a Project Director and three German experts in machinery, tools, technical drawing and welding. Machinery to the value of approximately ColS4 million was contributed by the Federal German Government. The Government of Colombia is providing the Colombian technical instructors and the necessary installations and buildings. In addition, a Colombian has been sent on a fellowship to Germany to complete his studies. The duration of this program is estimated at nine years.

OTHER PROGRAMS

3. Foundry Technology expert for SENA at Medellin

**Purpose**: To draw up a suitable program for the training of foundry technicians.

**Agreement**: Exchange of Notes of October 11, 1965.

**Duration**: Two years, with provision for extension. The program began in mid-1967.
German contribution: One expert.

Colombian contribution: Instructors, secretary, offices and installations.

Fellowships: One planned.

4. Telecommunications -- Colombian National Railroads

German contribution: One expert.

Duration: Two years. Started December 1966.

Collaborating entities: German Federal Railroads and Colombian National Railroads.

Fellowships: Two.

5. Industrial and Commercial Free Zone of Barranquilla

German contribution: An engineer of the Hamburg Port Administration helped to draw up the engineering and administration plans (two months).

Duration: Carried out in 1962.

Collaborating entities: Hamburg Senate, Ports Administration of the Federal German Government.

6. Primary Education Reform -- Ministry of National Education

German contribution: Four education experts and a German secretary. Teaching material with a value in excess of Col$2 million. Two minibuses.

Duration: Four years, beginning 1967.

Fellowships: Ten one-year fellowships planned.

7. Soils Study Laboratory -- "Francisco Jose de Caldas" District University

German contribution: One expert. One laboratory.

Duration: Four years, beginning 1967.
8. Wood Technology Laboratory -- "Francisco Jose de Caldas" District University

German contribution : One wood expert. One laboratory

Duration : Four to six years, beginning 1964

Fellowship : Two.

The chief purpose of this program is to establish industrial applications for Colombian woods.

9. Microwave Measurement -- TELECOM

German contribution : A group of six experts (five telecommunications engineers and one technician). Measuring instruments, transmitters, generators and various vehicles.

Duration : Three years, beginning 1967.

Collaborating entity : Federal German Ministry of Postal Services.

Fellowships : Two.


German contribution : Two experts, laboratory equipment and machinery.

Duration : Four years, from the end of 1965.

Collaborating entity : Federal German Department of Geological Studies.

Fellowships : One.

11. Punta Betin Institute, Andes University

German contribution : Various geologists and botanists, miscellaneous equipment and a small boat for fishery research. Construction of a guest house.

Duration : Indefinite. Has been fully operational since July 25, 1967.

Collaborating entity : The Volkswagen Foundation recently made a donation of Col$1,400,000 for this program.
The Punta Betin Institute is financed chiefly by the University of Giessen. It is devoted to the study and inventory of the marine flora and fauna of the Colombian Atlantic Coast and to biological and geological research in the Sierra Nevada region. The experts give lectures to Colombian university students. German students and scientists interested in the study of tropical flora and fauna are also accepted.

The following programs are at present in progress within the framework of aid to education:

- Thirteen German professors occupy chairs in six Colombian universities.

- Substantial donations of materials (textbooks for various universities, musical instruments for the National Conservatory at Bogota and the Medellin Conservatory, and equipment for physics laboratories).

- Ten fellowships a year for studies in German universities and eight fellowships for studies in engineering schools (for approximately five years each), "Humboldt" fellowships for specialized training of Colombian scientists, and special fellowships at German universities. Fellowships for the best students of the Colegio Andino of Bogota.

- Expansion, with the assistance of the University of Maguncia, of the Physics Department of the National University was started in 1968, using seven German professors, a contribution of equipment and the granting of special fellowships for physics teachers and students.

Since 1961 the German churches have granted aid to the value of about DM 15 million which has been used for various projects, including:

- Establishment of an educational films studio and of radio-taught schools and other schools in Bogota.

- Assistance in the construction of a Center for the Training of Rural Leaders at Caldas under the Popular Cultural Action Program.

- Expansion of the San Jorge School of Agronomics, directed by the Salesian Fathers, at Ibague.

- Construction of a school carpentry workshop in the "Rosal", Bogota.

- Construction of a school of nursing, of outstanding architectural design, for the Pontificia Javeriana University, Bogota.

- Expansion of the Institute of the Salesian Fathers at Mosquera for the training of technical school teachers.
Establishment of a Fishery Industry School, and subsidizing of a fishing cooperative at Buenaventura.

DENMARK

The Bilateral Technical and Financial Cooperation Convention between the Governments of Denmark and Colombia was signed on April 30, 1967.

1. Ceramic Products Project -- Institute of Technological Research

This program was started in June 1964 under the direction of the Danish expert Dr. Sven Johansen. Its purpose was the application of technology to the production of ceramic products: bricks, stoneware piping, tiles, flagstones, refractory products and stoneware and china.

It also provides advisory assistance in the construction and operation of ceramics plants and carries out applied research to the benefit of and with the collaboration of the Colombian ceramics industry.

In addition to the above-mentioned expert, Denmark has donated laboratory equipment to the value of almost US$25,000 and will pay the cost of sending two Colombian chemical engineers to carry out applied research in Denmark over a period of ten months.

