

capital projects and pre-investment surveys. Undertakings in the fields of energy, transportation, communications, agriculture and economic planning in eastern and southern Africa have balanced an original focus on west Africa. Between 1960 and March 1974, Canada contributed \$364 million to bilateral development programs in the region. In 1973-74 the allocation for Commonwealth Africa was \$50.15 million, for projects ranging from mining to beekeeping.

Canadian economic and technical assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean began in 1958. Since then the region has received more Canadian aid per capita than any other area of the world. Canada's bilateral allocations, amounting to more than \$183 million since 1964 including \$18.4 million in 1973-74, have contributed to construction projects, transportation surveys, water systems, medical assistance, support for the University of the West Indies and other projects.

In 1971 CIDA launched a program of bilateral technical assistance concentrating on Latin American agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education and community development. Because the program is new, allocations decreased from \$10.5 million in 1970-71 to \$7 million in 1973-74, but disbursements tripled over the same period.

CIDA is also involved with non-governmental aid organizations and business and industry. In the 1968-69 fiscal year \$5 million was allocated to help voluntary agencies increase their contribution to international development. This figure had risen to \$16 million by 1973-74. It has been estimated that the total value of private assistance to developing nations from Canadian organizations is about \$50 million annually.

CIDA has become involved in the private sector of developing countries' economies and expanding suitable Canadian enterprises overseas. The organization works with Canadian business, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, international finance corporations, development banks, and overseas corporations to identify and help finance worthwhile investment opportunities in all types of secondary industry in the developing world.

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan was established in 1958 to give promising Commonwealth students the opportunity to study in other member countries. Britain provides half of the annual scholarships and Canada one quarter. Since 1969 the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has administered the Plan and CIDA has provided the funds. In January 1974, 252 students were on scholarships and expenditures were about \$1.8 million.

In 1965 Canada introduced research and visiting fellowships as part of the Canadian contribution to the Plan. Professors from other Commonwealth countries are invited to visit Canadian universities and educational institutions to carry out research in their field.

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation. Established in April 1971 following a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation provides Commonwealth countries with multilateral assistance in the form of advisory services in economic planning and related fields. Canadian contributions to the Fund reached \$1 million in 1973-74.

The International Development Research Centre is an international organization supported financially by Canada. Established in 1970 to initiate and encourage research focused on the problems of the world's developing regions, it fosters co-operation between the developed and the developing world. In its role as co-ordinator of international development research, the Centre enlists the talents of natural and social scientists and technologists from Canada and other countries. It also assists developing regions to build up the research capabilities, innovative skills and institutions required to solve their own problems. The Centre also offers research grants to PhD candidates and other qualified applicants who are Canadian citizens or residents with three years landed-immigrant status.

Operations of the Centre are conducted under four program divisions: Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences; Information Sciences; Population and Health Sciences; and Social Sciences and Human Resources. As at December 31, 1973 the Centre had approved 190 projects worth \$23.2 million involving 142 grantees in 75 countries. Most of the research activities and related seminars were conducted in developing countries by their research organizations.

The Canadian government gave the Centre \$2.4 million in 1970-71, \$2.5 million in 1971-72, \$8 million in 1972-73 and \$14 million in 1973-74.