



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 19

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 29, 1977

SECOND MEETING OF THE CLUB OF THE FRIENDS
OF THE SAHEL
MAY 30 - JUNE 1, 1977

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, announced today that Canada has agreed to host the Second Meeting of the Club of the Friends of the Sahel. The Meeting will be held in Ottawa from May 30th to June 1st 1977 at the Conference Centre of the Department of External Affairs.

The Club of the Friends of the Sahel is an informal group of countries and regional or international organizations, created under the sponsorship of the OECD to contribute to the planning and coordination of middle and long term economic aid to the Sahel States. One of the objectives of the Club is to support the efforts of the Interstate Committee for the Fight against Drought in the Sahel, known as the CILSS.

The CILSS was created in 1973 by the Sahel States themselves. It is a Committee at the ministerial level whose aim is to coordinate, on a regional basis, all the actions of the member States against drought.

Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is one of the countries that provided assistance to the Sahel countries in their fight against drought and will continue to do so in conformity with the Canadian Government policy to give priority, in its aid programmes abroad, to the less developed countries. It is therefore in a spirit of international solidarity with the Sahel countries, and of cooperation with the other aid donors, that Canada will welcome to Ottawa the members of the Club of the Friends of the Sahel.

Explanatory notes on Canadian participation in the "Club du Sahel" and on Canadian relations with Francophone Africa are attached.

Member countries of the CILSS

Cape Verde Islands, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta

Other countries associated with the Club of the Friends of the Sahel

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States

International or Regional Organizations participating in the Club

EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IDRC	International Development Research Center
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSO	United Nations Sahel Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
ADB	African Development Bank
ABEDA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
--	Authority for the Integrated Development of the Liptako-Gourma Region
--	Council of the Entente
--	Economic Community for Cattle and Meat
--	Inter-African Community for Hydraulic Research
--	International Organization against the African Migratory Locust
--	Interstate Committee for Fight against Drought in the Sahe
--	Joint Organization for Fight against Locusts and Birds
--	Lake Chad Basin Commission
--	Niger River Commission
--	Organization for the Development of the Senegal River
--	Sene-Gambian Commission
WAEC	West African Economic Community
WARDA	West African Rice Development Association

FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

SAHEL

This region of Africa, South of the Sahara, was affected by a drought, lasting six years, which decimated the livestock of the region and caused the death of an estimated hundred thousand persons.

Given the magnitude of the disaster as well as of the measures needed to be taken in order to avoid its repetition, the Sahel States created the CILSS and through it appealed to the international community to contribute to the elaboration and application of a series of regional programmes and projects. It is in response to an appeal by the CILSS made in 1975, as well as at the instigation of the OECD, that the Club of the Friends of the Sahel was created.

The participation of Canada in the Club dates from this period and is part of this country's general effort since 1974 in the development of this region, through both bilateral programmes and support granted to the CILSS.

In 1974, Canada initiated a five-year programme for the Sahel which amounted to an estimated \$230 million. The main sectors of the programme are as follows: the development of agricultural production (food products), the opening up of the region, development of mineral and hydraulic resources and the protection of the vegetal cover. The agreed objectives of the industrialised countries and the Sahel States are, in the short term, to prevent further mass starvation and, in the medium term, to promote the economic recovery and development of the Sahel countries.

As one of Africa's "privileged" partners, it was only natural for Canada to be the host, in the last week of May, 1977, for an important international meeting which will group in the capital, under the auspices of the Club of the Friends of the Sahel, the ministers responsible for the development of the Sahelian region and the representatives of approximately 50 countries and regional or international organizations.

Since 1961, at which date Canada established a resident mission in Cameroon, relations with French speaking Africa have been intensified, expanded, and diversified, to the point where they now exceed the limited framework of bilateral relations. The continuing dialogue and collaboration as between equal partners, is now carried on in the various specialized agencies of the United Nations and other fora where questions such as the Law of the Sea and the new economic order

are discussed. In little less than 20 years, Canada has recognized all the States of French speaking Africa, has opened 7 embassies which are accredited to those States, and has created a programme of bilateral aid which now exceeds \$100 million per year. As this represents about 20% of total Canadian bilateral aid, it is clear that membership in the French speaking community (Francophonie) has become, along with participation in the Commonwealth, a permanent aspect of this country's foreign policy. This relationship has led to a better understanding and co-operation with this important part of the Third World.

