

the financing of about 100 projects in some 80 countries in Asia, the Pacific, Africa and America.

The private contributions of Canadians to these projects amounted to more than \$90 million — a considerable sum. In addition, the voluntary bodies quite often made it possible to avoid the slow constraints on public aid at state level, and the relative modesty of their budgets held the interventions to “ground level”. Together, these two qualities guaranteed an eminently desirable orientation — also desired in the co-operation strategy for 1975-1980 — towards the satisfaction of the most urgent needs of the poorest populations. In short, this type of assistance is a potent means of making Canadians aware of all the development problems of the Third World.

In order to encourage co-operation of this sort without changing its character, CIDA has since 1968 been given increasingly large resources for making grants-in-aid to Canadian non-governmental organizations that submit projects favouring development in fields CIDA itself considers important. These grants may be as much as double the contributions of Canadian private donors. Thus it was not only \$90 million but in fact \$128 million that Canadian non-government organizations were able to devote in 1976-1977 to some 700 assistance projects in developing countries.

Since 1974, CIDA has also been providing assistance (\$1.5 million in 1976-1977) to certain international non-government organizations for activities useful to the Third World but for which the national organizations would not themselves be able to ensure the necessary world co-ordination. This is the case, for example, with the International Adult Education Council (IAEC), an international organization with headquarters in Canada, with World University Mutual Aid, and with the World Scout Office.

The Canadian Government has shown its confidence in Canadian and international non-government organizations by envisaging, in its co-operation strategy for 1975-1980, an increase in the share of CIDA resources allocated to their support. This share, already reaching 4 per cent in 1976-1977, may in the future represent from 6 to 10 per cent of the budget of the Canadian International Development Agency. It should be said, moreover, that more and more Canadians are responding with increasing generosity to the appeals of the non-government organizations on behalf of the Third World.