CANADA AND LA FRANCOPHONIE

PARIS 1986

QUÉBEC 1987

DAKAR 1989

SOMMET DE CHAILLOT
CHAILLOT 1991

SOMMET DE MAURICE

MAURICE 1993

COTONOU 1995

VII
SOMMET DE HANOÏ

HANOÏ 1997
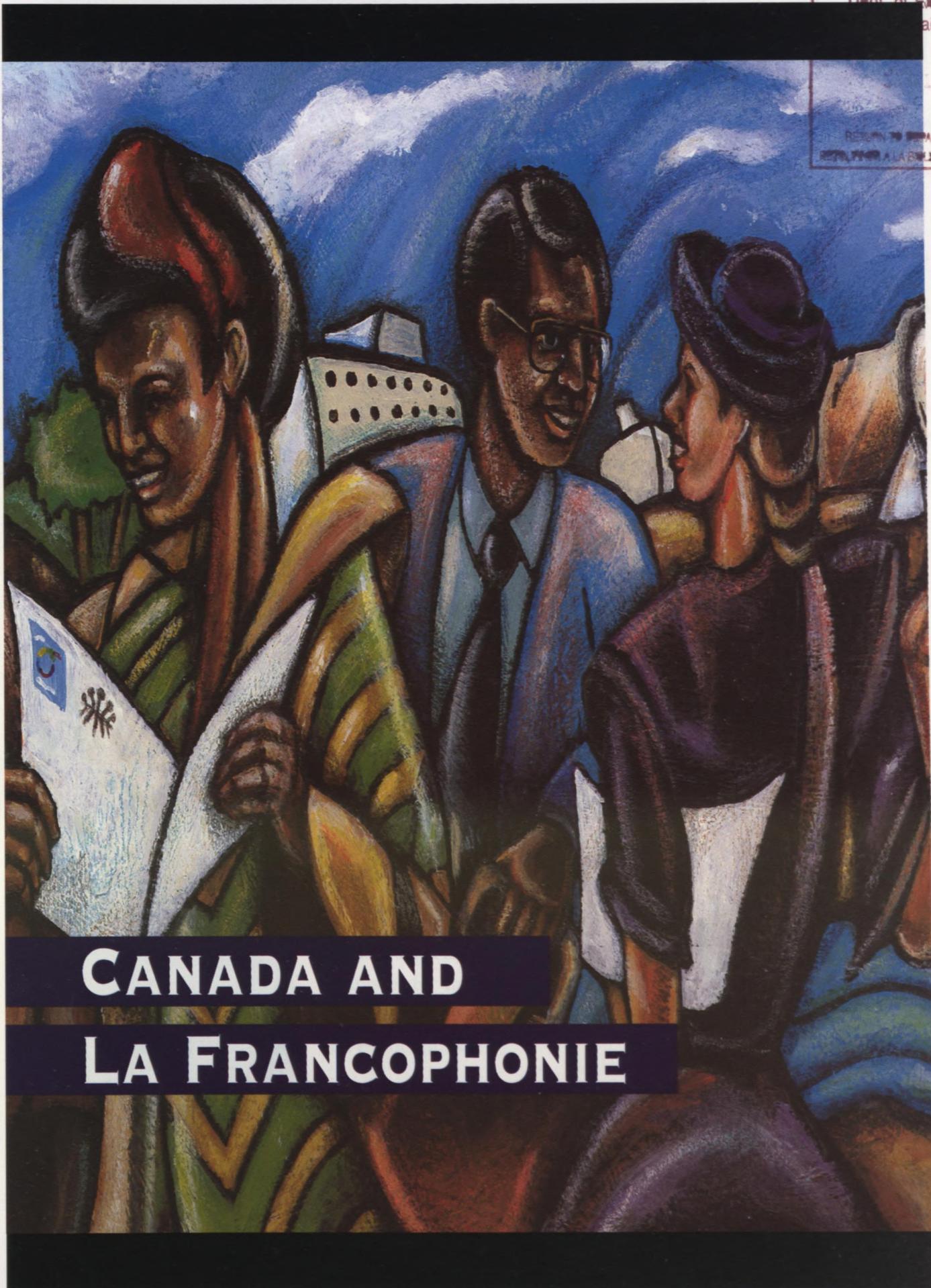
CANADA AND LA FRANCOPHONIE

The Honourable
Don Boudria

For Canada, membership in La Francophonie means being part of the great network of 49 countries and governments that have the French language in common – in Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean, and also on our own continent.

For Canada, membership in La Francophonie also means demonstrating to the rest of the world the special nature of our Canadian existence, opening up for Francophone Canadians and Francophiles a window on the world and opportunities for international influence in this broad grouping of countries, distributed in every major region of the world.

Since 1986 the Summits have succeeded in organizing and energizing this community. The seventh Summit, in Hanoi, will be another opportunity to add many more bricks to the building – by adopting a new Charter, modernizing the community's approach to co-operation and entrenching its political orientation.
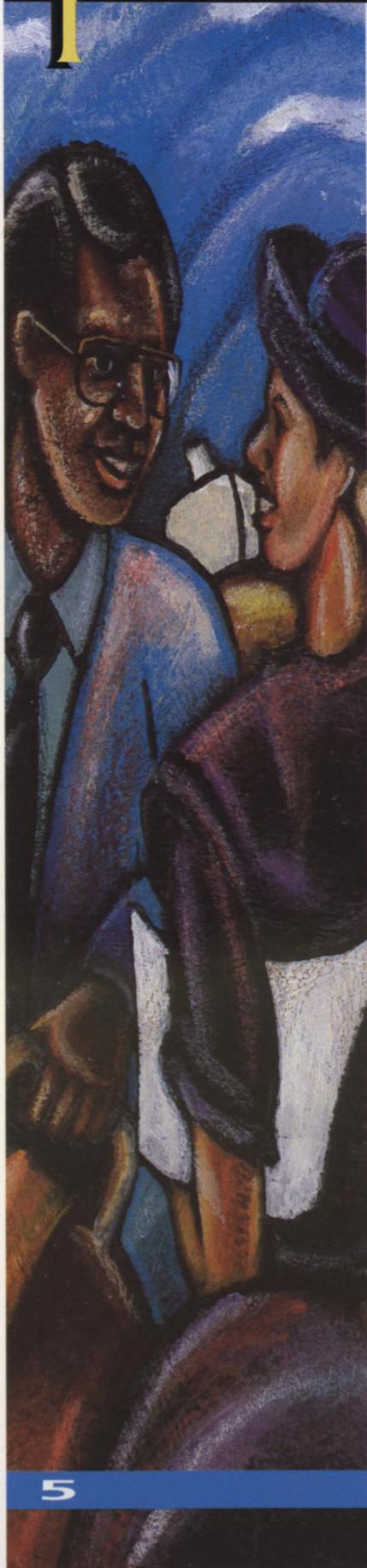
We wish our Vietnamese friends every success in organizing this Summit. They know they can rely on our full and complete co-operation.

Don Boudria
Minister for International Co-operation
and Minister responsible for
La Francophonie

VII
SOMMET DE HANOÏ

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I

LA FRANCOPHONIE AT THE MULTILATERAL LEVEL

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.

CIDA Photo: J. M. Carisse

H.E. Mrs. NGUYEN THI BINH, Vice-President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Mr. JACQUES CHIRAC, President of the French Republic, H.E. Mr. NICÉPHORE DIEUDONNÉ SOLGLO, President of the Republic of Bénin, and the Right Honourable JEAN CHRÉTIEN, Prime Minister of Canada.

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 being part of the great network of 49 countries and governments that have the French language in common. It also means demonstrating to the rest of the world the special nature of our Canadian existence and opening up for Francophone Canadians and Francophiles a window on the world and opportunities for influence in this broad grouping of countries in every major region of the world.

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

Since 1986, the Francophone movement has gained new momentum thanks to six 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 Paris Summit and preceded the Dakar 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), Mauritius (1993) and most recently, Cotonou (1995).

Canadian participation in La Francophonie at the multilateral level is indicative of Canada's desire to project its image clearly on the international

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.

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

The Conference of Ministers of Education of the French-speaking countries (CONFEMEN) is the oldest governmental institution of La Francophonie. It now has 35 member states, meets every two years and, between sessions, holds a ministerial meeting of its Bureau. Its Secretariat is located in Dakar.

The mandate of the Conference of Ministers of Education, as redefined at the ministerial session of June 1993, is to further the development and evaluation of educational policies within 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.

Canada joined CONFEMEN in 1969. Quebec and New Brunswick actively participate in the Conference as part of the Canadian delegation, as do Ontario and Manitoba to a lesser extent. At the Liège Conference, held in April 1996, New Brunswick was officially elected a member of the Bureau, under procedures for participation that have been periodically discussed between Canada and Quebec since 1977.

Currently, CONFEMEN's programming is concerned above all with basic education. The main focuses of this programming are: the reform of standardized curricula at the regional level, the production of educational materials and the motivation, training and supervision of educational personnel.

It should also be noted that the introduction into the labour force of young people through technical instruction and professional training is currently a major concern of CONFEMEN.

B) The Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers

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 (CONFEJES) now includes 26 countries. For a number of years, the CONFEJES 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. As in the case of 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 CONFEJES was given chief organizational responsibility. The inaugural games were held in Morocco in the summer of 1989.

The first Francophone Games were quite successful. 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.
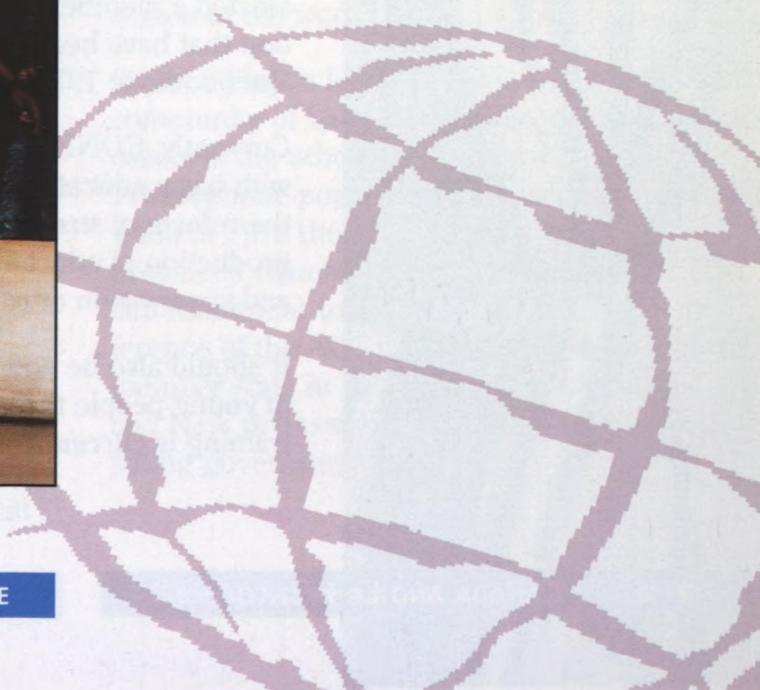
The second Games were held in France in July 1994 and confirmed the success of this ambitious event. The next Games will take place in Madagascar in 1997. Canada is making an important contribution to their organization in the areas of security, health and communications.

