

program. The overall goal is to help sub-Saharan Africa recover and restore the balance between people and their environment. Less emphasis is now being put on creating costly infrastructure, and more on maintaining and restoring existing facilities. Canada's bilateral aid to Africa up to 1987-88 totalled about \$4.9 billion. Major recipients, in 1987-88, included Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the Southern African Co-ordination Conference (composed of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, 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 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 totalled \$1.35 billion in 1987-88. 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 country-to-country aid from CIDA, have included Honduras, Jamaica, Guyana, Colombia, Peru and the Leeward and Windward Islands.

Through the partnership program, Canada supports both national and international partners. Through its international partners, Canada joins with other countries to support development initiatives beyond the scope of any single donor. Canada contributes to over 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 1987-88, about \$250 million was provided 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 1987-88 included \$47.5 million for humanitarian aid (mainly for refugees in Africa and Asia), and \$12 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 disbursed \$38.5 million in 1987-88 to help Canadian and Third World firms work together.

Until the announcement of Canada's new aid strategy, tabled in the House of Commons on March 3, 1988, about half of Canada's overall aid program was tied to the procurement of Canadian goods and services. Goods such as equipment had to meet a two-thirds Canadian content to be considered Canadian-sourced. Approximately 80% of the country-to-country program was tied. Since then, excluding food aid, Canada has substantially eased tying policy. Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, can be up to 50% untied, depending on each country's needs, and the rest of Canada's program will be untied up to 33.3%. This will allow developing countries, wherever possible, to use their own resources to support development projects.

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 country-to-country agreements with such recipients as Bangladesh, Jamaica and Ethiopia, and through Canadian non-governmental organizations. In 1987-88, Canada contributed \$436.6 million, making Canadians, on a per capita basis, the world's leading donors of food aid.

Canada's new aid strategy is based on six development priorities: poverty alleviation, structural adjustment, increased participation of women, environmentally sound development, food security and energy availability. CIDA has been moving toward fulfilling these goals, particularly in the last several years. Debt forgiveness and the institution of an all-grant program have assisted in structural adjustment programs. The targetting of 45% of all country-to-country aid for Africa will also ease the debt problem. Women are increasingly participating in development as both agents and beneficiaries of the development process. CIDA has adopted guidelines for