



B. Caribbean

Canadian bilateral aid to the Caribbean region is directed mainly to infrastructure improvement, industrial and natural resource development and increased support for local institutions and NGOs involved in training activities. The main objective of Canadian assistance to this region is to create productive employment. Unemployment is one of the most serious problems of Caribbean countries, accompanied by inadequate means of transportation and communication, small domestic markets and limited resources.

Two countries in this region are members of both the Commonwealth and La Francophonie — St. Lucia and Dominica. They are core countries in the Canadian Co-operative Program for the Leeward and Windward Islands. In 1988-89, Canadian aid to Dominica and St. Lucia totalled \$8.47 million and \$4.84 million respectively.

Haiti is also a core country for Canadian assistance. In recent years, CIDA projects have concentrated on human resource development, agricultural development and energy production. In 1988-89, Canada provided \$20.27 million in aid. Approximately \$4.79 million of this amount was provided through NGOs, mainly in the areas of health, education and the welfare of those most disadvantaged.

C. Middle East, Asia and Oceania

Laos and Vietnam receive multilateral Canadian aid through international financial institutions or United Nations agencies. Laos received \$2.72 million and Vietnam \$7.46 million in 1989-90.

Canadian assistance to Lebanon in 1988-89 totalled \$4.91 million, mainly in the form of food aid and humanitarian aid to victims of conflict.

Of all the member countries of La Francophonie in Asia and Oceania, only Vanuatu has received direct Canadian aid.