By the originality of their formula, which combines sports and culture, the Games give La Francophonie exceptional visibility that can only increase over time.
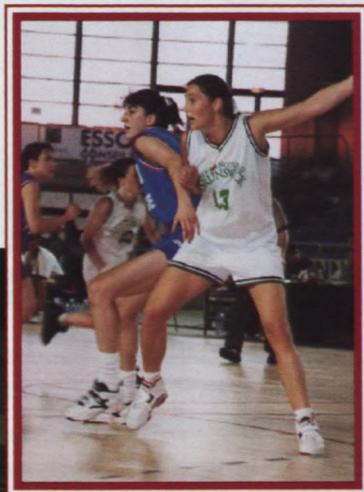
FRANCOPHONE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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 these associations, which participate actively in increasing the influence of La Francophonie. Many of them are either Canadian in origin or possess significant Canadian participation. This support consists of annual subsidies, contributions to congresses, symposiums or seminars, or loans of personnel by Canada and the participating governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Senator JEAN-ROBERT GAUTHIER, president of the Canadian section of the AIPLF on the occasion of the International Day of La Francophonie.

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, 54 sections drawn from legislative assemblies are represented in the AIPLF. Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario are autonomous sections with standing equivalent to Canada's.

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 and conflict prevention. 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 electoral observation missions for La Francophonie. 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-Language Universities

The Association of Partly or Wholly French-Language 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 for a five-year term. This program can and must help Francophone scientists develop a response to the challenges of today. Wishing to underline the importance of this association to French-language universities, Canada has just doubled its financial contribution to AUPELF/UREF.
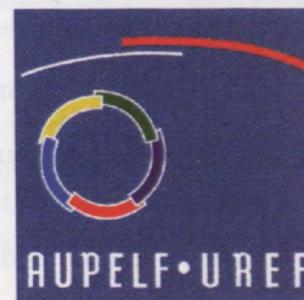
C) Examples of the Diversity of the Associations Involved

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 International Association of Francophone Mayors and Municipal Officials (AIMF);

- the Institute of Law 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 Radio and Television (CIRTEF)

- the International Federation of French Teachers (FIPF).

These various networks (conferences, organizations, associations) are part of La Francophonie worldwide and, in their richness and diversity, constitute one of the most dynamic instruments for Francophone co-operation.
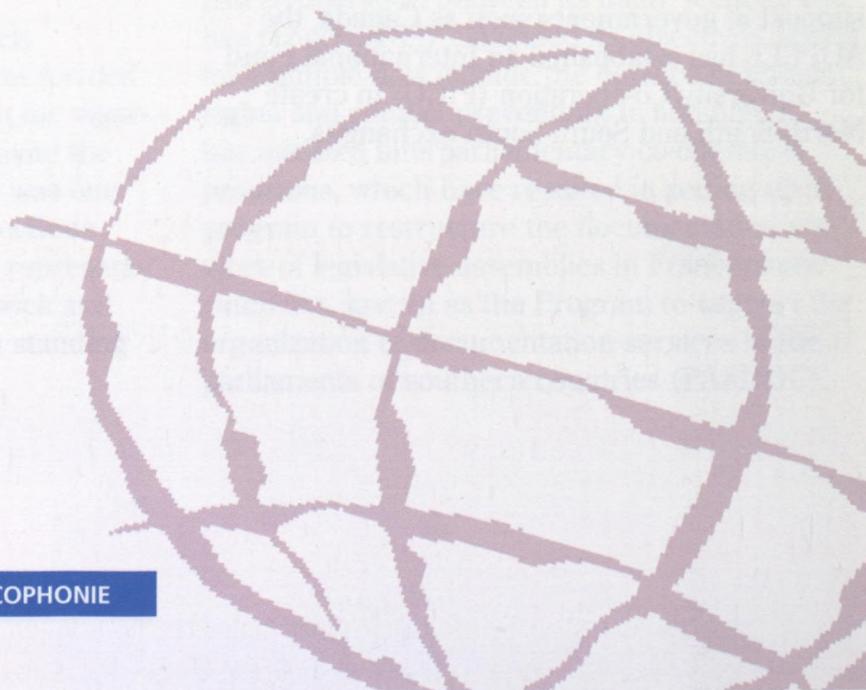
THE AGENCE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE (ACCT)

ORIGINS

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

The headquarters of the ACCT in Paris

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 their own contributions to the Agency, thus adding their share to 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.

THE AGENCE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE (ACCT)

The two 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 CONFEJES. 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 has 38 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 Agence de la Francophonie, 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 and Cairo, 1995), the Environment (Tunis, 1991), Education (Montreal, 1992), and the ministers responsible for Children (Dakar, 1993). Another conference of ministers of communications will be held in Montreal in 1997 and be concerned with information highways.

On each occasion, Canada is present, participates in the conference proceedings and is a major player in implementing the action plans adopted.

STRUCTURE AND PROGRAMS

Ten years after the first conference of heads of state and government of countries that have the French language in common (Paris, February 1986), La Francophonie in the political sense, at its ministerial conference, meeting in its seventh session (Bordeaux, February 1996), began a process that would lead to the establishment of a better organized, and therefore stronger and more effective, multilateral agency.

The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT), now known as the *Agence de la Francophonie*, is governed by a new organizational structure which takes into account the suitability of the human resources to the optimum accomplishment of the missions assigned to it and its adaptation to the new roles it is to perform.

Besides the Secretary-General, the ACCT General Secretariat includes five directors general, who are responsible for policy and planning, finance and administration, culture and multimedia, education and training, and development and solidarity. In addition to these directors general with sectoral responsibilities, there is a general delegate for legal and judicial co-operation.

The Special Development Program (PSD) is now part of the development and solidarity sector. 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.

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS ROY, Secretary-General of the ACCT attending a BIEF database demonstration on CD-ROM.

THE AGENCE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE (ACCT)
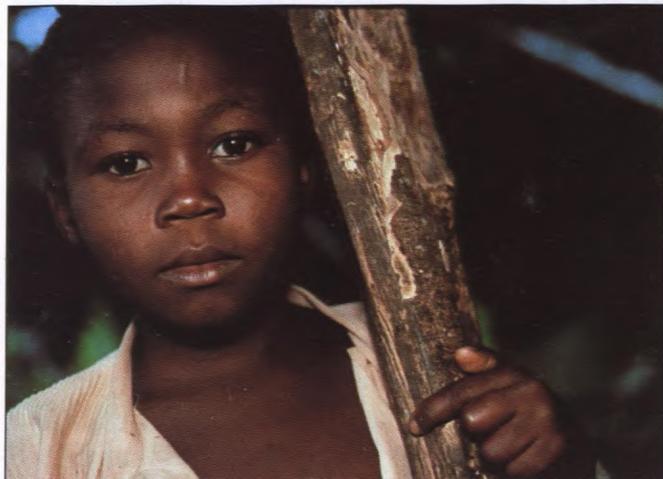
CIDA Photo: Benoit Aquin

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 **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 **International School of La Francophonie**, whose mission was strengthened, will continue to operate out of other premises, the Education and Training Branch, with the addition of a French language sector, as well as a new Distance Training Directorate. The International School also houses the Rural Reading and Cultural Development Centres and a Directorate for new information technologies;

- 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 current Secretary-General of the Agence de la Francophonie 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, Belgium and Tunisia.

The fact that the Agency is directed by people from various regions, representing all viewpoints found in the Francophone world, ensures the balanced geographical representation required for genuine multilateralism.

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 conference 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 participate separately 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 Right Honourable JEAN CHRÉTIEN, Prime Minister of Canada, the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, M. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI, Mr. JACQUES CHIRAC, President of the French Republic, H.E. Mr. NICÉPHORE DIEUDONNÉ SOGLO, President of the Republic of Bénin.

CIDA Photo: J. M. Carisse

THE FIRST SIX SUMMITS

There have been six 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.

The Summits have thus drastically changed the face of La Francophonie by providing it with a political structure and a new approach to co-operation. This means that, qualitatively, La Francophonie has evolved from a traditionally cultural undertaking to a forum for co-operation in advanced and 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, since most of the Summit projects were highly technical, it was necessary to call upon specialists who were not members of the political bodies. As a result, committees of experts were established and the Agency's powers and prerogatives were gradually extended to take into account the recommendations of experts and to assume a larger role as Secretariat of La Francophonie.

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 first round of reforms 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 Committee on the Future of Institutions.

Finally, the Dakar Summit confirmed this evolution of the Agency, making it the Summit 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 strong and decisive 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.

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. The University of French-language Networks (UREF) was assigned the eighth sector of co-operation, that of university research, and TV-5 and the University of Alexandria were recognized as "privileged 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.
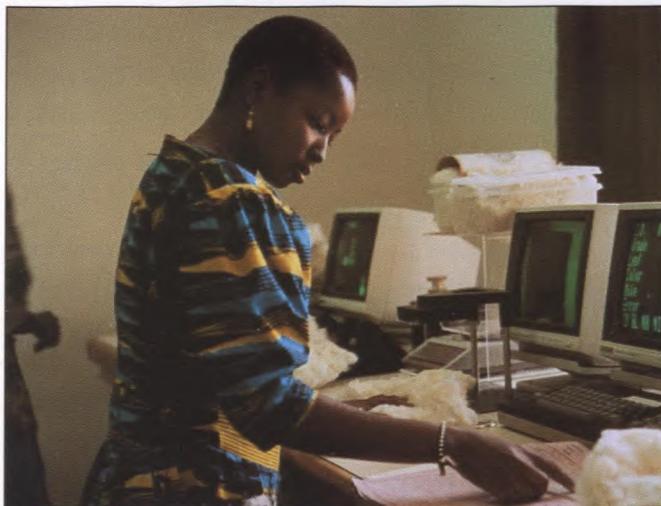
CIDA Photo: Roger Lemoyne

NEW 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 as 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 years that followed and to the present, Canada placed 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 translate intentions into realities.

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 was 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, proposed adding economics as a new field of co-operation.

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) Follow-up on These Priorities: From Mauritius to Cotonou

La Francophonie reached cruising speed and came to maturity during this period. It is developing in two main directions: a "modernist" one that gives priority to development with a strong technical component adapted to needs, and another, more political direction that emphasizes activities likely to strengthen democratization and the rule of law.

