



**DOING
DEVELOPMENT:
FROM CAMPUS TO
CANADA**

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Executive Summary

This report examines Canada's engagement in global development. This is a crucial time for development, as the international community turns to a new generation of sustainable development priorities. What contribution can Canadians make to a process that has had both successes and failures?

We begin with our philosophy, an introductory section that situates us in relation to the means and ends of development. Sustainable development is the overarching paradigm. This development paradigm combines elements of aid effectiveness, longevity, local agency, sustained economic growth and environmental preservation. But we support sustainable development as part of a holistic conception of development which also promotes economic growth and the enhancement of human capabilities. Although many theorists of development support one view exclusively, backing one approach means setting aside vital elements of other theories. The costs seemed to us to be too high. We strive to find ways to reconcile or balance the tensions amongst these approaches. We believe that there are many kinds of actors who engage productively in development, from small individual efforts to global organizations. In this report, we focus on two specifically Canadian actors: the government of Canada and the University of Western Ontario. We do so in the hope that we can influence the direction of government policies and educational opportunities that directly and indirectly, in the short term and the long term, on large and small scales, can make a positive difference to development in the 21st century.

Section two, *Lessons Learned from Development Theory and Practice* frames and grounds the rationale for this report by assessing lessons learned from development theory and practice over time. The themes are both temporal and cross-cutting in nature, including: modernization theory, neoliberal development theory, state-led development, the human capabilities approach, Millennium Development Goals, measurability, local agency, development actors, state fragility, and sustainable development. This section shifts from discussing large schools of thought to recurring challenges to development, all informed by historical examples. Each theme concludes by offering takeaway points, which are meant to highlight best practices. These key ideas help act as a guide for thinking about and taking part in development and shape the vision in both the assessment of Canadian aid effectiveness and Western University's reform initiatives.

The third section of this report, *Meeting the Mark? Scoring a Decade of Canadian Development Policy*, assesses contemporary Canadian development policy through the rubric of aid effectiveness, as promoted at the 2012 Busan Principles for Aid Effectiveness High Level Forum. It uses this rubric to give grades to eight aspects of Canadian development - Budget Size and Disbursements, Transparency, Canada's Five Thematic Priorities, International Alignment, Local Ownership, Sustainable Development, Politicization of Aid and Canada's Development Framework - all of which impact aid effectiveness. At the end of each section, we

include recommendations to the Canadian government. While Canada has committed to international standards of aid effectiveness at Busan, as well as provided its own definition of Canadian aid effectiveness in the 2008 Canadian Official Development Assistance Accountability Act (ODAAA), this report notes that Canadian development practices do not correspond with either of these commitments. This section concludes by noting these gaps. Additionally, we suggest that Canada adopt a clear and comprehensive development framework to guide Canadian development policy and increase its aid effectiveness.

The final section, *From Apathy to Engagement: Folding Development into Western University's Educational Experience*, turns the spotlight closer to home in order to explore the ways in which Canadians can gain more knowledge about, and better engage in development

through their university experience. We have introduced a development current at Western through its commitment to internationalization. This section explores Western University's current international initiatives and proposes new ways for Western to involve itself in development by fostering a global development consciousness and raising development awareness amongst undergraduate students. This section has two components. The first evaluates Western's current involvement in development by analyzing its student clubs, courses, opportunities, student perspectives and co-curricular opportunities and suggests reforms. The second proposes several new ventures for Western University to increase its development profile, including a student run think-tank, an undergraduate journal, and an interdisciplinary development course.

Our Philosophy

Unfolding Development: A Framework for a New Way Forward

We believe in the power of development to transform our world. However, as the history of development has shown, while producing positive change is possible, it is not always successful. As a result, development occurs through a process of trial-and-error, in which initiatives are continued, modified or discarded according to their framework of success. Because development initiatives in the past have had differing definitions of success, we envision development as a complex piece of global machinery. Although we recognize the value in learning from our history and past developmental processes, that alone will not suffice. If we are to truly understand development, we must consciously become a part of this global machinery. We must participate in the development discourse and we must find a way to do development. Development does not occur only as a result of government policies or the actions of large private interests; it is a complex undertaking in which all components matter. Sometimes the smallest piece can be the most important.

Regardless of development's past, future success is contingent on reframing it in a sustainable way. This means ensuring effects are long-term, including multiple perspectives, and acknowledging different approaches.

We have come to the conclusion that there are three elements of sustainable development – economic growth, social equality, and

environmental preservation¹ – and agree that these should be the guiding framework for development at the local, national, and international level. We recognize that these elements have often conflicted with one another. For instance, the pursuit of economic growth has often devastated local environments. At other times, a single-minded pursuit of social equality has led to ruinous redistributive acts. Reconciling these elements is not easy, encouraging one of these elements draws attention away from another. Crafting harmonious policy has always been the challenge of sustainable development.



With a renewed focus on sustainable development, we can meet the needs of today, without compromising the needs of the future.² This coincides with the necessity of encouraging aid effectiveness. Ensuring development actions are producing more positive results and better impacts is a

¹ G.H Brundtland and United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future* (UK: Oxford University Press, 1987)

² "Sustainable Development," *Environment Canada*, last modified July 2, 2014, <http://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/>.

challenge faced by all development actors. We see sustainable development as a key component in increasing aid effectiveness.

There is a tension between the theory and practice of development. While development theory provides many prescriptions about how we *ought to do* development, the actual practice of *doing* development is riddled with structural, economic, and cultural challenges.

Development is a moving target rather than a final ideal state, and therefore is constantly being redefined in order to remain relevant.³ However, it is important that the many legitimate criticisms of development do not detract from its many successes. These global successes include the eradication or near-eradication of disease, the advancement of human rights, and an overall increase in the standard of living. These successes, despite unanticipated failures, support our assertion that the practice of development continues to be worthwhile.

Our Framework

Our framework of sustainable development rests on the three pillars of environmental protection, social equality, and economic growth. For our first element, we endorse a focus on development strategies that protect global ecological resources. The environmental component of sustainable development centers on pursuing development in an ecologically stable way, leaving the earth capable of supporting civilization for generations. The social component of sustainable development maximizes participation and equality, and

emphasizes the empowerment of local agents. For development to be effective, recipients must be involved in every aspect of its process. To this end, we value grassroots initiatives that focus on local partnerships and build the capabilities of aid recipients.

However, we also understand that development cannot be approached solely from the bottom-up: it is important that governments and international organizations play a coordinating role in this process. Therefore, governments and international organizations contribute greatly to the economic pillar of sustainable development. This third element focuses on securing long-term economic growth, which is necessary to sustain and secure gains made in the social and environmental sectors. Development does not occur overnight. We need to commit to long-term goals and value incremental progress.

In order to assess the success of any development initiative, we know that measurability is crucial. This means partnering with local actors to measure relevant indicators before, during, and after each endeavour. This measurability coincides with our focus on assessing the specific needs of a community on a case-by-case basis. We respect community knowledge and recognize the importance of effectively addressing local needs. Moreover, the local context of the recipient must be taken into account when a development initiative is being pursued. Issues like cultural differences, conflict, poor infrastructure, and corruption can all affect the

³ Nick Cullather, "Research Note: Development?: It's: Its History," *Diplomatic History* 24.4, 2000, Vol. 24 (4): 651.

trajectory of even the most well-planned initiatives.

Our Solutions

We identified several areas of concern in the state of current Canadian development policy, and have developed our ideas in two parts: an assessment of our government's current development policy and a series of proposals to promote development in the undergraduate curriculum at Western. By focusing on the attitudes towards development at Western University, the latter part of the report addresses the issues of individual and institutional apathy and seeks alternative avenues to effect change. The campus reforms explores development at the individual level by evaluating Western's attitudes towards education within development, analyzing students' perspectives, and prescribing how students may effectively participate in the larger process of development. It also makes a number of suggestions about how Western University can play a more active role in the development process. Most of the proposals center on the idea of building development studies at Western through curricular reform – the internationalization breadth requirement. The proposals create more and more meaningful opportunities for students to participate in the current development thinking by encouraging students to study about contemporary development issues, theories and practices, publish their own development-related material in a student journal and generate information and ideas that will strengthen development initiatives.

Our second project, *Meeting the Mark? Scoring a Decade of Canadian Development Policy*, evaluates the current Canadian government's record in international development. It evaluates the effectiveness of Canadian development policies by considering the gap between international commitments and practice. In order to meet the stated aims of the Canadian development project, this report provides recommendations to the Canadian government for future action.

These two overlapping but distinct projects help us to improve the study of development on an academic and practical level. While each takes on very different mandates in what they hope to achieve in the progression of development studies, they are both informed by the underlying philosophy that we have arrived at as a class: that there is a local, national and global need to engage with development practices in an informed and responsible manner.

Lessons Learned from Development Theory and Practice

The history of development is recent, but already there is a vast record and range of experiences from which much can be learned. Perhaps the most important lesson is that development is essential but that it is not easily realized. Development has achieved many results in the last half century; however, its work is not done. This is because development has fallen short of many of its objectives and it continues to reinvent itself in response to new and urgent global challenges. Actors, goals, motivations, and priorities have evolved, changed and expanded since the relatively straightforward belief of the 1940s that aid from rich industrial countries could galvanize economic transformation so that all peoples could enjoy a higher standard of living, have access to modern conveniences, and find jobs in an economy that was organized around efficiency and competitiveness. The record of past experiences is a guide to moving forward, to defining new priorities and identifying best practices for the next generation of development.

This section provides a brief and selective overview of the history of development that orients and rationalizes our development philosophy as a class and in relation to this class project. It highlights big schools of thought and key thematic issues in development, and is illuminated with examples. Sections I, II and III, examine modernization theory, neoliberal development theory and state-led development, respectively. These grand development theories represent a universalistic approach to development. Section IV breaks from grand theories and turns to Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum in order to explain the human capabilities approach to development. Section V explains how the Millennium Development Goals represent an international recognition of, and commitment to, the importance of the human capabilities in development. Section VI addresses measurability and the important role it plays in increasing accountability, transparency, and aid effectiveness in development initiatives. In Section VII, we consider local agency and call for the increased agency of recipients in development initiatives. In Section VIII we discuss the proliferation of development actors and the need for coordination amongst them. Section IX touches on state fragility and development. To be effective and sustainable, development projects must address on-the-ground-conditions including conflict and state weakness. Section X addresses environmental development and the challenges for development initiatives to embrace the concept of sustainable growth.

This is not meant to be a comprehensive history of development, but rather one that highlights areas we believe are important to understand and to justify the campus reforms and government assessment projects.

1.1 Modernization Theory

In the years following the Second World War, the United States acquired a new global leadership role, assuming responsibility for restoring and maintaining peace and stability. In 1948, the US government unveiled the Marshall Plan, which disbursed \$13 billion USD to aid in the recovery of exhausted and destroyed European economies. Its goal was to promote prosperity by rebuilding destroyed infrastructure, modernizing industry, and opening barriers to trade. While the plan had humanitarian motivations, it was also introduced to counter the threat of communist expansion in Europe by creating goodwill among Europeans and forming an association in their minds between American liberal capitalism and prosperity. As communism was the primary American foreign policy concern, it influenced the conception of foreign policy in the coming decades. It was within this Cold War context that US policymakers endorsed Walt Rostow's *Stages of Growth* theory.

At its core, Rostow's stages of growth explains the transition of traditional, rural and agrarian societies to modern economies through a centrally planned program of trade, investment, and capital mobilization bringing about industrialization, urbanization, and economic growth. Rostow maintained that the economic productivity of a state was determined solely by internal factors. It followed that the "proven" Western model of capital mobilization and industrialization could be applied to other countries. Rostow envisioned development assistance as a technocratic process in which experienced Western states transferred industrial and organizational expertise and planning to less developed states so that they could undergo a similar process of capital building, industrialization, and societal transformation.

This report will now consider the efficacy and impact of modernization theory through the notable case study of Chile. Land reform programs implemented with US support created 100,000 new farms in 6 years, creating opportunities for many Chileans to escape poverty. The country also implemented technological advances in agriculture which allowed for greater productivity.⁴ The government reinvested profits into social programs and social overhead capital to spark economic growth. Also, Chile created a progressive taxation system to help mobilize idle capital and promote development. Modernization theory policies were also successful in increasing domestic ownership of Chile's growing copper industry and for reinvesting its profits.⁵ According to Rostow's theory, these structural shifts should have laid the groundwork for "take-off". However, while the theoretical prescriptions of modernization theory were thoroughly implemented, the immediate and medium-term result was not "take-off." Indeed, when Chile did experience increased growth in the late 1970s and early 1980s (under the direction of the Pinochet regime), this success can be better attributed to the introduction of neoliberal reforms, not those prescribed by modernization theory.

⁴ Robert R. Kaufman, *The Politics of Land Reform in Chile, 1950-1970: Public Policy, Political Institutions, and Social Change* (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 2013), 76-89.

⁵ Ibid.

In the Chilean case, modernization theory's failures are more instructive than its successes. From its inception, economic and geopolitical calculations shaped the US aid program in Chile. American rhetoric indicated a commitment to Chilean development and modernization, but decisions and policies were driven by self-interest. The American government used aid to benefit themselves politically and economically. The deeper motivation for the program was to safeguard Latin America from communism by promoting the virtues of the capitalist economy. Officials were not concerned that US assistance prevented Chileans from having sufficient capital buildup to reach Rostow's take-off stage. Loans were often politically motivated, meant to buy the support of certain voting districts in election seasons. Also, they were frequently used to increase America's exports, prioritizing American economic interests over those of Chile.⁶ Even more troubling was the cost of loan repayments which constantly ate into government resources throughout the 1960s.⁷ Overall, aid had potential to make significant changes in Chilean society, but many of these were not fully realized. The United States had the opportunity to showcase the potential of Rostow's modernization theory in the Chilean case, but instead they committed themselves to political goals which undermined the effectiveness of the development program.

In the Chilean case, Rostow's development theory did not work as anticipated. Whereas Rostow foresaw that agricultural states would use their production surplus to fund industrial development, Chile actually suffered from food shortages and it relied on foreign loans to fund industrialization projects. Also, Chile was forced to address problems with its foreign exchange rates and financial infrastructure, which Rostow makes little mention of. Other predictions Rostow made were correct, including that incomes from a key sector would drive growth. The copper industry in Chile became increasingly profitable throughout the 1960s and generated a significant amount of wealth which funded further industrial improvements as well as social programs and social overhead capital. Overall, however, Rostow's theory fell short. His "one-size-fits-all" path to development was incompatible with the circumstances in Chile. While Rostow made insights about how to start economic growth, he failed to recognize that there are multiple ways to achieve growth.

Takeaways:

- Early theories conceived of development exclusively in terms of economic growth
- Universal, "one-size-fits-all" development schemes are problematic
- Political aims of donor countries can inform development policy

⁶ Jon V. Kofas, *The Sword of Damocles: U.S. Financial Hegemony in Colombia and Chile, 1950-1970*. (New York: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 311.

⁷ *Ibid*, 314.

1.2 Neoliberalism and The Washington Consensus

Neoliberalism can be broadly defined as a set of economic policies that focus on privatization, liberalization, and deregulation. This approach to development gained prominence in the 1970s and 1980s. This theory has been embodied in what is known as the “Washington Consensus”, a set of policy recommendations that shifted development assistance from financing investment to promoting policy reform and conditional lending. The Washington Consensus was originally prescribed to Latin American countries beginning in the 1980s to address their large deficits.⁸ It highlights fiscal discipline, tax reform, the liberalizing of interest rates, competitive exchange rates, and deregulation.⁹ In broad terms, this approach recommends that governments reform their policies along the following lines: the pursuit of macroeconomic stability by reducing fiscal deficits; the opening of a state’s economy to the international system through trade and capital account liberalization; and the liberalization of domestic product and factor markets through both privatization and deregulation.¹⁰ These policies were propagated through the stabilization and structural adjustment policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, and have been seen as the dominant approach to development from the early 1980s to the early 21st century.

Neoliberal theory equates development with economic growth, measured by an increase in GDP. A major tension between the theory and practice of the Washington Consensus is that it does not acknowledge the need for societal transformation. As a result of the focus on economic growth levels as the ultimate indicator of success, social and political changes are frequently marginalized – or ignored altogether. Returning to the Chilean case study, Washington Consensus policies adopted under Pinochet in 1975 created a significant growth of GDP, but also created massive inequality. The top 10% of the population, who in 1980 accounted for 36.5% of national income, saw their share increase to 46.8% by 1989.¹¹ This is in stark contrast to the bottom 50% of wage earners who saw their share fall from 20.4% to 16.8% percent over the same period. Chile’s income inequality was considered among the worst in the region, and as of March 2014 Chile continues to have the greatest level of income inequality amongst members of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD).¹² Chile generally scores well on the Human Development Index, but when those indicators are adjusted for inequality, it drops 16 ranks.¹³ This shows that Chile has been able to provide certain measures of basic well-being even as wealth has been increasingly

⁸ David Dollar and Jakob Svensson, “What Explains the Success or Failure of Structural Adjustment Programmes?,” *The Economic Journal* 110, no. 466 (2000): 896.

⁹ Stanley Fischer, “The Washington Consensus,” in *After the Washington Consensus: Restarting Growth and Reform in Latin America*, eds. Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski and John Williamson (Washington: Peterson Institute, 2006), 13.

¹⁰ Charles Gore, “The Rise and Fall of the Washington Consensus as a Paradigm for Developing Countries,” *World Development* 28, no. 5 (2000): 789.

¹¹ Raul Sohr, “The Tragedy that Was Dressed,” preface to *Neoliberalism’s Fractured Showcase: Another*, ed. Ximena de la Barra (Netherlands: Brill Academic Publishers, 2011), x.

¹² “Chile: Country Statistical Profile,” *Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development*, last modified March 2014, accessed December 2, 2014, <http://data.oecd.org/chile.htm>.

¹³ “Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index,” *United Nations Human Development Reports*, last modified December 2013, accessed March 24, 2015, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-3-inequality-adjusted-human-development-index>.

unfairly distributed.¹⁴ The Chilean example illustrates that the goal of economic growth is not, itself, sufficient- especially if that growth is not fairly distributed.

While the Washington Consensus has come under heavy criticism for its economic focus, it is important to note that the criticisms are not necessarily of the policies themselves, but rather the sequencing, pacing, and exclusion of social policies associated with them.¹⁵ Privatization, liberalization, and deregulation can all be important and effective in development initiatives. The main criticism of the neoliberal Washington Consensus was that the policies were pushed both too far and too fast, and excluded other essential policies that were needed such as strengthening institutions, boosting technology development and absorbcency, and increasing the quality of education. In the case of Chile, fiscal austerity induced recessions and high interest rates which negatively affected new business enterprises. Privatization and liberalization were pursued at a pace that imposed costs on countries that were unequipped to handle them.¹⁶ The Washington Consensus also embodies the potential harms of universalism in development theory: while this approach was effective in increasing GDP in Chile, this success was not evident in all regions where it was promoted and was offset by other negative outcomes.

Takeaways:

- Cannot overlook the sequencing, pacing, and exclusion of social policies
- GDP growth in itself is not a sufficient indicator for development
- Development initiatives require a synthesis between economic growth and capability building
- Need for a nuanced approach to development

1.3 State-Led Development

In the late twentieth century several nations in Southeast Asia began to experience unprecedented rates of growth, in terms of Gross National Income and an Income per Capita. States like Taiwan, Thailand and Japan moved from very low levels of industrial output to very high output in a relatively short time.

This type of development is referred to as 'state-led development'. State-led development is characterized by a close cooperation between state and corporate actors, strong regulatory policies and a complex public bureaucracy. Countries that practice 'State-led Development' are referred to, collectively, as Developmental States. Developmental States should not be confused with centrally-

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Stiglitz, *Globalization and its Discontents*, 54.

¹⁶ Ibid.

planned economies. Developmental States may borrow some elements from centrally planned economies but the main mechanism to deliver goods in a Developmental State is still the free market.

