

vital projects. These include crop-spraying in Pakistan to help improve agricultural production, the testing of a new hardboard process invented in Burma to provide a use for local bamboo, a forest inventory in Kenya designed primarily to train local personnel in modern techniques, and the drilling of fresh-water wells in the West Indies essential to their development. Although such projects do not often make headlines, they nevertheless constitute a very important and effective form of development assistance.

Because Canada attaches great importance to the principle of self-help, most projects are undertaken only on the understanding that the recipient country will also contribute to their success. In other words, aid projects are considered to be joint projects with both Canada and the recipient countries participating according to their ability. The local government is normally expected to meet all local currency costs of capital projects, including those for labour and materials, and, at the same time, is required to make personnel available who can be trained on the job. Of all projects now under way, the total financial contribution agreed to by recipients is slightly higher than the total Canadian contribution agreed on. The proportion does, of course, vary from project to project, depending on the nature of the project and local capabilities. The Indian share of the Kundah project, for example, will be the equivalent of \$80 million, or nearly double the Canadian share, since a great deal of local labour and local materials is involved. On the other hand, a project such as the Sukkur thermal-power plant in Pakistan involves a high degree of imported machinery, and here the Canadian contribution is some \$12.5 million as compared to a Pakistani contribution of \$9 million.⁴

Commodity assistance,⁵ includes the provision of base metals, fertilizers, pesticides and similar items from Canadian sources. Under the Colombo Plan programme there has again been in the past fiscal year a considerable expenditure on industrial raw materials for India and Pakistan, which are urgently in need of these materials and could not go forward with their 5-year development plans without assistance of this kind.

Besides providing assistance under its bilateral programmes, Canada is a substantial contributor to a number of multilateral programmes, such as the United Nations Special Fund, the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF), and the International Development Association. Since these financial contributions are paid to the international agency concerned, the External Aid Office is not directly involved in their end use; it does, however, co-operate with the United Nations and related agencies in recruiting Canadian experts for service abroad under these programmes and in arranging training programmes in Canada for students sponsored by the United Nations.⁶

In addition to supporting the United Nations in its multilateral programmes, Canada works closely with other international institutions designed to co-ordinate the bilateral programmes of donor countries. Aid has become a joint international undertaking in which virtually all of the industrialized countries have adopted common objectives and a concerted, integrated approach to problems. Under the World Bank, for example, regular meetings are held of consortia and consultative groups for countries such as India, Pakistan and Nigeria, where members can make a common assessment of the development

4 See Table H.

5 Outlined in Table A.

6 The extent of this activity is indicated in Tables C and E.