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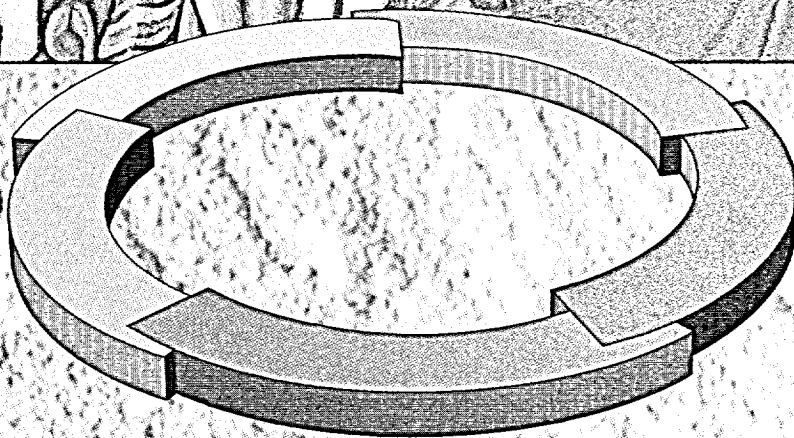
CANADA AND LA FRANCOPHONIE



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

CANADA AND LA FRANCOPHONIE



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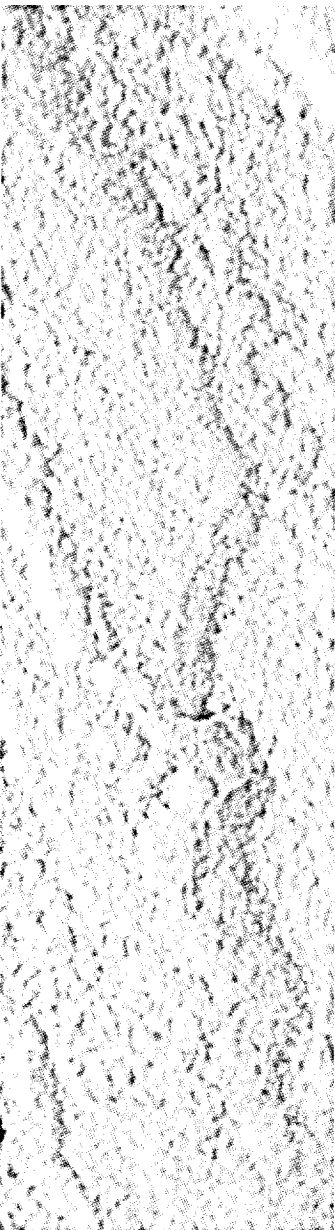
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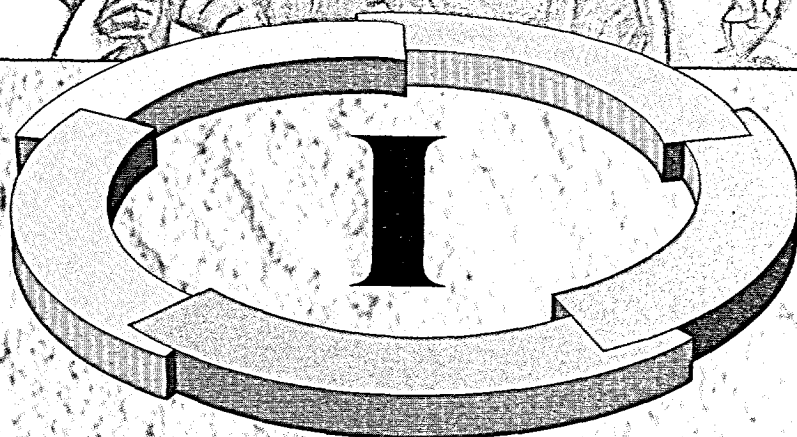
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LA FRANCOPHONIE AT THE MULTILATERAL LEVEL





HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

LA FRANCOPHONIE

La Francophonie may be defined as the community of peoples who speak French or use it to varying degrees, either in their own countries or internationally. It can also be viewed as an institutional framework of official and private organizations and associations engaged in areas of activity and interest shared by the community's members. For some years, the term "Francophonie" has been used to describe the movement that is striving to provide an organized framework and functional structures of co-operation and exchange for those whose common language is French.

La Francophonie was founded on the French language, which is regarded above all else as a vehicle for communicating and promoting national cultures and languages. Although countries participating in the various French-speaking institutions usually have a common linguistic and cultural heritage, they are nevertheless not homogeneous from a sociocultural, political or economic viewpoint. Moreover, the diversity of national cultures and languages represented in the Francophone community is a dynamic factor

in the development of La Francophonie and its activities.

Internationally, La Francophonie has its roots in various private French-speaking associations, some of which have existed for more than 40 years. Among the members and, in some cases, the founders of each of these associations are Canadians who, in collaboration with their colleagues in other French-speaking countries, have laid the foundation for the present co-operation among Francophones at the multilateral level.

CANADA AND LA FRANCOPHONIE

Recognizing the importance of the French fact at home as well as its broad international influence, the Canadian Government has associated itself with La Francophonie from the outset, by participating actively in the creation and development of its numerous institutions.

La Francophonie is an integral part of Canadian foreign policy: it is a natural extension of Canada's linguistic configuration on the international scene. Canada is thus a

member of all the multilateral French-speaking organizations, and one of the founding countries of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT), where it has played a very active role since the beginning.



Canada also takes part in two standing conferences: the Conference of Ministers of Education (CONFEMEN) and the Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (CONFESJES).

Since 1986, the Francophone movement has gained new momentum thanks to five conferences of heads of state and government of countries using French as a common language. These are now commonly known as the "Francophone Summits". Canada hosted the second Summit in Quebec City, which followed the Dakar Summit and preceded the Paris Summit, and has been actively involved in all phases of the Summit process. The Summit conferences have been held in Paris (1986), Quebec City (1987), Dakar (1989), Chaillot (1991) and most recently, Mauritius (1993).

Canadian participation in La Francophonie at the multilateral level is indicative of Canada's desire to project its image clearly on the international scene. Furthermore, this effort to bring the Francophone community closer together is of interest not only to the federal government, but to all Canadians.

Canada holds an enviable position on the international stage: not only is it a member of the major organizations of the international community, but its linguistic duality and cultural richness make it a partner that is in demand, both in the Commonwealth and in La Francophonie.

For Canada, membership in La Francophonie thus means membership in the rich network of 47 countries and governments that share the use of the French language. It also means revealing the traits of its identity to the rest of the world, and giving French-speaking Canadians, and all Canadians who appreciate the French culture, a window to the world and opportunities to have an effect in a vast array of countries in every major region of the planet.

Quebec plays a leading role in the international community of La Francophonie, and the governments of the other provinces with a significant Francophone population also participate actively. Thus in 1970 the representatives of four provinces (Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba) took part in the founding conference of the ACCT. Canada has the status of member state in La Francophonie, while Quebec and New Brunswick are recognized as participating governments.



FRANCOPHONE INSTITUTIONS

Over the years, the Francophone community has developed various structures and mechanisms for exchange, co-operation and management. In each case, Canadians continue to play an active role.

STANDING MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

A) The Conference of Ministers of Education (CONFEMEN)

The original mandate of the Conference of Ministers of Education (CONFEMEN), underscored at the ministerial session of June 1993, was to further the development and evaluation of educational policies among the member states of La Francophonie and to orient all education and training programming with a view to submitting it for approval to the heads of state and government during the Summits. The Canadian delegation to CONFEMEN meetings normally includes representatives of four provinces: Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, in accordance with procedures agreed upon with the federal government.

B) The Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (CONFESJES)

Created in 1969 by participants with a common desire to establish a policy to promote and protect youth, the Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (CONFESJES) now includes 26 countries. For a number of years, the CONFESJES has been using a major annual action program to focus on the training of instructors and group leaders in the sports and youth sectors. It has also made a significant contribution to the implementation of major Francophone policies for promoting the social and economic integration of young people. In fact, a fund was recently created for this purpose. Like CONFEMEN, the Canadian delegation includes representatives of Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.

In September 1987, the heads of state and government met in Quebec City for the second Summit, at which time they established the Francophone Games, for which the CONFESJES was given chief organizational responsibility. The inaugural games were held in Morocco in the summer of 1989.

The Games were quite successful, considering the time constraints for organizing an event of this scope. Delegations of artists and athletes from 39 countries took part in the first Games. Forty national athletic records and the production of original, noteworthy works of art provided tangible evidence that La Francophonie is dynamic, rich and full of promise.

The second Games will be held in France in July 1994. A national steering committee, consisting of representatives of the federal government and the governments of Quebec and New Brunswick, is already co-operating with the Executive Secretariat of the International Committee to put the necessary infrastructures in place. The Games will be an outstanding showcase for the cultural originality and diversity of Francophone countries.

FRANCOPHONE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The majority of Francophone associations are professional in origin or were created on the basis of common goals.

The involvement of these organizations in a wide variety of fields, programs and activities is a particularly important dimension of La Francophonie, giving it great dynamism and taking it well beyond the government sector.

Accordingly, the federal government supports a number of these associations that are either Canadian in origin or possess significant Canadian participation.

This support consists of annual subsidies, contributions to congresses, symposiums or seminars, or personal loans granted by the Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for La Francophonie at Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (FAITC).