In the opinion of experts in this subject, this program has provided invaluable services to the construction industry in Colombia. Its execution will be extended up to June 1969.

2. Veterinary Consultant for National University

A general consultant has been provided to the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of this University. His length of stay will be about three years.

In addition, 27 head of dual-purpose Danish red cattle have been donated for this project.

Caldas Project

Under this program the Danish Government has provided advisory assistance to the Fund for the Development and Diversification of Coffee Growing Areas in the implementation of an agricultural marketing program through the coffee-growing cooperatives of the Department of Caldas, and also in the organization and starting up of a second-level cooperative agency whose purpose is the integration of those cooperatives.

An expert in the Organization and Administration of Cooperatives and an expert in Agricultural Marketing and the Management of Agricultural and Livestock Products began work in November and December 1964, respectively.

This program was extended up to December 1966.
Fellowships and Seminars

In general, ten to twelve fellowships with a maximum duration of one year are granted for farmers, technicians and doctors and other postgraduate professionals.

The Danish Government sponsors regional courses in dairying, as well as seminars on cooperatives, such as that organized in Medellin, in association with FAO and ILO, in January 1968.

SPAIN

The Technical and Financial Cooperation Agreement between the Governments of Spain and Colombia was signed in Madrid in November 1954.

1. Professional Training in Handicrafts – SENA

Seven Spanish experts are at present working on this project in the City of Popayan and a number of Colombians have been sent to Spain on fellowships.

The purpose of this project is to develop handicrafts at the national level, taking advantage of the cultural tradition of the various regions of Colombia and increasing the manual and creative skills of craftsmen who cannot be incorporated into Colombian industry.

The Spanish experts work mainly in the fields of ceramics, woodwork and leatherwork, ironwork, etc. However, their chief work consists in the preparation of professional training programs and advisory assistance to SENA in the preparation of the necessary teaching material.

2. Professional Training Centers for the Fishery and Shipbuilding Industries

Two experts in the fishery industry and two in the shipbuilding industry have been made available to advise SENA in connection with:

- the planning and organization of the Training Centers,
- the training of instructors,
- the training of personnel for the manufacture of fishing gear,
- the maintenance of fishing vessels,
- technicians in fish conservation and transportation.
This advisory assistance is combined with fellowships to the Casa de America de Vigo for training in navigation and fishing techniques.

3. Audiovisual Systems — ICODES

Three officials of the Colombian Ministry of Education have been invited to study the organization of the system of teaching by radio in Spain.

4. "Reyes Catolicos" Institute of Intermediate Education

The establishment of this Institute is at present being negotiated on the basis of an Exchange of Notes that took place in 1962. The Colombian Government would contribute the site, while the Spanish Government would assume responsibility for construction and financing of the Institute. The Director of this Project, Dr. German de Franda, at the same time holds the chair of linguistic specialization for postgraduates in the Caro y Cuervo Institute.

5. Study of Reconstruction of the Fort of San Jose de Bocachica

A Spanish expert in military history and construction visited the city of Cartagena de Indias in January and February 1967 to study the possible reconstruction of the Fort of San Jose de Bocachica. The results of his investigations are at present being published in Madrid under the sponsorship of the Coffee Bank.

6. Tourism Development — Empresa Colombiana de Turismo (Colombian Tourism Enterprise)

The Spanish Government has sent two technicians to draw up a general study of tourism development in Colombia and a specific study for the Department of Boyaca.

Other experts, including a townplanning architect, have visited the city of Cartagena de Indias in connection with this project.

Adviser for the Eucharistic Congress

An adviser from the city of Barcelona was sent to Colombia to assist the National Government in the organization of the International Eucharistic Congress.

Fellowships and Seminars

Spain offers a large number and wide variety of fellowships, particularly through the Institute of Hispanic Culture. Particularly noteworthy also is the "Spain Fellowship" for University Research Workers and Teachers. In addition, frequent seminars are organized for Latin American
The General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Related Assistance between the Government of the United States and Colombia was signed in Bogota on July 23, 1962.

The following programs have been under execution during the years 1966 to 1968:

1. **Tax Administration**

   The purpose of this program was to increase tax revenue through improvement of tax administration, thereby permitting the Colombian Government to carry out its development and investment plans without resorting to inflationary loans, and also to bring about more equitable distribution of the tax burden through more uniform application of the legislation in force.

   The 1966 goal was an increase of 10% in income tax revenue and 35% in sales tax revenue, relative to the projected figures for 1965. The 1967 goal was a further increase of 10% in income tax revenue and of 35% in sales tax revenue, relative to 1966. This program would enable the Government to obtain additional revenue of ColS300 million in 1966 and a further ColS370 million in 1967.

2. **Customs Administration**

   The purpose is to modernize customs organization to obtain increased revenue from the taxes on imports and better control of foreign exchange earnings from exports.

3. **Urban Development**

   The purpose of this program was to improve the planning, coordination and implementation of public and private urban development and housing programs. The goal was an increase in urban construction from 37,000 to 100,000 units in 1967. Plans were to be drawn up to diminish the effects of the rapid rate of urbanization in Colombia.

   AID assistance for this project would include:

   - Urban development planning
   - Low-cost housing
Cooperative housing
- Financing of private housing
- Housing investment guarantees.