C) Some Examples of Achievements Since the Chaillot, Mauritius and Cotonou Summits

I) AGRICULTURE

Support for the Development of Small and Medium-sized Businesses (SMBs) in the Agri-food Sector
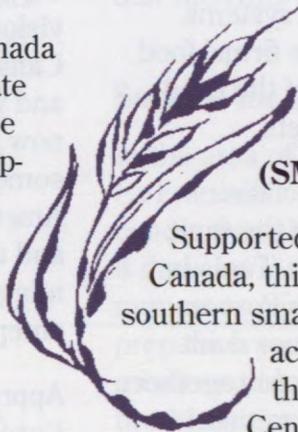
Supported by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, this initiative is designed to give southern small and medium-sized businesses access to the technical services of the Food Research and Development Centre (FRDC) in Saint-Hyacinthe for the production and marketing of local agri-food products.

Canada's Food Research and Development Centre (FRDC) and the Institut agronomique et véterinaire Hassan II (IAV) in Rabat jointly organized a seminar in Rabat from September 9 to 12, 1996 on the technical and commercial development of small and medium-sized agri-food businesses. This seminar for manufacturers dealt with such themes as the economic climate of business and access to information. It was supplemented by a mini-trade fair. Thanks to this initiative, the participating businesses were able to put into practice techniques learned in the course of training and to publicize and highlight their products. Some 20 firms participated and presented 16 different products made in Morocco.

Quality Control of Agri-food Products

This project, conducted in co-operation with the Quebec Food Processors Association, is intended to support the efforts of southern firms to implement effective quality control systems. Improvement in the quality of these firms' food products will promote acceptance of the products on domestic and foreign markets.

The Quebec Food Processors Association conducted two 30-hour seminars on the topic "Quality control of food products" in Tunis in October 1996 and, more recently, in Port-au-Prince early in December 1996. Issues dealt with in these seminars, which brought together manufacturers from the food and beverage sector, included total quality management, raw materials specifications for finished products, international food quality standards, the quality control laboratory, the hazard analysis critical control points system (HACCP), quality assessments, sampling plans, control cards, problem solving tools and recall plans. Other seminars of the same kind were previously held in Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast, September 1993), Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam, April 1995) and Cotonou (Benin, October 1995).
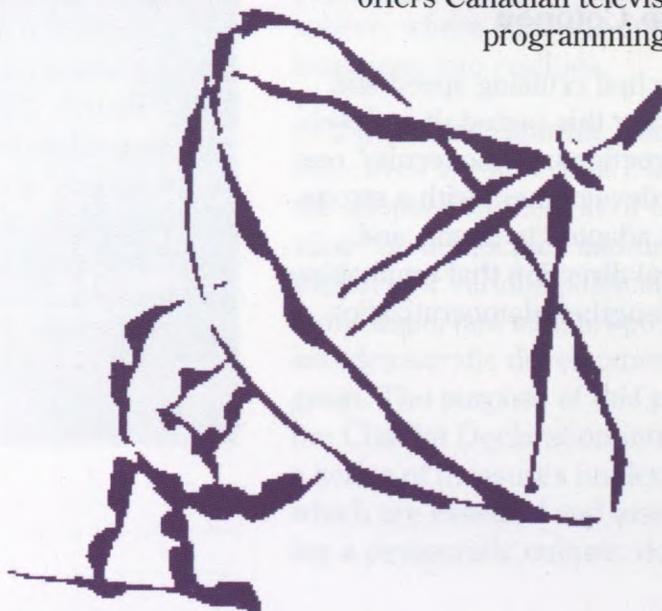
II) COMMUNICATIONS

TV-5

TV-5 is the international French-language television channel in which the governments of Canada, Quebec, France, Switzerland, Belgium and various African countries participate. TV-5 now offers virtually global coverage. It gives some 47 million homes in Europe, Africa, North America, Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and the United States access to French programming with an accent on information, culture and entertainment.

Approximately 20% of the programming of TV-5 Europe, TV-5 Afrique and TV-5 Amérique latine is devoted to Canadian programs. In Canada, six million subscribers to TV-5 Quebec-Canada receive programming 85% of which consists of broadcasts from European and African countries.

TV-5 is therefore a vital tool for multilateral co-operation and an important vehicle of communications among peoples who share the use of French. It is a cultural and trade showcase for our programs and artists abroad and, in return, offers Canadian television viewers unique programming consisting, for the most part, of European programs.

African Performing Arts Market (MASA)

Through Canadian Heritage, Canada participates in various projects on culture and communications within La Francophonie. The activities of Canadian Heritage are essentially intended to support the major programs of the Agence de la Francophonie (ACCT). For example, the Department encouraged the participation of Canadian purchasers in the African Performing Arts Market (MASA), organized by the ACCT in 1993 and 1995. MASA, which was held in Ivory Coast, attracted many Canadian buyers, who were able to evaluate the export potential of the African cultural sector.

III) HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

At the Chaillot Summit, Canada proposed the establishment of the Human Rights and Democratic Development Promotion Program. This program was intended to make the Chaillot Declaration on democracy and development a reality through a series of measures in three vital related areas: documentation and information, support for the electoral process and training sessions for important figures in the development of democracy.

Documentation and Information

In the area of documentation and information, the International Data Bank on Francophone States (BIEF) conducted bibliographic research and research to identify equivalent titles in French of documents on human rights (approximately 10,000) based on UN data bases and the legal deposit catalogues of Canadian libraries.

This bibliography has been published by the UN and is also available on CD-ROM. In addition, a specific bibliography on human rights in French-speaking countries can be found in a directory that the BIEF has put on CD-ROM.

Support for the Electoral Process

In the area of support for the electoral process, La Francophonie, applying the guidelines for conducting electoral observation missions which it drew up in October 1992, has responded to numerous requests from countries to conduct preparatory missions and electoral observation missions proper. Since the Mauritius Summit in October 1993, seven Francophone countries have benefited from such missions: the Comoro Islands, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon (two missions), Togo, Benin, Niger and Guinea.
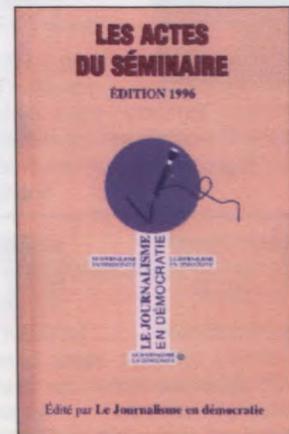
Development

In the area of development, seminars have been offered for various categories of stakeholders in democracy: parliamentarians, journalists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), police forces and unions.

These seminars continued the work begun after the Chaillot Summit (November 1991) with training sessions lasting several weeks (three to five). The implementation agencies were as follows: for parliamentarians, the Canadian section of the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians; for journalists, Radio-Canada; for NGOs, the Canadian Human

LA FRANCOPHONIE – STATES AND GOVERNMENTS HAVING IN COMMON THE USE OF FRENCH

MEMBER STATES **NON-MEMBER STATES** **ASSOCIATED STATES** **PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS**

BELGUIM (Kingdom of)
area: 30,519 km²
population: 10.02 million
capital: Brussels (1.36 m)
other cities: Antwerp, Ghent, Liège, Namur
languages: French, Dutch, German

BENIN (Republic of)
area: 112,680 km²
population: 5.090 million
capital: Porto Novo (200,000)
other city: Cotonou (800,000)
languages: French (official), Fon, Yoruba, Somba, Fulani, Bariba

BULGARIA (Republic of)
area: 110,993 km²
population: 8.95 million
capital: Sofia (1.2 m)
other city: Plovdiv (400,000)
languages: Bulgarian (official), French, English

BURKINA-FASO (Republic of)
area: 274,200 km²
population: 9.9 million
capital: Ouagadougou (600,000)
other city: Bobo-Dioulasso (450,000)
languages: French (official), More, Dyula, Fulani, Gourmantche, Bobo

BURUNDI (Republic of)
area: 27,834 km²
population: 6 million
capital: Bujumbura (300,000)
other city: Gitega (95,000)
languages: French and Kirundi (official), Swahili

CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)
area: 181,000 km²
population: 9 million
capital: Pnom Penh (1.5 m)
other city: Kompong Cham
languages: Khmer (official), French

CAMEROON (Republic of)
area: 475,444 km²
population: 13.1 million
capital: Yaoundé (858,000)
other city: Douala (1.2 m)
languages: French and English (official), Ewondo, Duala, Bamileke, Bassa, Fulani

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CANADA
area: 9.976 million km²
population: 28.15 million
capital: Ottawa (820,000)
other cities: Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Winnipeg
languages: English and French (official)

CANADA New Brunswick
area: 73,437 km²
population: 731,000
capital: Fredericton (50,000)
Other city: Moncton (60,000)
languages: English and French (official)

CANADA Quebec
area: 1,668,000 km²
population: 6.81 million
capital: Quebec City (630,000)
other cities: Montreal (2.92 m), Chicoutimi, Trois-Rivières
languages: French (official) and English

CAPE-VERDE (Republic of)
area: 4,033 km²
population: 400,000
capital: Praia (62,000)
other cities: Mindelo, Porto Grande
languages: Portuguese (official), Creole, French

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
area: 622,436 km²
population: 3.25 million
capital: Bangui (600,000)
other cities: Bossangoa, Bouar
languages: French (official), Sangho, Banda, Gbaya, Ngbaka, Sara

CHAD (Republic of)
area: 1,284 km²
population: 6.1 million
capital: N'Djamena (687,000)
other cities: Sarh, Moundou, Abéché
languages: French and Arabic (official), Sara, Tupuri, Mudang, Sango

COMOROS (Federal Islamic Republic of)
area: 1,862 km²
population: 510,000
capital: Moroni (60,000)
other city: Mutsamudu (10,000)
languages: Arabic and French (official)

CONGO (Democratic Republic of)
area: 2,345 million km²
population: 42.5 million
capital: Kinshasa (4.8 m)
other cities: Lubumbashi, Kisangani
languages: French (official), Swahili, Lingala, Kikongo, Tshiluba

CONGO (Republic of)
area: 342,000 km²
population: 2.8 million
capital: Brazzaville (937,000)
other city: Pointe-Noire (420,000)
languages: French (official), Kikongo, Lingala, Kongo, Vili, Mboshi, Sanga

DJIBOUTI (Republic of)
area: 23,200 km²
population: 570,000
capital: Djibouti (400,000)
languages: Arabic (official), French, Afar, Issa, Somali

DOMINICA (Commonwealth of)
area: 750 km²
population: 100,000
capital: Roseau (30,000)
other cities: Portsmouth, Marigot
languages: English, Creole, French

EGYPT (Arab Republic of)
area: 997,739 km²
population: 58.3 million
capital: Cairo (12 m)
other city: Alexandria (500,000)
languages: Arabic (official), English, French
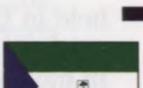
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)
area: 28,051 km²
population: 377,000
capital: Malabo (48,000)
other city; Bata
languages: Spanish, (official), Fang, Bubi, Yasa, French

FRANCE (French Republic)
area: 547,000 km²
capital: Paris (9 million)
other cities: Lyon, Marseille, Lille, Bordeaux
language: French