Of the Developmental States, the four most well-known are: Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, also known as the 'Asian Tiger economies'. The Asian Tigers were given their title as a result of their quickly developed economies. These nations exhibited high growth rates, rapid industrialization, high-incomes and expanding trade-flows.¹⁷ What is remarkable about the Asian Tigers is that their economic development occurred over 30 year between 1960 and 1990. Significant economic success in a short time period was known as the 'Asian Miracle'.¹⁸ A 1993 World Bank Report identified causes for their rapid level of growth: macroeconomic management, factor accumulation, export-promotion strategies, and social policy.¹⁹

Macroeconomic management was the core of the Asian Tiger government policies. Each of the Tiger economies were able to keep their deficit within a narrow spending limit, prevent borrowing of money abroad and change their exchange rate from fixed regime to a fixed-but adjustable regime. Tied to macro-economic management was factor accumulation. Factor accumulation is the increase of one of the four factors of production: labor, capital, entrepreneurship and land. Since capital and land was difficult to attain, most of the factor accumulation practiced by the Asian Tigers involved creating a large pool of labor and encouraging business ventures.

Export promotion strategies were also vital for increasing growth within the Tiger economies. Hong Kong and Singapore adopted neoliberal export policies encouraging free trade, while South Korea and Taiwan followed strategies which handed out subsidies and contracts to businesses that promoted the export of their goods and services.

Changes in social policy often accompanied economic policy. Education, for example, was significantly improved within all four of the Asian Tiger countries during the post-war era, with universal primary education being achieved in all states by the ear 1971.²⁰ As a result of the heavy emphasis on education, primary school enrolment rates for the Asian tigers far exceeded that of their neighbours.

These economic and social policies led to an average growth of 7.5% increase in the GDP each year for three decades.²¹ Furthermore, the Asian Tigers penchant for cautious macroeconomic management allowed all four tiger economies to weather the 2008 financial crisis, incurring only

¹⁷ Ezra F. Vogel, *The Four Little Dragons: The Spread of Industrialization in East Asia* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1991)

¹⁸ "The East Asian Miracle Economic Growth and Public Policy". *World Bank*. 30 September 1993.

¹⁹ John Page, "The East Asian Miracle: Four Lessons for Development Policy". *World Bank: National Bureau of Economic Research*. Vol. 9. (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1994).

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ "Troubled Tigers; Asian Economies". *The Economist*. Vol.390. Issue 8616. (London, US:The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2009)

modest corporate and household debts.²² In 2013, the combined economy of the Asian Tigers made up 3.81% of the world's economy with a total GDP of 2.3 trillion US dollars.²³ Today, these four nations are some of the most highly developed, ranking between 9th and 22nd on the Human Development Index.²⁴

While the economic growth rates in these countries are impressive, these results are in part attributed to the sacrifice of human rights and democratic values. For example, Singapore lacks natural resources and high skilled workers. Instead, the government focused on becoming a hub for multinational corporations (MNCs).²⁵ However, to make Singapore attractive to MNCs and other foreign investors, Singapore needed a business environment that was free of corruption, had low taxes, and was unhindered by unions.²⁶ In order to realize this, the rights of Singaporeans were suspended by an autocratic government. The death penalty was used in narcotic trading or corruption, efforts to organize labour unions were repressed, and anyone threatening national, political, or corporate unity could be jailed without due process.²⁷

Certainly not all Asian Tigers practiced the same oppressive actions as Singapore. State-led development has shown to be an effective method for the Asian Tigers to kick-start their economic growth and speed up their development. However this development approach needs ensure a balance is present between growth, human rights, and democratic values. Moving forward, development should avoid exchanging economic stability for individual freedoms but rather work to accomplish both concurrently rather than one before the other.

Section III Takeaways:

- State-led development can prioritize economic growth over and human rights and democratic values; ensure both are pursued concurrently
- Economic growth does not equal development

1.4 Human Capabilities Approach

At the end of the millennium, the state of development theory was at a crucial turning point.²⁸ The Cold War had ended, along with its effects on international institutions and global politics. Most prominently, the Millennium Development Goals were in the process of being introduced by the UN

²² "Crouching Tigers, Stirring Dragons: Asian Economies" *The Economist*, (London, US: The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2009).

²³ "GNI Per Capita, Atlas Method (Current US\$)," *World Bank*, Washington D.C.: 2015.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Richard F. Doner et al, "Systemic Vulnerabilities and the Origins of Developmental States: Northeast and Southeast Asia in Comparative Perspective," *International Organization*, 59, 2 (2005), 348.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Youyenn Teo, "Interrogating Limits of Welfare Reform in Singapore", *Development and Change* 46, 1 (2015), 113.

²⁸ Kohli Atul. *State Directed Development: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery*, (New York, Cambridge University Press, 2004), 2.

and it appeared that the global community was prepared to engage in development initiatives with more vigor than ever before. Despite renewed efforts towards development, there were still debates over the most effective theoretical approach to aid states in need. The collapse of the Soviet Union demonstrated the untenable nature of communism and in turn served to diminish socialist and leftist development initiatives.²⁹ Meanwhile, the failures of neoliberal development initiatives were also being criticized and the “Washington Consensus” was being heavily disparaged by scholars and policymakers alike. These indictments of development frameworks from both ends of the political spectrum led to a growing willingness to acknowledge and embrace alternate, more moderate development theories.³⁰ This was also the period in which Amartya Sen published his seminal book on human development theory, *Development as Freedom*.

Sen’s works have contributed greatly to the study of welfare, social justice and famine. Sen proposes freedom as the central concept in the development process. He argues that freedom should be viewed as both the means and the end of economic development.³¹ Freedom should be viewed as both an intrinsic good in human society and also as instrumental in bringing about development. In order to achieve development, initiatives cannot be reliant on simply increasing basic income or reducing barriers to trade and labour. Rather, development requires multiple mechanisms to increase human emancipation to grow freedoms.³²

Working closely with Sen during the 1980s, Martha Nussbaum also became a respected proponent of the capabilities approach to development. Nussbaum and the members of the human development school are focused on fundamental freedoms and the ability of those in developing countries to pursue their wants and needs. They emphasize that factors like gender, education, health, and literacy can have as great of an impact on an individual’s freedom as wealth does.³³

In *Creating Capabilities*, Nussbaum explores the impact of a microcredit program in India to demonstrate that simply improving a country’s economic performance does not ensure an improvement in its people’s lives.³⁴ Microcredit in India has demonstrably empowered women, helping them break free from imposed social norms which limited their life choices. Nussbaum argues that throughout their history, development theories and projects have focused far too heavily on GDP.³⁵ Economic growth does not capture the intricacies of wealth distribution, inequality, health, education, and civil liberties. Also, these factors are not robustly linked to GDP, so they must be given sufficient attention of their own in the pursuit of development.

²⁹ Ibid, 15.

³⁰ Amartya Sen. *Development as Freedom*. (New York, Knopf, 1999), 6.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid, 10.

³³ Martha C. Nussbaum, *Creating Capabilities: The Human Development Approach* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard U.P., 2011).

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

In the view of both Nussbaum and Sen, the post-MDG development agenda should focus on maximizing the freedoms, opportunities, and choices of those in developing countries. This must be achieved through a collaborative approach that focuses on the differing needs of local populations to create a nuanced approach. A purely economic standpoint does not suffice, as statistical representations of economic activities are inadequate when considering more humanist concepts of development, such as freedom and quality of life.

Takeaways:

- Individual freedoms and capacity building are central to development
- Need for a more human approach to development in which indicators reflect the needs and wants of the recipients of development

1.5 Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the most recent chapter in the “unfolding story” of development.³⁶ Following the United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration in 2000, United Nations committed to global development and eight specific goals:

- Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger
- Universal primary education
- Promoting gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

While these goals were not entirely new, never before has there been such a widespread global commitment to development, in particular the eradication of poverty. In addition to the 189 members of the United Nations, the world’s leading international organizations (IOs) from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like UNICEF, officially committed to help achieve these goals by 2015. The MGDs recognize that the state is an essential actor, and the development process today must embody a partnership between these state actors and civil society.

³⁶ Nick Cullather, “Development: It’s History,” *Diplomatic History*, 2000, Vol. 24 (4), 644.

In addition to the expanding list of development actors, the MDGs have shifted priorities. With six out of the eight goals pertaining to health and education, this human development approach focuses on creating capabilities for the individual. Human capability has become central to the development conversation in addition to economic growth.³⁷

Recognizing the value of measurability in evaluating the progress toward each goal, there are 21 targets and a series of health and economic indicators for the eight goals. According to these targets and indicators, there has been progress, but it has been uneven. Some of the MDGs, including MDG 1A – halving the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day – have been accomplished. But while countries such as Brazil, China and India have achieved many of the goals, many Sub-Saharan African states will miss the targets by a wide margin.³⁸ Different rates of ‘success’ are a result of the different starting points of each country. The MDGs highlight the challenge of defining ‘success’ as well as quantifying it.

The unevenness in meeting targets may mean that the goals are overly ambitious for some of the least developed countries. But even if they fall short, there has been progress. Failures should not lead to disillusionment and the erosion of long-term engagement in the developing world.³⁹ It is essential to see accomplishments at the national level even though they appear to fall short of the global goals.

There are critics of the MDGs who claim they are not ambitious enough because they leave out essential initiatives like global governance, participation and empowerment, and other goals linked to the environment and gender are too narrowly defined.⁴⁰ Moreover, the goals lack “a common cross-sectorial vision of development,” often resulting in competing priorities.⁴¹ For example, having separate maternal and child health goals results in separating strongly linked maternal and newborn issues.⁴² The problem with implementation, coupled with the gap between political rhetoric, policy planning, and enactment, provide the grounds for further research to determine the real effect the MDGs have on governments and institutions, how to ameliorate competing targets, and policy incoherence.

Nevertheless, the Millennium Development Goals have marked a turning point in development history. In providing a common framework for development, the MDGs generated an unprecedented global commitment to development, not only raising awareness but also maintaining political support for its initiatives. The future of development in the post-2015 era needs to build off the

³⁷ Martha C. Nussbaum, *Creating Capabilities: The Human Development Approach*, 15.

³⁸ “MDG Monitor,” accessed March 22, 2015, <http://www.mdgmonitor.org/>

³⁹ Michael Clemen and Todd Moss, “What’s Wrong with the Millennium Development Goals?” CDG Brief, *Center for Global Development*, 2005, 4. [shttp://www.cgdev.org/files/3940_file_WWMDG.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/3940_file_WWMDG.pdf)

⁴⁰ Jeff Waage, et al. “The Millennium Development Goals: a cross-sectorial analysis and principles for goal setting after 2015.” *Lancet and London International Development Centre Commission*. 2010.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² Nouria Brikci and Allison Holder, “MDG4: Hope or Despair for Africa?” *Revista De Economia Mundial* 27 (2011):71–94. Retrieved from <http://www.sem-wes.org>.

momentum of the MDGs, while also recognizing their shortcomings, to create a more effective framework.

Takeaways:

- There is a global commitment to development that involves actors at various levels

1.6 Measurability

Measuring development initiatives is crucial to understanding the results – both expected and unexpected – and contributes to increasing effectiveness. Despite multiple attempts at creating conclusive indexes, no consensus has been reached on how best to categorize development successes and failures. The Washington Consensus and state-led development reveal that using economic growth as the sole indicator for development is insufficient as it excludes important human and individual factors such as freedom, health, and access to opportunities.

The Basic Needs Approach was also influential in the Human Development Approach. The Basic Needs Approach looked to change the ways in which development was viewed by considering levels of absolute poverty within countries, regardless of GDP. There was a general acknowledgement that although development strategies had generated economic growth across the globe, the goal of reducing poverty was still far from attained. The Basic Needs Approach challenged the primacy of the economic growth model, and incorporated important qualitative aspects into the measurement of the success of development, including basic education, health, sanitation, water supply, and housing. This impetus spurred the creation of ‘dashboard indicators,’ which were instruments that could be used to measure the development of states or regions relative to one another. There are challenges to the validity of the instruments, which stem from the lack of objective criteria with which to compare states, and the characterization of an entire states developmental status through a single number. However, the creation of development indexes created a sea change in the possibilities of development measurability, by introducing the key concept of comparability.

The Human Development Index was the next logical step in moving towards a more nuanced and inclusive measurement of development. Although not the first attempt at creating an all-encompassing index, it is certainly regarded as a relatively successful one. The indices were expanded to include qualitative elements essential to human well-being, such as life expectancy at birth and educational prospects, both of which drastically improve capabilities and freedoms for individuals.⁴³ The improvement of infrastructure with particular attention to health and education

⁴³ “Human Development Index,” *UN Human Development Reports*, accessed March 22, 2015. hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi

has become a major element of developmental discourse to ensure equitable opportunities for global citizens.

More recently, environmental sustainability and preservation have been folded into development measures. The Human Sustainable Development Index was created in 2009 and has become increasingly relevant as global environmental concerns rise to the top of the international agenda. This growing concern has been evidenced in recent international treaties such as the Kyoto Protocol, negotiated within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.⁴⁴ International agreements allow for the addition of a fourth category to the Human Development Index: Carbon Emissions per Capita. Development can no longer be considered successful if environmental damage outweighs the benefits of economic growth. This latest shift to environmental sustainability will have lasting effects on development policies in the future, as actions will need to be monitored to ensure that success in one area – economic, social, environmental – does not come at the expense of others.

Accountability is also important in development initiatives. While donor governments must be held accountable to their taxpayers, so too should they be held accountable to recipient countries. Are donors keeping their promises? Are the development goals the ones that were stated or are there ulterior or unarticulated goals as well? Who is benefitting from development initiatives and to what extent? How are projects decided upon and who is carrying them out? While these questions need to be answered, they also rely on another important tool within aid measurement: transparency. For development actors to be held accountable, information regarding their actions must be accessible, accurate, and complete. Transparency also discourages corruption and maximizes aid absorbency. Publicizing aid flows can help ensure recipient governments distribute development funds appropriately and effectively.

While measurability has expanded over time to include more indicators, the intangible nature of some of these creates problems of consistency and subjectivity. The Basic Needs Approach, Human Development Index, and Human Sustainable Development Goals constitute three of the major changes in measurability, but none of these approaches are without criticism. The need for accountability and measurability remains a vital issue in development practice.

Takeaways

- Accountability and transparency are closely linked and are useful tools in measuring the effectiveness of development initiatives

⁴⁴ "U.S. Environmental Laws," *National Resources Defence Council*, accessed March 22, 2015, www.nrdc.org/reference/laws.asp

1.7 Local Agency

A critical component of our approach to development is the inclusion of local community agents in development initiatives. Local agency can be enhanced by giving aid recipients a role in guiding, developing and executing initiatives designed for their benefit, with the hope that development projects will be more sustainable if local populations are engaged throughout the entire process.⁴⁵ Over the past century, not all development efforts have made this a priority.

There have been many unstated effects of development that have negatively impacted the local agency of affected populations. These effects include the expansion of bureaucratic power, environmental degradation, and dependency. Early universalistic development approaches have led to the loss or neglect of local knowledge, and have forced recipient populations to develop according to donor values. As a result, many development programs have addressed the wrong issues, which local input could have helped to avoid, and have assumed that modern and Western circumstances should be replicated.

THE CASE OF LESOTHO

Following independence in 1966, Lesotho began to establish modern industry but was portrayed by development agencies as untouched by modern economic development.⁴⁶ During these two decades, Lesotho received development assistance from twenty-six countries, and seventy-two international organizations, most failing to achieve objectives.⁴⁷ Development experts classified Lesotho as a subsistence society, even though that has not been the case since the mid-1800s, with most income coming from wage labour in South African mining and industry.⁴⁸ The World Bank zeroed in on declining agricultural surpluses which experts wrongly concluded was a result of its isolation.⁴⁹ Locals were portrayed as incapable of understanding how to reform their agricultural sector. The Lesotho imagined by the World Bank bore little resemblance to the reality. The World Bank prescriptions were fundamentally misinformed, suggesting standardized development packages with major loans for investment in agriculture, to expose Lesotho to the cash economy.⁵⁰ The result was not a reduction in poverty, but rather increased state influence.⁵¹

⁴⁵ A. Cornwall, "Beneficiary, Consumer, Citizen: Perspectives on Participation for Poverty Reduction." *Sida Studies* 11, (2001): 44.

⁴⁶ James Ferguson and Larry Lohmann, "The Anti-Politics Machine: "Development" and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho," *The Ecologist* 24, 5 (1994): 176.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 176-8

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 177.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 176.

Local agency can also be undermined through environmental degradation associated with development programs. Environmental impacts can often overrun local needs and in some cases undermine the overall objectives of development initiatives. Mining and extractive industries in particular have caused the destruction of local environments, and as a result, the conflicts with local industries in South American countries such as Guyana, Colombia, and Peru.⁵² For example, fishing and farming industries in indigenous villages in developing countries have declined as a result of mining projects, denying local residents access to resources, threatening livelihoods, and rendering land useless for future generations.⁵³ Further, mining and extractive development projects have displaced local populations from their lands, and create conflict between indigenous and transitory populations. These costs have not been offset by sustainable economic development. The infrastructure introduced to these regions has limited usefulness to non-mining activities, and the mining projects themselves are generally temporary, making them unable to provide substantial, permanent employment for local populations. However, it should be noted that the impacts of mining are complicated and are not the same everywhere. The larger problem of extractive industries is that many mining projects are not conducted with the active involvement and support of local communities.

Local agency dovetails with the value Sen places on human capabilities.⁵⁴ Sen argued that development should conform to people's capability to achieve things that they value. Development according to the capabilities approach should be a process of expanding real freedoms, and should help locals to realize their full potential on their own terms.⁵⁵

As William Easterly stated, "Western assistance can play a part in helping these countries to find their path to development, but it has to be suitably humbled and chastened by the experience of the past."⁵⁶

Takeaways:

- Lack of understanding of local conditions results in ineffective projects
- Consulting local actors is crucial to effective development
- Top-down prescriptions do not consider local needs for successful development
- Bottom-up participation of local populations is necessary for development initiatives to be successful and sustained

⁵² Elizabeth Blackwood and Veronika Stewart, "CIDA and the Mining Sector: Extractive Industries as an Overseas Development Strategy," Ch. 8 in Stephan Brown ed., *Struggling for Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid* (McGill/Queens University Press, 2012). 224-226.

⁵³ Ibid, 226.

⁵⁴ John Harriss, 'Development Theories', ch. 2 in Currie-Alder et al, eds., *International Development: Ideas, Experience, and Prospects*, 36.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ William Easterly, *The White Man's Burden : Why The West's Efforts To Aid The Rest Have Done So Much Ill And So Little Good* (New York: Penguin Press, 2006).

1.8 Development Actors

Government actors have been at the forefront of development. An early post-war development initiative was the Four Point program within the United States. Soon after, the British Commonwealth organized the Colombo Plan to address the living standards of select nations in Asia.⁵⁷ The World Bank and IMF also entered the aid business.

Today, there is a growing number and variety of actors involved in development: International Financial Institutions including regional development banks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from multi issue international NGOs to single issue local NGOs, philanthropic groups, private foundations, universities, and the United Nations agencies. Organizations carve out a place for themselves in the global development machinery, but in a crowded development community there are rivals as well as changing targets, and development actors strive to remain relevant.

Most early aid disbursements came in the form of tied aid. The Canadian example is telling in this regard. Early aid donated by Canada was largely composed of food crops. The forms of aid favoured by the Government of Canada were linked to Canada's abundant resources. However, this approach did not always align with the requirements of the developing world. Tied-aid disproportionately benefited donors by increasing their markets and economic activity. This recurrent practice was one of the influences for critical dependency theory, which suggested that rich western states used aid to make countries dependent on them.⁵⁸ Over time, intergovernmental development initiatives made up a diminishing proportion of development activity. Once development focused institutions were created, governments – though still participating – faced competition from private actors. These private actors and IOs can both clash and work with government's development policies.

By declaring the 1960s the development decade, the UN stepped up to define development goals. This role has continued as the UN created the Millennium Development Goals and the most recent Sustainable Development Goals.⁵⁹ Other organizations have adapted their role. The World Bank moved from being an institution focused on disbursing finance for development to a knowledge bank, after its involvement in the highly critiqued and previously discussed 'Washington Consensus.' The World Bank has created its new niche in the evolving development discourse choosing to spread the research and policy reporting that the World Bank believes is the core aspect to successful development.⁶⁰

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was originally established to deal with post-war reconstruction, but as Matthias Schemelzer notes "the OECD was instrumental in

⁵⁷ David Morrison, *Aid and Ebb Tide: A History of CIDA and Canadian Development Assistance*, (Waterloo, ON: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 1998), 28-29.

