



For example, CIDA is providing \$4.8 million (1991-96) toward the establishment of centres of technical training in Ghana.

In southern Africa — which includes the Commonwealth countries of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe — CIDA's emphasis is on supporting regional integration. The objectives coincide with those of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), including the creation of a true regional economic community and the eventual elimination of all barriers to trade, investment and migration between countries in the region.

For example, CIDA is contributing \$6.7 million (1991-96) to a regional hydrology assistance project in the Zambesi basin, and \$13.5 million (1972-98) to establish a regional network of national tree seed centres within SADC.

Traditional bilateral programming in central and eastern African countries is being replaced by two new regional support mechanisms: one to support the private sector and another to support democratization and good government. Both funds should be operational within two years. The Commonwealth countries affected by this move are Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania and Uganda.

#### **Bilateral Assistance for Asia and Oceania**

Although economic performance continues to be relatively good compared with other regions in the world, progress varies remarkably across the region, and poverty remains a major problem in part of South Asia.

CIDA's development co-operation program has evolved in response to Asia's changing face. CIDA's Asian program seeks to help create an enabling political, economic and social environment to achieve sustainable development. It is also focused on the widening relationship between Canada and Asia to one of broader-based and mutually beneficial co-operation. To this end, the aid program builds on private sector relationships, and supports institutions and capacity building to assist in policy development.

Commonwealth countries that receive core funding from the Asia program are Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In addition, CIDA supports ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and Regional Institutions Programs, and the South Pacific Island States. The ASEAN program is designed to reflect our confidence in the organization's future, to recognize the organization's influence on the world and to enhance ASEAN's capacity to be relevant to the broad interests of the region through technological support and institutional strengthening. CIDA's Asia Regional Institutions Program supports both intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, with particular emphasis on activities and organizations dealing with the development and adaptation of technology, human resource development, and environmental and natural resource development. The program is also heading toward regional approaches in South Asia, Southeast Asia and China.

In South Asia — which includes the Commonwealth countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka — CIDA activities support economic and social policy reform, better environmental management and democratic development. Growing emphasis is being placed on involving grassroots and community organizations in project implementation.

For example, CIDA is contributing \$5 million (1991-95) to foster linkages between Indian and Canadian applied research institutions; \$3.7 million (1987-93) to help Pakistan to establish a national conservation strategy; \$28 million (1992-97) to the Government of Bangladesh's Fourth Population and Health Project, designed to reduce the fertility rate and maternal/child mortality, improve the nutritional status of women and children, and strengthen family planning effectiveness; and almost \$5 million to Sri Lanka (1993-98) for a Rehabilitation through Education and Training project to assist in the resettlement of people displaced by civil unrest.