A) International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians

The International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians (AIPLF) was formed in Luxembourg in 1967, in response to the vigorous efforts of countries seeking to expand the influence of La Francophonie. Canada was one of the founding countries. Today, 45 parliaments are represented in the AIPLF. Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario are autonomous sections with standing equivalent to Canada.

Since its formation in 1967, the AIPLF has sought to develop and strengthen the solidarity and co-operation between its many sections, and has progressively expanded its objectives, which for example now include the defence of human rights. In addition, it has initiated interparliamentary co-operation programs, which have resulted in setting up a program to restructure the documentation services of legislative assemblies in Francophone countries, known as the Program to support the organization of documentation services in the parliaments of southern countries (PARDOC). Thanks to the direction provided by the Canadian section and co-operation between its sections, the AIPLF organizes development training for parliamentarians. Since the initiation of pertinent action in the Agency's support for the

electoral process component, it has participated in Francophone electoral observation missions. Lastly, it should be noted that at the Mauritius Summit the AIPLF was recognized as the advisory association of La Francophonie.

B) Association of Partly or Wholly French-Speaking Universities

The Association of Partly or Wholly French-Speaking Universities (AUPELF), founded on the initiative of a Quebec journalist, Jean-Marc Léger, has its headquarters in Montreal. The majority of Francophone universities are members of the Association. By promoting exchanges and co-operation, it contributes to the development of university teaching, research and management.

In addition to its fraternal activities and with the support of governments such as Canada, the AUPELF has established an International Fund for University Co-operation (FICU) to create North-South and South-South exchanges.

At the Quebec Summit, the AUPELF was assigned the task of establishing a university of French-language networks (UREF), a Francophone open university whose purpose is to consolidate into a network the research and operational capacities of Francophone universities.

The Canadian government reaffirmed its support for the UREF at the last general conference in Rabat in 1993, which saw the election of Michel Gervais, Rector of Laval University, to the position of President of the AUPELF-

UREF. This program can and must help Francophone scientists develop a response to the challenges of today.

C) Examples of the Diversity of the Associations Involved

As seen in the examples below, the Francophone associations were based first on the corporate model, and then streamlined to coincide with professional interests:

- the Institute of Freedom of Expression in French (IDEF);
- the International Union of French-language Journalism (UIJPLF);
- the International Association of French-speaking Physicians (AMMF);
- Richelieu International;
- the International Council of French Expression in Radio and Television (CIRTEF)
- the International Federation of French Teachers (FIPF).

These various networks (conferences, organizations, associations) are part of La Francophonie worldwide, and together form an important vehicle of co-operation.



THE AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

O RIGINS

In 1968 the initial steps were taken to establish the concept of "La Francophonie" at the government level as the basis for a new form of multilateral co-operation. Government leaders from the African and Malagasi Community (OCAM) met and made plans to inaugurate an annual conference of Francophone heads of state.

First, they asked that the ministers of education of the countries concerned meet to investigate ways of organizing this co-operation. A resolution was passed which paved the way for the first Intergovernmental Conference on February 17, 1969 in Niamey, Niger, attended by representatives from 28 Francophone countries. This conference adopted the principle that there should be an Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, and an acting secretary-general was instructed to prepare a report which was submitted at the second conference in early 1970.

CANADA'S PARTICIPATION

In 1971, the federal government and the government of Quebec reached an agreement on the conditions for Quebec's participation

in ACCT institutions, programs and activities. An identical agreement was signed with New Brunswick in 1977.

Their status as participating governments allows the governments of Quebec and New Brunswick to be recognized as such, to have a seat and a nameplate at the discussion table (in other words, they have the right to speak), and to contact the Agency directly on questions of program structure. Both governments make separate contributions to the Agency, thus supplying a portion of Canada's contribution. It is rare, as well as innovative, for a central government to make such arrangements to grant a federated or provincial state the status of participating government in an international or regional organization.

Both participating provinces and the federal government have established mechanisms for providing information and for consultation among themselves, to ensure both that their actions are consistent and that their participation in the Agency is distinct and vigorous.

The important contribution of the provinces, particularly Quebec and New Brunswick, is not limited to ACCT activities: they are also involved in the work of other institutions such as the CONFEMEN and the CONFESJES. The head of the Canadian delegation to these ministerial meetings, who speaks on behalf of Canada, may even be a provincial minister. Such an eventuality is particularly likely in the case of the CONFEMEN, since education is not, strictly speaking, under federal jurisdiction. Finally, it should be mentioned that the provincial governments co-operate actively in the projects of Francophone non-governmental organizations.

GOALS OF THE ACCT

The goal of the Agency, which now includes 37 member states (including Canada), five associate states and the two participating governments of Quebec and New Brunswick, is to develop among its members ties of mutual co-operation in the major fields of sustainable development. While maintaining the existing forms of co-operation, the Agency considers itself the voice of a new solidarity among industrialized and developing countries. In addition, it supports member countries in the promotion and expansion of their cultures, and fosters greater understanding among the peoples of these countries.

OPERATION OF THE ACCT

Since the Chaillot Summit, the Francophone Ministerial Conference has brought together ministers of foreign affairs or of La Francophonie, and is required as a joint body to sit as the Board of Directors and

General Conference of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, in addition to serving as a Summit follow-up conference.

The Agency also fulfils its role of co-ordination and co-operation among Francophone communities by holding sectoral ministerial conferences. For example, it has assembled the ministers of Culture (Cotonou, 1981 and Liège, 1990), Scientific Research (Yamoussoukro, 1984), Communications (Cairo, 1985), Justice (Paris, 1989), the Environment (Tunis, 1991), Education (Montreal, 1992), and the ministers responsible for Children (Dakar, 1993). A new conference of ministers of Justice is planned for 1995.

On each occasion, Canada has been present and has participated in the conference proceedings and implementation of the action plans adopted.

STRUCTURE AND PROGRAMS

Besides the Secretary-General, the ACCT General Secretariat includes five directors general, who are responsible for policy and planning, finance and administration, culture and communication, education and training, and technical co-operation and economic development.

In addition to these directors general with sectoral responsibilities, there is a general delegate for legal and judicial co-operation and a head of the Special Development Program (PSD).



In proposing the creation of the PSD in 1975, Canada, which remains the principal donor, intended to give new momentum to the Agency and to respond to the needs unanimously expressed by the developing countries, without increasing the burden on the Agency's budget. It also wanted to make the Agency an instrument of effective co-operation to complement larger-scale forms of bilateral and multilateral assistance.

Over and above the regular Agency branches and the Special Development Program, the organizational structure of the ACCT also includes six regional offices, a decentralized unit and a subsidiary organ:

- the Western Africa Regional Office (BRAO), in Lomé, Togo, which oversees co-ordination of the Agency's programs mainly where western Africa is concerned;
- the Geneva Office, which serves a liaison function with the international agencies of the United Nations, representing states with no diplomatic mission in this city;
- the International School of Bordeaux, which is the focal point of the in-house training and retraining courses and courses held in the countries of La Francophonie; the School also houses the Education and Training Branch;
- the Energy Institute in Quebec City, the only subsidiary organ (branch) of the Agency, which is responsible for implementing the energy training and information programs;

- the Central Africa Regional Office (BRAC), in Libreville, Gabon;
- the Asia-Pacific Regional Office (BRAP), in Hanoi;
- the European Union Liaison Office, in Brussels;
- the United Nations Liaison Office, in New York.

The current Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation is Jean-Louis Roy, a Canadian from Quebec. Elected for a four-year term in 1989, his mandate was renewed at the Bamako Ministerial Conference in December 1993. His directors general are from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, France, Morocco and Belgium.

The fact that the Agency is directed by people from various regions, representing all viewpoints found in the Francophone world, ensures that there is ongoing dialogue among cultures and peoples.



FRANCOPHONE SUMMITS

EMERGENCE OF THE SUMMITS

It should be recognized in official history that the idea of bringing together the Francophone heads of state and government in a summit emerged long before the first formal meeting organized in 1986 under the auspices of France. In fact, the idea had already been sown in the 1970s, and was promoted by certain heads of state, namely presidents Bourguiba of Tunisia, Diori of Niger and Senghor of Senegal.

In the mid-1980s, the Canadian government entered into a process to enable Quebec to legitimately participate in these conferences while retaining the principle of federal sovereignty in foreign policy. The conclusion of an original arrangement satisfactory to both parties was followed by the announcement of the first Summit in 1986.

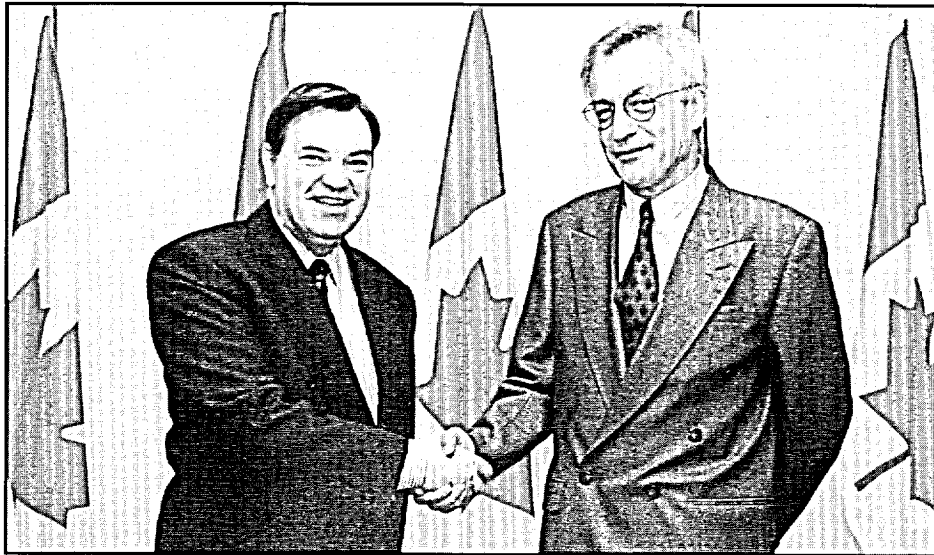
Schematically, this arrangement, which still governs the relations of the two Canadian constituents, provides for full participation by Quebec in the co-operation aspect of the Summits, while Canada is reserved the leading role for the political and economic

aspects, in which regard Quebec has "interested observer" status.