⁵⁸ John Harriss, 'Development Theories', ch. 2 in Currie-Alder et al, eds., *International Development: Ideas, Experience, and Prospects*, 41.

⁵⁹ R. Jolly, L. Emmerij, D. Ghai, and F. Lapeyre, *UN Contributions to Development Thinking and Practice*, 258-65.

⁶⁰ Craig Johnson, *Arresting Development: The Power of Knowledge for Social Change* (New York: Routledge, 2009), 1-2

making development aid a normal function of a modern state.”⁶¹ Since the 1960s, the OECD pushed its members to participate in development, so IFIs and IOs are supporting a state led role in development. It tracks development contributions and has been a leader in pressuring governments to untie aid.⁶² OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was a closed forum for donating countries to coordinate their development priorities, and though criticized for failing to consider the voice of the receiver directly, the DAC has contributed to the evolving Global North government’s development policy.

Private actors have also enjoyed a close relationship with governments. The Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation works closely with the US government to coordinate development activities. USAID partnered with both foundations routinely to achieve effective program outcomes. Since capturing the rise of Global Citizenry in the 1960s, NGOs have grown in their relevance to development (See Box 1.8.1).⁶³ Established NGOs enjoy funding from government programs, private citizens, and multilateral aid channels, while thousands of single issue NGOs have emerged to focus development initiatives on their respective interests.

Box 1.8.1

The NGO CARE is an early example of an NGO partnering with government. After contributing to post-war reconstruction, CARE expanded its operations to the emerging activities of development. In 1947, CARE pursued government funding for development programs. This early attempt to create government and NGO partnerships led to CARE’s primary role of distributing food aid for the United States

As the number of NGOs, IOs and other development actors increased, governments contribution to development assistance has decreased relative to other countries. As of the 1990s, private funds surpassed ODA in amounts of funding provided.⁶⁴ In 2010-2011 in the US, , private philanthropy equaled \$39 billion, while ODA equaled \$30.9 billion.⁶⁵ Increasingly, private actors like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation are directing development priorities, while governments and IOs struggle to be relevant.⁶⁶

With so many organizations participating in development work, a new problem has emerged. Assessing the effectiveness of NGO activities is as challenging as determining the success of governments and IOs. Heike Wieters noted a tendency among these actors to become preoccupied

⁶¹ M. Schmelzer, “A Club of the Rich to Help the Poor? The OECD, “Development” and the Hegemony of Donor Countries,” in Frey, Ungar and Kunkel, eds, *International Organizations and Development* (Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2014), 172.

⁶² David Morrison, *Aid and Ebb Tide*, 284.

⁶³ H. Wieters, “Of Heartfelt Charity and Billion Dollar Enterprise: From Postwar Relief to Europe to Humanitarian Relief “Everywhere” –CARE Inc., in search of a new mission”, in Frey, Ungar and Kunkel, eds, *International Organizations and Development*, 224, 227-229.

⁶⁴ Carol Adelman and Yulya Spantchak, “Foundations and Private Actors,” ch. 47 in Currie-Alder, et al, eds., *International Development: Ideas, Experience, and Prospects*, pp. 799. According to the Hudson Institute Report in 2013 total ODA is \$138 billion, while private flows is \$680 billion (including philanthropy, remittances, and investments) Hudson Institute, *Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances 2013, With Special Report on Emerging Economies*, Washington, DC: Hudson Institute, 2013, 25.

⁶⁵ “Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances,” *Hudson Institute* (2013), 9.

⁶⁶ Adelman and Spantchak, “Foundations and Private Actors,” 804.

with their own survival.⁶⁷ NGOs continually must maintain their relevance, and so they must continually evolve and advocate for their usefulness in the changing climate of development.⁶⁸ In the future, government and private actors' contributions need to work together to increase effectiveness and efficiency.

Takeaways:

- A growing number of actors involved in development means that the role of the state has diminished
- Actors must coordinate with each other to increase aid effectiveness and efficiency

1.9 State Fragility and Development

Shifting international political climates over the evolution of development discourse have resulted in a shifting emphasis on the role of the state in development – fluctuating back and forth from the poles of state-directed development to the state as an enemy to development. The debt crises of the 1980s that sent shockwaves across the developing world, the collapse of the Cold War order (and with it, the evaporation support from superpower allies) as well as neoliberal intervention in development policies had debilitating impacts on the structures and vitality of many post-colonial states. Indeed, the 1990's saw a number of intra-state conflicts flare up throughout the world, and with it the birth of a new type of state: the minimally effective, maximally destructive, 'fragile state'.

In the post-9/11 era, there is a new focus on the particular role of the 'fragile state' in international affairs, signalled by policy statements from the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and World Bank.⁶⁹

State fragility is, in a basic sense, a lack of foundational state capacity. Although state weakness can be caused by intra-state conflict, conflict is certainly not the only source of state fragility. The Fragile States Index, for example, uses twelve distinct indicators to assess state vulnerability, grouped into three categories: Social Indicators (e.g. refugees, human flight, group grievance), Economic Indicators (e.g. uneven economic development, economic decline), and Political and Military Indicators (e.g. legitimacy of the state, security apparatus, factionalized elites and external intervention).⁷⁰ It is important to note, while this index can serve as a general barometer of the capacity of states, we should not attempt to homogenize the category of 'fragile' or 'failed' states – states are weak for very different reasons, and manifest their fragility differently.

⁶⁷ H. Wieters, "Of Heartfelt Charity and Billion Dollar Enterprise," 233-34.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Stephen Baranyi and Marie-Eve Desrosiers, "Development Cooperation in Fragile States: Filling or Perpetuating Gaps?" *Conflict, Security & Development* 12, no. 5 (2012): 1.

⁷⁰ "Fragile States Indicators," *Fragile States Index*, accessed February 18, 2015, <http://ffp.statesindex.org/faq-04-indicators>

According to the World Bank's 2011 World Development Report, *Conflict, Security and Development* state fragility has become a "primary development challenge".⁷¹ Indeed, the report found that although "poverty is declining for much of the world, [...] countries affected by violence are lagging behind. For every three years a country is affected by major violence (battle deaths or excess deaths from homicides equivalent to a major war), poverty reduction lags behind by 2.7 percentage points."⁷² Indeed, the President of the World Bank has noted that "only 10 percent of the world's fragile states are expected to achieve the goal of halving poverty and hunger by 2015, under the deadline set by the Millennium Development Goals."⁷³

State fragility in one state can also have spillover effects in neighbouring countries, resulting in a destabilization of entire regions. This 'contagion' can occur by way of a metastasizing civil war, which engulfs neighbouring states and floods them with an influx of refugees. The economic stagnation of fragile states can thwart growth in neighbouring states, or even contribute to the spread of transnational health crises, such as the HIV/AIDs epidemic.⁷⁴ Indeed, the 'ungovernability' of fragile states has been globally securitized, leading to fears of heightened security threats such as terrorism or drug trafficking.⁷⁵

In recent years, the global security threat of complete state disintegration, coupled with the intransigence of poverty in unstable states, has made addressing the issues of state weakness a priority. Current development thinking builds upon a concern for peace and security that was laid into the foundations of development discourse in the latter part of the 1990s.⁷⁶ As Olav Stokke notes, "political stability [...] was seen as a prerequisite for development assistance to be effective" in the long term.⁷⁷

One indicator of the new international policy as a result of this emerging discourse was the landmark New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, endorsed in South Korea in November of 2011. It reflects the unique needs of fragile states, emphasizing a harmonization of goals – peace-building, state-building and development – which were needed to be addressed to meet the specific challenges of fragile states. As well, the OECD's 2010 report, *Monitoring the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations*, sets out ten principles for engagement in fragile states, including a major focus on state-building and constructing legitimate governance, as well as an integration of political, security and economic objectives.

⁷¹ "Conflict, Security and Development," *World Bank*, 1.

⁷² *Ibid.*, 4.

⁷³ Jim Yong Kim, "Five Steps to Help Fragile Countries," *Huffington Post*, 14 March 2013, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jim-yong-kim/five-steps-to-help-fragil_b_2877346.html.

⁷⁴ Monika François and Inder Sud, "Promoting Stability and Development in Fragile and Failed States," *Development Policy Review* 24, no. 2 (1 January 2006): 145.

⁷⁵ Robert B. Zoellick, "Fragile States: Securing Development" *Survival* 50, no. 6 (2008): 71.

⁷⁶ Stokke Olav, "Introduction: Towards a New Development Cooperation Paradigm?" *Forum for Development Studies* 33, no. 2 (2006): 206.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 208.

Almost a third of Official Development Assistance goes to fragile and conflict-prone states, but these states are most often at the bottom of development indicators.⁷⁸ Looking forward, the future of successful development initiatives need to recognize that success will be limited should state fragility and conflict be ignored. State stability and development effectiveness are intertwined concepts which need to be addressed concurrently in order to see positive change in both areas.

Takeaways

- A development agenda that ignores failed or conflict-ridden fragile states will not succeed

1.10 Environmental Development

The primary objective of development has been to improve the condition of humanity. Since the 1940s, development actors believed poverty could be overcome with modernity. Development projects and modernization theory dominated early development thought. Central to this approach was the conception that the environment was something to be adapted, changed and molded to improve the human condition. The environment could be changed by scientific and technological innovation. Concern for the environment rarely, if ever, was blended into development initiatives whose primary aim was to lift the poor out of the trap of poverty.

Development initiatives have imposed costs on the environment. Early development projects reveal the instrumentality of the environment to secure development ends. With the rhetorical success of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), American developers exported the model abroad.⁷⁹ In Afghanistan, the Helmand and Arghandab Valley Authority attempted to electrify Afghanistan and improve agricultural output. The project encountered watershed problems that made it susceptible to soil siltation, and continually degraded the soil quality despite continued attempts to modify the systems of canals and dams to make the project sustainable.⁸⁰ More recently, China's Three Gorges Dam project was highly criticized for the forced migration of millions of people and the ecological impact the construction and damming caused.⁸¹ The practice of damming is an easy target for those critics passionate about environmental preservation.

Yet, it would be an oversimplification to suggest that damming has been a model of unsustainable development. Damming as a source of electricity is more sustainable than the burning of coal or

⁷⁸ Jim Yong Kim, "Five Steps to Help Fragile Countries."

⁷⁹ David Ekbladh, "Mr. TVA": grass-roots development, David Lilienthal, and the rise and fall of the Tennessee Valley Authority as a symbol for US Overseas Development, 1933–1973," *Diplomatic History* 26, no. 3 (2002): 342-346.

⁸⁰ Nick Cullather, "Damming Afghanistan: Modernization in a Buffer State," *The Journal of American History* 89.2 (2002):522-23

⁸¹ See "The politics of dam-building: Opening the floodgates," *The Economist*, September 21, 2013, and Jim Yardley, "Chinese Dam Projects Criticized for Their Human Costs," *Choking on Growth Part IV, The New York Times*, November 19, 2007 for criticisms of the Three Gorges Dam project.

other hydrocarbons. However, damming has environmental costs. The TVA demonstrated the utility of mega-projects to aid in economic growth. While not all projects modelled on the TVA enjoyed the same level of success, their goal was to improve the human condition through economic growth. The outcome, however, was ambiguous in some cases. Environmental degradation occurred, but economic growth failed to materialize.

In India, malaria eradication by insecticide spraying was criticized in the developed world, as knowledge of the health and environmental damage caused by Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) spread. Yet, those in the developing world argued back, suggesting that Western anxieties were determining their right to a healthy livelihood.⁸² There was a tension between environmental protection and poverty alleviation. Are environmentalism and development reconcilable? Did the needs of the planet outweigh the needs of the poorest billion on earth?

After the publication of environmental theorist Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* in 1962, concerns for the ecological impact of development initiatives began to grow. As evidence of climate change mounted, global recognition of the universal stakes of climate change began to develop. The Rio Summit in 1992 demonstrated this global concern as states of the world promised to promote development "so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations."⁸³ The world recognized the vital role the developing world played in the mitigation of climate change, as the industrialization of developing countries was predicted to place increased strain on the environment.

The United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) developed a number of initiatives to assist the developing world and preserve the environment. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) – which has been expanded to acknowledge the role of agriculture – worked to find a sustainable solution to preserve the world's carbon stores in forests, while supporting poverty alleviation.⁸⁴ The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) program arose from the Kyoto Protocol. The CDM encouraged developed countries to invest in clean technology in the developing world. Funds spent by developed countries to assist developing countries' mitigation of climate change would allow the former to meet their emission reduction targets.⁸⁵ Mitigation, or attempting to slow down the process of climate change, is now beginning to be understood as a collective effort. Developed countries must assist developing countries to develop, while limiting environmental degradation.

⁸² Thomas Zimmer, 'In the Name of World Health and Development: The World Health Organization and the Eradication of Malaria in India, 1949-1970' in Frey, Ungar and Kunkel, eds, *International Organizations and Development*, 141.

⁸³ "Rio Declaration on Environment and Development," *United Nations Environment Programme*, 3 to 14 June 1992, retrieved at <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?documentid=78&articleid=1163>

⁸⁴ Fatima Denton, "Climate Adaptation," Currie-Alder et al, eds., *International Development: Ideas, Experience, and Prospects*, 502.

⁸⁵ *Ibid*, 499.

While the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) notes that “[f]rom a poverty perspective, climate change impacts are projected to slow down economic growth, make poverty reduction more difficult, further erode food security, and prolong existing and create new poverty traps,” some mitigation efforts have failed to address the needs of the developing countries.⁸⁶ Elizabeth Blackwood and Veronika Stewart have recently criticized the Canadian government policy for supporting mining in the name of development. While extracting primary resources can be vital to economic growth, mining activities promoted by CIDA have encourage countries like Peru to halve the area of national parks to make way for this industry.⁸⁷ In addition, reforestation funding has been provided to mining corporations by CIDA under the guise of development, while the burden of reforestation to correct industry degradation should be borne by the corporations making the profit.⁸⁸ Economic growth is still being conducted at the expense of the environment and in the name of development.

To emphasize the necessity of environmental stewardship, development initiatives must embrace the concept of sustainable growth. Sustainable growth incorporates the cost of environmental preservation in any development initiative. A failure to accept the concept of sustainable development will allow economic growth to continue at the expense of the environment.

Other attempts at mitigating climate change by developed nations often place costs on the developing world that are not acknowledged by these actors. For instance, the Global Food Crisis in 2007-2008, which occurred due to high food prices stemming from higher demand in developing countries, was exacerbated by the increased use of biofuels in developed countries.⁸⁹ The increased use of biofuels has been called a climate change mitigation effort, but it contributed to an increase in the cost of food. This has increased food insecurity, especially for those living in poverty. Balancing poverty alleviation with climate change mitigation has proved challenging. Mitigation efforts must consider the cost to the developing world. If these costs go unnoticed, a focused mitigation effort could cause wider environmental degradation, as unsustainable agriculture practices strive to maintain food security.

While climate change mitigation has enjoyed a mixed rate of success, efforts to support the developing world to adapt to a changing environment are providing the largest challenge to development policymakers. The Green Climate Fund, established by the UNFCCC, is intended to support mitigation and adaption efforts in the developing world. While funding has focused on mitigation programs, adaption programs are recently gaining the attention of development initiatives. Funding from the Green Climate Fund is predicted to be rebalanced between mitigation and adaptation. Adaptation is the focus for development, as projects are assessed for their ability to

⁸⁶ “Summary for Policymakers”, *IPCC Fifth Assessment Synthesis Report*, (2014), 16.

⁸⁷ Elizabeth Blackwood and Veronika Stewart, “CIDA and the Mining Sector: Extractive Industries as an Overseas Development Strategy,” 226.

⁸⁸ *Ibid*, 229.

⁸⁹ Thomas Tanner and Leo Horn-Phathanothai, *Climate Change and Development* (London: Routledge, 2014), 243.

support the developing world's adaptation to a changing climate.⁹⁰ The proposed Sustainable Development Goals suggests that adaption is central to Goal 13, which calls on nations to "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" in development initiatives. Goal 13 also commits to "Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries."⁹¹ Supporting the developing world's adaptation to climate change is the new challenge for development policies.

Takeaways

- Development can no longer occur at the expense of the environment
- All development actors must emphasize sustainable development in initiatives
- There needs to be a balance between economic growth, environmental preservation, and development
- Before development projects are undertaken, critical questions must be asked and answered about the environmental costs of intervention.

⁹⁰ Fatima Denton, "Climate Adaptation," 500.

⁹¹ "Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals," *United Nations MDGS*, accessed February 12 2015, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal>

MEETING THE MARK?

SCORING A DECADE
OF CANADIAN
DEVELOPMENT
POLICY



Introduction

This is a milestone year in global development policy, as 2015 marks the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals. As such, an assessment of contemporary Canadian development policy is warranted. Through the rubric of aid effectiveness, this report considers the history, present state, and future trajectory of Canadian development aid and recommends concrete strategies for its improvement.

Our first indicator of evaluation is the Canadian budget size and its disbursement. Assessing the difference between the stated budget and actual disbursement shows the gap between rhetoric and reality for development. As well, this indicator can be easily compared across international boundaries, and so facilitates a substantive discussion about Canadian development relative to other developed states.

Second, this report assesses the transparency of Canadian aid, which allows donors and recipients to be held to task for the money, resources and energy which they expend. The third indicator this report considers is an assessment of the Five Thematic Priorities of the Canadian government: securing the future of children and youth, stimulating sustainable

economic growth, increasing food security, advancing democracy, and promoting stability and security. This section examines the stated objectives of Canadian development policy and considers whether or not Canada succeeds in meeting those goals.

The fourth indicator, alignment, concerns Canadian development policy relative to international objectives, and the actions of other countries of similar size in the international arena. Fifth, this report considers local ownership and the amount that recipient states are able to voice their interests and set their own agenda, with Canada as a donor. Sixth, this report considers sustainable development policy, alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals priorities and the new frameworks of future development.

The seventh indicator, the politicization of aid, considers the impact of internal domestic pressures as well as changing international currents on Canadian development policy, and the extent to which development is displaced in the pursuit of other goals. Finally, this report considers the coherence of the Canadian development framework, and the soundness of its policy abroad.

Part 1: Trends in the History of Canadian Development Assistance

It comes as no surprise that shifting global winds and domestic pressures have shaped the course of Canadian development policy since its inception. In order to assess the significance of contemporary trends, we must consider the conditions that created them.

Canada's unique historical position in the international system has certainly informed the evolution of its development policy. As a middle power perched atop an economic and political superpower, Canada has itself faced concerns akin to those of some developing states: an export oriented economy and concerns about foreign economic control.⁹² Canada's ideological and historical bonds to both the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as its wealth relative to the rest of the world has solidified its position in the Global North. An analysis of key trends in development policy over the twentieth century reveal a shift from small-scale projects to a robust and expanded development bureaucracy. As well, international ideological shifts – from modernization theory through to the Washington Consensus – have had a great impact on the shape and form of Canadian development.

1.1 *Canadian Development Takes Form, 1950-1970*

Canada's aid program was fashioned in 1950 for a world bifurcated by Cold War international dynamics. As a result, Canada's aid and security agendas were intertwined from the outset. As Keith Spicer put it, the program was infused with a "lively anti-Communist instinct" and an "exhilarating vision of a free, multi-racial Commonwealth."⁹³ However, this ambitious view of Canada's place in the world relative to aid was muddled by organizational incoherence, caused by the division of accountability across many governmental departments. In this way, aid was often held prey to the interests of foreign policy. As well, early Canadian aid uncritically accepted the ideological precepts of its era, particularly the concept of "modernization," which held that once a society's economy had "taken-off", there was little need for sustained aid. This resulted in stunted efforts, which Muirhead and Harpelle characterize as "ad hoc, reactive, small in scale and unfocused."⁹⁴

Perhaps the most significant initiative of the 1950-1966 period was the Colombo Plan for Co-Operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia. The Colombo Plan, proposed in 1949 by Australia and Ceylon, was a project that would transfer capital and mechanical knowledge from the United Kingdom and "white dominions" to the rapidly decolonizing states in Asia.⁹⁵ While initially met with hesitation, it became a vehicle through which Canada's support to the newly emerging Commonwealth could be provided. As Ottawa warmed to the idea, the Colombo Plan became a

⁹² David Morrison, *Aid and Ebb Tide: A History of CIDA and Canadian Development Assistance*, 2.

