

resources entrusted to it for the implementation of projects appropriate to relieving the condition of the poorer, underemployed, underfed and vulnerable populations. The foodstuffs are used as remuneration for work. It is estimated that Canadian foodstuffs figure in nine-tenths of the WFP assistance projects.

In the long term, obviously, it is important to seek the greatest possible self-sufficiency for the Third World, especially with regard to food.

Hence the assistance that Canada provides for the efforts of the largest international agency devoted to development of the agricultural sector, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Canada, a member of the FAO Council, is associated with it, as opportunity offers, in the implementation of what are called "multi-bilateral" projects, that is to say, the addition to multilateral aid of a bilateral-aid contribution from one country (Canada has acquired experience in this type of co-operation, notably with the International Bank). It participates in the FAO Experts Program and contributes to the financing of the FAO program entitled "World Campaign against Hunger/Action for Development" (\$200,000 in 1976-1977).

In addition to contributing to the International Agricultural Development Fund (IADF), Canada participates in the World Food Council (WFC) and the Food Production and Investment Advisory Group (FPIAG), two United Nations agencies created following the World Food Conference. In addition, Canada subsidizes various agricultural-research centres.

Aid to non-government organizations

Canada is the first industrialized country whose co-operation agency, CIDA, has created a special support program intended for non-government organizations. Several other governments and the European Economic Community have followed this lead and consulted Canada in doing so. More and more Canadian non-government organizations are co-operating in Third World development. There were only about 20 in 1963; there are 20 times that number today. Some were set up to come to the aid of poor countries; others were developed within churches, unions and co-operative movements, humanitarian associations, etc. In 1976-77, responding to the subscription campaigns of these organizations, Canadians contributed directly to