
integration. Generally speaking, this strategy would seek to promote an increase in per capita income in the region without any long-range adverse effect on the economic base provided by natural resources, to achieve a sustainable balance between population, the economy and the environment.

Central Africa

There are 14 member countries of La Francophonie in central Africa: Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, the Seychelles and Zaire.

CIDA has reduced direct bilateral aid to the countries of this region but has created two new regional funds: one aimed at building local, national and regional capacities in the areas of human rights, democratic development and good government; the other designed to support the development of Africa's private sector. These two funds should be operational within two years. Note that the vast majority of current bilateral projects and programs will be completed.

The purpose of CIDA's program in central Africa is to maintain a Canadian presence focussing on democratic development, good government and private-sector development.

Asia

Viet Nam

From 1990 to 1992, CIDA provided Viet Nam with \$17 million in official development assistance, mainly in the form of humanitarian assistance and food aid, but also institutional and business support. The bilateral aid budget for 1990-96 totals nearly \$20 million. Established by mutual agreement with Vietnamese authorities, the program focusses on developing economic policies, supporting the private sector, and integrating Viet Nam into Southeast Asia's regional economy. To create long-term relations between the two countries, moreover, CIDA encourages Canadian organizations and businesses to develop sustainable ties with their Vietnamese counterparts.

Cambodia

The budget for Canadian assistance to Cambodia totals \$10 million over a five-year period. CIDA's bilateral aid from 1990 to 1996 will involve an \$8 million program administered by non-governmental organizations and focussing on the priority areas of health care, education and agriculture. 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. The difficult economic situation and the cost of United Nations field operations do not allow the allocation of additional funding for new projects in this country.

Laos

In 1990, the budget for assistance to Laos was established at \$2.5 million for 1990-96. During the first three years, the bilateral aid program disbursed \$150 000 for a Canada Fund. In an environment of limited resources, Canada has decided 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.

Americas

Haiti

Canada suspended government-to-government bilateral aid to Haiti following the coup d'état of September 1991. However, in order to continue its assistance to the Haitian people, Canada has provided humanitarian aid — mainly food, medicine and agricultural aid, channelled via