4. Trade Union Matters

The purpose of this program is to strengthen the trade union movement in Colombia so that it may effectively represent the workers and assist in satisfying the aspirations for a higher level of living. The project consists of two principal activities:

- Workers’ education

  Training of Colombian trade unionists and rural leaders in the direction of community affairs and democratic trade unions.

- Social projects

  Formulation and execution of housing construction plans and of other community projects designed to improve the social conditions of the workers and to strengthen the trade union movement.

5. Public Security

The purpose is to assist in improvement of the organization of the National Police Force and of the Administrative Department of Public Security (DAS), with the object of counteracting subversion and maintaining public order.

6. Civic Action Program

The purpose of this program is to use the material and human resources of the armed forces in activities of relatively low cost but of high economic and social value in areas where violence has occurred. These activities are aimed at:

- demonstrating the interest of the Government in the welfare of the areas affected, and
- improving existing conditions and preserving tranquility in those areas.

7. Agricultural Planning at National Level

The purpose is to improve the planning programs and execution capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture by establishing a general development strategy for Colombian agriculture.
The primary objective is to assist the Ministry in the improvement of the National Agricultural Planning Office. This Office will assist the Minister of Agriculture in the development, recommendation, coordination and execution of the Government's agricultural policy with respect to priorities, the development of appropriate budgetary and fiscal measures, and the planning and implementation of programs and projects.

8. **Mineral Resources Study**

The purpose of this program is to establish competent organizations to prepare the necessary studies, evaluations and analyses for the future development of mineral resources. The Magdalena Valley has been selected for a pilot effort of intensive technical assistance. The ultimate objective is the execution of a vast program of construction of multipurpose dams, flood control works and an irrigation system to increase the agricultural production of the region and generate electric power for the surrounding areas.

9. **Livestock Development**

The purpose is to ensure an adequate supply of meat at reasonable prices, to permit a gradual increase in the per capita meat consumption of the rapidly growing population and provide a surplus for export.

10. **Agricultural Credit**

The purpose of this project is to increase agricultural productivity, to diversify production and to improve the income and investment levels and the standard of living of an important section of small farmers, through supervised agricultural credit (credit at low cost, accompanied by technical assistance). It is planned to provide supervised loans to 30,000 small farming families over a period of four years. These loans will be granted through the Supervised Credit Program of INCOA.

11. **Agricultural Cooperatives**

The purpose of this program is to raise the income of small producers through the strengthening and expansion of agricultural marketing and processing cooperatives. This would make it possible to reduce wastage or losses in the production, harvesting, marketing and processing of agricultural products and to improve the supply of these to consumers.

12. **Agricultural Education**

The objective is to increase and diversify Colombia's agricultural production. The primary purpose is to assist in the joint effort carried out by the National University of Colombia and the Colombian Institute of Agriculture and Stockraising (ICA) with the Ministry of Agriculture, which
is aimed at the expansion and modernization of the Agricultural Faculties of the universities of Medellin, Palmira and Bogota, and to orient the curricula toward increased applied research as the basis for establishment of an effective agricultural extension service.

13. National Education Planning

The purpose of this program is to formulate a General Plan for Implementation of the Colombian Educational System at the primary and secondary levels to enable this to meet the urgent needs of Colombia's economic and social development.

14. Secondary Education

It is anticipated that by 1972 enrollment in Colombian secondary education establishments will have doubled and the number of secondary teachers will have increased by 50%, relative to 1967. In view of this, the Ministry of Education, with the assistance of AID and UNESCO, has completed a National Education Planning Study and has drawn up a plan of action for the reorganization of public secondary education. It is anticipated that the administrative and budgetary efforts of the Government will be considerably expanded to meet the situation, and increased technical and financial assistance is accordingly being sought from AID and other international agencies.

Specifically, the purpose of this project is to collaborate in the above-mentioned General Program through:

- the establishment and organization of 17 comprehensive secondary schools in Colombia, and
- the reform and expansion of five secondary-level teacher-training schools.

15. Improvement of Program Planning and Execution

The purpose of this program is to improve Colombia's capacity to plan and execute large-scale national development projects. Suitable academic training will be provided in economic and social development techniques. Advanced training programs for officials of the Administrative Department of Planning are currently under study. Additional programs are also being formulated for the planning offices of the Ministries most closely concerned with development, such as the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Public Works and Development.

16. Industrial Development

The goal of this project is to increase industrial production by 78% by 1972. To this end, a comprehensive National Plan for Industry will be formulated, which will establish public investment priorities
and policies of incentives to private investment, particularly in industries conducive to the general national development.

17. Committee for Private Sector Development

It is proposed to establish an organization capable of assisting the Colombian private sector by identifying, and by stimulating, fostering and coordinating private-sector interest in, regional industrial investment opportunities. This Committee would have representatives in all regions of Colombia and in the various Chambers of Commerce.

18. Development of Exports

The purpose is to increase foreign exchange earnings from minor exports by 1972 above the present level of US$350 million, and thereby to reduce the country's excessive dependence on coffee exports.

19. Handicrafts Center

The object is to expand the domestic and external markets for Colombian handicrafts by helping rural craftsmen to improve and sell their products without leaving their native villages. It is hoped in this way to reduce the migration of rural dwellers to the poor suburbs of Colombian cities. AID assistance for this project ended in 1967.

