

programs. In 1976-77 Canada spent \$963.3 million on foreign aid, an increase of \$60.0 million over the previous year. Of that amount \$416.6 million went to multilateral assistance programs and \$477.7 million to bilateral assistance programs. The remaining funds were divided among non-governmental organizations working in international development, international emergency relief programs, an international development research centre, incentives to Canadian private investment in developing countries and the CIDA scholarship fund for Canadians taking postgraduate degrees in international development and related fields. The authorized level for 1977-78 was \$1.1 billion.

CIDA's multilateral assistance programs are directed toward the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, the World Bank Group, the regional development banks and several regional institutions.

CIDA's bilateral development program is divided into three types of aid — technical assistance, economic assistance and international food aid — and into five regional programs. During 1976, 1,472 students and trainees from developing countries studied in Canada under CIDA's technical assistance program and 1,605 Canadian advisers and educators worked overseas. Under a unique feature of Canada's technical training program more than 650 students and trainees studied in developing countries other than their own.

Canadian bilateral economic assistance is divided almost evenly between grants and loans. Most loans are extended for 50 years and are without interest, with no repayment required for the first 10 years. Spending for bilateral food programs totalled \$149.4 million in 1976-77.

Canada's development aid program to Asia is the largest and oldest regional bilateral aid program administered by CIDA. It received \$237.2 million in 1976-77.

Since 1951 Canada has provided more than \$2.4 billion in bilateral aid, most of it directed to Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In recent years Canada's program in this area has changed considerably. Capital assistance, in the form of loans and grants, is now provided for specific economic sectors given priority by the recipient countries in fields such as communications, transportation, electric power development, agriculture, fisheries, mining, lumbering, medicine and public health.

CIDA's programs in francophone Africa, which includes eight of the least developed nations of the world, were initially concentrated on technical assistance projects particularly in education and health. Since 1970, however, Canada has broadened the scope of its assistance and increased its support in the area from \$29.7 million to \$88.7 million in 1976-77. Canada has become increasingly involved in the economic development of the region through projects that combine capital and technical assistance, in accordance with the priorities set by the recipient countries.

Canadian assistance to Commonwealth Africa has grown from an initial provision for technical and educational assistance in 1960 to include a variety of capital projects and pre-investment surveys. Undertakings in energy, transportation, communications, agriculture and economic planning in eastern and southern Africa have balanced an original focus on West Africa. Between 1960 and March 1977, Canada contributed \$550 million to bilateral development programs in the region. In 1976-77 expenditures for Commonwealth Africa totalled \$93 million, for a variety of 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 \$180 million since 1964 including \$23.4 million in 1976-77, have contributed to construction projects, transportation surveys, water systems, medical assistance, support for the University of the West Indies and other development projects.

In 1971 CIDA began a bilateral technical assistance program for Latin America concentrating on agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education and community development. In 1974-75 a bilateral loan program was introduced; in 1976-77 spending in Latin America was \$26.5 million.

CIDA is also involved with non-government aid organizations and business and industry. In the 1968-69 fiscal year \$4 million was spent to help voluntary agencies