⁹³ Keith Spicer, *A Samaritan State? External Aid in Canada's Foreign Policy* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966), 3.

⁹⁴ Bruce Muirhead and Ronald N. Harpelle, *IDRC/IRDC: 40 Years of Ideas, Innovation, and Impact* (Canada: Wilfred Laurier University Press, 2010), 5.

⁹⁵ David Morrison, *Aid and Ebb Tide*, 28.

fixture of Canadian development policy abroad, and part of an expanding network of aid efforts across the globe. As well, modest support to multilateral organizations such as the United Nations characterized the increasing budget expenditure for aid.

By 1960, Canada's bilateral aid program and support for multilateral organizations had ballooned. The External Aid Office was created in 1960 to serve as a unified bureaucratic organization that coordinated Canada's ever-increasing aid allocations. In 1966, the office was transformed into the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and introduced new policy priorities. The rhetorical shift from 'aid' to 'development' was not without consequence, as it signalled an evolving understanding about the duration of development projects. New policy directions were characterized by a support for non-governmental organizations and business, the creation of the International Development Research Centre, and a new vigour to explore development assistance in French-speaking African countries in response to French Canadian domestic agitations.⁹⁶

1.2. *Canadian Development in a Changing World, 1970-1999*

The crisis-laden decade of the 1970s brought many changes to the Canadian development agenda. The Nixon Shock of 1971, the collapse of the Bretton Woods regulatory system, failed crop harvests across the developing world in 1972-3, the OPEC oil crisis of 1973, and skyrocketing debt in developing states all presented challenges to the status quo. Indeed, foundational ideological presuppositions had also come under fire, as the validity of the growth-based development paradigm and a host of other aid assumptions were called into question by the Group of 77, a collective of developing nations. While these calls for reforms were echoed by CIDA, David Morrison argues that the progressive talk was met with traditional programming. As a result of bureaucratic inertia, Canadian resource limitations, and pressure to disburse, a labor-intensive basic needs-oriented programming was not immediately implemented.⁹⁷ Support to multilateral organizations saw a marked increase, multiplying more than six-fold from 1970-77.⁹⁸

By 1980, Marcel Massé became the head of CIDA, with a vision to bring order to the unwieldy organization. His goal, to develop "coherent principles for Canadian aid," was reflected by a new framework which organized recipient countries into categories of focus. The targeted share of low-income recipients was reduced from 90% to 80% of the overall total, as Canada began to pursue longer-term relationships with middle- and high-income countries.⁹⁹ The issue of the use of aid for trade promotion came to a head in the early 1980s, as there was pressure to seek commercial advantage from aid programs. As "trade expansion and international competitiveness were watchwords" for Canadian foreign policy in the 1980s, support for multilateral organizations was

⁹⁶ Keith Spicer, *A Samaritan State?* 58.

⁹⁷ David Morrison, *Aid and Ebb Tide*, 124.

⁹⁸ *Ibid*, 127

⁹⁹ *Ibid*, 200.

Fig. 1: Shifts from 2005-2009-2014 Development Focus Countries

Canadian Development Focus Countries By Year			
	2005	2009	2014
Americas	Bolivia Guyana Honduras Nicaragua	Bolivia Caribbean Colombia Haiti Honduras Peru	Caribbean Region Colombia Haiti Honduras Peru
Asia	Bangladesh Cambodia Indonesia Pakistan Sri Lanka Vietnam	Bangladesh Indonesia Pakistan Vietnam	Bangladesh Burma Indonesia Mongolia Philippines Vietnam
Africa	Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Ethiopia Ghana Kenya Malawi Mali Mozambique Niger Rwanda Senegal Tanzania Zambia	Ethiopia Ghana Mali Mozambique Senegal Sudan Tanzania	Benin Burkina Faso Dem. Rep. of Congo Ethiopia Ghana Mali Mozambique Senegal South Sudan Tanzania
Europe	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine
Middle East		Afghanistan West Bank Gaza	Afghanistan West Bank Gaza

siphoned into bilateral aid in order to increase domestic commercial benefits.¹⁰⁰ This pattern of aid has come under criticism in recent years as well, as discussed below.

The 1990s saw social issues, such as environmental degradation, human rights, good governance, basic human needs and women in development integrated into official Canadian development frameworks. However, deep cuts to Official Development Assistance led to what Morrison calls an “ebb tide,” as budgetary restraint and ideological reshuffling permitted less mega-aid.¹⁰¹ As the current of neoliberalism swept along development discourses during the end of the twentieth century, ideas about “better aid, less aid,” became prominent in the minds of agenda-setters.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, 288.

¹⁰¹ Ibid, 422.

1.3 Canada's Overseas Development Assistance: Where we are now

In 2014, Canada identified 25 focus countries for developmental assistance, after having reduced that number to 20 in 2009. The originally stated motivation for the change in 2009 was to make Canadian aid more focused, effective and accountable.¹⁰² However, the Harper government decided to increase the number of priority countries back to 25 so as to widen the number of global citizens who benefit from this assistance.¹⁰³ The original countries on the 2009 list remain virtually the same with the exception of the removal of Bolivia and the addition of six countries across Africa, Asia and the Middle East (See Figure 1). Latin America and the Caribbean have become a major focus of Canadian development assistance in recent years, with particular attention being placed on Haiti prior to and following the 2010 earthquake. Canada has since provided significant humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, as well as leading a G20 initiative to forgive \$825 million of Haiti's international debt.¹⁰⁴ Other focus countries in this region include Colombia, Honduras, Peru and the Caribbean. Canada has made it evident that they desire a stronger Latin America in order to provide better economic growth for the Western Hemisphere as a whole. Their three main goals in Latin America reflect this. The first goal is to increase Canadian and hemispheric economic opportunity. The second goal is to address insecurity and advance freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. And the third goal is to foster lasting relationships with Latin American countries.¹⁰⁵ With the exception of Haiti, these South American priority countries all fall into the Lower or Upper Middle Income status (See Appendix 1)

Engagement in the Asian-Pacific regions is considered vital to Canadian future prosperity, in particular through expanding trade and opening emerging markets. Key focuses include transparency, accountability, and market-driven growth.¹⁰⁶ This area appears promising in contributing to future economic growth for Canada and is therefore considered a priority for current development. Canada is working locally and globally towards three goals in this region: building partnerships; providing development assistance; and strengthening economic engagement. Recipient countries in Asia Pacific include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines, and Vietnam. However, it is clear that Afghanistan is receiving far more aid than nearly every donor country on the list. As of 2012, Afghanistan received \$162,839,208 dollars in Canadian aid. This constituted an increase of \$150,220,124 since 2001, not seen for other Asian-Pacific

¹⁰² "New Focus Countries not about Effective Aid," *Canadian Council for International Co-Operation*, accessed on July 21, 2014, <http://www.ccic.ca/blog/new-focus-countries-not-about-effective-aid/>.

¹⁰³ "Where we work in International Development," *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*, accessed on October 30, 2014, www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/countries-pays/index.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁰⁴ "A world-leading track record of debt relief for Haiti," *Office of the Prime Minister of Canada*, <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2010/06/25/world-leading-track-record-debt-relief-haiti>

¹⁰⁵ "The Americas: Our Neighbours, Our Priority," *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*, accessed on March 13, 2015, www.international.gc.ca/americas-ameriques/index.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁰⁶ "Canada and Asia-Pacific," *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*, accessed on March 19, 2015, www.international.gc.ca/asia_pacific-asie_pacifique/index.aspx?lang=eng.

recipients.¹⁰⁷ Thus, regional priorities are consolidated heavily into the crises in Afghanistan and there has been no indication that this may change in the near future.

Canada's focus in Eastern Europe centres on Ukraine. There are no Western European countries listed as priorities; however, approximately eight Balkan states receive a few million dollars in assistance.¹⁰⁸

Efforts in the Middle-East and North Africa are primarily concerned with providing technical training to increase vocational employment and create a peaceful Palestinian State that can live in harmony with Israel. The latter is considered a security concern as violence continues to permeate the region. The main objective is to reform the justice system which currently functions below current international standards. By improving the legal system and providing proper technical training to lawyers, judges, and other court officials there is a hope that the courts will be able to uphold human rights and prevent future violations.¹⁰⁹

Although the Harper government has been heavily criticized for its shift from Africa to Latin America, there still remain ten African focus countries on the 2014 list, and the additional 5 countries added in 2014 are mostly African states. These countries are Benin, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, South Sudan, and Tanzania. The stated goals in this region are more diverse than that of Asia Pacific or Eastern Europe. These goals include the promotion of democracy, governance, human rights and the rule of law, the enhancement of African peace and security, and attempts to make the most of commercial opportunities. The Muskoka Initiative on child and maternal health is important in these countries as part of a larger preoccupation with improving human capabilities. Despite claims that there has been a neglect of African states, many of the priority countries have actually received increases in aid. Ethiopian aid in particular has been increasing steadily since 2001, with only minor decreases in 2007 and 2011.¹¹⁰ Ethiopia also receives the most aid of any recipient country, including Haiti. Furthermore, Tanzania receives the third highest amount of aid, following behind Ethiopia and Haiti. Political rhetoric has claimed a neglect of Africa; however, in fact there are still billions of dollars being allocated to that region and the region holds ten of twenty-five focus countries. The origins of this criticism may actually stem from the changes made to the priority list between 2005 and 2009. In 2005 Canada had 25 countries of focus, with 14 located in Africa (See Figure 1). The decrease to 20 in 2009 caused involvement in Africa to be reduced to 7 countries of focus, constituting a 50% decrease. There have also been criticisms about which countries Canada chooses to focus on in Africa - that

¹⁰⁷ "Canada's Foreign Aid 2012," *Canadian International Development Platform*, accessed on March 23, 2015, <http://cidpnsi.ca/blog/portfolio/canadas-foreign-aid/>.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ "Canada and the Middle East Peace Process," *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*, accessed on January 2, 2015, http://www.international.gc.ca/name-anmo/peace_process-processus_paix/index.aspx?lang=eng.

¹¹⁰ "Canada's Foreign Aid 2012", *CIDP*. <http://cidpnsi.ca/blog/portfolio/canadas-foreign-aid/>

Canada chooses to provide aid mostly to countries where we have economic interests, rather than those most in need.¹¹¹

Clearly, development policy has become increasingly intertwined with foreign and trade policy in the past few years. Stephen Brown has stated that, “Overall, the government seems to have forgotten that Canadian law defines the purpose of Canadian foreign aid as poverty reduction. Even before the merger, we’re seeing huge emphasis – not in every country, but in the majority of countries – on what Canada has to gain and especially what Canadian private companies have to gain.”¹¹² The merger of CIDA into the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development further illustrates this issue as Canada’s commitment to poverty reduction and humanitarian aid are lost within trade issues.¹¹³ Regions in which aid still appears primarily based on humanitarian concerns include Haiti, Afghanistan, the West Bank and Gaza. However, the remainder of the focus countries provide some sort of economic gain for Canadian involvement. But even in those regions where economic gain is not obvious, Canada can be seen as engaging more for political gain than for humanitarian reasons. For example, the move to relieve Haitian debt are international in scope and Canada’s disengagement would reflect poorly on its political standing.¹¹⁴

¹¹¹ “Canada’s Foreign Aid Shift from Africa Questioned,” *CTV News*, November 25, 2010, <http://www.ctvnews.ca/canada-s-foreign-aid-shift-from-africa-questioned-1.579003>.

¹¹² “Commercial Motives Driving Canada’s Foreign Aid, Documents Reveal,” *The Globe and Mail*, last modified January 10, 2014, <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/commercial-interests-taking-focus-in-canadas-aid-to-developing-world/article16240406/>

¹¹³ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*

Part 2: Assessing the Effectiveness of Canada's Development Policies

Rationale

As the history of development has shown, the success of initiatives are not simply attributed to the *amount* of aid that is given, but also by *how* aid is given. Ensuring that aid is being delivered effectively and with the greatest impact is a challenge faced by all development actors. This report chooses to address this concept by assessing how the Canadian government incorporates aid effectiveness into its international development initiatives.

In essence, aid effectiveness assesses whether or not the intended results of aid are being achieved. It has been widely recognized through international collaboration such as the Paris Declaration and its subsequent forums, that aid could – and should – be producing more results and better impacts. But results for who and what sort of impacts? The World Bank defines aid effectiveness as “the impact that aid has in reducing poverty and inequality, increasing growth, building capacity, and accelerating achievement of the Millennium Development Goals set by the international community.”¹¹⁵

The 2011 Busan Partnership, signed by Canada, specifically highlights a set of common principles for all development actors that are key to making development co-operation effective:

- Ownership of development priorities by developing countries: Countries should define the development model that they want to implement
- Focus on results: Having a sustainable impact should be the driving force behind investments and efforts in development policy making
- Partnerships for development: Development depends on the participation of all actors, and recognizes the diversity and complementarity of their functions
- Transparency and shared responsibility: Development co-operation must be transparent and accountable to all citizens¹¹⁶

Canada's definition of aid effectiveness can be seen in the Canadian Official Development Assistance Accountability Act (ODAAA), which came into force on June 28, 2008. Its purpose is to ensure that all Canadian official development assistance (ODA) works to reduce poverty and is consistent with aid effectiveness principles and Canadian values.¹¹⁷ It stipulates that development initiatives must contribute to poverty reduction, take into account the

¹¹⁵ "Aid Effectiveness," *World Bank*, accessed March 22, 2015, <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/aid-effectiveness>.

¹¹⁶ "The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation," *OECD*, last modified July 2012, accessed March 22, 2015, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/Busan%20partnership.pdf>.

¹¹⁷ "The Official Development Assistance Accountability Act," *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*, last modified October 20, 2014, accessed March 22, 2015, <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/partners-partenaires/bt-oa/odaaa-irmado.aspx?lang=eng>.

perspectives of the poor, and be consistent with international human rights standards.¹¹⁸

Canada has officially committed to the Busan Partnership principles on aid effectiveness, as well as adopting its own definition. Is the government's own policy adhering to these principles? This report aims to look at several aspects of Canadian development initiatives in order to assess whether their actions correspond with this commitment. All aspects of Canadian development policy that are included in this section impact aid

effectiveness. This includes: development budget, transparency, both Canadian and international development priorities, local agency, sustainability, and politicization of aid.

Ensuring that aid is based on the four principles of Busan is critical for all development actors. It encourages sustainable and positive results for recipients, as well as promotes accountability of governments to citizens to make the most of their tax contributions. By focusing on the theme of aid effectiveness, this report attempt to address this overarching development challenge.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

Grading Rubric

Letter Grade	Achievement of Expectations
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state has demonstrated the required knowledge and skills with a high degree of effectiveness. • The state shows above average achievement in international development, surpassing the international standard.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state has demonstrated the required knowledge and skills with a high degree of effectiveness. • The state shows above average achievement in international development, surpassing the international standard.
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state has demonstrated the required knowledge and skills with some effectiveness. • The state shows slightly below average achievement in international development, approaching the international standard.
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state has demonstrated the required knowledge and skills with limited effectiveness. • The state shows below average achievement in international development, falling well below the international standard.
F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state has not demonstrated the required knowledge and skills. Extensive remediation is required.

For more details on scoring guidelines see Appendix 2.

1. Canadian Budget Size and Disbursements

C

- Significant increase in ODA budget between 2003-2013
- Good degree of openness and accountability with budget size information
- No commitment to work toward United Nations 0.7% of GNI target
- Below average performance in budget size
- Large gaps between budget commitments and actual disbursements
- Lack of global leadership

Canada receives a C for Budget Size and Disbursements. The size of the Canadian aid budget nearly doubled between 2003 and 2013, and the Canadian government has demonstrated a good degree of openness and accountability in making information regarding the budget size available through their annual Statistical Reports and through the information provided to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). However, Canada falls short in several contexts. First, while spending increased between 2003 and 2010, a 2010 budget freeze and subsequent cuts have brought Canada's commitment to ODA into question. Second, Canada's spending relative to Gross National Income (GNI) falls short of the 0.7% standard set by the United Nations and also short of the examples set by similar OECD members. Finally, there are significant gaps between Canadian budget commitments and actual disbursements in development, all of which

makes Canada fall short of an above average grade.

1.1. Introduction: Money Matters

The total size of the Canadian aid budget is a useful indicator to analyze how Canada's commitment to development has evolved over the past ten years. In an effort to give a comprehensive overview of how Canadian development funding has developed over time, this section of the report uses data collected by the OECD using the Query Wizard for International Development Statistics.¹¹⁹ The data records total commitment and disbursement of net official development assistance (ODA), drawn from the replies of the Canadian member of the OECD of the Development Assistance Committee. To account for inflation and exchange rate variations, the data was recorded in current Canadian currency and was adjusted to 2012 constant CAD using the Bank of Canada's Inflation Calculator.¹²⁰

¹¹⁹ Query Wizard for International Development Statistics, accessed February 9, 2015, <http://stats.oecd.org/qwids>.

¹²⁰ Query Wizard for International Development Statistics, accessed February 9, 2015, <http://stats.oecd.org/qwids>. The data records total commitment and disbursement of net official development assistance (ODA), as provided by the Canadian member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee. To account for inflation and exchange rate variations, the data was recorded in current Canadian currency and was adjusted to 2012 constant CAD using the Bank of Canada's Inflation Calculator. "Inflation Calculator," Bank of Canada, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator/>.

The current size of the Canadian aid budget is not an absolute marker of the country's commitment to development. As such, this section uses two different criteria to judge the budget size. First the report examines, trends in the budget over the past ten years in order to analyze how Canada is performing relative to the targets it has set for itself. This first section accounts for the commitments of the Canadian government, and how these commitments relate to actual disbursements. Second, Canadian aid is compared to the targets and records of the international community in order to analyze how Canada is performing relative to other donors. This second section accounts for the so-called generosity index, or how much aid the government is giving relative to the size of the country's GNI.

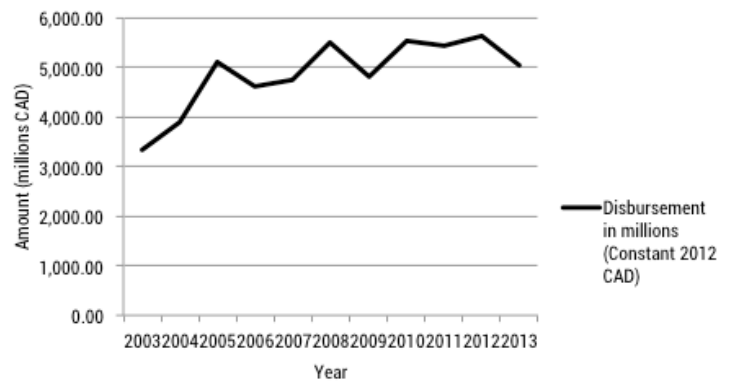
Big budgets without good ideas or without good implementation are not necessarily good for development. However, this section will be primarily focused on the quantity of aid delivered, not on the quality. The quality of the Canadian official development assistance will be analyzed in other sections of the scorecard.

1.2. Canadian Spending Trends

Note: For more ODA Trends see Appendix 3

Three general spending trends can be identified over the past ten years of Canadian development budgets: first, the overall steady

Figure 2: Net Canadian ODA Disbursements, 2003-2013



Source: Query Wizard for International Development Statistics.

increase between 2003 and 2010, second, the significant decline between 2008 and 2009 and subsequent recovery in 2010, and third, the budget holding roughly constant from 2010 to 2013.

The general upward trend between 2003 and 2010 follows the 2002 Canadian commitment at the International Conference on Financing for Development to double its international assistance from 2001 levels by 2010-2011.¹²¹ This goal was achieved in 2010, when Canadian ODA disbursements surpassed \$5 billion for the first time, totalling \$5,371.59 million in current dollars.¹²² However, a 2009 report on ODA Spending from the Library of Parliament's Parliamentary Information and Research Service acknowledges a critique by the North-South Institute that the only new increase in aid spending associated with the 2002 commitment to double aid was an extra \$100 million to Afghanistan in 2008.¹²³ Additionally, as stated by the Canadian Council for International Cooperation, despite the increase

¹²¹ *Canada's Contribution to the Global Effort to Reach the Millennium Development Goals* (Ottawa: Canadian International Development Agency, 2010), 3, accessed March 16, 2015, [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/MDGpdf/\\$file/10-206%20MDG%20Report-E.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/MDGpdf/$file/10-206%20MDG%20Report-E.pdf).

