

Kenya, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In francophone Africa CIDA's efforts have included projects in such fields as irrigation, well-drilling, erosion control, reforestation, rural electrification and rail transportation, as well as health, education and community development. In anglophone Africa, Canadian aid tries both to meet the needs of the rural poor and to help overcome Africa's severe lack of infrastructure. Food production and rural development projects have been emphasized.

Canada's assistance to countries in the Americas has totalled about \$1 billion. In the Caribbean, where Canadian aid dates back to 1958, tourism is important; projects have included improvements to airports, communications links and water systems. The main priority is job creation, particularly in agriculture and manufacturing. In Latin America, where bilateral assistance from Canada began in 1970, rural development is emphasized. Countries in the Americas receiving significant amounts of bilateral aid from CIDA have included Haiti, Jamaica, Guyana, Colombia and Peru.

Through multilateral assistance Canada joins with other countries to support development initiatives beyond the scope of any single donor. Canadian funds for multilateral programs are channelled through UN agencies, financial institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, and other specialized international organizations. Canada contributes to about 60 programs or agencies and participates in their policy-making.

During the 1960s, Canada pioneered in providing government funding to help non-governmental organizations expand their efforts. In 1985-86, about \$220 million was provided (including \$14 million from provincial governments) to support more than 4,500 projects being carried out by several hundred non-governmental organizations and social institutions. These funds supported development projects in all regions of the world, aimed at helping the poorest people use local resources to become more self-reliant in such fields as food, health and education. Opportunities were also provided for managers from the Third World to learn about new approaches to problems, and Canadian groups received assistance for their development education efforts across the country.

Other CIDA disbursements during 1985-86 included \$26 million for humanitarian aid (mainly for refugees in Africa and Asia), and \$6 million for Canadian and Commonwealth

scholarships. In 1984, CIDA created a business co-operation branch to strengthen links between the aid program and Canada's private sector. Its industrial co-operation program received \$28 million in 1986 to help Canadian and Third World firms work together.

About half of Canada's overall aid program is tied to the procurement of Canadian goods and services. The bilateral program is 80% tied, while up to 20% may be untied to meet local costs. Goods such as equipment must have at least two-thirds Canadian content to be considered Canadian-sourced. Programs other than bilateral are largely untied.

Canada has long been one of the world's major suppliers of food aid, mostly through shipments of wheat, flour and canola oil, through multilateral agencies (mainly the World Food Program), through bilateral agreements with such countries as Ethiopia, Jamaica and Bangladesh, and through Canadian non-governmental organizations. In 1985-86, Canada contributed \$348 million — nearly \$1 million a day — in food, transport costs, and cash — making Canadians, on a per capita basis, the world's leading donors of food aid.

In recent years, CIDA has moved rapidly to increase the role of women in Canadian aid, both as agents and beneficiaries of development efforts. CIDA adopted guidelines in 1986, so that proposed projects will be assessed for their environmental impact, and has also taken steps to broaden the Canadian private sector's involvement in the program.

Canadian aid totalled \$2.17 billion in 1985-86, or 0.46% of GNP. The total for 1986-87 is estimated at \$2.5 billion, and the budget for 1987-88, at \$2.7 billion. The goal is to reach a level of 0.6% of GNP by 1995 and 0.7% by the end of the 1990s.

### 21.7.2 International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

IDRC was established in 1970 to initiate and encourage research focused on the problems of the world's developing regions; it fosters co-operation between developing nations as well as between the developed and the developing world. In its role as co-ordinator of international development research, it helps developing regions to build up research capabilities, skills and institutions to solve their own problems.

Projects are channelled through five program divisions: agriculture, food and nutrition sciences; health sciences; information sciences; social sciences; and co-operative programs,