Co-operation

Development aid, of course, remains one of the main components of our relations with these countries and has acquired over the years a considerable importance as much by its diversity as by the amounts which have been allocated to French speaking Africa (including the countries of the Maghreb region). Canadian co-operation, which counts on the effective support of the provincial governments and particularly that of Quebec as far as French speaking States are concerned, includes many fields such as public health, managerial training, housing, and energy. However, it is in the field of rural and agricultural development that Canada's action has an increasing impact, in conformity with one of the principal objectives of the 1975-80 strategy. Canada also participates in numerous consultative committees and contributes to the African Development Fund. Canada was, in fact, one of the principal parties promoting the creation of the Fund. The table of statistics attached illustrates the progression of Canadian aid in French speaking Africa and reflects the increasing importance of our country in this part of the world.

Francophonie

La Francophonie internationale constitutes an additional aspect of the co-operation between Canada and countries of the Sahel region and is expressed through the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, the Conferences of Ministers of Education, and of the Ministers of Youth and Sports of French speaking countries. Canada's participation in "la Francophonie internationale" is today a fundamental and prominent element in its foreign policy. In the last few years, Canada has sought to re-inforce and enlarge the movement in order to make it a useful instrument of dialogue and an efficient framework for co-operation between industrialized and Third World countries. Canada has, therefore, favoured within the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation the establishment of a special programme aimed at promoting development through economic, social, and cultural co-operation, including aspects of education and training through

the sharing of economic, social, and cultural resources. Financed through voluntary contributions, this special programme is designed to complement the other programmes of the Agency and to fill the gaps left by other forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation. Its functions will be to examine and implement development projects which will meet the needs of member countries notably in the sectors of education, training, research, agriculture, health, and social communication.

DETAILS OF DISBURSEMENTS OF BILATERAL AID BY COUNTRY AND BY REGION

1970-1971 to 1975-1976 (million dollars)

Per capita income in US dollars - 1973

	<u>1970- 1971</u>	<u>1971- 1972</u>	<u>1972- 1973</u>	<u>1973- 1974</u>	<u>1974- 1975</u>	<u>1975- 1976</u>
FRANCOPHONE AFRICA						
<u>Per capita income under \$200</u>						
Benin (Dahomey)	0.67	2.62	2.16	1.30	4.50	6.35
Burundi	0.09	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.14	0.10
Upper Volta	0.08	0.50	0.95	1.51	4.02	0.83
Madagascar	0.47	0.57	0.63	0.43	0.48	1.27
Mali	0.10	0.72	0.70	1.79	6.57	3.95
Niger	2.47	7.19	8.59	8.40	16.84	17.38
Central African Republic	0.09	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.06	0.06
Rwanda	1.29	1.46	1.66	1.55	3.68	4.07
Chad	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.96	3.42	0.02
Togo	0.86	2.70	2.37	1.01	1.44	1.96
Zaire	0.95	0.59	1.08	3.54	6.33	4.28
<u>Per capita income from \$200 to \$375 inclusively</u>						
Cameroon	3.26	4.51	4.58	3.91	4.58	11.05
Congo	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.48	4.03	6.46
Guinea	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.51	0.07
Morocco	4.77	4.45	4.31	5.55	4.86	3.45
Mauritania	0.05	0.01	0.50	1.42	3.13	0.70
Senegal	3.18	5.38	4.85	5.62	5.69	5.31
<u>Per capita income above \$375</u>						
Algeria	4.01	4.24	4.96	5.06	9.21	10.70
Ivory Coast	1.39	2.89	6.54	4.23	4.24	4.83
Gabon	0.16	0.27	0.35	0.52	0.77	1.21
Tunisia	5.49	5.93	13.59	13.06	11.72	16.42
<u>Institutions and regional programmes</u>						
Entente Fund	----	----	----	----	0.04	0.08
Various organizations	0.01	0.29	----	----	----	3.22
Regional programmes	----	----	0.47	5.93	2.28	0.72
Sahel region	----	----	----	----	----	0.50
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TOTAL FRANCOPHONE AFRICA	29.70	45.13	59.08	66.65	98.54	104.99

DETAILS OF DISBURSEMENTS OF BILATERAL AID BY COUNTRY AND BY REGION

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Per capita income in US dollars - 1973

