

CIDA has a special program to encourage Canadian donors, with the help of non-government organizations themselves; in 1976-1977, these organizations shared a subsidy of \$1.5 million for their activities in arousing the interest of the Canadian public. The four Western Canadian provinces have adopted policies for grants to non-governmental organizations in accordance with a formula very similar to that of CIDA.

Thanks to the funds thus mobilized, hundreds of volunteers of all kinds are working in the Third World each year for the success of the projects of non-governmental organizations, most often in areas (public health, rural development, etc.) that are covered only with difficulty through public and multilateral aid.

The Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) alone had more than 800 workers in 1975: teachers, doctors, technicians and other experts. CUSO has been in existence for more than 15 years. Its experience in development is substantial, and the quality of its services is highly appreciated throughout the Third World. Most of the countries that accept its help pay the salaries of its volunteers, at local rates.

Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), created in 1968, sends out, on short missions, senior managers who have retired or are lent by their employers. These volunteers have already accomplished more than 1,200 missions at the request of developing countries. A third organization, Canada World Youth, enables young people from 16 to 20 years of age, both from Canada and from the Third World, to work together for nine months in Canada or in Latin America, Africa or Asia.

Technical assistance

This body of Canadian volunteers in the developing world is all the more valuable because technical assistance is an essential component of international co-operation; it is by this means that the Third World obtains, at low cost, the technological transfers it needs for self-development. It would otherwise be necessary to go into the market for what is called "industrial property", where prices are high both for the acquisition of technology and for training its users.

To assist the developing countries in obtaining the staff and technicians necessary in a modern society, CIDA itself sends abroad numerous Canadian technical helpers. In 1976, there were 1,600 of