FRENCH COMMUNITY OF BELGIUM
area: 17,000 km²
population: 4.5 million
capital: Brussels (1.3 m)
other cities: Namur, Liège, Charleroi, Mons
language: French

GABON (Republic of)
area: 267,667 km²
population: 1.011 million
capital: Libreville (370,000)
other city: Port-Gentil (164,000)
languages: French (official), Fang, Pubu, Nzebi, Myene, Batéké*

GUINEA (Republic of)
area: 245,857 km²
population: 7.4 million
capital: Conakry (1 million)
other city: Kankan (90,000)
languages: French (official), Soussou, Malinke, Fulani, Ioma*, Kisi

GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)
area: 36,125 km²
population: 1.036 million
capital: Bissau (200,000)
other city: Bafata (15,000)
languages: Portuguese (official), Creole, French, Malinke

HAITI (Republic of)
area: 27,750 km²
population: 7.03 million
capital: Port-au-Prince (1.5 m)
other city: Cap-Haitian (75,000)
languages: French (official), Creole

IVORY COAST (Republic of)
area: 320,763 km²
population: 13.45 million
capital: Yamassoukro (120,000)
other city: Abidjan (2.5 m)
languages: French (official) Baoule, Dyula, Anyi, Bete

LAOS (People's Democratic Republic of)
area: 236,800 km²
population: 4.6 million
capital: Vientiane (700,000)
other city: Savannakhet
languages: Lao, Tai, Khmu', Miao-Yao, French

LEBANON (Republic of)
area: 10,452 km²
population: 3.4 million
capital: Beirut (1.1 m)
other cities: Tripoli (240,000), Sidon
languages: Arabic (official), French

LUXEMBOURG (Grand Duchy of)
area: 2,586 km²
population: 378,000
capital: Luxembourg (75,600)
other city: Esch-sur-Alzette
languages: Letzeburgesch, French, German

MADAGASCAR (Republic of)
area: 587,041 km²
population: 13.2 million
capital: Antananarivo (1.3 m)
other city: Taomasina (160,000)
languages: Malagasy, French

MALI (Republic of)
area: 1.25 million km²
population: 8.6 million
capital: Bamako (800,000)
other city: Mopti
languages French (official), Bambara, Fulani

MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)
area: 1.031 million km²
population: 2.171 million
capital: Nouakchott (600,000)
other city: Nouadhibou (60,000)
languages: Arabic (official), French, Bambara, Pulaar*, Wolof, Soninke, Hassaniya*

MAURITIUS (Republic of)
area: 2,040 km²
population: 1.1 million
capital: Port-Louis (160,000)
other city: Beau-Bassin (93,000)
languages: English (official), French, Creole, Hindi, Tamil, Chinese

MOLDAVIA (Republic of)
area: 33,700 km²
population: 4.345 million
capital: Kishinyov (66,500)
languages: Moldavian (Romanian), Gagauz, French

MONACO (Principality of)
area: 1.95 km²
population: 30,000
capital: Monaco
languages: French, Monegasque

MOROCCO (Kingdom of)
area: 710,850 km²
population: 26.4 million
capital: Rabat (1.5 m)
other city: Casablanca (3.2 m)
languages: Arabic (official), Berber, French, Spanish

NIGER (Republic of)
area: 1.267 million km²
population: 8.5 million
capital: Niamey (550,000)
other city: Zinder (121,000)
languages: French (official), Hausa, Fulani, Djerma*, Kanuri, Tamashek

ROMANIA (Republic of)
area: 237,500 km²
population: 23.2 million
capital: Bucharest (2.4 m)
other cities: Constanta, Brasov, Timisoara
languages: Romanian, French

RWANDA (Republic of)
area: 26,340 km²
population: 7.8 million
capital: Kigali (250,000)
other city: Butare (30,000)
languages: Kinyarwanda, French, Swahili

SAO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)
area: 1,001 km²
population: 126,000
capital: Sao Tomé (43,000)
other city: San Antonio
languages: Portuguese, Creole, French

ST. LUCIA
area: 616 km²
population: 153,000
capital: Castries (60,000)
other city: Soufrière
languages: English, French, Creole

SENEGAL (Republic of)
area: 196,722 km²
population: 7.9 million
capital: Dakar (1.3 million)
other cities: Thiès, Kaolack, Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor
languages: French (official), Wolof, Serer, Diola, Soninke, Pulaar*

SEYCHELLES (Republic of)
area: 453 km²
population: 73,000
capital: Victoria (31,000)
other city: Praslin
languages: Creole, French, English

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation)
area: 41,293 km²
population: 7 million
capital: Bern (305,000)
other cities: Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne
languages: German, French, Italian, Romansch

TOGO (Republic of)
area: 56,785 km²
population: 4.1 million
capital: Lomé (600,000)
other cities: Kara, Sokodé, Anécho, Kpalimé
languages: French (official), Mina, Ewe, Kabre

TUNISIA (Republic of)
area: 164,530 km²
population: 8.5 million
capital: Tunis (1.7 m)
other cities: Sfax, Sousse
languages: Arabic (official), French

VANUATU (Republic of)
area: 12,200 km²
population: 200,000
capital: Port-Vila (19,310)
other city: Luganville
languages: English, French, Bislama

VIETNAM (Socialist Republic of)
area: 329,566 km²
population: 72.34 million
capital: Hanoi (2.9 m)
other cities: Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong
languages: Vietnamese, Chinese, English, French

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* English name not attested - Tr.

Rights Foundation; for police and security forces, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime; for unions, the Quebec Federation of Labour.

The objectives of the seminars were to provide opportunities for training important stakeholders in democracy, to deal with issues related to the exercise of their profession, to create networks and promote the establishment in their countries of special training programs to continue the development process and derive maximum benefit from its results.

"Journalism in democracy" was the theme of a training seminar for journalists from La Francophonie which was directed by Radio-Canada. The most recent seminar, the fourth of its kind, held from September 5 to October 8, 1996 in Montreal, and from October 3 to 8 in Yaoundé, brought together 12 participants from the Central African Republic, Senegal and Chad. Its aim was to increase the participants' knowledge and introduce them to basic rights, human rights and freedom of the press in order to familiarize them with journalistic practice in a democratic society. As in the three previous seminars of this kind, African journalists expressed their thanks to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian government for this support provided the fledgling African press and its journalists.

Network of Legal Aid and Counselling Centres for Women in Francophone Countries

At the Chaillot Summit, Canada also launched the project to develop a network of legal aid and counselling centres for women in Francophone countries. The purpose of this network, implemented by the Department of Justice of Canada, is to assist women in achieving legal and social equality. Centres in six additional countries have been added to the first three centres established in Benin and Cameroon. The network received a very good reception at the forum of NGOs at the United Nations World Conference on Women held in Beijing.

In most cases, the centres operate satisfactorily and assist women in achieving a situation of genuine legal and social equality. They offer lectures to groups of citizens, publications, tools to explain the legal system, representation before the courts, visits to correctional institutions and denunciations of situations involving violence.

Funds committed by Canada, a Swiss contribution and support from the ACCT assist the network in expanding and obtaining equipment.

In 1996, the Department of Justice of Canada, in co-operation with the network of legal aid and counselling centres, organized a seminar on management techniques and funding methods. Some 40 African women jurists from 15 different countries met in Dakar, Senegal, from November 12 to 15. The aim of the seminar was to provide the jurists who manage the network's legal aid centres with the tools and documentation needed to enable them to ensure their survival and continued operation.

Three themes were developed by the seminar leaders: project management, organizational efficiency and fund-raising. Judging by the very high level of satisfaction expressed by the participants, this activity was a success.

Conference of Ministers of Justice of La Francophonie

The Conference of Ministers of Justice of La Francophonie, held from October 30 to November 1, 1995 in Cairo, was an important event for the future of legal and judicial co-operation in French-speaking countries. The ministers of Justice adopted two major documents, the Cairo Declaration and the Action Plan, which outline the directions that legal and judicial co-operation will take in the years to come.

IV) EDUCATION AND TRAINING

International Seminar on Distance Education, Conakry, Guinea, September 18 to 22, 1995

International Francophone Distance Education Consortium

The International Francophone Distance Education Consortium (CIFFAD) was a proposal submitted by Canada at the Quebec City Summit because of Canada's expertise and excellent institutions for distance education. CIFFAD is intended to provide training programs to Francophone countries by means of distance education.

Since the CIFFAD proposal, distance training had become a reality in La Francophonie and is now an integral part of education and training in these countries. Without it and without the support of CIFFAD, the challenge of education and training in these countries could not be met, since traditional methods no longer suffice.

In this regard, the creation during the Conakry seminar of the Francophone Africa Distance Education Association (ASSAFAD) should be noted. Its creation indicates the importance of this type of training for La Francophonie.

A Major Distance Training Project

The Institut TECCART in Montreal made an offer to the principal organ of La Francophonie, the Agence de La Francophonie (ACCT), to implement an important and large-scale technical and professional training project in electronics. The offer to implement this major distance training project was in keeping with the new impetus given to the International Francophone Distance Education Consortium (CIFFAD) by the CIFFAD advisory committee prior to the Cotonou Summit, which gave distance training in La Francophonie renewed emphasis.

In pursuing previous projects in Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal and Ivory Coast, the Institut TECCART noted that various developing societies often lacked a specialized labour force. This situation is particularly serious in electronics, since this sector is not only an essential component of development but, today as never before, is vital to all production industries.

Many countries can rely on an abundant unskilled labour force and also have a large number of universities at various levels. It must be acknowledged, however, that there is an especially costly shortage of skills in technical maintenance.

It was precisely to overcome this shortage of technical and professional training in electronics that TECCART designed and proposed its project: the individualized distance training system (SIFAD). Thanks to SIFAD, a showpiece of expertise developed over several decades, refined in the field and finally tested in various recent trials, TECCART is now able to offer a training project geared to providing a labour force specialized in electronics to national and

international firms. The result was the offer made to the ACCT and endorsed at the Cotonou Summit, where distance training won acclaim in La Francophonie.

The project submitted by TECCART consists in training, over five years, in various French-speaking countries and at a fifth of the cost usually involved, up to 1,000 electronics technicians per country. Another very interesting aspect of the project is that it may be extended to other complementary areas, if the countries in question so desire.

Valuable spinoffs of the project include the training of specialists in the field and the possible creation of independent institutes in each country.

One aspect of the project that cannot fail to arouse keen interest today is the fact that it creates jobs. Each person trained has a job, since each graduate has, in addition to the practical knowledge acquired, a full set of the instruments required to practice his profession, which were used in the training course.

After discussions and exchanges with the ACCT and CIFFAD, and with representatives of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Canadian team responsible for La Francophonie, development of the SIFAD in La Francophonie may take place in Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Benin, Haiti, Guinea Vietnam and Vanuatu.

