

The goal of training and educational upgrading activities is the adaptation of technology to local conditions through the provision of study grants. Stressing a practical, or "hands-on" approach these projects are concentrated in developing countries themselves, both to avoid the brain drain to the industrialized world and to encourage the sharing of local knowledge. Training occurs mostly in public health, agriculture, administration and the protection of local cultures.

Since operations began in 1978, the PSD has carried out nearly 600 projects based on requests from 20 member states. Canada is a major donor, contributing \$1.65-million in 1986 and 1987. Quebec and New Brunswick are also active participants.

Canada's purpose in creating the Program was to give the ACCT new momentum and to respond to urgent needs expressed by the developing countries, without burdening the Agency budget. It also wanted to make the Agency an effective instrument of cooperation which would complement larger scale forms of bilateral and multilateral aid.

The ACCT has become a forum for specialized ministerial meetings. For example, there have been meetings of ministers of science and technology (Luxembourg, 1977, and Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, 1983), ministers of justice (Paris, 1980), ministers of agriculture (Paris, 1981), ministers of culture (Cotonou, Benin, 1981), ministers of communications (Cairo, 1985). In this way, the Agency is fulfilling its role as the coordinator of its members' intellectual, financial and technical resources.

Education, Youth and Sports

In addition to cooperating with the ACCT, Canada is involved in the Conference of Education Ministers (CONFEMEN) and the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports (CONFESJES). Each has 26 members.

The purpose of CONFEMEN is to encourage a more satisfactory adaptation of education to the processes of economic and social development of the member countries and a pooling of the results of experiments which have been conducted in this area.