20. Special Development Activities

The purpose is to assist the completion of projects of immediate economic and social benefit that have already been started by communities. It is sought to stimulate self-help projects and, at the same time, to increase community understanding of and assistance to the programs of the Alliance for Progress.

21. Technical Support

The purpose of this program is to provide the essential services and the general administrative direction required by all the programs, and also funds for those activities which by their nature cannot be assigned to a specific project.

22. Higher Education (University Administration)

The purpose of this program is to assist the Colombian universities to establish an effective system of space utilization, as a prerequisite for a system of general cost accounting, and to disseminate this information among all the interested institutions. The space utilization studies and the development of modern cost accounting systems form an integral part of the general effort of the Colombian universities to improve the efficiency of their operations.
23. **Higher Education (Basic Sciences Program)**

The purpose of this project is to provide advice to the Colombian universities, both individually and collectively, through the Colombian Universities Association and AID, concerning opportunities for improvement of the teaching of the basic sciences at university level.

In particular, it is proposed to utilize the services of two United States university scientists, who will:

- Direct a series of seminars on topics of interest in the teaching of their fields. These seminars will be conducted at the University of Antioquia under the auspices of the Colombian Universities Association and of the professors of the principal Colombian universities.

- Study the present situation of teaching and research in the Valle, Antioquia, National and Santander universities, and recommend the necessary measures for improvement of library scientific material, laboratory equipment, teacher training and the general level of teaching.

- Present an action program to AID aimed at improvement of research and the teaching of the basic sciences.

24. **Food for Peace**

Under the Food for Peace Program, United States agricultural products are made available, in the form of grants, to meet a wide variety of Colombian economic and social development needs. This program is making a notable contribution to the securing of a minimum level of nutrition for the under-nourished strata of the population, particularly children of school and preschool age. Food is also provided under this program as a means of partial payment in kind in special economic development activities and agrarian reform and other programs.

**OTHER PROGRAMS**

The following projects have also been financed during recent years:

- Human Resources Studies.

- Aid to the Colombian Universities Association.

- Assistance by the University of Wisconsin through the Inter-American Center for Agrarian Reform (CIRA).
- The University of Notre Dame/ICODES joint Population Planning project, which terminated at the end of fiscal 1967.

- The University of Nebraska/Colombian Institute of Agriculture and Stockraising (ICA) project. On March 7, 1966 an agreement was concluded between the University of Nebraska and the United States Agency for International Development providing for the furnishing of technical and advisory assistance to the Colombian Institute of Agriculture and Stockraising in the execution of its agricultural development program.

Other programs will be carried out during 1968, in such fields as Educational Television, Population, Employment Services and Public Security (National Police Force).

**FELLOWSHIPS**

In fiscal 1967 the United States Government granted 176 fellowships with a total cost of US$314,155. The study subjects covered by these fellowships included Tax Administration, Customs Administration, Trade Unions, Public Security and Livestock Development.

**GREAT BRITAIN**

The Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Colombia was signed in May 1966. It is estimated that the total cost of United Kingdom technical assistance varies between £30,000 and £100,000 a year. In addition, assistance is received from various semi-official and private entities; however, we refer here only to official British Government aid.

During the last three years, technical cooperation has been concentrated mainly on the following projects:

1. **Sheep Industry**

   Technical assistance has been furnished to the sheep industry through the SENA center in the city of Pasto. British experts have been made available in sheepfarming administration, sheepbreeding, veterinary medicine, homespun fabrics and wool grading.

   Three hundred sheep of seven different breeds, in small flocks of 20 to 30 head, have been supplied, together with some sheepdogs. In addition sheep-shearing equipment, veterinary instruments and cottage looms have been supplied, to the value of approximately £30,000.

   The wool-grading expert has been working with SENA in Medellin, and the sheepfarming adviser with the Agrarian Fund in Bogota.
The duration initially envisaged for this program was from 1966 to September 1968. However, it has been decided to extend the sheep-farming administration and homespun fabrics aspects of the program.

This program has been extremely successful, particularly with respect to homespun fabrics and domestic looms.

The Colombian counterpart personnel to all the British experts will receive special training in Great Britain.

Audiovisual equipment and literature relating to the sheep industry have been donated to SENA, in the city of Pasto; to the Ministry of Agriculture; to the National University, in Bogota and Medellin, and to the Agrarian Fund.

Six Colombian experts were invited to visit Great Britain for a period of six months to study the sheep industry in that country.

2. School of Foundry Technology

A School of Foundry Technology has been set up at the SENA facility in Bucaramanga. Two experts (one in foundry operation and the other in design) have been working on this project for three years under the direction of Dr. Norman Langdale. Their work is expected to continue until April, 1969. In addition to sending the experts, the British Government supplied instruments and equipment to the value of about £25,000. The Colombian counterpart personnel will receive fellowships for specialized training in Great Britain.

3. African Palm Cultivation

An expert in the cultivation of African palm has been working with the Cotton Development Institute (IFA) since 1956 and is expected to continue this work until 1969. The British Government has donated a research laboratory in Aracataca for the use of the IFA, at a cost of about £1,500. Steps are now being taken to hire another British expert to assist in this project. A number of Colombian fellowships are planned.