The Minister for International Co-operation and Minister responsible for La Francophonie, the Honourable Don Boudria, has just confirmed the funds required for development of the project in Senegal and Ivory Coast. Confirmation of the available funds for Morocco and Tunisia is expected shortly. For their part, officials in charge of distance training and of CIFFAD in the ACCT are committed to defraying the costs of missions and of training the trainers.

International Data Bank on Francophone States

Supported by Canada at the first Summit of La Francophonie (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 Canadian Heritage. Developed as a bibliographical database to inventory records on all member states of La Francophonie, the BIEF rapidly expanded to become a network for the pooling of human, documentary and technological resources focusing on communication, liaison, and information and documentation transfer. The BIEF is involved in developing, modernizing and consolidating national information and documentation policies and systems in southern and eastern 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.

Co-publishing, Co-production and North-South Partnerships Program

Under the auspices of the *Association nationale des éditeurs de livres*, this program has made it possible to do the exploratory work required for co-publishing, co-production and partnership ventures between publishers in southern and northern countries.

V) ENVIRONMENT

Francophone River and Lake Ecosystem Managers Network

This project, carried out by Environment Canada's St. Lawrence Centre, is intended to facilitate exchanges of information and experience between agencies and managers responsible for the management of river and lake systems of member countries of the ACCT. It has put in place training programs that meet the needs of managers from regional, national and international organizations.

Environment Chair at the Senghor University in Alexandria

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

Canada was responsible for starting up and funding 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.

D) THE ROAD TO THE HANOI SUMMIT

1) La Francophonie Prepares to Travel the Information Highways

It can be said that the Summit era marked the decisive step in La Francophonie's turn to modernity. The international television channel, TV-5, audiovisual production by southern countries, distance training with CIFFAD, the development of telecommunications and scientific information through the BIEF have all appeared in the French-speaking countries. A new chapter has just opened: that of information highways.

The information highway is characterized by the convergence of technologies, the multidirectionality of exchanges and universality of access. It is giving direction to the development of information and communications technologies and industries, which are viewed as the very foundation of the new world economy.

The convergence of communications and informatics will transform every aspect of life: education, health, work, business, entertainment. The information highway, which eliminates distance and isolation, can be a tool of development for the individual and for society. For this reason, at the February 1995 Summit on the Information Society, the G7 ministers emphasized the need to promote the cultural development of all their citizens through the information highway by encouraging universality, an affordable price, equity and free access to a variety of communications content.

Within La Francophonie, the importance of the availability of a tool for exchanging information and knowledge in French has often been emphasized. The urgency of taking action to ensure that French is a language of technology, of work, of training and of professional, scientific and technical information on electronic networks was realized.

CIDA Photo: Cindy Andrew

A number of principles underlie the development of a Francophone space open to the world. They include respect for the plurality of human experience and the variety of its manifestations; the democratization of access to information, which will lead societies and citizens to become active participants and not simply consumers of information products; the acceleration of development; access to higher education, to trade and cultural products, etc.

Considering what is at stake for La Francophonie in the development of information highways. Canada considers it important to take action on a number of fronts. We must therefore:

- firmly establish a Francophone presence on the information highway;

- offer a window on La Francophonie to the entire world;

- strengthen the ties among Francophones and among Francophone institutions; consolidate existing Francophone networks while allowing them to retain their own identity and mission; increase the number of information sources in all Francophone countries; establish a decentralized and flexible structure by strengthening links between local networks and regional and international networks;

- produce, disseminate and promote information in French in the areas of culture, education, health, etc. by using worldwide resources; create software and services in French and disseminate them to communities in the north and south;

- support the development of and assistance to firms in the information field by means of exchanges, training activities, research and development;

- provide the widest possible access by working to reduce fees.

The considerable investments being made worldwide at present can be put to use for these purposes.

Canada believes it is desirable to develop links with other linguistic communities to ensure that, not only French, but also national languages can gain a foothold on information highways and flourish. If other communities make efforts in this direction, the multiplicity of content will have a much better chance of breaking the monopoly of English and, in particular, of developing gateways for exchanges. For some countries it is a question of overcoming their isolation by enabling them to link up with the trend to globalization while preserving their cultural and national identity.

In this regard, various countries where some French is spoken wish to develop relations with Francophone countries by means of information highways so as to diversify their relationships. This is the case, for example, in Vietnam, other countries in Southeast Asia and some countries in Eastern Europe.

In concrete terms, this new approach takes the form of a series of projects such as the establishment of server centres in 10 countries of La Francophonie, namely: Mali, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Benin, Cameroon, Senegal, Mauritania, Haiti, Mauritius and Madagascar. It is in Montreal, however, at the Conference of ministers responsible for information highways, to be held on May 19, 20 and 21, 1997, that this sector will find its real impetus with the adoption of an action plan that will be endorsed at the Hanoi Summit. Projects centred around information highways will clearly be one of the three principal focuses for programming at this seventh Summit.

2) A More Political Francophonie

Canada's Approach

In addition to the modernist orientation, the preference for a more political Francophonie also began to take hold at the ministerial meeting of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) in December 1994, where Canada had invited La Francophonie to an international meeting on conflict prevention.

At the international Francophone meeting held in Ottawa in September 1995, it was apparent that La Francophonie was already engaged in the prevention of conflict and the consolidation of peace through the programs of the Agence de la Francophonie and of the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians.

Priority activities in this area include the promotion of democratic practices and strengthening of the rule of law.

The recent crisis in Rwanda and Burundi, among others, have once again highlighted the importance for La Francophonie of increasing the capacity of its political organizations to respond quickly in major international crisis in order to prevent or resolve conflicts. This is not a question, however, of developing parallel mechanisms to those that exist in other organizations, but rather of encouraging La Francophonie to make a greater commitment to combatting factors of instability.

At the conclusion of the Summit held in Benin in 1995, as a result of Canada's intervention, the Cotonou Declaration affirmed the importance of stability and peace, respect for basic rights, democracy and the rule of law as essential conditions for sustainable development. Furthermore, Canada encouraged the Permanent Council of La Francophonie to impose its views to a greater extent in the areas of security and

conflict prevention by conducting small-scale activities focussing on the prevention and resolution of specific situations. It also invited the member countries of La Francophonie to give their support to the Organization of African Unity and other regional organizations with a view to resolving situations of conflict that threaten the African continent. If La Francophonie is to establish its authority, the Prime Minister of Canada said in an address to the French Senate in 1994, it will have to strengthen its capacity for political intervention and develop a procedure for preventive diplomacy. He added that without such instruments, La Francophonie will play only a minor role.

Following the commitments made at the Mauritius Summit and in view of the deliberations of the recent Ottawa meeting, Canada co-operated in drafting a resolution on conflict prevention and international security and proposed the holding of activities to support the Cotonou Declaration and this resolution.

At the Cotonou Summit, the Prime Minister reiterated the urgent necessity for La Francophonie to play a still more active role in the prevention of conflicts and crises affecting its member states. It was to respond to such concerns that Canada took the initiative of organizing an international meeting in Ottawa of senior officials and specialists in preventive diplomacy of the member counties of La Francophonie. In the wake of this important meeting, Canada presented the results of a Canadian study on the development of a capacity for rapid response within the UN.

The Canadian International Study and Co-operation Centre (CECI) has just submitted a proposal for exchanges, consultation and action in the African countries of La Francophonie. CECI proposes round tables on conflict prevention on the topic of land to identify problems likely to give rise to conflicts over land ownership.

Such round tables will make it possible to take a new look at conflict prevention and will produce well-targeted and feasible proposals for action if they take into account the need to provide the participants with effective means of intervention. In short, through its proposal, CECI means to contribute to conflict prevention in the African countries of La Francophonie by pursuing the following objectives: familiarizing new political and social players with their role in conflict prevention, identifying at the outset problems likely to turn into conflicts and equipping the participants for more effective conflict prevention and management. CECI should begin to hold round tables in the spring of 1997.

At the Mauritius Summit, the heads of states, of governments and of delegations declared their intention to pursue strengthening of the rule of law and support the democratization of political and civil society. At the Cotonou Summit, they agreed to make full use of all regional mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of conflicts and to help strengthen the preventive diplomacy supported by the UN, particularly in Francophone areas. The challenge to La Francophonie is there.

The remarks of the President of the CPF, Émile-Derlin Zinsou, made in 1995, still apply: the considerable progress made since the start of the Summit era should not disguise the problems to be overcome in completing the institutional construction of La Francophonie and providing it with the legal foundations required for the achievement of a genuine Francophone and multilateral political plan.

3) The Economic Dimension of the Hanoi Summit

Our Vietnamese partners have proposed an economic development theme for the seventh Summit. We intend to follow them on this difficult terrain. This Summit must be a success for them and for us. We therefore intend to fully support them despite the objective difficulty of making La Francophonie a genuine springboard for economic development.

It should be acknowledged that La Francophonie has never really succeeded in making its mark in this area, if only because of the heavy investments that such objectives require. We continue to believe, however, that breakthroughs are possible on this front. The Conference on Technical and Professional Training and the Copenhagen Social Development Summit are two paths that steer us in the right direction and provide for financially less onerous investments which nevertheless produce massive returns in economic development.

The commitment to support this new theme cannot, however, be made at the expense of credible follow-up on our commitments of the last Summit. These Summits would be only an ineffectual flash in the pan if the follow-up on the previous meetings were to be swept aside at the next meeting.

Moreover, we believe that many of the projects announced at Cotonou already were characterized by modernity and impact on development. Unfortunately, we cannot pursue all of them, the resource situation being what it is. For its part, Canada, intends, for projects funded with tied funds, to give priority to the pursuit of those that have proven their viability, popularity and ability to attract additional multilateral funding. Difficult choices, however, will have to be made.

Finally, we must link this theme to the results of the conference on information highways to be held in Montreal, Canada, in May 1997. It would be unrealistic to think that the action plan that will emerge from it will be able to find funding before Hanoi. The seventh Summit must therefore devote a significant share of its resources to this purpose, in the knowledge that access to information means an end to isolation, participation, a say in things, transparency and enlightened decisions – all essential ingredients for sustained and sustainable economic development.

The strategic framework that we are developing for Hanoi will therefore combine the following three elements:

- the new economic development themes proposed by our Vietnamese partners;

- the continuation of the Cotonou projects that are most significant in terms of development;

- The "action plan" of the Montreal conference on information highways will be a powerful engine that we can attach to our various economic, social or cultural objectives.

Canada intends to divide its resources equally in support of these three objectives. To make this framework truly strategic it is necessary to reconcile continuity, novelty and synergy by making these objectives correspond to Cotonou, Hanoi and Montreal. The amalgamation of these three dimensions will give the seventh Summit its originality and its true impact.

