

**Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA)
to Africa — 1984/85 and 1985/86**

	(\$ million)	
	1984/85	1985/86
ODA Program		Planned
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)		
Geographic programs	299.9	322.0
Anglophone Africa	(137.5)	(157.0)
Francophone Africa	(162.4)	(165.0)
Food Aid	172.8	172.8
Voluntary sector (NGO and Institutional Cooperation and Development Services)	40.4	46.5
International NGO	6.6	6.6
Industrial Cooperation	13.3	12.8
Multilateral Technical Cooperation (MTC)	46.4	45.9
International Humanitarian Assistance	16.2	16.1
International Financial Institution Program (Commitments)		
African Development Bank and Fund	45.0	70.4
Special Fund for Africa (excluding MTC and Food Aid transfers)	39.3	—
Total CIDA	679.9	693.1
Finance		
International Financial Institutions (World Bank)		
Program (Commitments)	74.4	128.7
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	(8.8)	(1.8)
International Development Agency	(65.6)	(93.4)
Special Facility for Africa	—	(33.5)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC) (Excludes project-related costs)	12.3	13.8
Petro Canada International Assistance Corporation	46.7	26.4
Total ODA Commitments to Africa	813.3	862.0

(1 \$Cdn is equal to 50 pence, approximately)

Canada's aid to Africa represents only 40% of Canada's aid to the Third world.

financed and built partly by Canada, held up an 18 metre tidal wave.

...Despite a severe drought in the Sahel region of Africa, a great many people were fed because roads built by Canadians allowed food to be delivered.

...And childhood diseases diminished in Colombia because of the introduction of the first annual national immunization campaign. River-blindness declined, rather than spread, in several West African countries. Agricultural production rose, rather than fell, in parts of Pakistan where waterlogged soils are being drained. Canadians helped make all these things possible.

Though Canada is one of many industrialized nations helping the Third World, we can be proud of our achievements, but it is the responsibility of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to implement a large part of the Canadian program.

CIDA focuses its efforts on the poorest countries, paying special attention to three crucial aspects of development — agriculture (including fisheries and

forestry), energy and human resources.

On government to government programmes, some forty per cent of CIDA's budget helps finance more than a thousand projects in over 90 developing countries.

These range from construction work on big dams to the digging of village wells, from food aid to lines of credit and technical assistance.

In 1984-85, about one quarter of bilateral assistance consisted of food aid to countries afflicted by drought, famine and food deficits.

CIDA money is also channelled into three other areas. There's the Multilateral Programme, which supports the development efforts of some 85 international organizations, including United Nations agencies, development banks, humanitarian institutions and other international groups seeking solutions to the problems of world development.

There's the Special Programme, which supports and encourages the initiatives of Canadian institutions and voluntary groups playing an active role in international development.

And there is the Business Cooperation Program, which supports the initiatives of Canadian businesses interested in participating in development efforts.

CIDA draws upon all sectors of the Canadian economy in implementing the aid program, bringing together numerous individual resources to provide a better contribution to international development.

It should also be noted that provincial governments are also involved in international development, and contributed \$9.7 million in 1984-85 to assist the work of non-governmental organizations.

CIDA is a global operation. In Asia, for instance, it provides assistance to fifteen countries, but the main thrust is focused on eight — Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

In China, CIDA's objective is to transfer technology. The programme in 1984-85, amounting to \$8.4 million, focused on agriculture, forestry, energy and human resource development. At the Tanggu Animal Quarantine Centre an agricultural project aims to upgrade the management and techniques used at a station near Beijing. Another project is introducing modern breeding and processing techniques.

Canada and China have also begun implementation of a Petroleum Development Technical Cooperation Project designed to help oil and gas recovery.

Canada provides development assistance to 35 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In seven, CIDA has a multi-year cooperation program. In the others, the Agency provides various financial, technical, industrial and institutional assistance. Three regional programs complement the country development activities.

The Americas Branch disbursed \$127.9 million in 1984-85, a growth of 33.4 per cent over the previous year. Agriculture, energy, transportation and social development were the major sectors of involvement. There were 250 active projects, with another 85 in the planning stages. Grants and loans to the seven core countries during the year amounted to some \$72 million.