4. National Parks

A National Parks expert spent 6 months in 1967 providing advisory assistance to the Magdalena Valley Corporation (CVM) in the identification of suitable areas for national parks. His final report envisaged four different regions: three close to Colombia's north coast (especially the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta) and the fourth in the Serrania de la Macarena.

5. Consultants for the National Postal Administration

It was agreed that the British postal service would advise the National Postal Administration on the development and modernization of its services. The British Government is defraying all the costs of the stay
of its expert and his family in Colombia; the Colombian counterpart contribution consists of payment of the cost of the expert's accommodation and transportation within the country. A visit by another consultant is at present being negotiated; he will continue the work and implement the recommendations of the experts previously sent by the British Government.

6. Feasibility Study -- Industrial Development Institute

A British expert has prepared a feasibility study on the setting up of a pig iron plant. The cost of sending this expert was £5,000.

7. University Professors

A professor of industrial engineering is working at the Technological University of Pereira.

A professor of stockraising is assisting the Agronomics Faculty of the National University of Medellin.

A professor of hydraulics is working as an associate at the Andes University in Bogota.

8. Vocational Training in the Textile Industry -- SENA

It has been agreed to send three British experts to the SENA Textile Center in Medellin. They are each expected to stay for a period of about two years, extendable by mutual agreement.

9. Agricultural Development -- INCORA

Two hydraulic engineering experts are at present working in connection with INCORA's Cordoba No. 2 Project. If necessary, and on the recommendation of these two experts, a special consultant will later be sent to Colombia for a period of three years.

INCORA has requested a cashew-growing expert and a demonstration farms expert. These two experts will be arriving shortly.

10. Miscellaneous

An expert in trepanosomiasis worked for four months with ICA and the National University as adviser and lecturer. An expert in cocoa growing has been advising the National Federation of Cocoa Growers. British experts in pest control, agricultural development, technical training and genetics have also paid brief visits.

11. Textile Enterprises -- Agrarian Fund

An expert in sheepraising has been advising the Agrarian Fund in Bogota in connection with a system of loans to small sheepraisers not included in the World Bank's sheepraising development program. The duration of this program will be about 2 years.
Fellowships

Eighteen fellowships are granted each year by the British Government.

The opinion exists that future British aid to Colombia will be concentrated, though not exclusively, in the agricultural sector, with a view to narrowing the present gap between persons with a low level of technical education and university graduates.

FRANCE

The Agreement on Technical and Scientific Cooperation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Colombia was signed in Bogota on September 18, 1963.

Technical assistance by the French Government in Colombia is furnished through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent the following experts in 1967:

- Six experts in agricultural development, for the CAR.
- Two electronics experts.
- One expert in photo-interpretation, for the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute.
- One expert in analytical chemistry, for the Valle University in Cali.
- One geology professor, for the National University, Bogota.
- One expert in political sciences, for ESAP.
- One townplanning expert, for the National University, Bogota.

In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs granted 64 advanced training fellowships in 1966.

Over half these fellowships were for the study of public administration, public health and religious subjects. Most of them were for one year. Their total cost is estimated at US$150,000.

A total of 93 fellowships were granted under the technical cooperation program of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1967:

- 45 technical fellowships
- 26 university fellowships
- 12 religious studies fellowships
- 10 special fellowships for ESAP students
The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance sent seven experts to Colombia:

3 experts in electricity
2 experts in the engineering industry
2 experts in mining techniques.

About thirty-four fellowships were offered by the economic expansion services in 1967.

The principal fields of specialization chosen by the fellowship-holders were:

- Townplanning construction
- Prestressed concrete
- Foreign trade
- Railroads
- Electric power
- Business administration
- Foundry technology
- Engineering industries

**Short-term missions**

These missions are generally requested by the technical ministries or decentralized agencies. Their number varies each year.

The following missions were received in 1967:

- A technical cooperation mission by the Director of the Technical Studies Bureau of the Tropical Forestry Center, who came to Colombia to study a lumber project in the Amazon region.

- A mission to diagnose economic and technical conditions in the San Juan region.

- A mission to carry out an economic study of forestry operations and to evaluate the possibilities of developing the lumber industry in the Amazon region.

**Permanent missions**

These missions generally have a minimum duration of two years.
French technical cooperation in Colombia plays an extremely important part in the field of professional and vocational training, in particular in the electric power, engineering and mining sectors. These missions are at present working in five sectors of the economy:

A. ELECTRIC POWER

The first Agreement between French Technical Cooperation, SENA and Electraguas was signed in 1962.

This Agreement provided for the setting up in Bogota and Cali of Franco-Colombian teaching documentation centers for the use of the centers providing basic and advanced technical training in electrical engineering.

BOGOTA

The main objective of the Teaching Documentation Center was to learn about the material and methods used in France for power sector training. The responsible French mission was composed of a Chief and two experts, one of whom is still working at the "Ii de Julio" Center in Cucuta.

1. Work of the Teaching Documentation Center

In addition to the teacher training of instructors and supervisors for SENA and various private power companies, the Center carries out important informational activities in the advanced professional training field.

