

- (2) placing further emphasis on multilateral assistance and co-operating in international moves to make the terms of aid more liberal;
- (3) putting greater impetus behind assistance to *francophone* Africa and Latin America;
- (4) speeding up the progress of projects in general;
- (5) awakening the interest and involvement of the Canadian people.

In setting these out as the major priorities for CIDA in the years immediately ahead, we are taking a course very much in line with the directions agreed upon by the world community for the Second Development Decade.

(1) Taking fuller account of the local and social impact of Canadian assistance

I shall deal with this very important subject under three headings.

First, there is the question of integration. Most of the aid given by Canada and other donor countries during the Sixties was offered in a bilateral framework which did not mesh with other projects in that particular country and were sometimes even at cross purposes. Faults were on all sides: some of the low-income countries did not have detailed development plans, while some of the donors were not interested in looking at the country's problems as a whole and preferred to think only of their favourite project. The low-income countries have learned the weaknesses of this piecemeal approach, just as we have done. There has recently been much greater concern expressed to make sure that each project of assistance fits into the general pattern of development. Numerous examples can be given of the need for integrated plans; if there is investment in some new industry, there must be investment in housing for the workers drawn to that industry; a scheme for agricultural extension services has to include rural education and community development. And, as well, the job is not complete until men and women in the recipient country have been trained to manage the project after the foreign advisers have left.

A good example of this integrated planning is the great DERRO scheme of rural development in the mountainous Tetuan province of Morocco. Canada has a technical team of seven experts already working there in different fields. This month agreements were signed under which Canada will provide an operational team for five years, equipment to back them up, and training for Moroccan technicians who will take over.

This concern for integration has to go a further stage, beyond simply providing integrated teams of experts from a particular country. It should also mean fuller co-ordination between the work of various donor countries and institutions. The Pearson Report laid heavy stress upon the need for improved co-ordination machinery, and urged the President of the World Bank to call a conference to discuss the creation of such machinery. It was Canada that led the way in this by hosting the Montebello Conference a year ago, and its work was followed up in another meeting in Heidelberg last summer. Much remains to be done to avoid duplication of work by a multiplicity of agencies. But