¹²² Query Wizard for International Development Statistics.

¹²³ Jennifer Paul and Marcus Pistor, *Official Development Assistance Spending*, (Ottawa: Parliamentary Information and Research Service, 2009), 3, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://www.parl.gc.ca/Content/LOP/researchpublications/prb0710-e.pdf>.

in foreign aid, the ODA-to-GNI ratio has remained unchanged.¹²⁴

The 2008 peak, 2009 dip and 2010 recovery were not unique to Canada. In 2008, Canadian aid disbursements reached their second-highest peak, totalling \$5,515.24 million. By 2009, development financing dipped significantly to \$4,818.52 million before recovering to \$5,540.74 million in 2010.¹²⁵ The 2008 peak coincided with a 10.2% increase in ODA disbursements from all OECD DAC members, resulting in the largest global net ODA budget ever recorded.¹²⁶ However, the 2008 financial crisis had a significant effect on ODA disbursements, resulting in total financial flows to developing countries falling by one quarter.¹²⁷ The crisis resulted in the dip in both Canadian and DAC members ODA budgets in 2009. By 2010, aid budgets recovered and Canada was able to meet its 2002 commitment.

Upon achieving the goal in 2010 of doubling the aid budget from 2001 levels in 2010, the Canadian aid budget was capped.¹²⁸ As a result, ODA disbursements have remained relatively constant at around \$5 billion. The Canadian government has not made any commitments to increase the size of the ODA budget, instead stating that the ODA budget will be “assessed alongside all other government priorities on a year-by-year basis.”

1.3. The Commitment vs. Disbursement Gap

Over the past ten years, there have been significant gaps between Canadian ODA commitments and disbursements, reducing the predictability of aid. The graph below uses OECD data, with “commitments” referring to donors’ intentions and political commitments and “disbursements” showing actual payments and policy implementation.¹²⁹ Commitments are recorded for the year they are signed, making it difficult to compare commitments to actual disbursement amounts year-to-year. However, the OECD numbers are useful in demonstrating that Canadian commitments have sporadically increased and decreased over the past ten years, despite the commitment made by Canada in 2008 at the Accra High Level Forum to increase the predictability of Canadian aid going forward.¹³⁰

The chart below demonstrates that Canadian commitments are inconsistent. However, even when funding is disbursed, it has been allowed to “lapse.” Lapses refers to when money is allocated to be spent on ODA, but is instead allowed to “lapse” and is returned to the

government’s general coffers. The problem was especially apparent in 2012, when 10 percent of Source: Query Wizard for International Development Statistics

¹²⁴ Katja Gianneschi, “World’s Poor - Hardest Hit by Global Financial Crisis - Missing from Federal Budget,” *Canadian Council for International Co-operation*, last modified January 27, 2009, accessed March 16, 2015, http://www.ccic.ca/media/news_popup_2009-01-27_missing_from_federal_budget_e.php.

¹²⁵ Query Wizard for International Development Statistics.

¹²⁶ “Aid to Developing Countries Rebounds in 2013 to Reach an All-time High,” *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development*, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/aid-to-developing-countries-rebounds-in-2013-to-reach-an-all-time-high.htm>.

¹²⁷ Massimiliano Cali, Isabella Massa, and Dirk Willem Te Velde, *The Global Financial Crisis* (London, UK: Overseas Development Institute, 2008), 4, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/3395.pdf>.

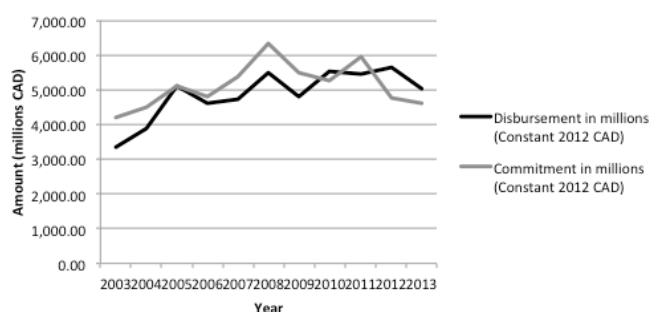
¹²⁸ Brian Tomlinson, “The Government Freezes the Aid Budget at \$5 Billion in 2010,” *Canadian Council for International Co-operation*, last modified March 4, 2010, accessed March 16, 2015, http://www.ccic.ca/_files/en/what_we_do/aid_2010-03_govt_freezes_aid_budget_e.pdf.

¹²⁹ “Frequently Asked Questions,” *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development*, last modified 2015, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/faq.htm>.

¹³⁰ Brian Tomlinson, “The Government Freezes the Aid Budget,” 4.

the announced Canadian ODA budget, nearly \$300 million, was returned unspent to the

Figure 3: Net Canadian ODA Commitment and Disbursement, 2003-2013



government treasury.¹³¹ This lapse was six times larger than the \$49 million lapse in 2011.¹³² These lapses reveal cuts beyond the freezing and additional reductions to the Canadian aid budget since 2010. This trend is likely to continue, with the *National Post* stating that DFATD had \$917 million to spend in 2013-2014 but only spent \$792 million, resulting in \$125 million in lapsed development funding.¹³³

Multiple scholars have accused the government of using these lapses to accelerate budget cuts, specifically by not spending large amounts of the money it has allocated for ODA.¹³⁴ However, as mentioned by the North-South Institute, no evidence points to a deliberate government

effort to spend less than planned for this express purpose.¹³⁵ Additionally, these lapses have not been unique to CIDA or DFATD. In 2012, nearly \$11 billion of the government's total \$300 billion forecasted expenditures (3.5 percent) was allowed to lapse. Regardless, it is apparent that the 2009 statement by Bev Oda, then Minister for International Cooperation, that "Canada lives up to its commitments" should be scrutinized.¹³⁶

1.4. Canadian Aid Compared: The 0.7% Target

In international comparisons, levels of ODA spending are normally assessed using the 0.7% target. In 1969, a United Nations expert commission headed by former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson set the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries.¹³⁷ With the revised System of National Accounts in 1993, GNP was replaced with gross national income (GNI).¹³⁸ Although the target is nearly 50 years old, it has been reaffirmed on multiple occasions, including at the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico (March 2002), where leaders agreed to "urge developed countries that have not done so, to make concrete efforts towards

¹³¹ "Statement by NDP Foreign Affairs Critic Paul Dewar at the Foreign Affairs Committee on Nov. 19th, 2013," *OpenParliament*, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://openparliament.ca/committees/foreign-affairs/41-2/3/?page=1>.

¹³² Bruce Montador, "Why Is Ottawa Accelerating Its International Aid Budget Cuts by Stealth?," *Centre for International Policy Studies*, last modified January 14, 2014, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://cips.uottawa.ca/why-is-ottawa-accelerating-its-international-aid-budget-cuts-by-stealth/>.

¹³³ Mike Blanchfield, "Harper Government Accused of Fattening Budget Surplus as \$125M in Foreign Aid Not Spent," *National Post* (Toronto, ON), November 20, 2014, Canadian Politics, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://news.nationalpost.com/2014/11/20/harper-government-accused-of-fattening-budget-surplus-as-125m-in-foreign-aid-not-spent/>.

¹³⁴ Lee Berthiaume, "Canadian Aid Experts Raise Concerns about 'Lapsed' Funding for World's Poorest," *Canada.com*, last modified April 29, 2013, accessed March 23, 2015, <http://o.canada.com/news/canadian-aid-experts-raise-concerns-about-lapsed-funding-for-worlds-poorest>.

¹³⁵ Liam Swiss, "Project Approval Paralysis and Canada's Declining Aid Spending," *North-South Institute*, last modified April 12, 2014, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/fr/nouvelles/canadian-aid-spending-article-refers-to-nsis-work/>.

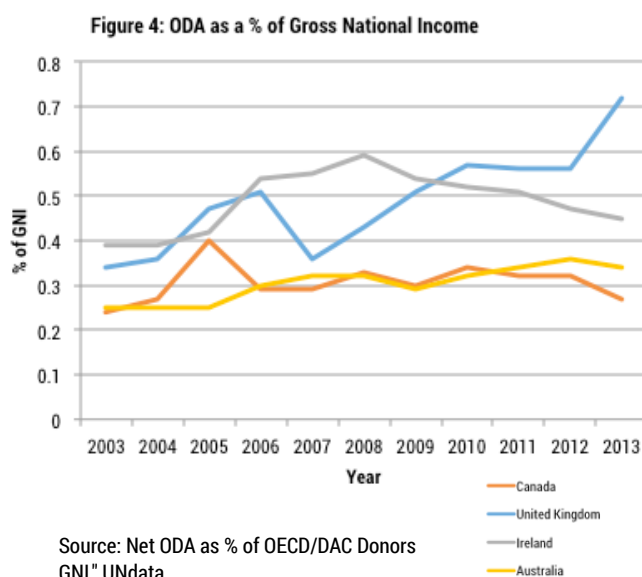
¹³⁶ "A New Effective Approach To Canadian Aid," *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*, last modified May 20, 2009, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/NAT-5208469-GYW>.

¹³⁷ Paul and Pistor, "Official Development Assistance Spending," 2.

¹³⁸ "The 0.7% ODA/GNI Target - A History," Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/the07odagnitarget-ahistory.htm>.

the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries," with 0.15% to 0.2% of GNP going to least developed countries.¹³⁹

In *Struggling for Effectiveness*, Hunter McGill compares the size of the Canadian aid budget to the United Kingdom and Ireland as a result of their similar legislative structure, their similar ministerial positions related to development, and because they bracket the Canadian aid budget in terms of dollar amounts.¹⁴⁰ The chart above also compares Canada's record to Australia's for the same legislative reasons and because the Australian budget is the closest in size to the Canadian budget.



The United Kingdom, Ireland and Australia all outperform Canada in terms of ODA as a percentage of GNI. In 2013, the United Kingdom increased its ODA by 27.8% to become the first G8 country to achieve the 0.7% target, joining Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden.¹⁴¹ The U.K. achieved this by explicitly committing to arrive at the 0.7% target in 2013 by introducing legislation that enshrined the target into law.¹⁴² Ireland has similarly committed to reaching the 0.7% target. Although the Irish budget has decreased as a result of fiscal difficulties, Ireland has not renounced its commitment.¹⁴³ While Australia has not announced a path to arrive at the 0.7% target, it has committed to increased aid to 0.5% of GNI by 2016.¹⁴⁴

Despite Canada's strong economic growth, no Canadian government has ever committed to an explicit ODA growth path in order to reach the 0.7% target.¹⁴⁵ Consequently, Canadian aid volume has fluctuated dramatically, as demonstrated in the chart above. Canadian performance contrasts with that of most other members of the DAC, who have generally committed to achieve the 0.7% target. Specifically, all 15 DAC members that are also members of the European Union committed in 2005 to reach the 0.7% target by 2015.¹⁴⁶

¹³⁹ Paul and Pistor, "Official Development Assistance Spending," 2.

¹⁴⁰ Hunter McGill, "Canada among Donors: How Does Canadian Aid Compare?," in *Struggling for Effectiveness*, ed. Stephen Brown (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2012), 27.

¹⁴¹ "Aid to Developing Countries," *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development*.

¹⁴² Hunter McGill, "Canada among Donors," in *Struggling for Effectiveness*, 35.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, 36.

¹⁴⁴ Robin Davies and Jonathan Pryke, "UK High Jump to 0.7 Percent Shows Australia How It's Done," Development Policy Centre, last modified March 21, 2013, accessed March 16, 2015, <http://devpolicy.org/uk-high-jump-to-0-7-per-cent-shows-australia-how-its-done-20130321-2/>.

¹⁴⁵ Hunter McGill, "Canada among Donors," in *Struggling for Effectiveness*, 37.

¹⁴⁶ "The 0.7% ODA/GNI Target," *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development*.

While the OECD has recommended that Canada draw up a similar timetable, the government has not, suggesting that they have abandoned the goal.¹⁴⁷

1.5. Recommendations for Improvement

- Remove the 2010 spending cap and establish a timeline for reaching the U.N. 0.7% target.
- While the Canadian Council for International Cooperation has suggested a plan to reach the 0.7% target with planned increases average 14% a year, even reinstating Canada's previous commitment to increase the size of the budget by 8% annually would have a significant effect.
- Such a commitment would bring Canada in line with the standards set by the global community.
- Even marginal increases result in increased predictability in commitments and coincide with global commitments regarding predictability from the 2008 Accra High Level Forum.

¹⁴⁷ Hunter McGill, "Canada among Donors," in *Struggling for Effectiveness*, 38.

2. Transparency

C

- Canada meets the basic objectives of transparency and commits itself to an international standard of data publishing
- The format in which it is presented, however, makes accessibility and usability low, especially to aid recipients

Aid transparency refers to the open and detailed publishing of aid spending by donor countries. This section assesses Canada's aid transparency based on its completeness, accessibility, and usability, especially for aid recipients. Transparency is a vital component of aid effectiveness as it allows donors and recipients to be held accountable for what they spend. As such, transparency increases accountability.¹⁴⁸ According to Deputy Director for the Global Economy and Development program at the Brookings Institution, Homi Kharas, there are three 'W's' of transparency:

- Who - which donor gives money to which recipient
- What - what project is being funded and for what purpose, and
- Where - where the project is located¹⁴⁹

These three aspects are crucial for mobilizing support and dollars, ensuring the accountability of donor and recipients, and maximizing aid effectiveness. To Kharas, aid transparency can be defined as "the comprehensive availability

and accessibility of aid flow information in a timely, systematic and comparable manner that allows public participation in government accountability."¹⁵⁰ Transparency acts as an accountability tool and has the potential to shape development actions. Citizens in rich countries are advocating for greater accountability and impact of their tax dollars, governments in donor countries are demanding greater accountability and impact from aid agencies, and recipient countries are demanding their rights to oversee and comment on development projects that are supposed to be for their benefit.¹⁵¹

Spending of aid dollars should be treated in parallel with spending of domestic tax resources. Governments need to be accountable to citizens for setting spending priorities and executing them effectively. Transparency has the potential to increase the effectiveness of aid at a low cost. This does not require full standardization of all development actors but rather the acceptance of the responsibility of donors to provide basic information on their activities.

¹⁴⁸ Kharas, Homi Kharas, "Transparency: Changing the Accountability, Engagement and Effectiveness of Aid", in *Catalyzing Development: A New Vision for Aid* eds. Homi Kharas, Koji Makino and Woojin Jung (Washington: The Brookings Institution Press, 2010), 233-259.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid, 234.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁵¹ Ibid, 241.

Canada has recognized this importance and in a commitment to aid transparency, the former CIDA joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in November 2011.¹⁵² The IATI is a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to improve the transparency of aid, development, and humanitarian resources in order to increase their effectiveness in tackling poverty.¹⁵³ The IATI brings together donor and recipient countries, civil society organizations, and other experts in aid information who are committed to working together to increase the transparency and openness of aid.¹⁵⁴ The IATI uses a standardized format and framework for publishing data on development cooperation activities, intended to be used by all organizations in development, including government donors, aid recipients, private sector organizations, and national and international NGOs.¹⁵⁵

In October 2012, CIDA released its first set of quarterly data files compatible with the IATI standard, published both in French and English. In December 2010, CIDA released its implementation schedule for the IATI standard, outlining how and when CIDA planned to release more information as a part of its commitment to IATI and transparency generally.¹⁵⁶ Since the amalgamation of CIDA and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade into the new DFATD in June of 2013, a new implementation schedule may need to be developed. DFATD has published two sets of quarterly IATI data files to date, bringing the total data sets published to 6.¹⁵⁷

While the data sets are accessible both on the websites of DFATD and IATI, the information itself is difficult to analyze trends simply because of the sheer volume of information. There are over 1700 entries in the document regarding development projects. Each of these entries notes the project description, activity date and status, operating region(s), reporting organization, activity status, participating organizations, aid type, every transaction and its uses, tied status, any conditions, results achieved (if completed), and a link to the DFATD webpage that discusses the project.

Buelles and Kindornay argue that while Canada has made progress in increasing its aid transparency in the past decade, there is still room to improve the usability of the published data both for interested Canadians as well as aid recipients.¹⁵⁸ The IATI Annual Report for 2014 claims that Canada only partially complies with the language of the aid recipient in its publications (See Figure 5).¹⁵⁹ In only 69 percent of cases are the countries receiving Canadian aid able to have access to this

¹⁵² "CIDA releases aid transparency implementation schedule," *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*, December 20, 2012, <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/FRA-125142653-QTC>.

¹⁵³ "About IATI," *International Aid Transparency Initiative*, accessed March 24, 2015. <http://www.aidtransparency.net/about>.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁶ "CIDA releases aid transparency implementation schedule," *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada* <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/FRA-125142653-QTC>

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁸ "Beyond Aid: A Plan for Canada's International Cooperation," *The North-South Institute*, May 2013, <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/BuellesKindornay.2013.CNDPolicyCoherenceEN.pdf>.

¹⁵⁹ "International Aid Transparency Initiative Annual report 2014," IATI, <http://issuu.com/iati/docs/iati-annual-report-2014>. 174. <http://issuu.com/iati/docs/iati-annual-report-2014>

information in a language they understand.¹⁶⁰ Additionally, Canada is also only partially compliant in reporting, with results of development initiatives published in 55% of all cases.

Fig.5

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Quarterly	Monthly
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Quarterly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant
Use of recipient language	69	Partially compliant
Start date	100	Fully Compliant
End date	100	Fully Compliant
Implementing organisation	100	Partially compliant
Geography	0	Partially compliant
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant
Commitments	100	Fully Compliant
Disbursements and Expenditure	0	Fully compliant by December 2014
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	Fully compliant by December 2014
Text of Conditions	0	Fully Compliant
Results	55	Partially compliant

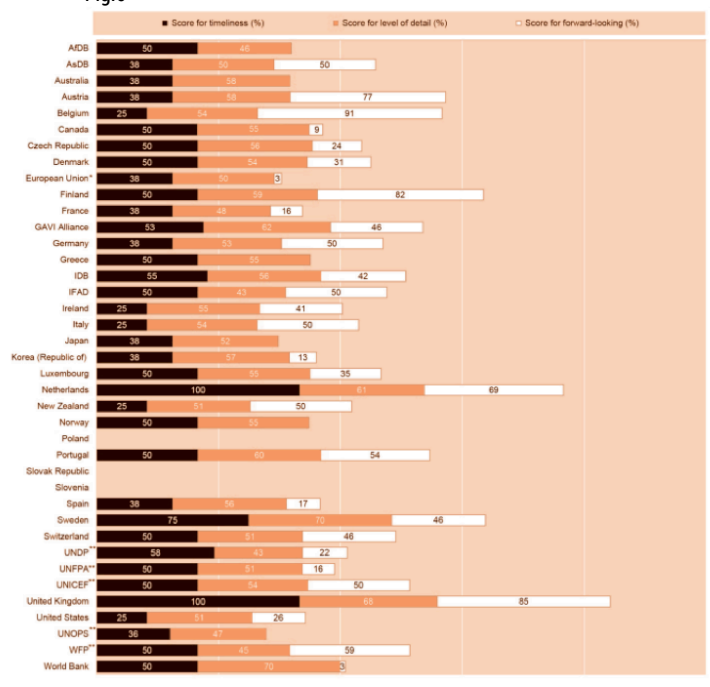
Source: International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Annual Report 2014

Moreover, in the OECD 2014 Progress Report, *Making Development Co-operation More Effective*, Canada ranked in the bottom third of countries for their delivery and transparency of aid based on three factors: timeliness of releasing reports, the level of completeness of data entries, and whether development initiatives were forward looking in terms of how many years ahead data is published (See Figure 6).¹⁶¹

¹⁶⁰Ibid, 72

¹⁶¹ "Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2014 Progress Report", OECD, Paris, 133.

