

involved must pledge themselves to the provision of the necessary education and training for African personnel. In short, human resource development must play a central role in any future African development. That principle is one of the pillars of Canada's aid program.

All of that leads us irresistibly to the need for what economists call "increased financial flows". Or to put it in the language of the layman: more money.

In that regard, it is distressing to note the projected decline in net capital flows identified by the World Bank in its Joint Plan of Action. As the new Canadian Minister of Finance said a mere six weeks ago, "We would urge Bank management to continue active consultations with donor governments with a view to increasing bilateral and multilateral flows to Sub-Saharan Africa."

Canada recognizes that greater funding from the developed international community is necessary, and Canada will play its full part in the provision of greater funding for Africa. Indeed, we will also continue to work for adequate funding of the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Program and other organizations that have a key role in channeling concessional monies towards Africa.

In concluding, I would like to return to the Draft Declaration since it will undoubtedly serve as the lasting expression of this important debate.

Declarations neither feed the hungry nor alleviate human suffering. But they can act as a remarkable catalyst to collective action.

This Draft Declaration, potentially, is a singular document. It is lucid and sensible. It ties all of the strands together.

It speaks, eloquently, to the immediate human tragedy; it recites, convincingly, the emergency around food, water and the ugly encroachment of the desert; it identifies the decline in export earnings, the appalling levels of indebtedness, and the stagnation of resources; it asserts the responsibilities of African governments themselves to fashion development policies in response to the crisis; it confers importance on national food strategies and integrated rural development plans; it acknowledges the primacy of physical and social infrastructure; it stamps with approval the urgent need for co-ordination; and it argues, with irrefutable cogency, the case for a substantial increase in bilateral and multilateral funding.

With all of that, Canada can agree. On those few points where we may differ, the Draft Declaration offers a promising basis for mutual accord.

One of the primary reasons for this debate is to mobilize international opinion in our respective countries and abroad. A final Declaration, adopted by consensus, would go a long way to that end.

When we are finished with the words, there remains the vulnerability of the human condition. Let's get on with the tasks that lie ahead.

---

S/C