

- Special Programs which support and encourage the initiatives of Canadian institutions and voluntary groups playing an active role in international development.
- The Business Cooperation Program, which supports the initiatives of Canadian businesses interested in participating in development efforts.

The remaining 25 per cent of Canada's ODA is administered by other government departments and agencies. The Department of Finance, for example, provides Canada's contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, which more commonly go under the name of the World Bank. Canada contributed \$207.7 million to these institutions in 1984-85.

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) supports the efforts of developing countries to build up their own research capabilities, particularly in the areas of agriculture, farming, forestry, fisheries, energy, health and education. IDRC provided \$84.6 million towards these efforts in 1984-85.

The Department of External Affairs contributes to the regular budgets and voluntary funds of several multilateral organizations, such as the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Canada Post and National Health and Welfare also provide support to international agencies active in development. Together, these sources provided \$50.5 million in 1984-85.

The Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) was established in 1981 to assist developing countries in reducing their dependence on imported oil by using Canadian technology and expertise for oil and gas exploration. In 1984-85, PCIAC disbursed \$53.2 million on development projects.

Provincial governments are also involved in international development, contributing \$9.7 million in 1984-85 to assist the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

Canada provides development assistance in one form or another to 31 member countries of La Francophonie. Twenty-six of these are in Africa, three in the Caribbean, one in the Middle East and one in Oceania.

a) Africa:

For administrative purposes, CIDA has divided the Canadian aid program to Africa into a program for Francophone Africa and a program for Anglophone Africa. Four African member countries of La Francophonie are attached administratively to the Anglophone Africa program; these are Djibouti, Egypt, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Canada's development assistance program for Francophone Africa began in the early 1970s. The priority sectors for development have been agriculture, energy and human resource development, although substantial aid has also been provided in the areas of transportation, communications, water supply, human settlements, the environment, health and population. In recent years, increasing emphasis has been placed on the integration of women into the development process.

From 1981-82 to 1985-86, total Canadian official assistance to African member countries of La Francophonie has exceeded \$1.6 billion. The ten core countries, where CIDA is carrying out a multi-year co-operation program, and the Sahel regional program have accounted for more than 70 per cent of this ODA. The breakdown for aid to these core countries is as follows: Burkina Faso, \$69.11M; Cameroon, \$125.69M; Ivory Coast, \$94.69M; Egypt, \$210.65M; Guinea, \$60.96M; Mali, \$103.77M; Niger, \$97.67M; Rwanda, \$85.0M; Senegal, \$121.6M; and Zaire, \$151.85M. The Sahel program has received \$58.13M over the past five years.

During the same period, approximately \$179.6 million has been allocated for food aid and \$59.2 million for humanitarian aid to the African member countries of La Francophonie. The seriousness of the drought in the Sahel region has resulted in increased humanitarian assistance through the Special Fund for Africa; disbursements from this fund to the African countries of La Francophonie have amounted to an additional \$21.4 million.