Fig.6



This figure shows that there are only four IATI members (the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Finland) who are delivering well on all three dimensions. While Canada scores in the top half of countries for its data frequency and associated lag time, Canada only scores 55 percent for data completeness, and a mere 9 percent for its development being ‘forward looking’, that is, how many years ahead information is provided and how detailed it is.

While the public accessibility of the information and the partnership of DFADT with the IATI shows that Canada places importance on transparency of its development initiatives, there is still work to be done. As noted, the format in which much of the data on development expenditures is available – large and cumbersome excel files – makes using this data difficult.

Moving forward, DFADT needs to commit to organizing information of its development activities in an accessible and usable format that takes into consideration the needs of both recipients and Canadian citizens. This includes expanding language options, implementing a data tool which organizes information in a complete, yet easy-to-use manner (such as the current OECD Statistic Extracts Database), and a commitment to enhancing the completeness of published data.

2.1. Recommendations:

- Improve accessibility and usability of aid data. This includes making data accessible in the language of recipient countries
- Implement a user-friendly data tool such as the OECD Stat Extracts database (OECD.Stat)

3. Assessing the Government of Canada's Thematic Priorities for International Assistance

In 2007, the Government of Canada introduced its Aid Effectiveness Agenda. With the aim of advancing this agenda, in May 2009 the Government of Canada established five priorities to guide its international assistance envelope. The government's commitment to its five stated priorities is measured by examining multiple factors, including: monetary commitments, alignment of projects with stated priorities, international leadership, and effectiveness of projects in achieving stated goals.

The ordering of ODA funding received among these 5 priorities has remained relatively unchanged over the past five fiscal years. These priorities include, in order of most funding to least: securing the future of children and youth, stimulating sustainable economic growth, increasing food security, advancing democracy, and promoting stability and security.¹⁶² CIDA, prior to its amalgamation into DFATD in 2013, concentrated its attention on the first three of these priorities, with all of its program activities being applicable to one of these three thematic areas.¹⁶³ As well, prior to the amalgamation, DFAIT focused on the latter two priorities, democracy and security. These are all currently encompassed under DFATD, as well as other government departments through which ODA is funnelled. The effectiveness of government activities on each of the five thematic priorities is examined separately below.

¹⁶² "Development Challenges and Priorities," *Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada*. September 2, 2014, <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹⁶³ "2012-2013 Reports on Plans and Priorities," *CIDA Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat* (2013) <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/2012-2013/inst/ida/ida-eng.pdf>

3.1. Securing the Future of Children and Youth

C

- Aligns with the goals of Canadian development policies
- Continuously increasing funds to MNCH over time
- Tangible evidence of changes being made for the betterment of women and children globally
- Difficulties with transparency and data collection
- Overly paternalistic in nature and lacks empowerment strategies

Since 2007, the most heavily funded priority consistently has been securing the future of children and youth.¹⁶⁴ This focus on maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) also addresses stopping transmittable diseases and increasing access to basic education. This has been a high priority since the Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health Initiative was launched at the G8 Leaders Summit in Muskoka in 2010, during which Canada pledged \$1.1 billion in new Canadian funding between 2010-2015.¹⁶⁵ Funneled through departments such as DFATD (previously CIDA and DFAIT) and the Public Health Agency of Canada, this initiative has involved multiple areas of government as the top priority of the Harper Government. While this theme is addressed in multiple areas of development assistance worldwide, it has specifically been a priority in Canada's strategic countries of focus, especially focusing on improving the health of mothers, newborns, and children in Afghanistan and Haiti over the past 5 years.

3.1.1. Maternal Newborn, and Child Health Initiative:

Canada's commitment to MNCH receives a satisfactory grade of C. While the initiative boasts positive impacts in its ten focus countries and government spending on this program increases annually, fragmented data and low transparency make it difficult to truly assess its impacts. Furthermore, the initiative has faced criticism for encouraging paternalistic notions of 'saving' women and children, as well as lacking empowerment strategies for long-term solutions. This area is one of the most promising in Canadian development, but without necessary changes the initiative will fail to achieve its intended goals. As the initiative currently stands it can only be regarded as satisfactory.

In 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper held a summit with the heads of state for the G8 nations in Muskoka, Ontario where he launched the Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn, and Health (MNCH). Subsequently, Canada has declared MNHC as its major development priority. Prime Minister Harper committed Canada to 1.1 billion CAD in new spending for maternal and child health between 2010 and 2015, in addition to the 1.75 billion CAD in existing, or baseline, Canadian commitments

¹⁶⁴ DFATD, "Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance 2010-2011," *DFATD*, <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-216144310-R5J>.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

during that same time period. Additionally, a further 4.5 billion CAD in funding from other G8 nations and private donors was pledged.¹⁶⁶ In May 2014, Canada renewed its leadership and commitment to this issue by convening the high-level summit Saving Every Woman, Every Child: Within Arm's Reach. Prime Minister Harper announced that Canada will provide an additional \$3.5 billion CAD to support maternal, newborn and child health for the period 2015–2020.¹⁶⁷ To achieve results for both mothers and children Canada focuses its efforts in ten countries with programming based on three commitments: strengthening health systems, reducing the burden of disease, and improving nutrition.¹⁶⁸

Also announced in 2010 was the CIDA-run Muskoka Initiative Partnership Program, which funds projects proposed by Canadian organizations and their counterparts in addressing MNCH issues.¹⁶⁹ In 2010, the Minister of International Cooperation, Bev Oda, hosted a Roundtable on the Muskoka Initiative, attended by leaders from Canadian organizations involved in addressing MNCH issues. This roundtable resulted in the establishment of a Canadian Network for MNCH (CAN-MNCH). The network is composed of 70 Canadian organizations who are actively engaged in MNCH work in regions around the world.¹⁷⁰ The Network plays a leadership role in

bringing together these organizations with different expertise to facilitate their collaboration and improve effectiveness and accountability.¹⁷¹ Canada has allotted \$83 million CAD for projects between 2010 and 2015 through this initiative as a portion of the 1.1 billion CAD pledged in new funding.¹⁷² Currently, 28 Canadian organizations are being funded through this program, with each of the funded projects addressing one of the three key paths.¹⁷³ Based on project data, the total maximum contribution that DFATD has committed to these projects is just over \$81 million CAD as of 2014. It is important to note that the maximum contribution that DFATD has outlined for each project is not necessarily the amount that will be eventually disbursed. It may be less, so Canada's total contribution to MNCH issues will not be definitively determined until all projects are completed and funding summaries are released.

Canadian contributions to MNCH other than the Muskoka Initiative are funded by the MNCH baseline commitment of \$1.75 billion CAD between 2010 and 2015. Calculations from project data indicate that over \$2 billion CAD in commitments have been made by DFATD towards these programs between 2010 and 2015. When added to the Muskoka Initiative, the Canadian government has currently made a total commitment to MNCH projects of

¹⁶⁶ Paul C. Webster, "The Lancet, Accountability in Canada's Muskoka Initiative questioned," *North-South Institute*, accessed March 24, 2015. <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/fr/nouvelles/accountability-in-canadas-muskoka-initiative-questioned/>.

¹⁶⁷ "Saving Every Woman, Every Child: Within Arm's Reach Summit," *Government of Canada*, last modified December 18, 2014, <http://mnch.international.gc.ca/en/summit/index.html>.

¹⁶⁸ "Canada is on Track," *Government of Canada*, last modified December 18, 2014, http://mnch.international.gc.ca/en/topics/projects_results-brochure.html.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ "About Us," *Canadian Network for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health*, accessed March 24, 2015 <http://www.can-mnch.ca/about-us/>.

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁷³ Ibid.

approximately \$2.32 billion CAD so far, about \$500 million CAD short of the \$2.26 billion CAD combined Muskoka Initiative and baseline commitments.

In terms of projects, the government of Canada hosts a database on the MNCH website outlining the various projects divided by region, as well as indicating which of the three pillars each addresses. Canada focuses its MNCH funding on ten countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Tanzania.¹⁷⁴ As of the end of 2014, the initiative boasts many results, including more than:

- 11 million bed nets distributed to protect families from malaria
- 75,000 health workers trained
- 200,000 people provided with access to water and sanitation, more than 80% of whom are women and children
- 75,000 HIV-positive pregnant women provided with treatment to prevent the transmission of HIV to their newborns
- 180 million children reached with two doses of vitamin A each year, a key nutritional element important for healthy development, immunity and eyesight
- 5.8 million children received lifesaving vaccinations against leading diseases
- 1.9 million pregnant women received iron and folic acid supplements to help ensure healthy pregnancies.¹⁷⁵

Analysts of the Muskoka Initiative claim that although the federal government's own numbers indicate that it is meeting its commitments, the government's fragmented transparency makes verification impossible. Jean Francois Tardif, national coordinator for Global Poverty Solutions, a research group that analyzes Canadian aid commitments to the Muskoka Initiative, asserts that "there is an issue of basic accountability in that I cannot reproduce the government's figures."¹⁷⁶ Anitket Bhushan, another analyst of the initiative, argues that although the federal government has posted plenty of information about its spending, the data is fragmented and needs to be improved: "The way I see the overall picture is that the data, to my mind, is not accountability, but that it is merely 'a prerequisite."¹⁷⁷

One issue with the data collection is that because the initiative is relatively new, the short time frame makes it difficult to track information. For example, maternal mortality rate changes very slowly year to year, and so it is difficult to relate that change to MNCH and exclude other factors.¹⁷⁸ The indicators used by the Countdown to 2015 for MNCH have also been heavily criticized. The indicators used focus primarily on quantitative measurements while ignoring qualitative elements and the need for better distribution equality. Future efforts should be tailored to improving global monitoring which can then influence policy decisions. Without a system of measurability

¹⁷⁴ "Canada is on Track". http://mnch.international.gc.ca/en/topics/projects_results-brochure.html#Afghanistan

¹⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ "Maternal Health Spending Data Plentiful, but not the Whole Picture," *The North-South Institute*, May 27, 2014, <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/newsroom/maternal-health-spending-data-plentiful-but-not-the-whole-picture/>.

¹⁷⁸ Ibid.

that can be internationally agreed upon it will continue to be difficult to assess the successes or failures of the MNCH implementation.

Another critic of MNCH, Stephen Brown, a politics professor at the University of Ottawa, argues that the initiative neglects the idea of empowering women in favour of painting them as victims.¹⁷⁹ Brown asserts that empowering women means looking at sexual and reproductive rights, including contraception and access to safe abortions. The World Health Organization notes that 21.6 million women experience unsafe abortions worldwide each year, and these represent close to 13 percent of all maternal deaths.¹⁸⁰ A recurring criticism of the MNCH initiative is that it treats women like 'walking wombs' with no beneficial contribution to society aside from childbirth and childrearing. Brown's criticism is supported by a statement from CIDA which reads, "Maternal health is vital to the survival, health, and development of children. When a mother dies in childbirth, her child is four times more likely to die also."¹⁸¹ Amnesty International argues that the Muskoka Initiative has failed to protect the rights of women and girls because the focus is on mothers rather than women.¹⁸² Janet Hatcher Roberts, a long time international public health expert and previous executive director of the Canadian Society for International Health has stated that "The reduction of women to just the maternal

part, while hugely important, is also negating all the other parts of a woman's life."¹⁸³ Canada has become world-renowned for its contributions to the MNCH initiative; however, there are powerful criticisms of the Harper Government's approach to foreign aid in this instance. A lack of consensus regarding the abortion debate is another one of the primary concerns.¹⁸⁴ The issue remains extremely divisive within Canada which has caused the government to take an official stance of neutrality to avoid controversy. Regardless, this failure to include funding for abortions represents a lack of consensus within Canada over the proper method of approaching the MNCH initiative.

When looked at through a political lens, MNCH aligns with the interests of the Conservative party. To reassure some of Harper's most ardently Christian supporters, the Harper government had previously terminated Canadian development support for abortion services, a move that not only contradicted domestic Canadian law but also the laws of most countries where Canada funds maternal health programmes.¹⁸⁵ In addition, gender biases are not being addressed within these countries, despite the necessity to change the atmosphere that is fostering poor maternal health. Cultural norms may prevent women from accessing health services or being in control of their own health and reproductive

¹⁷⁹ "Ottawa's Maternal Health Push a Key Move for Post-2015 Agenda," *The North-South Institute*, May 29, 2014, <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/newsroom/ottawas-maternal-health-push-a-key-move-for-post-2015-agenda/>

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Stephen Brown, Molly den Heyer and David R. Black, eds. *Rethinking Canadian Aid* (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2015), 218.

¹⁸² "Ottawa's Maternal Health Push a Key Move for Post-2015 Agenda." <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/newsroom/ottawas-maternal-health-push-a-key-move-for-post-2015-agenda/>

¹⁸³ "Renewed initiative shines spotlight on Canada's deeply divisive MNCH approach," Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights, December 1, 2014, <http://www.sexualhealthandrights.ca/renewed-initiative-shines-spotlight-on-canadas-deeply-divisive-mnch-approach/>

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ Paul C. Webster, "Accountability in Canada's Muskoka Initiative questioned."

rights.¹⁸⁶ Canada's approach has a paternalistic quality that does very little to actually change the environment which produced such health inequalities. This approach of 'Saving Every Woman, Every Child' further perpetuates the notion that these women are charity cases in need of being saved. Addressing the underlying issues of gender inequality would constitute a much more thorough approach to MNCH which will avoid further disadvantaging those most vulnerable.¹⁸⁷ Local agency of female community members could potentially allow for more efficient dissemination of medical knowledge which would save the lives of thousands of mothers and children.

From 2009-2014 the Harper government managed to take a step back in terms of gender empowerment. This occurred in two ways. The first issue was the erasure of the term 'gender equality' in favour of the term 'equality between men and women'. A secondary issue was the language of the Muskoka Initiative which placed women as victims rather than active agents in their own development.¹⁸⁸ Although these problems can be debated as issues of semantics, the effect development language has on outcomes can be monumental. Power was withheld from the women who were most drastically affected by these policies, which meant development is to be done to them, overlooking their own agency. This subtle shift

in language removed the focus from creating gender equality at a systemic level, which would have a significant impact on the accessibility of health care for women and children. The focus on providing tangible evidence of where the aid is being allocated has created a void in creating sustainable progress in terms of social relations.¹⁸⁹ The short-term charity-oriented goals are insulting to the women and children who do not receive the local empowerment they deserve, and these policies fail to address human rights violations and a growing need for gender equality on a global scale.

The MNCH initiative has created immense changes in the lives of women and children globally; however, the application of these policies has sometimes been less than satisfactory. Moving forward, there needs to be an increasing accountability in international agencies in order to provide both quantitative and qualitative data regarding MNCH abroad. There also needs to be a shift back towards gender equality which in turn would encourage social movements to fix systemic issues. The health of women should no longer be tied to their maternal health, and should include issues such as sexual reproduction and abortion. And most importantly, there needs to be local agency and empowerment in order to create sustainable development.

¹⁸⁶ "Mr. Harper's Maternal and Child Health Summit," *The McLeod Group*, <http://www.mcleodgroup.ca/2014/05/23/mr-harpers-maternal-and-child-health-summit-part-1-saving-women-and-children-by-targeting-walking-wombs/>

¹⁸⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸⁸ Stephen Brown et al., *Rethinking Canadian Aid*, 195.

¹⁸⁹ Ibid, 203.

3.2. Stimulating Sustainable Economic Growth:

C

- Canada has committed a significant amount of its ODA funding towards stimulating sustainable economic growth
- Allocation of development assistance towards debt relief has fluctuated over the past five years, but now is on an upward trend
- Support for extractive industries does not comply with stated principles in Canada's ODAAA. These industries are rarely sustainable, often result in environmental damage, lead to increases in local violence, and fail to engage local populations in meaningful partnerships

The second most funded priority in terms of ODA over the past half-decade has been stimulating sustainable economic growth. This includes building economic foundations, managing the world's resources in a sustainable manner, bilateral and multilateral debt relief, and other initiatives to ensure economic growth.¹⁹⁰ ODA is provided to these initiatives through various departments, including DFATD, Finance Canada, Industry Canada, and the IDRC.¹⁹¹ Support for improving economic growth in the developing world is intended to benefit the Canadian economy. The benefit is to be mutual, by increasing the strength of economic partners and for Canada to prosper through global commerce. The goal is that sustainable economic growth will create a more stable international economic market, as well as contribute to other priority areas such as food security, stability and security, and democracy.

However, this is not a widely accepted priority among development experts. The current

government's emphasis on economic sustainability as a priority is a departure for Canada's development policy. This reflects a long-standing ideological division about what the nature of Canada's ODA should be.

In 2012-2013, one of CIDA's major undertakings in this area was the establishment of the Canadian International Institute for Extractive Industries and Development, now called the Canadian International Resource and Development Institute. Although this initiative is aimed at enhancing governance of this sector, critics such as Elizabeth Blackwood and Veronika Stewart claim that ODA support for extractive industries may fail to comply with multiple principles listed in Canada's Official Development Assistance Accountability Act, including, failure to engage meaningfully with affected communities, abuse of the local environment, and the facilitation of acts of violence against host populations.¹⁹²

¹⁹⁰ "Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance 2013-2014," *DFATD*, http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/dev-results-resultats/reports-rapports/oda_report-rapport_ado-13-14.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁹² Elizabeth Blackwood and Veronika Stewart, "CIDA and the Mining Sector: Extractive Industries as an Overseas Development Strategy," 218.

In 2012, for example, Canadian diplomats were complicit in allowing mining abuses to occur at Toronto-based Excellon Inc.'s La Platosa mine in Mexico.¹⁹³ Landowners and workers from the local mining union filed two formal complaints in Canada over serious land and labour rights violations, without results. The Canadian

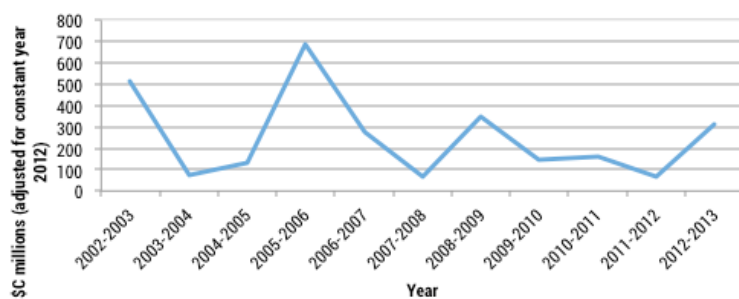
2013 General Mining Law, which was developed with technical assistance paid for with Canadian overseas development aid.¹⁹⁶

Recently, two Honduran organizations filed constitutional challenges against the law, which lifted a seven-year ban on new mining projects.

This law is alleged to violate Honduran laws and constitution, in addition to international treaties.¹⁹⁷ Further, despite lobbying by locals for reforms on certain mining practices, such as banning open-pit mining and demands for more inclusive decision making for affected communities, the 2013 law ignored these items.¹⁹⁸ This law provides for increased mining opportunities for Canadian-based extractive companies, at the expense of the local environment and population.

Fig.7

Debt Relief



Source: Query Wizard for International Development

Embassy helped Excellon avoid amending the land use contract and poor working conditions, and supported its repression of peaceful protests by locals.¹⁹⁴ As Jen Moore, Latin American Program Coordinator for Mining Watch Canada, notes: "These findings confirm our fears that the Canadian government's policy to harness its whole diplomatic corps to serve private interests abroad – something it calls "economic diplomacy" and announced in its Global Markets Action Plan – is bound to contribute to further harm."¹⁹⁵

Another example of the harms of Canadian support for the extractive sector is Honduras'

Because many Canadian mining companies are active beyond Canada, these are examples of the Canadian government prioritizing Official Development Assistance to aid its own economy, over the creation of truly sustainable economic opportunities in the recipient country. At the end of 2014, the Government of Canada released its revised Corporate Social Responsibility strategy for extractive companies operating overseas. However, according to Mining Watch Canada, this strategy merely acknowledges the government's power to withdraw substantial support to companies to make them accountable, but does not actually apply this

¹⁹³ "Government Documents Reveal Canadian Embassy Backed Mining Abuses in Mexico." *MiningWatch Canada*. February 25, 2015. <http://www.miningwatch.ca/news/government-documents-reveal-canadian-embassy-backed-mining-abuses-mexico>.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ Ibid.

