

areas of health care, education and agriculture, food production and community development. A \$200,000 Canada Fund has also been created. Over the past three years, CIDA has mainly provided Cambodia with humanitarian assistance and food aid; it also supports the Cambodian Mine Action Centre. The difficult economic situation limits Canada's means of intervention.

iii) Laos

During the first three years, the bilateral aid program disbursed \$150,000 for a Canada Fund. In an environment of limited resources, Canada has chosen to concentrate development assistance on a smaller number of countries to increase its effectiveness. It was thus recently decided to terminate the bilateral aid program in Laos, except for current projects. Laos still remains eligible for Canadian assistance, but it is unlikely that the bilateral program will fund any additional projects in this country.



CIDA PHOTO: CINDY ANDREW

C) AMERICAS

i) Haiti

Since the coup d'état of September 1991, Canadian assistance has taken the form of humanitarian aid (mainly food, medicine and agricultural aid) channelled through Canadian non-governmental organizations and the multilateral agencies, with the protection of the UN and the OAS.

When political conditions permit, a new program will be set up to support reconstruction, institutional reform and economic development.

EXAMPLES OF CIDA CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

A) Women and Economic Activities in Benin

CIDA strongly encourages equity between the sexes and integral participation by women in the economic, social and cultural development of their countries. For example, a \$2-million project in Benin is designed to increase the productivity of companies headed by women's groups in the region of Savaloué. Planning and implementation of this project are carried out by the New Brunswick Department of Intergovernmental Affairs.