

forestry and education. Colombia received \$16.7 million for power facilities on the Alto Anchicaya River, the largest hydro-electric project undertaken in Latin America. The fund was closed in May 1972 when Canada became a full member of the IDB. Loan repayments now revert to the Bank. Over the next three years Canada will contribute US\$100 million to the IDB.

In 1971 CIDA launched a program of bilateral technical assistance concentrated on Latin American agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education and community development. The first-year allocation was \$9.5 million and 40 projects had been approved by the end of 1972. During 1971-72 CIDA also contributed over \$1 million toward 86 projects undertaken by Canadian non-governmental organizations, at a total cost of \$2.9 million.

Francophone Africa assistance program. Since Canada first sent teachers to the French-speaking countries of Africa in 1961, the francophone Africa assistance program has grown into a substantial commitment, involving allocations of \$68.9 million to 21 countries in 1972-73. Important projects include the establishment of a business institute (INPE-HEC) in Algeria and a technical school (École polytechnique de Thiès) in Senegal, regional development schemes in Tunisia and Morocco, a public health program in Cameroon, forestry assistance in Congo (Kinshasa), the Unity Road highway in Niger, and rural electrification in Ivory Coast. In January 1972, 83 Canadian advisers and 489 teachers served in francophone Africa, and 486 trainees studied in Canada.

The Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan resulted from discussions at the 1960 Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting. Canadian assistance to Commonwealth Africa has grown steadily from an initial provision for technical and educational assistance to include a variety of capital projects and pre-investment surveys. Undertakings in the fields of energy, transportation, communications, agriculture and economic planning in the developing countries of eastern and southern Africa have balanced the original focus on West Africa. From 1960 to March 1973, Canada contributed \$264 million to bilateral development programs. In 1972-73 Canada allocated \$48.8 million to Commonwealth Africa plus \$10 million to Nigeria for locomotives. Technical assistance in January 1972 involved 352 Canadian advisers and educators in Commonwealth Africa under CIDA contracts and 383 trainees in Canada. The Volta River hydro-electric program in Ghana, telecommunications, transportation and school construction projects in Nigeria, harbour expansion and modernization in Tanzania and Kenya, a new water supply system for Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, a power generating project in Botswana, resource surveys in Kenya, and technical/vocational education in Zambia are among the large assistance programs under way.

Commonwealth Caribbean program. After the Federation of the West Indies was dissolved in 1962, Canada continued the program of economic and technical assistance started in 1958 when the Federation was set up. Under the program the Commonwealth Caribbean has received more Canadian development assistance per capita than any other region of the world. Canada's bilateral allocations of almost \$165 million since 1964, including \$19.1 million in 1972-73, have facilitated a variety of undertakings: bridges, water systems, hospital equipment and an island-wide transportation survey in Jamaica; an aerial survey, hospital equipment and a continuing program of rural electrification in Trinidad and Tobago; a water system, ground transportation studies, an aeromagnetic survey and two mapping programs, four aircraft, a hangar, radio and air navigation equipment and other assistance to civil aviation in Guyana; a promising animal-feed-from-sugar-cane experiment and an ambitious waterworks program in Barbados; six waterworks programs, four airport improvement schemes and a study of the banana industry on the Leeward and Windward Islands; forest fire-fighting equipment, an airport control tower and several technical assistance projects in Belize; new schools throughout the region; and buildings for the University of the West Indies on several islands. Further technical assistance included 319 Caribbean trainees studying agriculture, engineering, fisheries, forestry and medicine in Canada and 164 Canadian teachers and advisers working in the Commonwealth Caribbean in January 1972.

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, established in 1958 to give promising Commonwealth students the opportunity to study in other member countries, was designed to enrich the intellectual life of the participating countries and to promote equality of educational