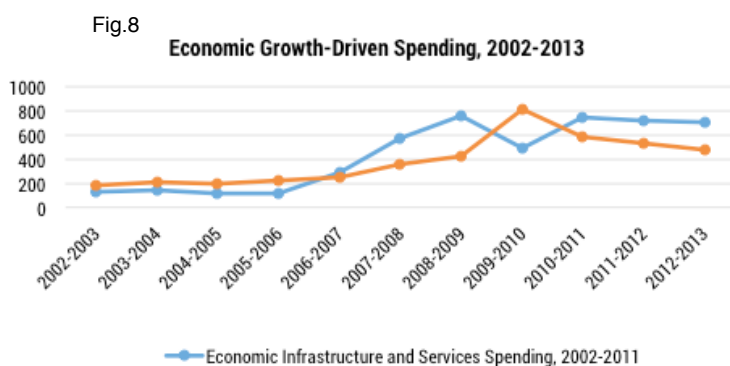
¹⁹⁶ "Honduran Organizations Fight to Have Canadian-backed Mining Law Declared Unconstitutional." *MiningWatch Canada*. February 26, 2015. <http://www.miningwatch.ca/article/honduran-organizations-fight-have-canadian-backed-mining-law-declared-unconstitutional>

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

power in any substantial way.¹⁹⁹ As such, nothing is likely to change in government support in this area.

Between 2002-2003 to 2012-2013, Canada's allocation of funds for debt relief has fluctuated. Funding peaked in 2005-2006 when debt relief funds totaled \$599.50 million. In 2007-2008, debt relief funding totaled \$58.94 million - the lowest allocation of aid towards this priority over a ten year period. However, since 2011-2012, there has been an upward trend in funding allocations for this initiative. In addition, from 2002 to 2013, Canada's spending on sectors related to economic growth has been generally increasing. Economic infrastructure has consistently received a larger allocation of aid since 2006, except for 2009-2010 when more aid was allocated towards the production sector.



Source: Query Wizard for International Development Statistics.

3.2.1. Recommendations:

- **Reform of the extractive sector development projects**
 - Projects need to account more for the local impact from such actions.
 - This should be done through the creation of an Ombudsman for the Canadian extractive sector, given the power to investigate companies' actions overseas, and to recommend remedies and withdrawal of Canadian government support.
 - It is untenable for the Canadian government to continue funding to this sector without a mechanism to police Canadian mining efforts abroad.
- **Continued increases in provision of debt relief to reach previous Canadian levels.**
 - Recently this number is around \$300 million, whereas in 2005-2006 this was at a high point of \$700 million.
 - Rather than repaying debts that they will never be able to fully pay back, providing debt relief allows developing countries to allocate funds towards needed national development.

¹⁹⁹ MiningWatch Canada. "Canada's CSR Strategy for Extractives 2.0 – Government Acknowledges Power to Act, Declines to Do So." MiningWatch Canada. November 14, 2014. <http://www.miningwatch.ca/news/canada-s-csr-strategy-extractives-20-government-acknowledges-power-act-declines-do-so>.

3.3. Increasing Food Security:

C

- Since 2008 the Canadian Government has untied all food assistance. This is an area of improvement as tied aid has been a major obstacle to effective progress
- Canada's food security agenda does not address the structural factors that cause continued food insecurity in developing countries; Canada is more focused on quick fixes rather than long term solutions
- Non-emergency food aid spending has declined significantly

Increasing food security is another priority area for development funding, as laid out in Canada's Food Security Strategy. Food security consistently receives the third most funding in ODA from the Canadian Government out of the five thematic priorities. A major improvement in this area was the untying of all Canadian food assistance since 2008, which previously had been a major hindrance to effective progress in improving food security in local economies.²⁰⁰

Additionally, as part of the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Food Security Initiative, Canada committed to providing \$1.18 billion over three years to sustainable agricultural development, which it has fully delivered as of 2011, becoming the first G-8 country to do so.²⁰¹ In 2010, Canada chaired the Food Aid Committee, playing a strategic role in overseeing the renegotiations of the Food Aid Convention, which outlines global rules for

food aid.²⁰² In the same year, Canada released a new food security strategy which focused on improving three main indicators: the availability of food, stability of food security, and improved governance of the global food system.²⁰³

Fig. 9
Non-Emergency Food Aid Spending, 1999-2013



Source: Query Wizard for International Development Statistics.

This food and nutrition initiative is connected to many other government priorities, including

²⁰⁰ "Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance 2011-2012," *DFATD*, http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/dev-results-resultats/reports-rapports/odaaa_1112-lrmado_1112.aspx?lang=eng

²⁰¹ "Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance 2010-2011," *CIDA*, <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-216144310-R5J>

²⁰² Jennifer Clapp, "Renegotiating the Food Aid Convention: What Is on the Table?" *Policy Options*, (2011) <http://policyoptions.irpp.org/issues/agri-food-policy/renegotiating-the-food-aid-convention-what-is-on-the-table/>.

²⁰³ Denis Côté and Dominique Caouette, 'Land and Food Security Policies: A Critical Review', in *Struggling for Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid*, ed. Stephen Brown (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press) 169.

Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health, sustainable agricultural development, as well as more effective responses to international humanitarian crises. Progress has been made in this area with funding for the Micronutrient Initiative, through which millions of children and pregnant mothers are given micronutrients to improve their health. The Canadian government works with key partners, such as the World Food Program, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, as well as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research to address this priority.

However, Canada's food security development agenda misses the mark by ignoring the structural factors that sustain chronic food insecurity in developing regions of the world. According to Denis Côté and Dominique Caoette, CIDA focuses on production and productivity as a solution to food insecurity, while unequal distribution of food is the primary underlying challenge of food insecurity. This means that CIDA "implicitly legitimizes the highly unequal distribution of land and landlessness, which are the deeper structural causes" of food insecurity.²⁰⁴ CIDA opposes agrarian reform, which represents substantive change for the problem of access to land. It also focuses on market integration, free trade, and promotes a commercial farming system.²⁰⁵ Together, these factors challenge the attainability of long-term food security, and represent band-aid solutions.

Significantly, the amount of non-emergency food aid disbursed has fallen dramatically over the last decade (since the 1990s and early 2000s). However, food aid has remained a continuous rhetorical priority area of spending over the same period. This could be explained due to an increase in emergency food aid in 2004-2005, when the federal government spent more than \$600 million on emergency food aid for the victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami. Tsunami aid appears to have redirected much of the government's regular budget for food aid. In recent years, while spending on food aid has picked up again, it is nowhere near pre-2005 levels of non-emergency food aid

3.3.1 Recommendations:

- Consider development programs that address agrarian reform. This needs to become a priority in order for the underlying structural causes of food insecurity to be addressed.
- Increase non-emergency food aid spending. While food security remains a stated government priority, non emergency food aid has been declining. Food security needs to be addressed before crisis situations arise

²⁰⁴ Ibid, 174.

²⁰⁵ Ibid, 181.

3.4. Advancing Democracy:

C

- Efficient provision of funding for important initiatives to enhance democratic development
- Support for international efforts for democracy, such as support for the 2011 referendum that allowed for South Sudan to become an independent state
- Contradictory support for human rights. Canada provides funding to organizations such as the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development and openly states support for realization of human rights; however, it also has partnerships with known human rights abusers, such as Saudi Arabia, China, and Honduras

Advancing democracy is another important priority for Canadian international assistance. Funding is given to improve 7 democratic elements, including: civil society, independent media, legislatures and other representative bodies, electoral processes and institutions, political party systems, respect for the rule of law and reform of judicial institutions, and promotion and protection of human rights.²⁰⁶ Support and money for these areas is given as ODA through DFATD and the RCMP, as well as through other departments. This funding is provided to organizations such as the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, as well as to individual partner countries.²⁰⁷ A notable contribution to this priority over the past five years was Canada's support for the 2011 referendum in Sudan, which led to South Sudan's independence as a state in July

2011.²⁰⁸ In addition, in 2013 Canada took a stand on Sri Lankan rights abuses, with Prime Minister Harper formally boycotting the Commonwealth summit in that country.²⁰⁹ This latter effort, however, is likely due to the perception that it was a good political move domestically, and because Canada does not have vested economic interests in Sri Lanka.

While it does not take away from the importance of this category, funding for this priority is characterized by the Government of Canada in self-interested terms: "Canada's long-term prosperity, security, and human rights interests are best served by promoting the development and maintenance of free, well-governed, pluralistic societies whose governments reflect and respond effectively to the needs of their citizens."²¹⁰ While stating that the promotion of human rights by the

²⁰⁶ "Development Challenges and Priorities." *Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada*. September 2, 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

²⁰⁷ CIDA, "Report to Parliament on the Governance of Canada's Official Development Assistance 2008-2009," <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/nat-9288209-ggp>.

²⁰⁸ CIDA, "Report to Parliament on the Governance of Canada's Official Development Assistance 2010-2011," <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-216144310-R5J>.

²⁰⁹ Stephen Harper. "Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada." *Prime Minister of Canada*. October 7, 2013. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/10/07/statement-prime-minister-canada>.

²¹⁰ "Development Challenges and Priorities." *Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada*. September 2, 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

governments that Canada works with is a priority, the Canadian government conducts relations with nations known for human rights violations. In this area, it appears that national interest trumps democratic development priorities.

A prominent example of the prioritization of trade over democracy is Canada's relationship with China. In 2012, the Canadian government signed the Canada-China Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement, which then came into effect in late 2014.²¹¹ After criticizing the Chinese Communist Party for its human rights abuses in his early days as Prime Minister, this strategic partnership indicates that Prime Minister Harper has since altered his stance toward China, despite little to no change being made in terms of human rights violations in the country.²¹² This deal increases the potential for China to be a destination for Canadian Foreign Direct Investment, ensuring greater protection for Canadian foreign investors against discriminatory practices.²¹³ However, as is noted by Paul Evans, "[F]or reasons of history and values, there are limits on the depth and range of Sino-Canadian cooperation. This is made clear by simply invoking words like human rights."²¹⁴ Nonetheless, the Canadian government still has decided to pursue this economically advantageous deal, prioritizing economic gain

over the promotion of democratic governance and human rights.

Honduras is another area where the Canadian government has supported repressive governments over democracy in the name of economic benefit. In this resource-rich nation, a coup occurred in 2009 that ousted the last democratically elected government. This coup received only mute criticisms from Canada, due to what critics rightly claim to be an attempt to protect Canada's major mining interests in the nation.²¹⁵ Following the 2009 military coup, the Honduran government granted many resource concessions; as a result, Canada expanded its mining businesses and investment interests in Honduras.²¹⁶ This culminated in the signing of a Canada-Honduras Free Trade Agreement in November 2013.²¹⁷ Further, since mid-2014, Canada has financed part of a \$9.5 million Sustainable Energy Access project managed by OLADE, which is to occur in primarily indigenous regions.²¹⁸ Many critics have spoken out against this project funded by the Canadian government for its potential harm to indigenous communities. One of these is Miriam Miranda, General Coordinator of OFRANEH (representative of Honduran indigenous communities): "Right now [resources] are up for grabs and there's an unparalleled exploitation of that by transnational and foreign capital. There's no

²¹¹ DFATD. "Canada-China Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA) Negotiations." *Government of Canada*. October 1, 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/china-chine.aspx?lang=eng>.

²¹² Paul Evans, "Canada, Meet Global China," *International Journal* 61:2 (2006), 293-294.

²¹³ DFATD. "Canada-China Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA) Negotiations." *Government of Canada*. October 1, 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/china-chine.aspx?lang=eng>.

²¹⁴ Paul Evans, "Canada, Meet Global China," *International Journal* 61:2 (2006), 293-294.

²¹⁵ Ashley Holly, "Canada Supports the Military Coup in Honduras." *Global Research*. July 14, 2009. <http://www.globalresearch.ca/canada-supports-the-military-coup-in-honduras/14369>.

²¹⁶ Sandra Cuffe, "Canadian Aid, Honduran Oil: Ottawa Funds Set to Encourage Oil Investment." *Rights Action*. March 12, 2014. <http://www.rightsaction.org/action-content/canadian-aid-helping-set-stage-oil-and-gas-activity-honduras>.

²¹⁷ *Ibid.*

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*

respect for international laws and international jurisprudence on the rights of Indigenous peoples.”²¹⁹ Another noted commentator on Canadian development policy, Stephen Brown, supports this notion: “When Canada helps revise – or what they call ‘modernize’ – regulations, they present it as being good for the country and therefore good for the country’s poor [...] If we’re helping rewrite codes in the interests of Canadian companies, then no matter how much you talk win-win, it doesn’t mean that it’s true.” This is a clear case where Canada has prioritized economic gains over democratic advocacy. In continuing economic and military relations with the Honduran regime, the Canadian government is in part responsible for its continued rule, contradicting its stated development priority of advancing democracy.²²⁰

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, one of Canada’s biggest trade partners in the Middle East, is another example where commercial gains are given higher priority than democratic principles, specifically the promotion of human rights and representative democratic governance. In 2011, when the Arab Spring uprisings spread to neighbouring Bahrain, the Saudi Arabia National Guard was sent in to stop the masses from peacefully protesting against Bahrain’s government. The Canadian government has been rightly criticized in its stance on the event, as it remained silent while Saudi forces squashed the calls for democracy.²²¹ This goes

directly against Canada’s stated priorities of disseminating democratic principles, as is noted by Roland Paris: “[W]hen it comes from a Canadian government that has repeatedly and sanctimoniously proclaimed that it will never ‘go along to get along,’ this silence is jarring.”²²² The lack of condemnation of the issue resulted from Canadian self-interest, in that the Canadian defence industry has significant arms deals with Saudi Arabia that the government did not want to jeopardize. In fact, it was Canadian-produced armoured vehicles that were used to put down the Bahrain Arab Spring protests. The government has acted to ensure that this strategic commercial relationship between Saudi Arabia and Canada has continued. Even quite recently, the Government of Canada has put its support behind a Canadian contract to provide almost \$15 billion worth of armoured vehicles to Saudi Arabia.²²³ In prioritizing commercial interests, the Canadian government is ignoring violations of democratic and human rights principles: in 2014, eighty-three beheadings were carried out in Saudi Arabia; each year, thousands of people are subject to arbitrary arrest and torture; and only in municipal elections later this year are women supposed to be allowed to vote for the first time, nearly one hundred years after Canada and most Western countries granted women suffrage.²²⁴ Canada has strengthened its commercial relationship with Saudi Arabia, and in doing so has avoided addressing the

²¹⁹ Ibid.

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Peggy Mason, “Saudi Arms Deal Makes Mockery of Canadian Values,” *Rideau Institute*. January 21, 2015. <http://www.rideauinstitute.ca/2015/01/26/saudi-arms-deal-makes-mockery-of-canadian-values/>.

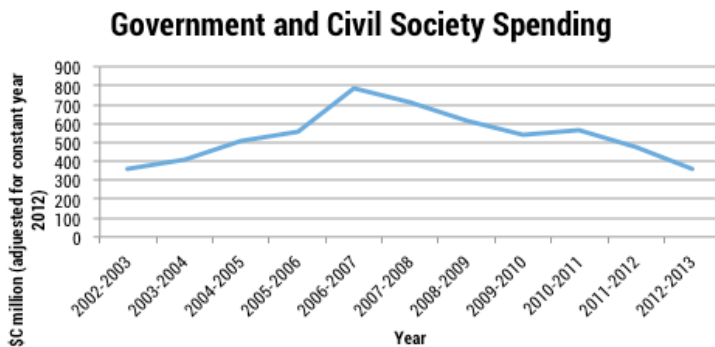
²²² Roland Paris, “Baird’s Silence on Abuses in Bahrain Exposes Canada’s Inconsistency,” *The Globe and Mail*, April 5, 2013.

²²³ Peggy Mason, “Saudi Arms Deal Makes Mockery of Canadian Values,” <http://www.rideauinstitute.ca/2015/01/26/saudi-arms-deal-makes-mockery-of-canadian-values/>.

²²⁴ “Women in Saudi Arabia to Vote and Run in Elections,” *BBC News*, September 25, 2011 <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-15052030>.

nation's lack of democratic principles and poor human rights record.

Fig. 10



From 2002-2013, Canada's spending towards issues which advanced democracy remained constant. Canada allocated significant amounts to government and civil society sector which incorporated factors such as strengthening civil society, democratic participation, legal and judicial development, and human rights. Collectively the allocation of aid towards these factors shows that Canada does remain committed to advancing democracy as one of its key priorities; however, this aid is usually given in cases where there are commercial or political gains to be made, not given on principle.

3.4.1: Recommendations:

- Allocate more funding for initiatives in support of democratic governance.
- While Canada does provide support for projects to enhance democracy in developing countries, this priority does not receive as much ODA funding as three of the other government priorities.
- Democracy could be a precursor for achieving these other priorities which currently get more funding.
- Address human rights as a condition for international relations.
- Diplomatic relations and economic partnerships with nations such as Saudi Arabia, Honduras, and China, known for human rights abuses and undemocratic practices and rulers, allows for these abuses to continue, as they have no incentive to change if other countries are still willing to continue normal relations.
- Human rights need to become an issue; this means that support for non-democratic regimes needs to be re-addressed.

3.5. Promoting Stability and Security:

B

- Canada provides ODA support for effective initiatives in peace building and international humanitarian response
- Canada was a leader in Afghanistan with the START initiative from 2005-2011
- Some transparency issues in accessibility of data

The fifth priority for Canada's development assistance is promoting stability and security. This is done through multiple government departments, including DFATD and the Department of National Defence, and includes ODA for initiatives such as responses to international humanitarian crises, as well as peace-building in conflict-affected areas in the developing world. One of the most consistently funded priorities within this thematic area is the Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force (START), administered by DFATD.²²⁵ This initiative focuses expertise on stabilization and reconstruction efforts, and also contributes toward Canada's priority for international humanitarian assistance. All START projects also address the theme of women and children's well-being. One of the major priorities for START has been Afghanistan, specifically the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team, for which Canada was responsible from 2005-2011.²²⁶

As noted by the Government of Canada, promoting stability and security is related to Canada's self-interest: "Canada's security is inextricably linked to that of other states. When they lack resources or expertise to meet complex security challenges, the security of Canadians and Canadian interests both at home and abroad are at risk. For this reason, the Government of Canada is committed to enhancing the capacity of states to prevent and respond to terrorist activity and transnational organized crime."²²⁷ As is evident, policies are used to advance Canada's security and diplomatic objectives. With the whole-of-government approach, defence, diplomatic, and development objectives are combined, but in a way that organizes policy coherence around military security objectives. This tends to diminish the weight given to other development priorities, including human security.²²⁸ The Harper Government has tended to shift away from the human security approach, viewing it as a Liberal initiative, instead defining address security in narrower military terms.²²⁹

²²⁵ "Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance 2011-2012," *Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada* http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/dev-results-resultats/reports-rapports/odaaa_1112-lrmado_1112.aspx?lang=eng

²²⁶ *Ibid.*

²²⁷ "Development Challenges and Priorities." *Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada*. September 2, 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

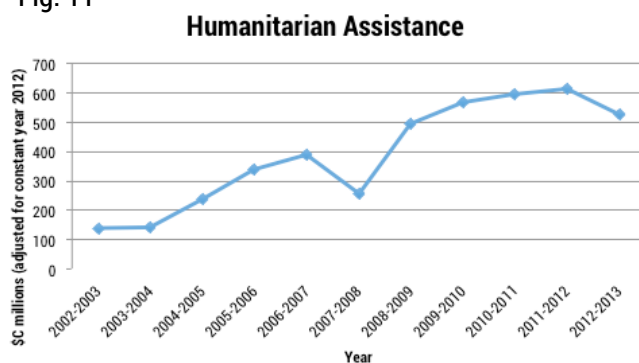
²²⁸ Brown, Stephen, Molly Den Heyer, and David Black. "Introduction: Why Rethink Canadian Aid?" In *Rethinking Canadian Aid*, 3.

²²⁹ David Carment and Yiagadeesen Samy. "Canada's Fragile State's Policy: What Have We Accomplished and Where Do We Go From Here?" 227-237. In *Rethinking Canadian Aid*. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2014.