The technicians training by the Center come mainly from Electraguas and its 15 affiliates and the Bogota and Medellin Electric Power Companies.

2. Work of the Basic and Advanced Training Center:

The objectives of this Center are:

- The advanced technical training of technicians employed in the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power.

- Vocational apprenticeship. In 1968, SENA grouped together under the Center's authority all related branches in the electricity field (radio, television and all apprenticeship services).

- Basic and advanced training of approximately 700 students during 1967.

CALI

Since the beginning of 1967 there have not been any permanent experts in Cali. However, the Chief of Mission is moving to Cali to ensure the continued application of the methods taught and to supervise the standard of teaching there.
The "14 de Julio" Center was opened on July 14, 1964 and was officially inaugurated by the President of the Republic and the French Ambassador in 1967.

The Center carries out the following activities:

- Training of apprentices.
- Refresher courses for adults.
- Teaching of the higher courses in the Cucuta colleges.
- In-service training at the Bavaria and Ocaña Companies.

The success of these courses makes it advisable to continue this program.

B. ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

An Agreement was concluded in 1963 between the French Technical Cooperation service of the Ministry of Finance, SENA and the Federation of Engineering Industries relative to the setting up of a Franco-Colombian Technical Center to train middle-level supervisory staff for industry.

The following are the functions of this Center:

- To serve as technical and teaching consultant in the preparation of advanced training courses for the middle-level supervisory staff.
- To train teachers for those courses.
- To supervise and counsel teachers.
- To provide additional technical training to the middle-level supervisors in the Center's own workshops.

The Center trained 545 instructors during 1967. A total of 9,500 students have taken its courses.

The teachers trained by the Center specialize in the following fields:

- Human relations.
- Work organization.
- Time and cost studies.
- Administrative methods.
- Office organization.
- Training methods.
- Industrial safety.

The Center has also organized information seminars in a number of cities on workshop organization, quality control, management training for middle-sized enterprises, etc.

C. MINING SECTOR

The Agreement between the Technical Cooperation service of the Ministry of Finance, SENA and Charbonnages de France was signed on July 11, 1966.

The purposes of this mission are:

- To set up local teams to be responsible for the basic and advanced professional and vocational training at all levels of the mining industry. This work is carried out in cooperation with Colombian enterprises.

- To set up a national-level Training Center for skilled employees of mining companies.

This project is expected to run to July 1969.

D. PUBLIC WORKS

Two experts are at present working with the Ministry of Public Works, one assigned to the Bridges Service and the other to the Hydraulics Section, to work in the Hydraulic Testing Laboratory.

E. TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

An expert sent by the French Government is working with the Institute of Technological Research.

The foregoing information was obtained through the Commercial Department of the French Embassy, which is responsible for coordinating the technical assistance furnished by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The following data have been obtained from the Cultural Department of the Embassy, which administers the assistance provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1966 the French Government, through the Cooperation Service of the Société Centrale pour l'Equipement du Territoire (SCET), sent seven experts to advise CAR on various matters. Seven experts were sent to the CAR and seven to C.V.C. and INCORA in 1967.
The following SCET experts have been working at INCORA since March 1968:

- One agricultural engineer.
- One instructor in agronomics.
- One animal husbandry expert.
- One horticulture expert.

All these experts are on 12-month missions, with the exception of the agronomics instructor who has been assigned for 9 months.

Two SCET agronomists are working for C.V.C.:

- One expert in tropical agriculture (12 months).
- One expert in the management of agricultural enterprises (12 months).

An animal husbandry expert from SCET has been assigned to work with the CAR for 9 months in 1968.

**ESAP**

A number of French experts are advising ESAP:

- A professor of political science, whose mission started in 1965 and is still in progress.
- Experts on short-term visits to organize 2-3 month seminars, which have been conducted since 1962.

In addition, 10 postgraduate fellowships to E.N.A. (Ecole Nationale d'Administration) are awarded every year.

**Fellowships**

In 1967 a total of 98 fellowships were granted by the Cultural Department and 34 by the Commercial Department.

**University Teachers**

During the year 1966-67 French teachers, supported by the French Government, were teaching in Colombia at all levels: higher education, Alliance Francaise institutions, high schools and secondary schools. In 1967 five university teachers arrived to take up posts at the National, Andes and Valls universities and at the Female Teacher Training College in Bogota. Two teachers were also sent to the Electronics Faculty of the "Francisco Jose de Caldas" District University, and one geology professor to the National University.
Scientific and Technical Missions

In addition to the above-mentioned missions, 21 scientific and technical missions and 5 teaching and cultural missions came to Colombia in 1967.

NETHERLANDS

The Agreement on technical cooperation between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of Colombia was signed in Bogota on July 19, 1966.

Dutch technical cooperation has been provided through the following programs:

1. Volunteer work

Since 1964 two groups of Dutch volunteers, each composed of 14 or 15 permanent members, have been working in the Departments of Nariño and Meta. A total of about 60 volunteers have been working in close cooperation with the Community Action Division of the Ministry of Government. The volunteers bring their own equipment and vehicles to Colombia so that their work may be as efficient as possible. The Netherlands spends approximately US$250,000 a year on this program. This important technical cooperation is regarded as of indefinite duration.