4) The New Institutional Structure of La Francophonie

The mark left by the Hanoi Summit will not be merely pragmatic and developmental. This seventh Summit will provide the opportunity to adopt a new "Charter of La Francophonie" which will redesign the organization's institutional architecture. Hanoi will also see the creation of the position of Secretary-General of La Francophonie, as opposed to the existing position of Secretary-General of the ACCT. This new spokesperson for La Francophonie as a whole will be elected by the heads of state themselves.

The new position of Secretary-General represents a major qualitative change compared to the present situation. Its incumbent:

- will no longer be the "boss" of a single agency for co-operation (ACCT), but the head of all the institutions and organizations of La Francophonie;

- will, as such, have power to allocate the budget and make decisions concerning all Summit implementation agencies;

- will serve as "political spokesperson" of La Francophonie.

- will chair the deliberations of the Permanent Council of La Francophonie;

- will have the latitude to take political initiatives with regard to the observation of elections and conflict prevention.

Canada, which has always expressed support for a more political role for La Francophonie, therefore cannot but agree to this expanded role, provided that the states retain the final prerogative of adoption and sanction.

The new "Charter of La Francophonie," which will be endorsed at the same time, is characterized by a similar balance. It is a question of making La Francophonie more political and

interventionist by investing the Secretary-General with new powers while at the same time preserving the decision-making pre-eminence of the states.

The same logic applies to the "co-operation" aspect of the Summits, where the Secretary-General, while being the chief architect of Francophone co-operation, will have to answer for his decisions to the political bodies set up by the Summits, the Ministerial Conference of La Francophonie (CMF) and, finally, the Permanent Council of La Francophonie (CPF), which includes the personal representatives of heads of state.

While the new structure has the merit of greater hierarchical clarity and spells out everyone's mandates more clearly, the viability of this Charter will be confirmed only with use, inasmuch as fine balances will have to be struck between the powers of the Secretary-General and the tasks that will be delegated to the Agence de La Francophonie (ACCT) and to the new Administrator General who will be placed at its head. The tasks assigned to other implementation agencies (AUPELF, TV-5, etc.) as opposed to those that must remain within the domain and prerogatives of the Agence, in its twofold capacity as the only intergovernmental organization of La Francophonie and as principal implementation agency of the Summits, will constitute another point of balance. The real capacity of the new Secretary-General to fully perform his role as animator, co-ordinator and arbiter will depend on these balances.

Despite the uncertainties inherent in the introduction of any new structure, Canada is fully satisfied with the draft Charter submitted to the CMF at Marrakesh in December 1996 and is prepared to formally endorse it at Hanoi. The lengthy discussions on this institutional issue must give way to a multilateral Francophonie active in co-operation and politically committed.

In this regard too, the dynamic and creative application of the provisions of the Charter will depend to a large extent on the commitment, intelligence and loftiness of vision of the new Secretary-General that our heads of state will choose in Hanoi. This election will without doubt be one of the high points of the seventh Summit.

Another high point for Canada will be confirmation of the candidacy of the city of Moncton, New Brunswick, as the site of the eighth Summit in 1999. Twelve years after the holding of the Quebec City Summit, we believe that this role as host should once again return to the Americas, but this time to Acadian territory where Moncton will attest to the vitality of the Francophone communities outside Quebec.

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 rule of law, on promoting democracy and on conflict prevention.

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 nevertheless 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.
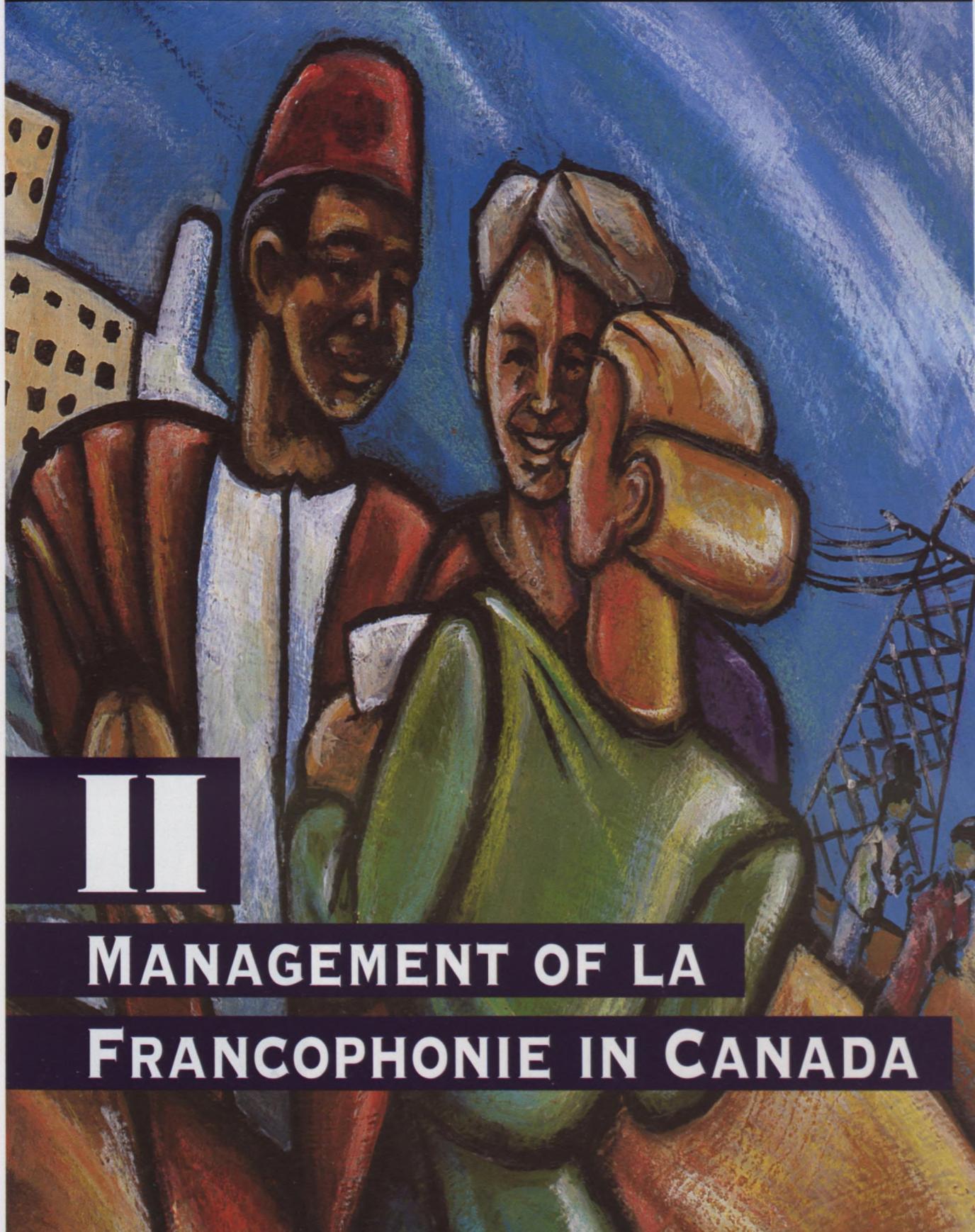
II

MANAGEMENT OF LA FRANCOPHONIE IN CANADA
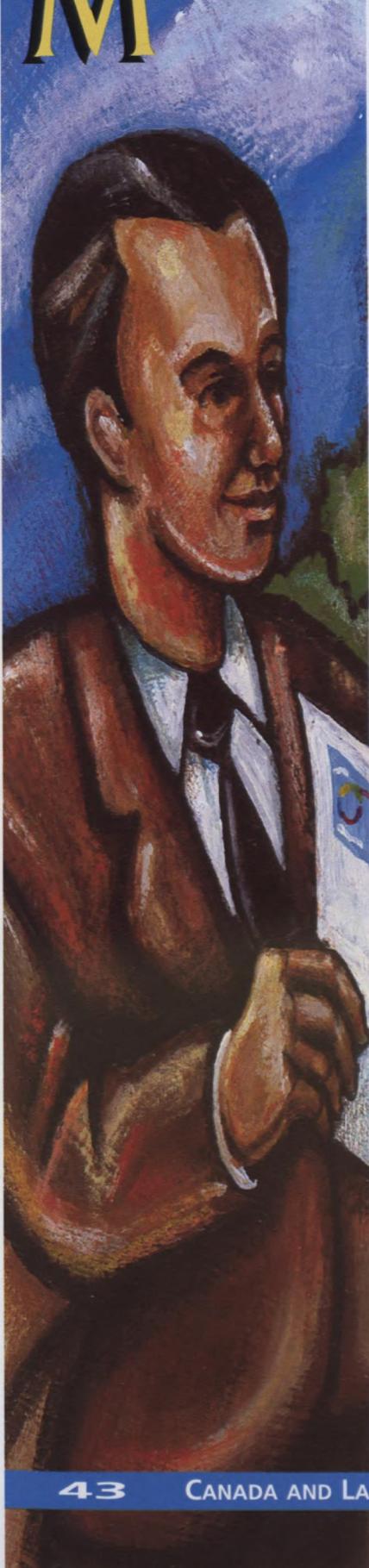
THE FRANCOPHONIE AFFAIRS DIVISION OF DFAIT

As a key element in Canada's foreign policy, La Francophonie has always been managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). The Honourable Don Boudria is personally responsible for it within Cabinet.

Immediate responsibility for management of Canada's participation in La Francophonie has been assigned to the Francophonie Affairs Division of DFAIT. As its name indicates, this Division has a mandate to co-ordinate all departmental and interdepartmental activities related to La Francophonie. In this connection, it also manages 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 various Francophone institutions, such as AUPELF, the ACCT, CONFEJES and CONFEMEN. The Francophone Africa Branch, for its part, is the principal source of funding for La Francophonie and has corporate responsibility for it on behalf of CIDA. It delegates management to the Francophonie Affairs Division of DFAIT. Finally, the Professional Services Branch of CIDA manages an important program, the Scholarship Program for Francophone Countries, under which approximately 275 students per year from Francophone Third World countries attend university.

The Honourable LLOYD AXWORTHY, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada

As for Summit preparation and follow-up, the Francophonie Affairs Division works in close co-operation with the Personal Representative appointed by the Prime Minister, who officially represents Canada 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 Francophonie Affairs Division.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-OPERATION

La Francophonie is becoming increasingly specialized and multidisciplinary in the projects it generates. The Francophonie Affairs Division has therefore acquired a network of accredited sectoral correspondents in various federal departments, who in a way represent the priority sectors of Summit activities.