THE FIRST FIVE SUMMITS

There have been five Summits since 1986. They have been occasions for a remarkable mobilization of resources and energy, to compensate for the lack of an organizational structure, such as that of the Commonwealth Secretariat, to support this type of enterprise. Instead, the heads of state have chosen the "personal representatives" formula to implement their decisions. For the occasion, these representatives make up a council, which since the Chaillot Summit has become the Permanent Council of La Francophonie (CPF). The flexibility and efficiency of this formula has made it possible to very quickly assemble resources that would otherwise be impossible. In concrete terms, Canada allocates a total budget of over \$40 million annually to La Francophonie, all subsidies included.

The Summits have thus drastically changed the face of La Francophonie, both quanti-



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Affairs of Canada
and Mr. Jean-Louis
Roy, Secretary
general of the ACCT*

tatively and qualitatively. At the qualitative level, La Francophonie has changed from a traditionally cultural undertaking to a forum for co-operation in highly technical fields. Nine activity sectors are considered priorities:

- agriculture
- energy
- environment
- culture and communications
- scientific and technological information
- university research and co-operation
- legal and judicial co-operation
- education and training
- economic development.

At the first Summit, held in Paris in 1986, the heads of state established the International Follow-up Committee (CIS) to ensure that the decisions reached at these meetings were implemented. This approach has played a

major role in La Francophonie's new vitality. Nevertheless, some aspects of the formula presented drawbacks, for an undertaking cannot survive for long with no structure and no support apart from mere political will. Furthermore, most of the Summit projects were highly technical, requiring the involvement of specialists who were not members of the political bodies. As a result, there was a gradual shift of the CIS's powers and prerogatives to the ACCT Secretariat. This natural process is now being encouraged politically, since the Agency has undergone the structural reforms and program changes called for by the Summits. Canada was involved in designing and implementing this reform process, conducted through the Commission on the Future of Institutions, a body chaired by Jean-Louis Roy, who was actively supported in his mandate by the Government of Canada, chair of the CIS at the time. This reform process aptly illustrates the rapid changes experienced by the ACCT as a result of the Summits.

THE ACCT'S CHANGING MANDATE

At the time of the first Summit in Paris in 1986, the ACCT had fallen into a kind of bureaucratic lethargy which rendered it incapable of playing a significant role. Thus the first Summit largely ignored it as far as operations were concerned, as illustrated by its decision to establish the CIS while revising the structures, objectives and programs of the Agency. The CIS formed the Internal Committee on Institutional Reform to put an end to the Agency's marginalization in the Summits and to give it something more than a secondary role. Canada had an influential and decisive voice on the Committee, in calling for thorough reform as a prerequisite if the Agency was to fulfil the new responsibilities the Summits had in mind for it.

Whereas the Agency was given a warning at the Paris Summit, the Quebec Summit of 1987 acted as a catalyst by:

- using the Agency as its chief instrument;
- requesting that it adjust its budget and programs as dictated by the decisions made during the Summits;
- associating it directly with the work of the CIS via a joint advisory committee and a special advisor for follow-up;
- in particular, by submitting it to an in-depth review and assigning it a role tailored to the requirements of the Summits. This was the task of the Roy Commission on the Future of Institutions.

Finally, the Dakar Summit confirmed this evolution of the Agency, making it the Summit Co-ordinating Secretariat, in three areas: programming proposals, budget allocation suggestions, and logistical support for operations.

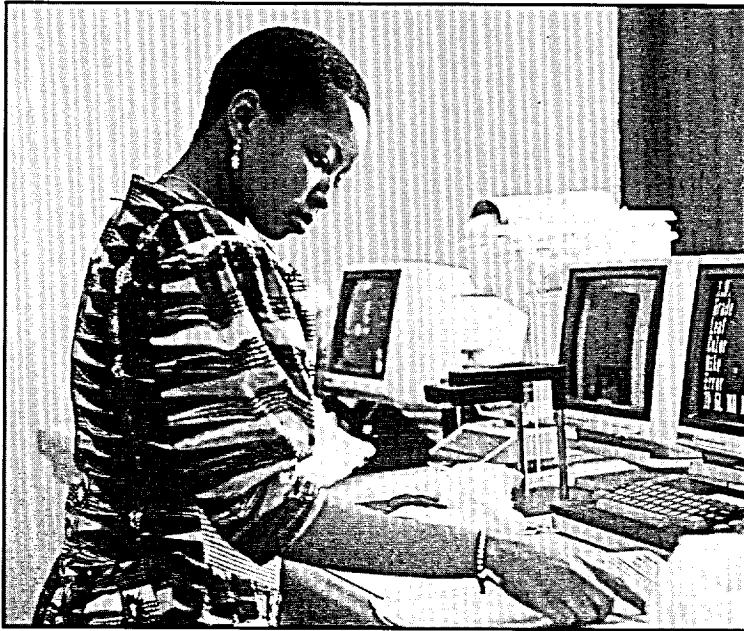
This process was not formally ratified until the ACCT General Conference of Ministers in Ottawa in December 1989. On that occasion the organizational reforms and program adjustments prescribed by the Summits were approved, and Jean-Louis Roy was elected Secretary-General of the ACCT. Mr. Roy, a Quebecker, received the support of the federal government, which viewed the position as particularly important given the enhanced role the Agency was to play in the Summits.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CHAILLOT SUMMIT

The Summit held in Chaillot in 1991 made it possible to reach an agreement to simplify, rationalize and harmonize the institutions of La Francophonie.

By establishing the Summits as the heart of the Francophone network, the heads of state and government have made these meetings the true driving force of La Francophonie, one which can give momentum to the other bodies.

Ongoing Summit work is carried out by the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of La Francophonie, which meets every year to ensure follow-up for the most recent Summit or to prepare for the next one.



CIDA PHOTO: ROGER LEMOYNE

The University of French-language Networks was assigned the eighth sector of co-operation, that of university research, and TV-5 and the University of Alexandria were recognized as "chief instruments".

The ACCT is supported by program committees which normally bring together twice a year, at the Agency, government experts from each major co-operation sector, who are called upon to give advice on sector policies and to make recommendations on the programs and projects.

The Summit follow-up and preparation committees (CIS and CIP) were merged by the Chaillot Summit into one body: the Permanent Council of La Francophonie (CPF). The CPF comprises personal representatives of the heads of state or government of 15 countries, selected at each Summit. It meets at least four times per year to deal with current business. In practice, however, all member countries may participate in the Council.

While the Summits are at the centre of the Francophone architecture, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation truly became the linchpin of Francophone co-operation at the Chaillot Summit. It acquired a dual mandate: first, that of chief instrument of the Summits, in charge of organizing seven of the eight co-operation sectors, and second, that of secretariat for all decision-making bodies. The ACCT has thus become the co-ordinator and institutional memory of La Francophonie.

FROM DAKAR TO CHAILLOT AND MAURITIUS: CURRENT PRIORITIES

A) The Emergence of New Priorities

The Dakar Summit saw the emergence of new action themes that were added to the five priority sectors of the previous Summit. In its capacity of host country, Senegal undertook to promote the education and training sector.

For its part, Canada had a resolution on the environment adopted, making this a full-fledged priority sector, and called for the convening of a conference of ministers of the environment, which was held in Tunis in April 1991. In addition to adopting this theme, which resulted in the launching of four initiatives in this sector, Canada initiated a resolution on human rights, a first in the context of multilateral Francophonie. This resolution

was responsible for the concrete actions now being carried out by the ACCT under its program of legal and judicial co-operation.

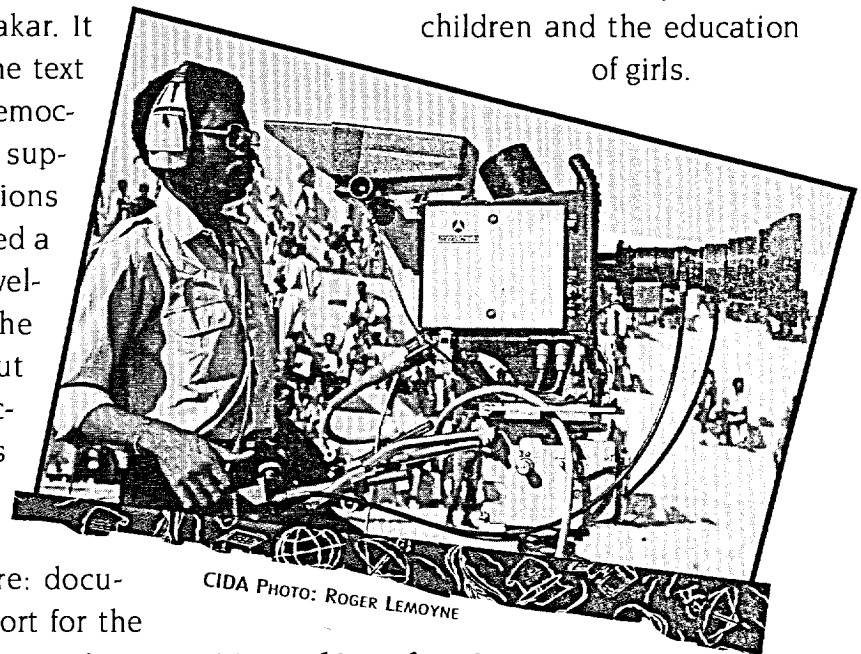
In the coming years, Canada intends to place high priority on these two sectors, both within the policy sphere, where decisions in principle are made, and within the co-operation sphere, where concrete action must bring that which is done into line with that which is said.