2. Photogrammetry and Photo-interpretation Institute

The International Training Center for Aerial Survey in Delft, Netherlands and the Latin American Photo-interpretation Center of Colombia, in cooperation with the National University of Colombia, the Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute and other Colombian entities, have signed a technical assistance agreement covering equipment and vehicles to a value of US$139,000. In addition, four to seven Dutch experts will be working for several years at the above-mentioned Institute, and a number of additional technicians will make brief visits to Colombia in connection with the same project. It is estimated that the salaries of the experts over the 5 years of the Project will total US$640,000. Fellowships to the value of US$28,000 will also be offered to Colombian professionals for the entire period of the project.

Work on this project started in 1966. Its estimated total duration is five years.

3. ICIDES (Colombian Institute of Social Development)

The Netherlands has contributed over US$262,000 for the purchase of a building and for the equipment required by this Institute. A Dutch expert spent a year in Colombia working on the preparation of a cinematographic project, and another expert is still in Colombia training film producers. The cost of these experts is being borne by the Netherlands.
4. **BOUWCENTRUM DE COLOMBIA** (Columbian Building Construction Center)

A Center, similar to the Rotterdam Bouwcentrum, has been set up in Bogota with the technical and financial assistance of the Netherlands, to serve the Colombian building construction industry by supplying reports on new construction methods and organizing courses, technical research, etc. A technical cooperation agreement, for a value of US$47,000, is at present under study. It is expected that Colombian fellowship-holders will be sent to Holland, at an approximate cost of US$45,000, to carry out research into construction materials during the next three years.

5. **MANUEL MEJIA FOUNDATION** (Chinchina Caldas)

Three Dutch experts in agricultural economics, agriculture and stockraising are working at this agricultural education center. They have brought with them teaching and demonstration material, a vehicle, equipment, seed, etc. to a value of US$7,500. In addition, 12 head of Holstein cattle have been donated for this project. All the costs of the project are being borne by the Netherlands.

Execution of the project began in 1965. The expected duration of the project is five years.

6. **Fund for the Development and Diversification of Coffee Growing Areas**

A Dutch stockraising expert has been working at this Fund since 1965. The Netherlands also contributed the necessary equipment and a vehicle. The expert is also working as supervisor of the agricultural engineers related to the above program. His headquarters are at Manizales.

7. **School of Elementary Agricultural Education** (Granada, Department of Meta)

In May, 1966 (the Netherlands) signed a financial assistance Agreement with the Apostolic Prefecture of Ariari, for a value of US$56,000, for the construction of an elementary agricultural school in Granada, Department of Meta.

8. **Andes University**

Two Dutch engineers are working at the Engineering Faculty of this University on the improvement of university education in hydraulics, the organization of postgraduate courses and the establishment of a hydraulics and hydrological research laboratory. This laboratory, which is called the Center for Technical Studies and Hydraulics Research (CETIH), operates in close liaison with the Hydraulics Laboratory of Delft University. The Netherlands is also sending experts for special teaching and seminars. Four special one-year fellowships have also been offered. The equipment donated by the Netherlands for hydraulics studies has a value of US$23,000. The other costs of the project, including those of short-term experts and visiting lecturers, will total approximately US$350,000.
The program started in August 1966 and is expected to be completed in May 1970.

The Dutch Government has also sent a professor of social psychology to the Andes University for two years.

9. Community Action

The Netherlands has provided three sociology experts for the Community Action Program, under an Agreement between that country and the United Nations. The cost to the Netherlands of this project is US$25,000.

10. INCORA

The Netherlands has provided three agricultural experts for three years for INCORA's Córdoba I project, a demonstration farm. Brief visits by other experts in special fields, bringing their own equipment, vehicles and material, have also been arranged. The cost of this assistance is over US$333,000.

In connection with INCORA's Lower Cauca Project, four Dutch experts have assisted in the preparation of a study on the possibility of relieving a large part of the Lower Cauca Valley of its chronic flooding problem, at a cost to the Netherlands of about US$30,000.

11. SENA

Following a three-month study by a Dutch expert in preparation for this project, three experts worked for a year in the industrial department providing schooling to carpenters, plumbers and other master tradesmen. They are also giving elementary technical instruction to adult workers. The Netherlands is supplying teaching material and also providing technical education fellowships. The costs of this project are being borne almost entirely by the Netherlands. The program will end in September 1969.

12. Ministry of Agriculture

Through the FAO, the Netherlands has made an expert in tropical agricultural economics available to the Ministry of Agriculture.

13. Latin American Agricultural Marketing Institute (ILMA)

As in the case of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Netherlands has provided a marketing expert.

14. Santander Industrial University

A Dutch expert has been assigned to the Santander Industrial University as a mathematics professor, through UNESCO.
15. **Cáritas Diocesana Workshops (Villavicencio, Department of Meta)**

Cáritas Diocesana has been granted financial assistance in the amount of US$18,000 for establishment of the Vocational Education Workshops at Villavicencio, Department of Meta.

16. **Donation to the Popular Cultural Action Program**

On June 6, 1968 an Agreement was signed under which the Netherlands will donate two transmitters, one of which will be set up at Magangué and the other near Cali, to strengthen the program of education by radio serving Colombia's rural population. The value of this donation is estimated at US$290,000.