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

- **Agriculture network:** CIDA and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

- **Energy:** CIDA

- **Environment:** Environment Canada

- **Culture and communications:** Industry Canada and Canadian Heritage

- **Language industries:** Public Works and Government Services

- **Legal co-operation:** Justice Canada

- **Scientific information:** Canadian Heritage

- **Education and training:** CIDA

- **Economic development:** Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada

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 Francophonie Affairs Division. To this end, they are members of the International Committees of Experts established by the ACCT for each Summit sector.
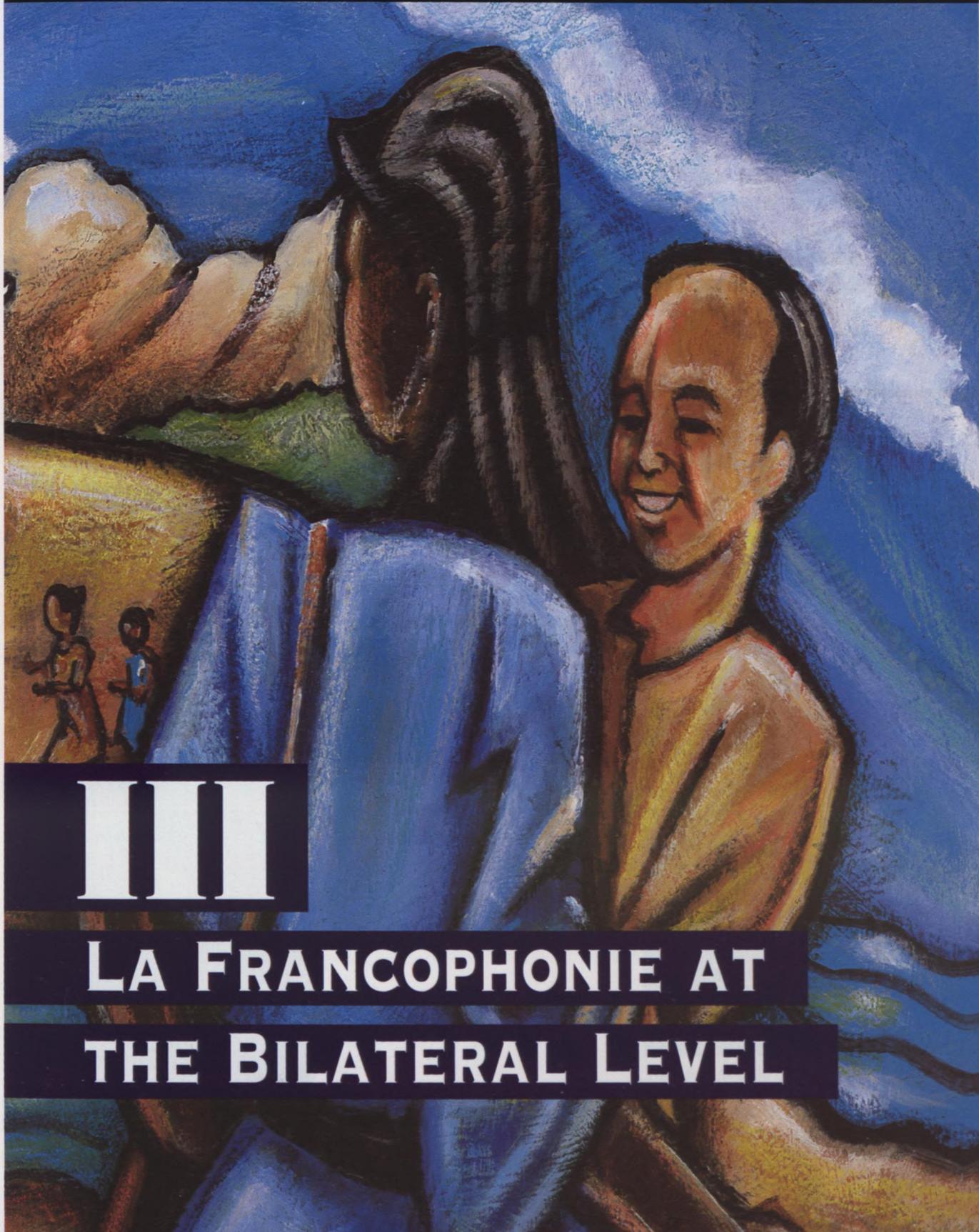
III

LA FRANCOPHONIE AT THE BILATERAL LEVEL

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Canada's Official Development Assistance Program for Countries and Institutions of La Francophonie

Canada's Official Development Assistance Program (ODA) for the developing countries of La Francophonie takes various forms: bilateral assistance (country to country), multilateral assistance (through the UN system, international financial systems and institutions of La Francophonie) and support for the initiatives of non-governmental organizations or of Canadian firms in the countries of La Francophonie.

The aim of the Development Assistance Program, managed mainly by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is to support sustainable development in the developing countries in order to reduce poverty and make the world more secure, more just and more prosperous.

To this end, Canada's ODA concentrates available resources in six priority areas: basic human needs; the participation of women in the sustainable development of their societies; infrastructure services; human rights; democracy and good government; development of the private sector; and protection of the environment.

The Honourable DON BOUDRIA, Minister of International Cooperation and Minister responsible for La Francophonie, with H.E. MR. NGUYEN KHAN, Vice-Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Canadian Assistance to Africa and the Middle East

Northern Africa and the Middle East

The countries in this region that belong to La Francophonie are Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia.

In Egypt, CIDA's programs are concerned with promoting the sustainable development of natural resources and supporting economic and social reforms.

An example is a project to protect and develop the Nile which will help Egypt to compensate for the economic losses caused by water pollution and degradation of the bed and banks of the Nile. The project, carried out by SNC-Lavalin, enables the Egyptian Department of Public Works and Hydraulic Resources to conduct strategic research. It will also establish a central laboratory and an inspection and safety management program and support the Institute for Research on the Nile.

The Women's Initiatives Fund is intended to improve the social and economic situation of women entrepreneurs in Upper Egypt by facilitating their access to bank credit and assistance with regard to management and technological adaptation. After three years, 200 women have succeeded in creating 150 enterprises employing 350 workers. The project is implemented by the Foundation for International Training, a Canadian non-governmental organization.

In Lebanon, the activities of CIDA, including a project to reform public administration and one to reform the fiscal system, are supporting the Lebanese government in reconstructing the country. Bilateral assistance to Lebanon amounts to nearly $1.5 million a year.

In the Maghreb, the co-operation program centres on technology transfer and skills development. The program is thus increasingly oriented to support for the productive sector and the strengthening of institutions with a training mission. It also seeks to contribute to the strengthening of mutually beneficial partnerships.

Western Africa

CIDA operates development assistance programs in eight of the eleven countries of Western Africa that are members of La Francophonie: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

CIDA aims to reduce poverty in these countries by supporting social and economic changes likely to create a more harmonious balance between population, the economy and the environment. The priority sectors for its programs are development of the private sector and of urban and regional infrastructures, particularly in the energy and transportation sectors; the satisfaction of certain basic needs (such as education, drinking water and health); social communications; and the management of natural resources. In the latter sector, CIDA takes a special interest in halieutic resources and implementation of the convention on desertification.

The projects also promote women's participation in the development process, reduction of the rate of population growth, regional co-operation and environmental protection.

The Canadian Centre for International Health and Development Co-operation of Laval University was assigned responsibility by CIDA for a $25.5 million project (1995-2001) in seven countries of La Francophonie in Western Africa. Its objective is to reduce the incidence of AIDS in this region and promote the development of support services in communities.

CIDA is providing support for an $18 million project (1995-2001) in co-operation with the Canadian organization Solidarité Canada-Sahel to strengthen non-governmental organizations in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, particularly in their work to fight desertification.

General Motors of Canada is providing five loco-motives for the Dakar-Bamako railway line. In addition to giving Mali an outlet to the sea and increasing regional trade, the project provides training to employees of the railway system and facilitates harmonization between the systems in Mali and Senegal.

Central Africa

There are seven members of La Francophonie in Central Africa: Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, the Central African republic, Chad, the Congo and Zaïre. Canada has a presence mainly in Gabon and Cameroon.

In Gabon, CIDA, in co-operation with the CÉGÉP de Saint-Jean, is emphasizing technical co-operation in the areas of education and train-ing, as well as economic co-operation in the rural electrification sector, thanks to the CIDA/EDC (Export Development Corporation) line of credit.

In Cameroon, CIDA's priorities are support to the private sector, the forestry/environment sec-tor, democratic development, human rights and good government. A $4 million fund (1995-2000) for activities to support and strengthen democra-cy and the creation of an environment conducive to respect for human rights is administered by a committee consisting of representatives of Canada, of the Government of Cameroon and of the *Commission nationale des droits de l'homme et des libertés.*

Eastern Africa

Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda and Seychelles are the member countries of La Francophonie in Eastern Africa. Canada has a particular presence in Rwanda.

Canada is supporting reconstruction efforts in Rwanda. In addition to emergency humanitarian assistance intended mainly for refugees and displaced persons, Canadian assistance has made it possible to restore the electrical system in the capital, Kigali. Projects under way are aimed mainly at social rehabilitation, in particu-lar, assistance to women and children, and reform of the judicial system. For example, CIDA is helping to fund a judicial training project in Rwanda, an initiative of the ACCT.

Panafrican Progam

Through its Panafrican program, CIDA is also supporting projects for all of Francophone Africa. For example, it funds the *Programme de renforcement institutionnel en matière tech-nologique en Afrique francophone* (PRIMTAF), announced at the Dakar Summit in 1989. This $25 million programme (1989-1998) calls upon Canadian colleges and universities to strengthen institutions at the same level in 13 member countries of La Francophonie who do not receive Canadian ODA.

Canadian Assistance to Asia

Vietnam

Canadian contributions were initially provided in the form of humanitarian assistance and food aid. They later emphasized the development of a substantial bilateral program and ongoing support for Canadian firms and institutions in Vietnam.

CIDA adopted an assistance strategy for Vietnam in October 1994. The bilateral program, developed jointly with the Vietnamese authorities, is concerned with economic, administrative, legal and social reforms, infrastructure services, information technologies, the environment and human resources development. It also includes initiatives designed to relieve poverty by improving access to credit in rural areas and promoting equitable growth and participative approaches. CIDA also encourages Canadian organizations and firms to establish and maintain links to Vietnam in their area of activity.

Cambodia

CIDA's bilateral assistance consists essentially in a single program, the Canada-Cambodia Development Program, which supports the development of provincial and national capacities to carry out programs in the areas of food security, health and human resources development. A $400,000 Canadian fund has also been established to fund small projects originating from the community. Most Canadian assistance is sent in the form of food aid and humanitarian assistance and includes CIDA's contributions to the United Nations' program that supports the operations of the Cambodian Mine Removal Action Centre. CIDA also encourages Cambodia to participate in its regional projects.

Laos

Canada's assistance to Laos has been provided mainly in the form of humanitarian assistance and food aid. A $200,000 Canadian fund supports small assistance projects of a technical, economic, educational, cultural or social nature which are managed by local groups. CIDA also encourages Laos to participate in its regional projects.

Canadian Assistance to the Countries of the Caribbean and Americas

Haiti

Since the return to constitutional government in October 1994, CIDA has proceeded with its economic and social revitalization program focussing on the reconstruction of the country. Reduction of poverty is the chief objective of the Canadian assistance program to Haiti. This objective is achieved by satisfying basic human needs, economic development, the strengthening of democracy and good government.