	<u>1970- 1971</u>	<u>1971- 1972</u>	<u>1972- 1973</u>	<u>1973- 1974</u>	<u>1974- 1975</u>	<u>1975- 1976</u>
<u>COMMONWEALTH AFRICA AND OTHERS</u>						
<u>Per capita income under \$200</u>						
Ethiopia	0.06	0.10	0.51	1.51	6.47	0.90
Gambia	0.02	----	----	----	----	----
Kenya	2.07	2.53	2.24	6.19	5.20	6.48
Lesotho	----	0.07	0.07	0.19	0.62	2.70
Malawi	0.04	0.36	1.09	0.27	9.11	14.91
Uganda	1.84	1.54	1.66	1.15	0.36	0.75
Sierra Leone	0.01	----	----	0.30	0.29	0.06
Somalia	----	----	----	----	0.99	0.39
Sudan	----	----	----	----	----	0.01
Tanzania	3.13	6.02	6.22	17.67	38.34	24.38
<u>Per capita income from \$200 to \$375 inclusively</u>						
Botswana	0.03	4.18	15.00	8.98	7.20	1.84
Ghana	7.01	10.00	9.21	9.66	13.71	17.63
Nigeria	6.63	11.95	12.61	11.98	10.20	13.95
Swaziland	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.30	0.65	0.54
<u>Per capita income above \$375</u>						
Mauritius	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.12	0.09
Malta	----	----	----	----	----	9.44
Namibia	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01
Rhodesia (1)	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.01	----
Zambia	0.78	1.51	2.10	2.35	4.39	6.59
<u>Institutions and regional programmes</u>						
East African Community	3.14	11.27	1.87	2.50	11.39	15.73
Regional programmes	0.24	0.01	0.07	0.51	0.24	0.29
U.B.L.S	----	0.27	1.08	0.39	0.70	0.63
<u>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH AFRICA AND OTHERS</u>						
	25.14	49.93	53.95	64.22	109.47	108.32

(1) This sum is devoted by CIDA to the payment of studies of black Rhodesians outside of their country.

PROGRAMMES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
BY REGION OR BY PROGRAMME

1974-1975 and 1975-1976 (millions of dollars)

<u>Region of Programme</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>CIDA Contribution</u>
	<u>1974-1975</u>	
Francophone (French-speaking) Africa	5.70	1.84
Anglophone (English-Speaking) Africa	8.93	1.79
	<u>1975-1976</u>	
Francophone Africa	8.72	1.69
Anglophone Africa	14.28	2.39

Food Aid Disbursements by Region

1975-1976

(millions of dollars)

FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

Sahel	6.21
Senegal	<u>0.75</u>
Total	<u><u>6.96</u></u>

COMMONWEALTH AFRICA AND OTHERS

Ethiopia	0.47
Ghana	3.80
Somalia	0.40
Tanzania	3.95
Total	<u><u>8.62</u></u>

CANADIAN ADVISERS ABROAD AND
THIRD WORLD BURSARIES IN CANADA
BY COUNTRY AND BY REGION

January 1, 1975-January 1, 1976

	<u>Advisers</u>		<u>Bursaries</u>	
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
<u>FRANCOPHONE (FRENCH-SPEAKING) AFRICA</u>				
Algeria	9	11	74	75
Benin (Dahomey)	13	8	46	46
Burundi	3	2	4	4
Cameroon	53	47	61	61
Congo	30	37	3	3
Ivory Coast	56	45	16	16
Gabon	13	17	23	23
Guinea	--	--	2	3
Upper Volta	9	6	41	41
Madagascar	9	3	13	13
Mali	12	13	24	24
Morocco	79	91	10	10
Mauritania	7	10	48	48
Niger	29	26	29	29
Central African Republic	1	--	6	6
Rwanda	37	32	30	30
Senegal	55	41	8	8
Chad	1	2	3	3
Togo	15	11	44	44
Tunisia	16	16	14	14
Zaire	1	1	9	42
	<u>448</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>543</u>
TOTAL				

COMMONWEALTH AFRICA

Botswana	11	17	12	14
Ghana	13	15	94	94
Mauritius	4	--	--	2
Kenya	40	20	35	36
Lesotho	5	20	23	25
Malawi	8	13	16	18
Nigeria	57	18	56	66
Uganda	--	--	36	39
Sierra Leone	--	--	1	2
Swaziland	14	8	18	18
Tanzania	29	22	124	127
Zambia	28	23	66	68
	<u>202</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>509</u>
TOTAL				