At the Chaillot Summit, Canada pursued the objectives introduced at Dakar. It contributed to the adoption of the text of the "Chaillot Declaration" on democracy and development, provided support for various political resolutions and, more important still, proposed a human rights and democratic development promotion program. The purpose of this program is to put the Chaillot Declaration into practice through a series of measures implemented in three areas which are essential and inseparable for establishing a democratic culture: documentation and information, support for the electoral process, and development sessions targeting key stakeholders in democratic development: parliamentarians, journalists, unions, police forces, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

More recently, at the Mauritius Summit, Canada had the opportunity to pursue and consolidate the actions taken at Dakar and Chaillot in the area of human rights and democratic development. It promoted the extension of the network of legal aid

and counselling centres for women and, in conjunction with the Government of Quebec, adding economics as a new field of cooperation.

To promote action on the conclusions of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Children, held in Dakar in July 1993, Canada also proposed to support implementation of the action plan adopted at that conference, suggesting that the ACCT draw \$2 million from the Canadian contribution toward the improvement of educational systems for children and the education of girls.



B) Launching of Projects Announced at the Mauritius Summit

Canada is closely monitoring the evolution of the projects announced in Mauritius. To this end, it participates actively on the expert committees, and ensures follow-up by co-operating with all the sectoral correspondents working in specific departments and collaborating as closely as possible with the participating governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

C) Some Examples of Achievements Since the Chaillot Summit

i) AGRICULTURE

Integrated Development of Small Business in the Agri-food Sector

Supported by Agriculture Canada, this initiative is designed to give southern small businesses access to the technical services of the Food Research and Development Centre (FRDC) in Saint-Hyacinthe, so that these businesses can benefit from the expertise of Canadian firms in the development and marketing of agri-food products.

Strengthening the Ivorian Economic and Social Research Centre

This activity is designed to establish a regional centre of excellence specialized in agricultural economics. Located in Abidjan, the Ivorian Economic and Social Research Centre (CIRES) is open to all Francophone countries. It is associated with Laval University and recognized by the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation as a regional centre of excellence in agricultural sciences (CRESA).



CIDA PHOTO: PIERRE ST-JACQUES

ii) COMMUNICATIONS

TV-5

TV-5 is a Francophone television channel in which the governments of Canada, Quebec, France, Switzerland and Belgium participate. TV-5 now offers virtually global coverage. Through cable television, it reaches some 30 million homes in Europe, approximately five million in Canada, and the same number in the United States. Moreover, on September 30, 1992 TV-5 Africa, which is received by satellite, was officially launched in Dakar. TV-5's signal has also been available in Latin America and the Caribbean since October 19, 1992. The possibility of offering this service in Asia and in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is currently being considered.

iii) CO-PUBLISHING

With the support of the ACCT and the co-operation of the Association nationale des éditeurs de livres (ANEL), concrete achievements are under way in the field of publishing. As the official representative of French-language publishers in Canada, the ANEL encompasses nearly a hundred publishing firms active in a variety of areas (textbooks, novels and essays, general literature, how-to books).

iv) HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

Human Rights and Democratic Development Promotion Program

At the Chailot Summit, Canada proposed the establishment of a Human Rights and Democratic Development Promotion Program. This program, which has three components, makes maximum use of available funds.

Documentation and Information

In the area of documentation and information, some 20 international organizations involved in documenting human rights laid the foundations for a documentation centre and drew up the list of priorities in December 1992. Canada has supported the establishment of a general inventory of human rights organizations, associations, resource persons and productions. The first version of this inventory was tabled at the Bamako Ministerial Conference in December 1993.

Support for the Electoral Process

In the area of support for the electoral process, La Francophonie drew up guidelines for conducting electoral observation missions in October 1992. Since that time, it has already responded to numerous requests from member countries to conduct preparatory missions and electoral observation missions. More than a dozen Francophone countries have benefited from such missions: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Romania, Senegal, the Seychelles, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, and Togo.



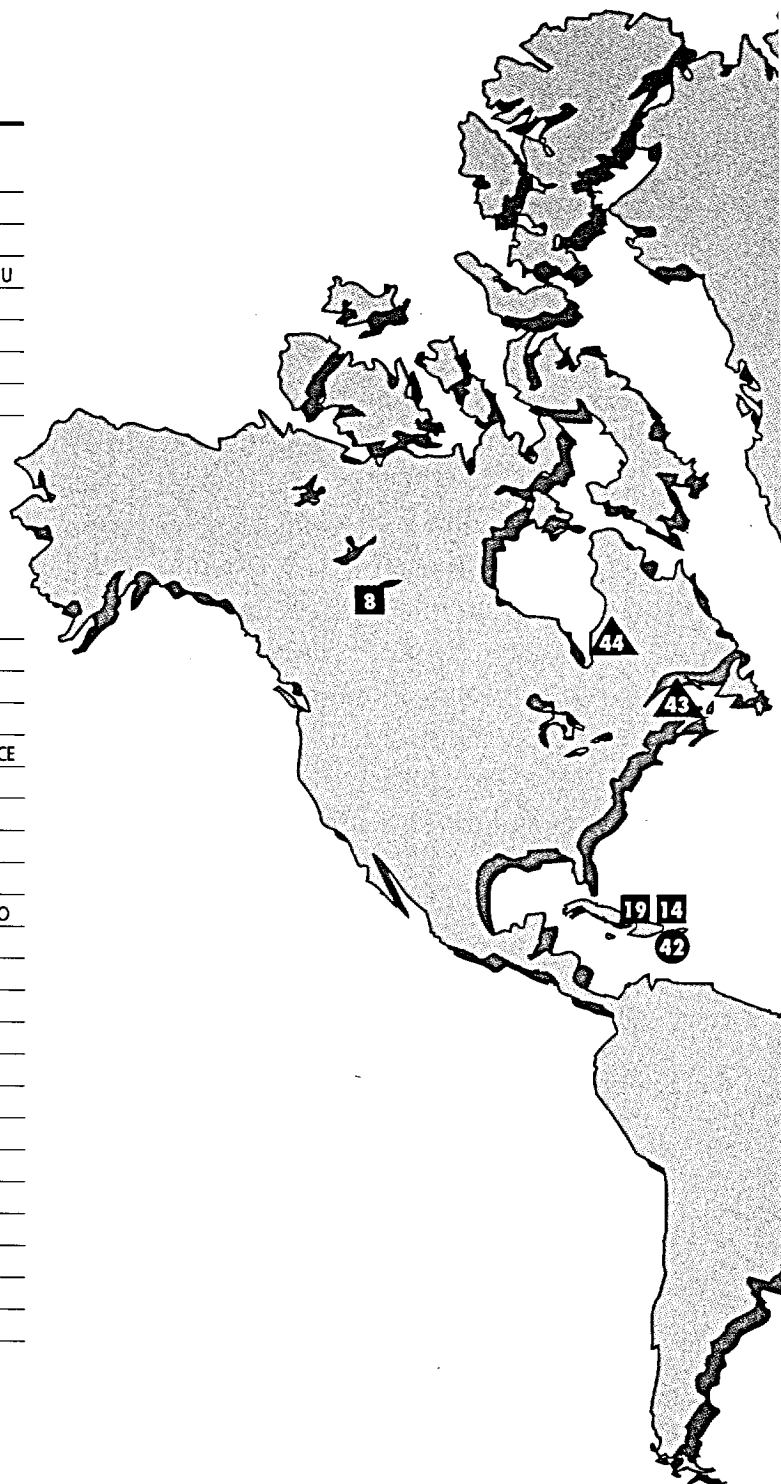
CIDA PHOTO: BENOIT AQUIN

La Francophonie

ACCT and Summits

Member States

No.	COUNTRY	POPULATION	CAPITAL
1	BELGIUM (FRENCH COMMUNITY)	9 840 000	BRUSSELS
2	BENIN	4 800 000	COTONOU
3	BULGARIA	8 900 000	SOFIA
4	BURKINA FASO	9 400 000	OUAGADOUGOU
5	BURUNDI	5 300 000	BUJUMBURA
6	CAMBODIA	8 250 000	PHNOM-PENH
7	CAMEROON	11 400 000	YAOUNDÉ
8	CANADA	26 500 000	OTTAWA
9	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	3 000 000	BANGUI
10	CHAD	5 100 000	N'DJAMENA
11	COMOROS	500 000	MORONI
12	CONGO	2 300 000	BRAZZAVILLE
13	DJIBOUTI	400 000	DJIBOUTI
14	DOMINICA	82 000	ROSEAU
15	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	400 000	MALABO
16	FRANCE	56 400 000	PARIS
17	GABON	1 200 000	LIBREVILLE
18	GUINEA	7 500 000	CONAKRY
19	HAITI	6 500 000	PORT-AU-PRINCE
20	IVORY COAST	12 580 000	ABIDJAN
21	LAOS	4 140 000	VIENTIANE
22	LEBANON	2 700 000	BEIRUT
23	LUXEMBOURG	370 000	LUXEMBOURG
24	MADAGASCAR	12 400 000	ANTANANARIVO
25	MALI	8 300 000	BAMAKO
26	MAURITIUS	1 100 000	PORT-LOUIS
27	MONACO	30 000	MONACO
28	NIGER	8 000 000	NIAMEY
29	ROMANIA	23 270 000	BUCHAREST
30	RWANDA	7 500 000	KIGALI
31	SENEGAL	7 500 000	DAKAR
32	SEYCHELLES	67 400	VICTORIA
33	TOGO	3 800 000	LOMÉ
34	TUNISIA	8 400 000	TUNIS
35	VANUATU	158 000	PORT-VILA
36	VIETNAM	66 700 000	HANOI
37	ZAÏRE	37 800 000	KINSHASA