Convinced of the vital role played by women in the development of Haiti, CIDA is preparing a program designed to integrate women into the development process as full partners. In addition, problems related to the environment will remain at the centre of Canada's concerns. CIDA will focus its activities in this sector, including the areas of reforestation, control of erosion and soil protection

To ensure that democracy takes firm root in Haitian soil, CIDA, in addition to providing assistance to facilitate the holding of free elections, participated in the training and reorganization of Haiti's police forces. The Agency is also contributing to the training of legal personnel, in co-operation with France and the United States, and to the reconstruction of 14 courts.

To maintain the democratic process and social peace, the Canadian government, in keeping with the priorities of its foreign policy, agreed in May 1996 to assume command of the United Nations' peacekeeping force in Haiti. The mandate of this force may be extended to July 31, 1997.

In addition to the bilateral program, the Canadian Partnership Program enables Canadian non-governmental organizations, the Haitian community in Canada and the private sector to co-operate in rebuilding the country.

Finally, Haiti benefits from the active and influential presence of Canada in multilateral development organizations such as the United Nations' programs for development, UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Inter-American Development Bank and La Francophonie. CIDA exerts its influence within these organizations to strengthen their leadership, improve the co-ordination of development assistance and promote measures that are in keeping with Canada's priorities for development.

Program of Co-operation with Central and Eastern Europe

The member countries of La Francophonie in Central and Eastern Europe are Moldavia, Romania and Bulgaria. CIDA's co-operation program supports these countries' transition to the market economy and democracy and promotes the development of sustainable ties with Canada in communications and investment.

In Romania, CIDA emphasizes development of the private sector and of financial institutions, democratization and sound management of the energy sector. The Agency has contributed $2.6 million for the creation of the Securities Commission and the Bucharest stock exchange.

Scholarship Program
## for Francophone Countries

Canada's Scholarship Program for Francophone countries is intended to contribute to the development of the 46 member countries of La Francophonie in keeping with the priorities of the Development Assistance Program.

This program awards scholarships to particularly deserving and motivated students. Emphasis is placed on CIDA's priority sectors in the countries in question, including forestry, agriculture, the applied sciences, engineering, administration, education, the social sciences and the economy. The program's aim will be to train trainers, strengthen qualifications in the university environment, increase skills in private enterprise, consolidate abilities in public administration and promote a greater presence of women in all spheres of activity.

The program, which has a budget of $7 million in 1996-1997, can accept some 275 students, 90% of whom are enrolled in educational institutions in Quebec and 10% elsewhere in Canada in institutions offering programs in French.

To be eligible for the scholarship program, applicants must submit an application to their government (maximum of 16 applicants per country). Students may attend courses at the undergraduate, master's and doctoral levels.
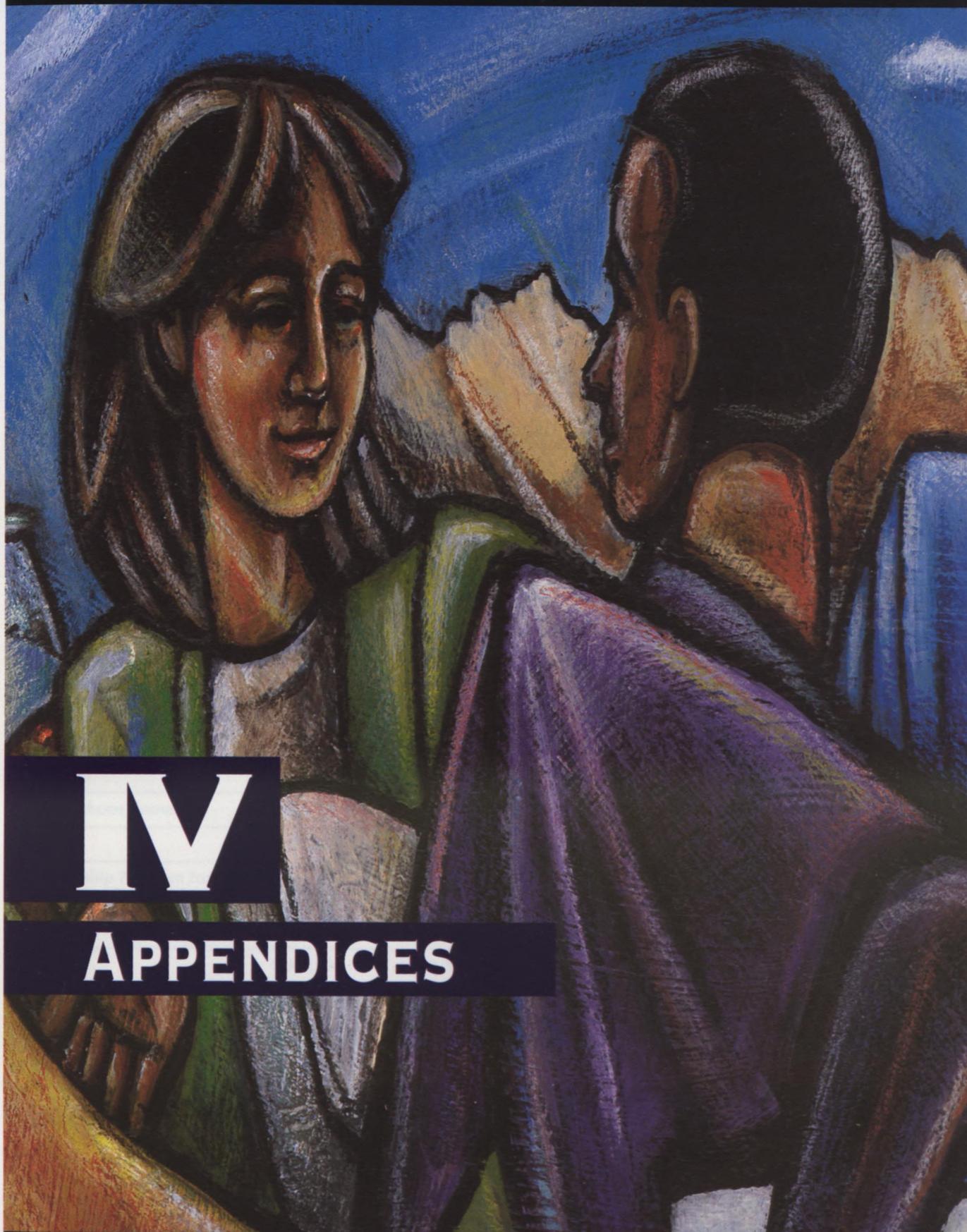
IV
APPENDICES

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO FRANCOPHONE INSTITUTIONS

(in Canadian dollars)

	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997
1. Agence de la Francophonie (ACCT)						
• Statutory	7,140,000	8,750,000	9,200,000	10,500,000	11,465,000	12,316,000
• Summit follow-up	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,649,000	14,500,000
• Special Development Program (PSD)	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,480,000	1,480,000
• Children			2,000,000			
• Supplementary funds	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	300,000	
2. Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (CONFEJES)						
• Operations	36,000	42,000	40,000	49,000	35,000	35,000
• Canada Scholarship Program (PBC)	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	412,000	412,000
• Projects	240,000	240,000	225,000	200,000	188,000	188,000
• Co-operant - technical advisor	100,000	110,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000
3. Conference of Educations Ministers (CONFEMEN)						
• Operations	25,000	30,000	26,000	22,000	20,000	20,000
• Program	175,000	175,000	160,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
4. Association of Partially or Wholly French-language Universitites (AUPELF)						
• Operations	180,000	180,000	180,000	200,000	220,000	200,000
• University of French-language Networks (UREF)	800,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	700,000	1,500,000
• International University Co-operation Fund (FICU)	640,000	655,000	650,000	610,000	520,000	520,000
5. Promotion Fund (FAIT)	493,000	489,000	360,000	372,000	541,000	542,000
6. Summits	3,000,000	1,250,000	1,750,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
7. Francophone Games*	75,000	150,000	425,000			3,300,000
8. TV5**	2,190,000	2,523,000	2,668,000	2,771,000	3,264,000	3,938,000
9. Scholarship Program for Francophone Countries	8,600,000	8,900,000	7,800,000	7,000,000	6,070,000	7,000,000
10. IIRSDA	800,000	1,570,000	700,000			
11. CIRES	1,500,000	1,500,000	970,000	262,000	222,000	
12. CIRAF-SALWA	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	950,000	800,000	
13. Immunization	1,000,000	2,350,000	2,550,000	2,346,000	1,810,000	1,050,000
14. PRIMTAF	307,000	855,000	1,867,000	4,569,000	6,102,000	4,438,000
TOTAL:	**37,001,000**	**40,519,000**	**42,221,000**	**41,601,000**	**43,198,000**	**53,639,000**

IIRSDA: International Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Africa (Adiopodoumé, Ivory Coast)
CIRAF: International Council for Research in Agroforestry, Western Africa program. *Program ended December 31, 1996.
CIRES: Ivorian Economic and Social Research Centre (Abidjan)
PRIMTAF: Francophone Africa Technology Transfer Institution Building Program

* Non-ODA contribution (Association and Games).   ** Part of contribution is ODA.

APPENDICES

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACCT	Agence de la Francophonie
AIMF	International Association of Francophone Mayors and Municipal Officials
AIPLF	International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians
AMMF	International Association of French-Speaking Physicians
ANEL	Association nationale des éditeurs de livres (Canada)
AUCC	Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
AUPELF	Association of Partly or Wholly French-Language Universities
BIEF	International Data Bank on Francophone States
Cartel	Remote Sensing Application and Research Centre (University of Sherbrooke)
CCISD	Canadian Centre for International Health and Development Co-operation (Laval University)
CECI	Canadian International Study and Co-operation Centre
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIFFAD	International Francophone Distance Education Consortium
CIRES	Ivorian Centre for Economic and Social Research
CIRTEF	International Council of French Radio and Television
CONFEJES	Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers
CONFEMEN	Conference of Ministers of Education

CPF	Permanent Council of La Francophonie
CRESA	Regional Centre of Excellence in Agricultural Sciences
CTTJ	Legal Terminology and Translation Centre (University of Moncton)
ECWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIB	International School of La Francophonie
FAITC	Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
FFA	Francophone Business Forum
FICU	International Fund for University Co-operation
FIPF	International Federation of French Teachers
FRDC	Food Research and Development Centre (Saint-Hyacinthe)
IDEF	Institute of Law in French
IEPF	Energy Institute of Countries Having in Common the Use of French
MASA	Market for African Performing Arts
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OCAM	African and Malagasy Community
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PARDOC	Program to Support the Organization of Documentation Services in the Parliaments of Southern Countries
PSD	Special Development Program
UIJPLF	International Union of French-language Journalism
UNO	United Nations Organization
UREF	University of French-language Networks

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