**Fellowships**

The Netherlands awarded fellowships to Colombians in 1965, 1966 and 1967 in the following special fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>1966</th>
<th>1967</th>
<th>1968</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockraising</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo-interpretation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geophysics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Management</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineralogy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radar control of air traffic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport administration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralization for development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction machinery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social work</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social policy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In almost all cases the trip was paid for by the Netherlands or an international organization. The duration of the fellowships varies from 1 month to 1 year. The fellowship-holders receive an average of US$300 a month for living allowance, books and necessary travel within the Netherlands. Registration fees, which in some cases amount to US$1,000 are also paid for by the Netherlands Government.

**ISRAEL**

The General Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of Israel and the Government of Colombia was signed in Bogota on January 15, 1965.
Cooperation with INCORA

A team of Israeli technicians arrived in 1966 to work with INCORA on various development programs. They are currently working on two large-scale projects: Boyaca and Atlantico No. 3. These experts are also working with Colombian teams on the improvement of orchards and the organization of a network of cooperatives.

The Boyaca Project comprises:

- Modernization of the methods used by the farmers in the region.
- Increase in the income of each farm.
- Organization of irrigation systems.
- Organization of cooperatives to provide comprehensive services to the farmers.

The technical mission at present working with INCORA is composed of one team leader and program planner, one orchards expert, one cooperatives expert and one animal husbandry expert.

A nursery has been developed in Boyaca for the cultivation of fruit-trees, where cultivation is studied, grafting takes place and attempts are made to improve quality, color, etc. An orchard is being planted beside this nursery with imported varieties that will be used for grafting, with a view to improving the varieties already existing in Colombia. This expert is at the same time studying the possibility of improving fruit marketing and conservation methods.

Similar studies are being conducted on grape growing in the Cauca Valley and on avocado and mango growing in the Department of Meta.

After familiarizing himself with and visiting the numerous cooperatives organized in conjunction with INCORA, the Israeli cooperatives expert concentrated on the drafting of a unified system of work for the regional cooperatives and the cooperatives center in Bogota, the object of which is to render centralized service to the said cooperatives.

The mission's animal husbandry expert has concerned himself particularly with the development and increasing of livestock production, especially with respect to the cultivation of new varieties of fodder crops to help to improve cattle nutrition, and also with an artificial insemination program and the organization of cattle barns and suitable ensilage systems. Already more than 100 farms are using the new feeding systems, technically organized cattle barns, artificial insemination systems and flood control methods.
In order that this program may yield practical results at short range, no experimental farms are being set up; instead, the work is being carried out in the farms of the recipients of the loans from INCORA and of other private farmers and stockraisers.

**Fellowships**

Under an Agreement between Israel and the OAS, three-month courses on the following subjects were held for Latin American fellowship-holders in 1967:

- Agricultural marketing
- Fertilizers
- Use of water in arid areas
- Cooperativism

A group of Israeli experts has conducted courses in Colombia on the following subjects:

- Municipal administration, (1966)
- Transport cooperatives, (1968)

A Colombian representative was sent to the Seminar on "Woman's role in social development," held in Israel in April and May, 1968.

**JAPAN**

The Japanese Government has sent four experts to study and investigate the technical and economic feasibility of the Timba Project of the Cauca Valley Corporation (C.V.C.). The purpose of this important project is to investigate the possibility of development of 32,000 ha in the Cauca Valley. It is estimated that with properly planned farming, agricultural production in the Valley could be increased tenfold.

The Japanese Government is defraying the travel and subsistence costs of a one-year stay in Colombia by a programming engineer, a hydrology expert and an irrigation expert. A geologist will also spend 6 months in Colombia. The C.V.C. is meeting the costs of accommodation, transportation within the country, hospitalization and medical treatment.

The other Japanese technical cooperation programs carried out during the period 1966-68 are:

- **Mission of Volcanologist**
  
  **Purpose:** Study of the SOTARA and PURACE volcanoes, with a view to forecasting seismic activity.
Requested by: The President of the Republic.

Duration: January and February 1965.

Composition: 3 experts.

- First Mining Mission

Purpose: Study of the possibility of development of mineral resources throughout Colombia.


Composition: 4 experts.

- Second Mining Mission

Purpose: To supplement the studies and research of the First Mining Mission. This Second Mission made effective use of the experience of the first Mission and restricted its sphere of activity to the areas of the copper deposits.


Composition: 6 experts.

- Survey Mission for the Río Patía Project

Purpose: Survey and preliminary study of the feasibility of construction of a hydroelectric plant on the Patía River.

Requested by: Government of Colombia, Institute of Water Utilization and Electricity Development.

Composition: 5 experts.

- Ports and Bays Expert

Purpose: Technical advisory assistance on port equipment maintenance.
Requested by: Colombian Ports Authority.

Duration: 1 year, from June 1965 to June 1966

- Television Expert

Purpose: Technical advisory assistance in the television field.

Requested by: Government of Colombia, National Radio and Television Institute.

Duration: 2 years. The expert arrived in Colombia on October 31, 1967.

- Microwaves Expert

Purpose: Technical advisory assistance on microwaves.

Requested by: Government of Colombia, National Telecommunications Corporation - TELECOM

Duration: 2 years. The expert arrived in Colombia on October 31, 1967.