Associated Members

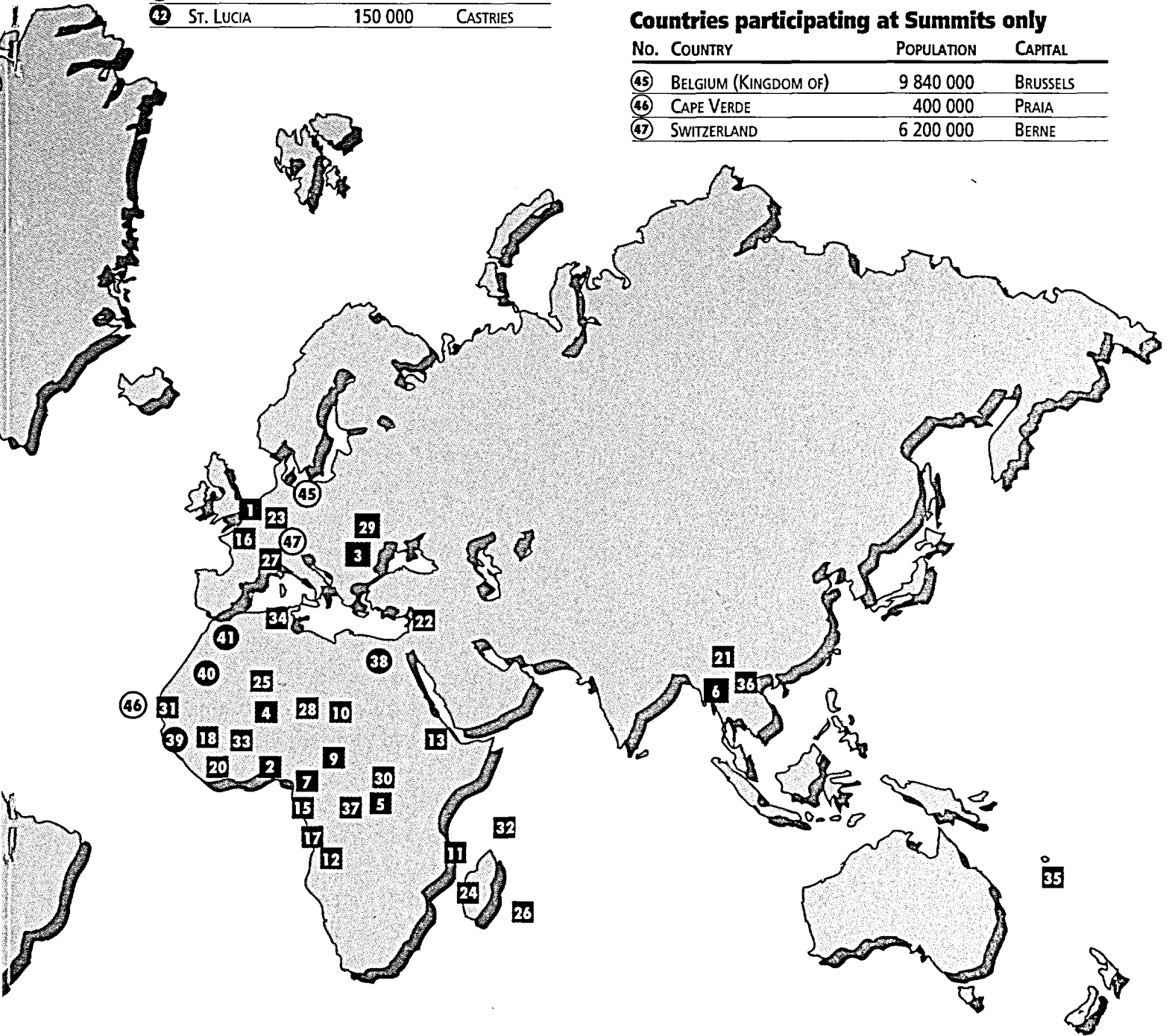
No.	COUNTRY	POPULATION	CAPITAL
38	EGYPT	54 600 000	CAIRO
39	GUINEA-BISSAU	1 000 000	BISSAU
40	MAURITANIA	2 100 000	NOUAKCHOTT
41	MOROCCO	26 200 000	RABAT
42	ST. LUCIA	150 000	CASTRIES

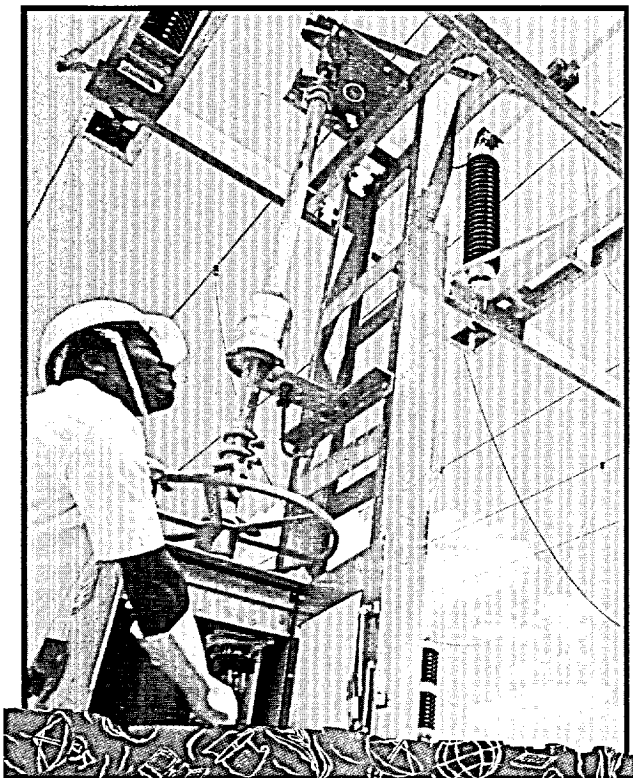
Participating Governments

No.	COUNTRY	POPULATION	CAPITAL
43	CANADA - NEW BRUNSWICK	730 000	FREDERICTON
44	CANADA - QUEBEC	6 780 000	QUEBEC

Countries participating at Summits only

No.	COUNTRY	POPULATION	CAPITAL
45	BELGIUM (KINGDOM OF)	9 840 000	BRUSSELS
46	CAPE VERDE	400 000	PRAIA
47	SWITZERLAND	6 200 000	BERNE





CIDA PHOTO: ROGER LEMOYNE

v) EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Language Development and Language Industries

In this area, we must note the international networking of national language industry observatories in Montreal (December 1992) and the holding of an international seminar on phraseology in May 1993, which served as a launching pad for three works on specialized vocabularies. In addition, the Canadian language industry observatory project announced at Chaillot, which involved setting up a terminology file, was completed by its manager, the Legal Terminology and Translation Centre (CTTJ) of the University of Moncton.

Development

In the area of development, numerous training seminars have been offered for various categories of stakeholders in democracy: NGOs (July 1992 and July 1993), parliamentarians (November 1992), journalists (April 1993), police forces (April 1993) and unions (in five countries, from March to May 1993).

In addition to these projects, which involved more than 30 Francophone countries, we must note the implementation of a significant project concerning a network of legal aid and counselling centres for women in Francophone countries. This network began with the creation of two centres in Benin and Cameroon. The program was launched with an international seminar.

International Francophone Distant Education Consortium

A new Francophone training vehicle, the International Francophone Distant Education Consortium (CIFIAD) was a joint proposal of Canada and Canada-Quebec at the Quebec Summit. Its creation had been supported at the Dakar Summit. It has been incorporated in the Education and Training Branch of the ACCT. The Conference of Education Ministers held in Montreal in June 1992 made distance training one of the international Francophone community's five education priorities, and adopted a ten-year action plan which provides, among other things, for the establishment of 15 distance training centres in Francophone countries. The main objectives of CIFIAD include establishment of a co-operative network on training and on teaching and technical

resources, the granting of financial start-up support for multilateral projects and assistance for the implementation of national policies, and the consolidation of distance training equipment.

International Data Bank on Francophone States

Supported by Canada at the first Summit (Paris, 1986), the International Data Bank on Francophone States (BIEF) has been a decentralized program of the ACCT since December 1991. Its administration and management have been entrusted to Heritage Canada. Primarily developed as a bibliographical database to inventory records on all member states of the Francophone Summits, the BIEF rapidly expanded to become a network of human, documentary and technological resources focussing on communication, liaison, and information and documentation transfer within a resource-pooling and resource-sharing network. The BIEF is involved in structuring, modernizing and consolidating national information and documentation policies and systems in southern countries. It also contributes to the development of professional and technical staff in advanced technology, and helps to organize and preserve documentary heritage and national corporate memories.

Fellowship Program for Francophone Countries

The Fellowship Program for Francophone Countries, established at the Paris Summit, continued after the Dakar and Chaillot Summits. It aims to increase advanced training opportunities for nationals of southern countries. Management of this program is the responsibility of the Professional Services Branch of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).



CIDA PHOTO: ROGER LEMOYNE



vi) ENVIRONMENT

Spatial Analysis of Environmental Crises in the Sahel

The Remote Sensing Application and Research Centre (CARTEL) of the University of Sherbrooke has undertaken the initial phase of a program designed to develop the trend chart of the environmental situation in the Sahel, particularly in Senegal. Thanks to modern remote sensing techniques, CARTEL is working to design methodological tools that enable it to compare the different territorial signs of the impact of crises in the Sahel on Senegal, with the help of a geographic system.

Nile River Resource and Use Management

Given the similarities between the Nile River and the St. Lawrence River, especially as regards industrial pollution, an Environment Canada team recently evaluated the possibility of adapting the management tools developed for the St. Lawrence to the needs of the Nile, in co-operation with the latter's managers. This initiative led to the development of a training program to teach the integrated management of drainage basins to managers from southern Francophone countries; it is offered at Senghor University in Alexandria, Egypt.

Major River and Lake Ecosystem Management

The "Major River Management" and "Francophone River and Lake Ecosystem Managers Network" projects, co-ordinated by

Environment Canada's St. Lawrence Centre, respond to the objectives set forth in the Action 21 program, which emerged from the Rio Summit. They put the emphasis on mechanisms for ensuring integrated management of these resources.

Brief training sessions are offered for managers from regional and national organizations that manage a transboundary basin. For two weeks, a seminar brings together managers from all of the countries in the basin. This multidisciplinary group is introduced to integrated management, and lays the foundations for the basin's management plan.

Scientific Magazine of Environmental Sciences

Ecodecision is a bilingual scientific magazine on subjects related to the environment. It is distributed in the countries of the Commonwealth and La Francophonie. Publication is handled by the Royal Society of Canada.

Environment Chair at the University of Senghor in Alexandria

A proposal to create a University of La Francophonie was made at the Dakar Summit. Two disciplines were initially planned: health and nutrition, and management and administration.

Canada started up and funded a third discipline, an environment chair, and bore the cost of sending consultants and professors from the University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM).

Canada continues to support this institution financially by making a substantial contribution to the ACCT's Multilateral Fund.

THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE AND ITS CHALLENGES

Canada is pursuing three types of objectives for the future: these are concerned with co-operation, but they are also political and institutional in nature.

A) Objectives Related to Co-operation

(1) To consolidate projects currently under way and ensure that their effects will be lasting and significant;

(2) to strive for critical mass, thereby eliminating the possibility of too many, widely dispersed microprojects;

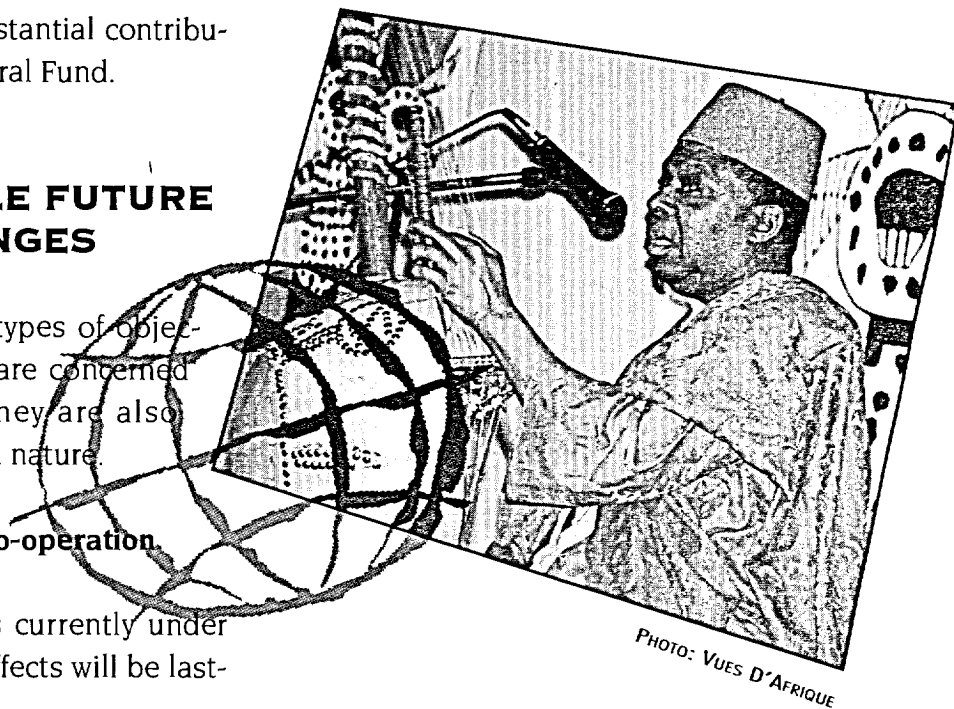
(3) to promote the practice of "collective dialogue" fostered by this type of multilateral co-operation.

B) Political Objectives

(1) To raise the political profile of the Summits;

(2) to make the follow-up structure more sensitive and responsive to sudden changes and topical developments between Summits;

(3) to place greater emphasis on human rights issues, on strengthening the state of law, and on promoting democracy.



C) Institutional Objectives

(1) To ensure the continued existence of La Francophonie by providing it with durable institutional foundations;

(2) to promote the multilateral approach in decision making, thereby enhancing the ACCT's role, while avoiding a process that is unnecessarily bureaucratic and one that may result in a demobilization on the part of the member states;

(3) to simplify the institutional mechanics of the Summits, while strengthening political follow-up through the work of the Permanent Council of La Francophonie and the ministerial conferences.



THE CANADIAN PRESENCE IN LA FRANCOPHONIE

Canada's objectives in participating in La Francophonie, while clearly defined, are not based on the hope of an immediate return or, even less, on the prospect of financial gain. The advantages that Canada expects to receive may be less focussed, but they are nonetheless real. They are related to equilibrium, to Canada's potential influence on a community that includes more than one quarter of the world's nations, and to the cultural, scientific and other benefits it can derive from its association with them.

As in the case of any valid foreign policy, Canada's "Francophone policy" must be based on its domestic realities and concerns, and in the international sphere on the comparative advantages that maximize its influence abroad.

Therefore, at the domestic level, La Francophonie is regarded as:

- a means of highlighting Canada's linguistic duality;
- a vehicle for reaffirming and developing the French fact in Canada;

and at the international level, as:

- a natural sphere of influence for Canada, comparable to its role in the Americas

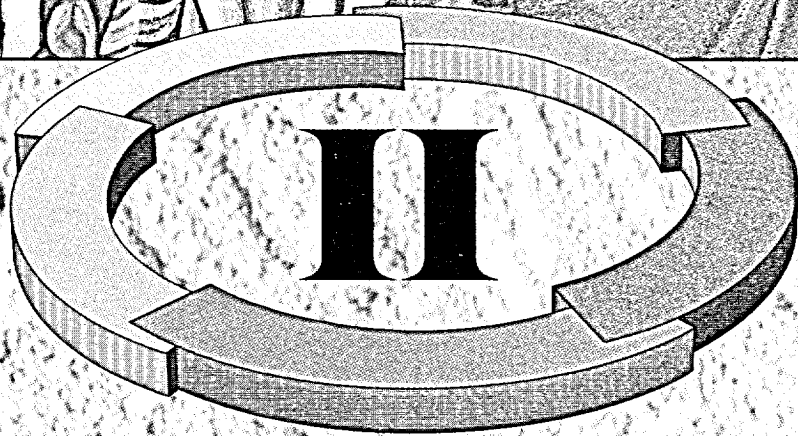
(Organization of American States [OAS]), the English-speaking world (the Commonwealth), the West (NATO), and so forth;

- a multilateral forum in which a middle power such as Canada is in the best position to exert its influence and operate at its full potential;
- an enclave for co-operation and discussion on the issues that concern us and the values we would like to share.

The ultimate objective of La Francophonie is to create a real community which strengthens the ties of interdependence, thereby establishing true solidarity among its members. This objective is particularly difficult to attain because La Francophonie consists of many diverse entities which are asymmetrical in their stages of development, politically heterogeneous, and geographically dispersed.

In other words, it is a "community in the making" whose emergence has been assisted to a great extent by existing institutions and associations. The political will emanating from the Summits and the methods that are agreed upon there should give it its final configuration as an active and unified organization.

MANAGEMENT OF LA FRANCOPHONIE IN CANADA





MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL CO-ORDINATOR FOR LA FRANCOPHONIE

As a key element in Canada's foreign policy, La Francophonie has been managed from the beginning by the Department of External Affairs (now Foreign Affairs) and International Trade. This department has been directly responsible for it within Cabinet since November 1993.

Immediate responsibility for management of Canada's participation in La Francophonie has been assigned for some years to the Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for La Francophonie, within FAITC. As its name indicates, this Office has a mandate to co-ordinate all departmental and interdepartmental activities related to La Francophonie. In this connection, it also manages, as part of its own budget, most of the funds earmarked for Francophone associations, institutions, the ACCT, and projects arising from the Summits. Other funds managed by CIDA's Multilateral Programs Branch are used to finance the co-operation programs of several Francophone institutions, such as the AUPELF, ACCT, CONFEJES and CONFEMEN.


Similarly, the Professional Services Branch of CIDA manages an important Francophone bursaries program, under which approximately 350 students per year from Francophone Third World countries attend university.

As to summit preparation and follow-up, the Office of the Federal Co-ordinator works in close co-operation with the Personal Representative appointed by the Prime Minister, who represents Canada officially on the Permanent Council of La Francophonie.

The Personal Representative is assisted by an ACCT national correspondent based in the Canadian Embassy in Paris, who acts as an accredited intermediary between the ACCT and the Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for La Francophonie.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-OPERATION

La Francophonie is becoming increasingly specialized and multidisciplinary in the projects it generates. The Office of the Federal Co-ordinator has therefore acquired a



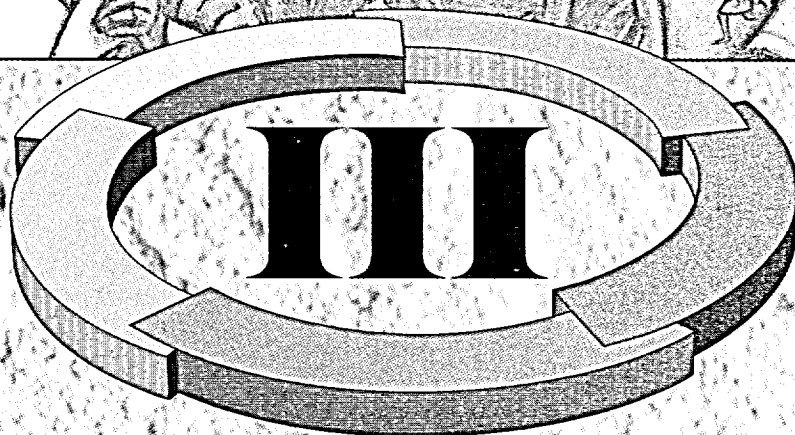
network of accredited sectoral correspondents in various federal departments, who in a way represent the nine priority sectors of Summit activities.

Specifically, the following departments serve as referees for the sectors indicated:

- **Agriculture network :**
CIDA and Department of Agriculture
- **Energy:** CIDA
- **Environment:**
Department of the Environment
- **Culture and communications:**
Heritage Canada
- **Language industries:**
Public Works and Government Services
- **Legal co-operation:** Department of Justice
- **Scientific information:** Heritage Canada
- **Education and training:** CIDA
- **Economic development:**
Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade and CIDA

The role of the sectoral correspondents is to translate the general directions announced by the heads of state and government at the Summits into specific projects, within the mandates and budgets allocated to them by the Office of the Federal Co-ordinator. To this end, they are members of the International Committees of Experts established by the ACCT for each Summit sector.

LA FRANCOPHONIE AT THE BILATERAL LEVEL





OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The Official Development Assistance Program (ODA) is one of the main instruments at Canada's disposal for promoting social justice at the international level. This co-operative program is designed to support the efforts of developing countries to meet the basic, long-term needs of their peoples by relying on their own resources and values.

Canada has been providing direct support to Francophone countries through its Official Development Assistance Program since the early 1970s. This program, managed by the Canadian International Development Agency, currently benefits 35 member countries of La Francophonie in Africa, Asia and the Americas. Focussing on the needs of the poorest countries and the most disadvantaged groups, CIDA pays special attention to such basic needs as health, food safety and human rights.

Conscious of the increasingly large role being played by international bodies in solving world problems, CIDA today allocates two-thirds of its budget to the multilateral sector (United Nations Organization [UNO],

International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Commonwealth, La Francophonie, etc).

ASSISTANCE IN THE MAJOR REGIONS

A) AFRICA

Despite the budget cuts made necessary by the economic situation, the African continent continues to receive the lion's share of Canadian aid — almost half of bilateral funding.

The document **Africa 21**, published in 1992, defines the key policies that must lead the African continent along the path of sustainable development: democratization, regional integration, and the establishment of mechanisms likely to promote free enterprise.

CIDA's bilateral aid is now concentrated in three regions: northern Africa and the Middle East, western Africa, and central and eastern Africa. This new regional approach promotes analysis, encourages debate, and facilitates co-operation and integration. Thanks to the participation of their populations and a climate more conducive to business, the

African countries should be better equipped to progress toward sustainable development.

i) Northern Africa and the Middle East

This region comprises Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia, all members of La Francophonie. Given the principles of sustainable development, the program for northern Africa and the Middle East is oriented around three areas: economic reform, respect for the environment, and institutional support. For North Africa in particular, the emphasis is on development of the private sector in a civilian democratic society.

ii) Western Africa

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo are members of La Francophonie.

This region consists of the 16 countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECWAS). The new strategy focusses in particular on democratization and economic growth through support for businesses in the main coastal countries. Development of natural resources will lead to a rise in per capita income, but in the interest of sustainable development it must not be conducted to the detriment of the environment. Target objectives include job creation, regional and international market development, technological advances, and regional co-operation and integration. Thus an attempt is being made to achieve a sustainable balance between population, the economy and the environment, and a better distribution of wealth among the various countries.

iii) Central and Eastern Africa

There are 14 member countries of La Francophonie in central and eastern Africa: Burundi, Cameroon, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, the Seychelles, Chad and Zaire.

CIDA recently reduced direct bilateral aid to these countries, but has created two new regional funds aimed at building local, national and regional capacities in the areas of human rights, democratic development and private enterprise, and at providing emergency relief. The current bilateral projects and programs will expire in 1994.

B) ASIA

i) Vietnam

From 1990-1991 to 1992-1993, CIDA provided Vietnam with \$30 million in official development assistance, mainly in the form of humanitarian assistance and food aid, but also institutional and business support. Established in conjunction with the Vietnamese authorities, the program is designed to promote the process of reform and change in Vietnam, and the country's integration into the regional and international economy.

ii) Cambodia

From 1990-1991 to 1992-1993, CIDA provided Cambodia with \$23 million in official development assistance. CIDA's bilateral aid mainly takes the form of an \$8-million program administered by non-governmental organizations and focussing on the priority

areas of health care, education and agriculture, food production and community development. A \$200,000 Canada Fund has also been created. Over the past three years, CIDA has mainly provided Cambodia with humanitarian assistance and food aid; it also supports the Cambodian Mine Action Centre. The difficult economic situation limits Canada's means of intervention.

iii) Laos

During the first three years, the bilateral aid program disbursed \$150,000 for a Canada Fund. In an environment of limited resources, Canada has chosen to concentrate development assistance on a smaller number of countries to increase its effectiveness. It was thus recently decided to terminate the bilateral aid program in Laos, except for current projects. Laos still remains eligible for Canadian assistance, but it is unlikely that the bilateral program will fund any additional projects in this country.



CIDA PHOTO: CINDY ANDREW

C) AMERICAS

i) Haiti

Since the coup d'état of September 1991, Canadian assistance has taken the form of humanitarian aid (mainly food, medicine and agricultural aid) channelled through Canadian non-governmental organizations and the multilateral agencies, with the protection of the UN and the OAS.

When political conditions permit, a new program will be set up to support reconstruction, institutional reform and economic development.

EXAMPLES OF CIDA CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

A) Women and Economic Activities in Benin

CIDA strongly encourages equity between the sexes and integral participation by women in the economic, social and cultural development of their countries. For example, a \$2-million project in Benin is designed to increase the productivity of companies headed by women's groups in the region of Savaloué. Planning and implementation of this project are carried out by the New Brunswick Department of Intergovernmental Affairs.

B) Human Rights in Francophone Africa

The issue of democracy and human rights is of great concern to Canada. Consequently, CIDA recently launched a three-year, \$6-million program in Francophone Africa. The Canadian International Study and Co-operation Centre is responsible for applying this program, which will promote democratic culture and human rights by means of studies and training and awareness-raising activities. It will also support initiatives of partners in the African non-governmental sector and organizations such as human rights defence and advocacy associations.

C) The Fight against AIDS in Africa

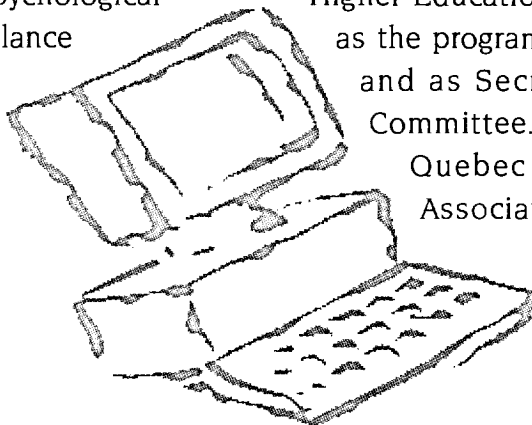
Canada is one of the most active countries in the international fight against AIDS. In more than 10 Francophone African countries, the Laval University Centre for International Health and Development Co-operation (CCISD) is currently offering a program for co-ordinating intervention. With the assistance of the national programs in place, the CCISD is supporting various projects in education, socio-psychological aid, epidemiological surveillance and the control of sexually transmitted diseases.

D) The Search for Oil in Senegal

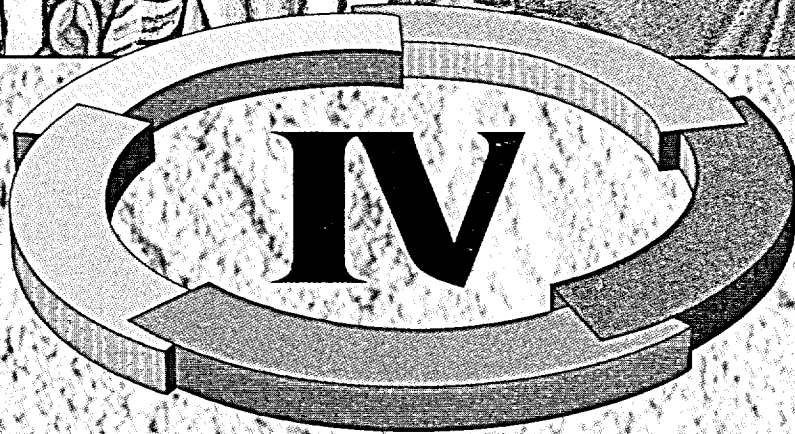
Since 1982, Canada has been helping Senegal to decrease its almost total dependence on imported oil. Aid in the oil sector focusses on various technical aspects of oil prospecting, as well as on personnel training. The drilling of a series of wells recently brought positive results when the Dian Niadio well led to the discovery of a natural gas deposit estimated at 600 million cubic metres. Development immediately began with the intention of producing electricity.

E) Scholarship Program

With a budget of nearly \$8 million, the Scholarship Program promotes excellence in university studies that coincide with national priorities. It admits some 310 scholars, 270 of whom are enrolled in Quebec educational institutions. The remainder attend universities offering courses in French outside Quebec. Areas of study include forestry, agri-food, applied sciences, engineering, administration, education, social sciences and economics. The Quebec Department of Higher Education and Science is serving as the program's administration agency and as Secretary of the Selection Committee. Administration outside Quebec is provided by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).



APPENDIX



CANADIAN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) IN THE COUNTRIES OF LA FRANCOPHONIE

(in C\$ million)
1991-1992¹

COUNTRY	SUBTOTAL GOV'T-TO-GOV'T ¹	SOMME MULTILATERAL ²	TOTAL
BENIN	3.19	7.40	10.60
BURKINA FASO	22.01	7.49	29.50
BURUNDI	2.83	8.06	10.90
CAMEROON	33.70	2.05	35.74
CAPE VERDE	0.30	3.11	3.41
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.98	10.91	11.89
CHAD	0.91	12.56	13.46
COMOROS	0.42	1.28	1.70
CONGO	0.82	0.51	1.33
DJIBOUTI	0.36	1.05	1.41
DOMINICA	1.66	1.54	3.20
EGYPT	48.45	3.28	51.73
GABON	5.19	1.66	6.85
GUINEA	9.42	5.33	14.75
GUINEA-BISSAU	0.90	11.47	12.37
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0.19	0.74	0.93
HAITI	18.15	3.99	22.14
IVORY COAST	12.59	3.46	16.05
LAOS	0.94	7.95	8.89
LEBANON	1.50	1.72	3.22
MADAGASCAR	1.77	12.55	14.31
MALI	30.79	14.43	45.22
MAURITANIA	0.38	7.94	8.32
MAURITIUS	0.46	1.34	1.80
MOROCCO	40.47	9.29	49.75
NIGER	13.43	10.11	23.54
RWANDA	19.84	8.06	27.90
SAINT LUCIA	4.28	0.34	4.61
SENEGAL	34.79	11.10	45.89
SEYCHELLES	0.27	1.56	1.83
TOGO	2.13	9.94	12.07
TUNISIA	5.82	2.97	8.78
VANUATU	0.01	2.12	2.13
VIETNAM	3.56	5.12	8.67
ZAIRE	13.89	16.56	30.46
REGIONAL PROGRAMS	10.75	—	10.75
FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS FOR FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES	24.88	—	24.88
ORGANIZATIONS OF LA FRANCOPHONIE ³	—	21.6	21.6
TOTAL, LA FRANCOPHONIE	372.03	230.59	602.62
TOTAL CANADIAN ODA	2,118.24	1,065.34	3,183.58
% TO LA FRANCOPHONIE	17.6	21.6	18.9

1. This category covers all aid channels, including bilateral aid, support for Canadian and international non-governmental organizations, the humanitarian assistance program, institutional co-operation, the industrial co-operation program and the Canadian Local Initiatives Fund.

2. Multilateral transfers of Canadian ODA by country, made by international financial institutions, multilateral organizations and the World Food Program, have been calculated based on a coefficient. This coefficient is based on general disbursements by country and by institution.

3. This amount includes participation by Foreign Affairs.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO FRANCOPHONE INSTITUTIONS

(in Canadian dollars)

	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	Comments
1. Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT)				
• Statuary	7 200 000	8 750 000	8 000 000	
• Summits	6 000 000	6 750 000	7 250 000	CIDA \$3M/2 years
• (including Senghor University in Alexandria)		500 000	500 000	
• Special Development Program (SDP)	1 700 000	1 700 000	1 650 000	
2. Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (CONFES)				
• Operation	30 000	42 000	45 000	700 000/4 years
• Francophone Games	75 000	150 000	425 000	
• Canada Fellowship Program	500 000	500 000	500 000	
• Projects	240 000	240 000	225 000	
• Co-operants	100 000	110 000	100 000	
3. Conference of Education Ministers (CONFEMEN)				
• Operations	30 000	30 000	30 000	
• Program	175 000	175 000	160 000	
4. Fellowship Program for Francophone Countries	8 046 000	8 900 000	7 800 000	\$30M/5 years
5. Francophone Promotion Fund	769 000	489 000	360 000	
6. Association of Partially or Wholly French-language Universities (AUPELF)				
• Operations	180 000	180 000	200 000	
• International University Co-operation Fund (FICU)	640 000	655 000	650 000	
• University of French-language Networks (UREF)	833 000	900 000	900 000	\$5M/5 years
7. Summit Follow-up Reserve	500 000	500 000	500 000	
8. Ivorian Economic and Social Research Centre (CIRES)	1 800 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	\$7.4M/5 years
9. International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)	1 000 000	1 150 000	1 000 000	\$5.5M/5 years
10. Immunization Program	875 000	2 350 000	2 000 000	\$30M/6 years
11. African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education	20 000	20 000	0	
12. TV-5	3 800 000	2 140 000	2 140 000	Basic contribution
TV-5 Latin America	0	179 725	325 000	
13. International Data Bank on Francophone States (BIEF)	600 000	500 000	500 000	
14. IIRSDA	800 000	1 570 000	1 264 000	\$5M/4 years
15. PRIMTAF	307 000	2 500 000	4 500 000	\$25M/6 years
TOTAL:	36 220 000	42 480 725	42 524 000	

IIRSDA: International Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Africa (Adiopodoumé, Ivory Coast)

CIRES: Ivorian Economic and Social Research Centre (Abidjan)

ICRAF: International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Nairobi)

PRIMTAF: Francophone Africa Technology Transfer Institution Building Program



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACCT	Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation	CPF	Permanent Council of La Francophonie ¹
AIFLF	International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians	CRESA	Regional centre of excellence in agricultural sciences
AMMF	International Association of French-Speaking Physicians	CTTJ	Legal Terminology and Translation Centre (University of Moncton)
ANEL	Association nationale des éditeurs de livres (Canada)	ECWAS	Economic Community of West African States
AUCC	Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	FAITC	Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
AUPELF	Association of Partly or Wholly French-Speaking Universities	FFA	Francophone Business Forum
BIEF	International Data Bank on Francophone States	FICU	International Fund for University Co-operation
BRAC	Central Africa Regional Office	FIPF	International Federation of French Teachers
BRAO	Western Africa Regional Office	FRDC	Food Research and Development Centre (Saint-Hyacinthe)
BRAP	Asia-Pacific Regional Office	IDEF	Institute of Freedom of Expression in French
CARTEL	Remote Sensing Application and Research Centre (University of Sherbrooke)	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
CCISD	Canadian Centre for International Health and Development Co-operation (Laval University)	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CECI	Canadian International Study and Co-operation Centre	OAS	Organization of American States
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	OCAM	African and Malagasy Community
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	ODA	Official Development Assistance
CIFFAD	International Francophone Distant Education Consortium	PARDOC	Program to support the organization of documentation services in the parliaments of Southern countries
CIRES	Ivorian Centre for Economic and Social Research	PSD	Special Development Program
CIRTEF	International Council of French Expression in Radio and Television	UIJPLF	International Union of French-language Journalism
CONFEJES	Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers	UNO	United Nations Organization
CONFEMEN	Conference of Ministers of Education	UREF	University of French-language Networks

1. The CPF replaces the summit preparation and follow-up committees (CIP and CIS).

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FOR CANADA, MEMBERSHIP IN LA FRANCOPHONIE MEANS BEING PART OF THE GREAT NETWORK OF 47 COUNTRIES AND GOVERNMENTS THAT HAVE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN COMMON, IN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, THE INDIAN OCEAN AND THE CARIBBEAN, AND ALSO ON OUR OWN CONTINENT.

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ANDRÉ OUELLET
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