Out of the five priorities for international assistance, promoting stability and security receives the lowest amount of funding from *Official Development Assistance* from DFATD.²³⁰

In addition to ODA provided for promoting security and stability, the Canadian government also spends a significant amount on humanitarian assistance. The following graph shows Canada's allocated expenditure towards humanitarian assistance since 2002, including ODA and non-ODA spending, which includes additional costs such as aid for emergency purposes. In general, Canada's allocation of spending towards humanitarian assistance has increased since 2002, with only a slight decrease in 2007-2008. The upward trend shows that Canada remains dedicated to using humanitarian assistance as a way to maintain stability and security.

Fig. 11

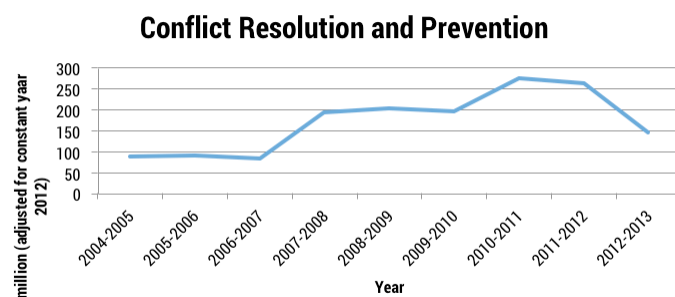


Source: Query Wizard for International Development Statistics

The following graph shows Canadian expenditure that has been allocated to conflict resolution and prevention. Once again, this includes both ODA spending on promoting security and stability, as well as additional government spending. Generally,

this expenditure has experienced slight fluctuations from year to year but has been growing since 2004. Prior to 2007, conflict resolution and prevention was incorporated into government and civil society spending.

Fig. 12



Source: Query Wizard for International Development Statistics

3.5.1: Recommendations:

- Allocate more Official Development Assistance funding to promoting stability and security. An increase in ODA is needed to help with the development of local capabilities to maintain stability and security on their own once it is achieved.
- Establish clearer policy coherence for funding for stability and security.
- Expand definition of security to include human security. Canada has tended to abandon the predominantly Liberal approach of security as human security, instead defining it in terms of military security. For development to be effective, human security needs to be included.

²³⁰ "Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance 2013-2014." DFATD

4. Alignment With International Priorities

C

- Above average leadership in MDGs 3-6
- Average achievements in MDGs 1,2,8
- Below international standards in MDG 7 - specifically in terms of climate change
- Below international standards in ODA disbursement

Aid effectiveness in terms of international alignment of priorities requires attention to many variables. These include clearly established goals and partnerships for ODA disbursement, a strong correlation between Canadian development initiatives and stated international goals, and fulfillment of international commitments for ODA.

While historically Canada's aid policies have been influenced by international trends in development cooperation, over the past decade Canada's aid policies have been influenced by a combination of international trends and Canada's own national interests with respect to foreign aid.²³¹ Since the Conservatives came to power in 2006, the Canadian government has not released an official document outlining its approach to foreign aid.²³² Despite this, and the fact that Canadian development assistance seems to have shifted towards a more realist approach, Canada's foreign aid priorities largely

align with international development priorities, specifically the Millennium Development Goals.²³³

As outlined by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development, Canada has announced its support for the MDGs and aligned its priorities to aid this international agenda: "Reinforcing its continued commitment to support developing countries in their efforts to achieve the MDGs, Canada announced five priority themes for the international assistance envelope."²³⁴ These include securing the future of children and youth, stimulating sustainable economic growth, increasing food security, advancing democratic governance, and ensuring security and stability, along with three crosscutting themes of environmental sustainability, gender equality, and strengthened governance institutions, which also support the achievement of the MDGs to varying degrees.

²³¹ Brown, Stephen Brown, "Achieving the Development Objectives of Canada's International Policy Statement," *McGill International Review*, vol. 6, no. 1. 2005, pp. 52-55. http://aix1.uottawa.ca/%7Ebrown/pages/Stephen_Brown_MIR.pdf

²³² Ibid.

²³³ Adam Chapnick, "Refashioning Humane Internationalism in Twenty-First-Century Canada," in *Rethinking Canadian Aid*, ed. edited by Stephen Brown, Molly Den Heyer, and David Black, 38. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2014.

²³⁴ "Millennium Development Goals." *Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada*. January 13, 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/mdg-omd.aspx?lang=eng#>.

4.1 The Millennium Development Goals

At the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, Canada was one of the nations that committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. In 2010, Prime Minister Harper reaffirmed Canada's commitment to achieving the MDGs in his remarks at the Millennium Development Goals High-Level Plenary in New York: "When we speak of the Millennium Development Goals, it will be critical that our words here today ultimately translate into simple realities like food on the table, improved health and a better life for children around the world. Together, we must keep our promises and work towards practical, durable solutions."²³⁵ The alignment of the Canadian government's own development priorities with those outlined in the MDGs has allowed for greater focus on these areas.

The first Millennium Development Goal, *to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty*, is the same as Canada's overarching development commitment, that being the worldwide reduction of poverty. The main way in which Canada addresses the issue of poverty is through the promotion of sustainable economic growth. The Canadian government has created a Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy for developing countries, which guides Canada's efforts to reduce poverty through increased economic growth. In 2012-2013, Canada's contributions to sustainable economic growth

in developing countries reached a total of \$1.1 billion.²³⁶ Increasing food security is also an important priority for Canadian development, receiving the third most funding of ODA in terms of Canada's five priority areas for international assistance. As part of this, the Canadian government's Food Security Strategy is focused on agricultural development, food aid, and nutrition as keys for the eradication of hunger. As noted above, Canada was the first G-8 country to meet its 2009 L'Aquila Summit Food Security Initiative commitment, providing \$1.18 billion over three years to sustainable agricultural development.²³⁷ Further, Canada also invests in nutrition through the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, the G-8 New Alliance for Food Security, and the United Nations' World Food Program. As well, we note above that since 2008 all of Canada's food aid has been untied, which allows for food aid to reach more beneficiaries.²³⁸

However, in spite of all of Canada's commitments to food security initiatives, the overall level of Canada's non-emergency food aid spending is significantly lower than levels in the 1990s and early 2000s, declining around 2005, and only picking up slightly since. In addition, these commitments of aid to improve food security fail to address the underlying structural dimensions of poverty in many developing countries. While CIDA, and now DFATD, primarily focus on the productivity of the agricultural sector as the overall cause of

²³⁵ "Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the Millennium Development Goals High-Level Plenary in New York." *Prime Minister of Canada*, September 21, 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2010/09/21/statement-prime-minister-canada-millennium-development-goals-high-level-plenary-new>.

²³⁶ Government of Canada. "Millennium Development Goals." *Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada*. January 13, 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/mdg-omd.aspx?lang=eng#>.

²³⁷ *Ibid.*

²³⁸ "What About Canada." *Millennium Campaign*. 2015. <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org/what-about-canada/>.

food crises, development experts point to unequal distribution of resources, both food and land, as the underlying issue.²³⁹ As such, Canadian food aid is not effective in addressing the deeper systemic causes that need to be confronted in order to eradicate extreme hunger.

As part of its Children and Youth Strategy, Canada's own priorities also align with MDG 2, *to achieve universal primary education*. According to DFATD, "Canada has prioritized basic education for its direct and proven effect on poverty reduction and sustainable development," tying this goal back in with MDG 1.²⁴⁰ Canada's Children and Youth Strategy focuses on access to education and improving the quality of education, with a special focus on teacher training and relevant curriculums. Additionally, the strategy promotes initiatives that increase access to learning opportunities for youth both in and out of school. In Africa alone, by 2011 Canada contributed \$150 million to basic education, and over the past five years, Canada has given yearly disbursements of approximately \$300 million towards basic education.²⁴¹ Canada is also currently the co-chair of the UN Initiative for Girls' Education's Global Advisory Board, reinforcing Canada's cross cutting development theme of gender equality.²⁴² Canada has also worked with other international partners to increase primary school enrolment in Mali and Tanzania and to enhance education for girls in Afghanistan,

as well as providing assistance to the Global Partnership for Education to improve basic education for all children in developing countries.²⁴³

MDGs 3 (*promoting gender equality and empowering women*), 4 (*reducing child mortality*), 5 (*improving maternal health*), and 6 (*combatting HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases*) are all covered under Canada's top ODA priority, that being securing the future of children and youth, as well as its crosscutting theme of gender equality. Canada's policy of gender equality in development includes creating a stronger role for women in economic decision making, improving equality in education, and supporting the human rights of women and girls. As well, in 2011, CIDA co-hosted the Conference on Women's Economic Empowerment along with UN Women, an institution to which Canada provides \$10 million in funding to annually.²⁴⁴ Included in Canadian contributions to these areas are Canada's Children and Youth Strategy, as well as the Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health Initiative that Prime Minister Harper introduced at the 2010 G-8 summit. This initiative has been a top Canadian development priority ever since, as noted above.²⁴⁵ Efforts stemming from this initiative include improving access to maternal health care in order to reduce maternal and newborn deaths, improving health systems in developing countries, increasing immunization coverage, and enhancing

²³⁹ Dennis Côté, "Land and Food," 174.

²⁴⁰ "Millennium Development Goals." *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*. January 13, 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/mdg-omd.aspx?lang=eng#>.

²⁴¹ *Ibid.*

²⁴² *Ibid.*

²⁴³ *Ibid.*

²⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

nutrition and micronutrient supplementation. However, one valid criticism of Canada's MNCH initiative is that it is inadequate at addressing reproductive rights, pregnancy prevention, and abortion, because this contradicts the values of the Conservative Party's domestic political support.²⁴⁶ This is evident in that the program takes a medical-based approach to MNCH, while not addressing underlying abuses of women rights.²⁴⁷ In support of MDG 6, since 2002 Canada has committed more than \$1.5 billion to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. As well, Canada has been supporting work for the prevention of HIV, specifically the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, with contributions to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and to the World Health Organization. Canada's support for the control of other diseases has more than doubled since 2007-2008, reaching \$130 million in 2011-2012.²⁴⁸ It is in the area of maternal and child health and other issues relating to this, that Canadian development priorities are geared towards the most.

The seventh Millennium Development Goal, *ensuring environmental sustainability*, is one of the Canadian government's cross-cutting themes for development. However, although it is a stated priority, Canadian efforts in this area have seen mixed results, with stronger commitment to environmental protection in developing nations, but lesser commitment to climate change in Canada itself. According to the Canadian government's logic, sustainable development in terms of the environment has

to be done in developing countries. The main areas that Canadian development priorities address in environmental initiatives include a stronger capacity to address global environmental challenges, improving community conservation and increased access to safe water and sanitation, and enhancing management of natural resources. Canadian contributions to these priorities mainly involve helping developing countries with better management practices. Examples of Canadian contributions include: encouraging communities to save a percentage of their budget for maintaining new equipment, building up the capacity of local governments to manage water services more effectively, and improving the management of food and natural resources. Efforts in this area essentially follow the logic that improving management of natural resources and the environment will improve other development issues, which will lead to lesser poverty in developing communities.

The logic, however, that environmental sustainability has to be addressed in developing countries, but not within Canada, is flawed. Within this environmental sustainability category, Canada has mixed priorities in terms of climate change and its own ecological footprint. This is problematic as climate change is a major problem that the international community has deemed crucial to address worldwide. While the Canadian government has supported some climate change initiatives in developing communities, Canada itself has not made progress on its own climate change

²⁴⁶ Rebecca Tiessen, "Gender Equality and the "Two CIDAs": Successes and Setbacks, 1976-2013." in *Rethinking Canadian Aid*, ed. edited by Stephen Brown, Molly Den Heyer, and David Black, 203-204. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2014.

²⁴⁷ Jackie Hansen, "Promoting Human Rights of Women and Girls Is How Canada Can Save Lives," *Amnesty International*, May 28, 2014, <http://www.amnesty.ca/blog/promoting-human-rights-of-women-and-girls-is-how-canada-can-save-lives>.

²⁴⁸ "Millennium Development Goals." *Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada*, January 13, 2015, <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/mdg-omd.aspx?lang=eng#>.

commitments. In 2011, Canada pulled out of the Kyoto Protocol. As well, Canada is currently projected to fall short of its 2020 climate change commitment as a signatory to the Copenhagen Accord, most likely achieving only just over half of its promised greenhouse gas emission cuts.²⁴⁹ This lack of domestic commitment is evident in Canada's relatively large ecological footprint. According to Living Planet Reports from the World Wildlife Fund, since the beginning of Prime Minister Harper's tenure as prime minister in 2006, Canada has consistently remained within or just outside of the top ten countries with the largest ecological footprints per capita.²⁵⁰ Further, these reports consistently indicate that if the entire world's population lived as the average Canadian does, it would take approximately 3.5 planet earths to support the demand on resources.²⁵¹ In general, as high-income countries have a footprint five times greater than that of low-income countries, it becomes apparent that consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and climate change need to become domestic priorities in Canada.²⁵² This is one area in which Canadian priorities and international priorities do not align.

Bringing together all of these goals, the 8th MDG is *to develop a global partnership for development*, which Canada's development priorities support and work towards. Through bilateral and multilateral relations, Canada and

its various government departments work with a variety of partners in development initiatives, both nationally and internationally; these include International Organizations, International Financial Institutions, aid agencies, partner governments, and NGOs. In order to develop these international development partnerships, Canadian efforts work towards initiatives such as increasing aid volumes, where Canada doubled international assistance from 2001-2002 levels by 2010-2011; increasing aid effectiveness, a current priority receiving much attention from the Canadian government; greater debt relief, which Canada contributes to annually through the World Bank, providing more than \$1 billion US in debt relief since 2004; and building trade capacity, with Canada providing more than \$855 million US for Aid for Trade in 2011, and doubling Canadian imports from low-income countries since 2006.²⁵³ Of these efforts, Canada's aid effectiveness agenda aligns with the international agenda on this issue. Areas of coherence between Canada's aid effectiveness plan and international aid effectiveness principles include: untying of aid, coordination with donors, decentralization/delegation of authority to the field, use of joint strategies in fragile states, and predictability.²⁵⁴ However, as noted by the OECD-DAC, this could be further improved upon should Canada articulate an overarching development framework for its international commitments.²⁵⁵

²⁴⁹"Canada's Emission Trends 2014," *Environment Canada*, December 9, 2014. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=E0533893-1>.

²⁵⁰"Living Planet Reports 2006-2014," *WWF Canada*, 2006-2014. [http://www.wwf.ca/newsroom/reports/.](http://www.wwf.ca/newsroom/reports/)

²⁵¹ *Ibid.*

²⁵² *Ibid.*

²⁵³ "Millennium Development Goals." Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada. January 13, 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/mdg-omd.aspx?lang=eng#>.

²⁵⁴ Bulles, Anni-Claudine Bulles, and Shannon Kindornay. "Beyond Aid: A Plan for Canada's International Cooperation." The North South Institute. May 1, 2013. <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/BuellesKindornay.2013.CNDPolicyCoherenceEN.pdf>.

²⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

For many of the initiatives that Canadian ODA is provided for, it is not possible to achieve immediate “quick fixes” by 2015. As such, many of these goals will require long-term commitments that will need to be extended past current commitments.²⁵⁶

4.2. The 0.7% ODA Target:

As previously noted, in 1969, Canada committed to the internationally agreed upon target of devoting 0.7 percent of its Gross National Income to Official Development Assistance. However, despite renewed commitment to achieving this standard, throughout the 21st century Canada’s ODA disbursements have not come close to reaching the target, nor has the government set a timeline for its achievement. In general, Canadian commitment to development assistance fluctuates based on the state of the domestic economy, not the needs of recipients.²⁵⁷ In 2000, reaching this 0.7 percent target was considered crucial to successfully achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals:

The UN Millennium Project’s analysis indicates that 0.7% of rich world GNI can provide enough resources to meet Millennium Development Goals, but developed countries must follow through on commitments and begin increasing ODA volumes today. If every developed country set and followed through on a timetable to reach 0.7% by 2015, the world

could make dramatic progress in the fight against poverty and start on a path to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and end extreme poverty within a generation.²⁵⁸

Even with development initiatives directed towards the achievement of the MDGs, without this target amount of funding, these required resources are not provided for, and as a result it is not possible for these goals will to be fully met. Although Canada’s development priorities are well aligned with the priorities of the Millennium Development Goals, the Canadian government has not provided the means for their achievement in its ODA disbursements.

4.3. Conclusion

Following the 2015 deadline for the Millennium Development Goals, a post-2015 Development Agenda will be set. As initial reports from the UN High Level Panel and from the Sustainable Development Goal’s Working Group indicate that the new agenda will retain elements of the MDG agenda, there is potential for continued alignment between Canadian development priorities and those of the international community.²⁵⁹ In the future, however, in order for Canada to be an even more effective player in international development, the government will have to address areas that need improvement, including its approach to climate change, as well as its 0.7 percent ODA commitment.

²⁵⁶ Adam Chapnick, “The Politics of Reforming Canada’s Aid Policy.” In *Struggling For Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid*, edited by Stephen Brown, 315.

²⁵⁷ Ibid.

²⁵⁸ “The 0.7% Target: An In-Depth Look,” *UN Millennium Project*, 2006. <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/press/07.htm>.

²⁵⁹ “Open Working Group Proposal for Sustainable Development Goals,” *UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform*, 2014. https://docs.google.com/gview?url=http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1579SDGs_Proposal.pdf&embedded=true.

4.4. Recommendations:

- Address the issue of climate change in development programs. Canada needs to become committed to a climate change agenda domestically before it can properly address the issue in developing countries. This specifically includes a renewed commitment and strategic plan to achieve the greenhouse gas emissions cuts by 2020 that Canada agreed to under the Copenhagen Accord, a target that Canada is projected to fail to reach.
- Re-evaluate Canada's ODA commitment to the United Nations 0.7% GNI target. This includes setting tangible goals and timeframes for reaching this level.
- Establish a development framework for international commitments. A framework would help to create more cohesive development partnerships and more clearly define how Canadian ODA is disbursed.

5. Local Ownership of Aid Priorities

D

- Below average achievement of ensuring Local Priorities are incorporated into the development process
- Canada has made some attempt to recognize the need for local ownership; however, this progress is more emblematic than practical
- Prioritization of Canadian interests over that of local contexts has limited the effectiveness of aid
- Achievement falls much below the international standard and needs improvement.

The idea of “ownership” in development is hardly new; but since the mid-1990’s local ownership and its variants have taken on particular prominence in policies of development assistance. The idea that aid recipients should lead in setting their own development agenda reflects a reorientation that values the need for partner countries to exercise effective leadership over their development policies and coordinate development actions.²⁶⁰ More precisely, local ownership means that “countries have more say over their development processes through wider participation in development policy formulation, stronger leadership on aid coordination and more use of country systems for aid delivery.”²⁶¹

Increased local ownership is thus tied to effectiveness and sustainability. To be truly effective, development assistance should enable local priorities and strategies and

contribute to long-term results. If results are fleeting and largely dependent on donors, rather than led by local actors, they are less likely to be sustainable. It follows, then, that local ownership is high when:

- Partner countries influence the conception, design and implementation of development strategies;
- Development policies are established by recipient country needs and represent the interests of ordinary citizens;
- There is transparency and accountability among those involved in the development process²⁶²

Progress toward realizing these objectives are thus the basis for assessing Canada’s success in fostering local ownership through its ODA.

The Government of Canada has certainly enhanced its focus on local ownership in recent years. The first iterations of the concept of “local ownership” in Canada’s development

²⁶⁰ “Whose Development? Aid Recipient Perspectives on Ownership,” *The Listening Project Issue Paper*, September 2011, . http://kdid.org/sites/kdid/files/resource/files/lp_perspectives_on_ownership_Pdf.pdf

²⁶¹ OECD “The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action,” <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>

²⁶² John Saxby, “Local ownership and development co-operation – the role of Northern civil society.”

agenda appeared in the Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) seminal 1996 statement *Shaping the 21st Century*, which asserted that development "must be locally owned", and must be shifted to a "partnership model," where donors' policies and programs operate within locally-owned development strategies.²⁶³ According to the report, Canada should "respect and encourage strong local commitment, participation, capacity development and ownership."²⁶⁴ Furthermore, before its merger, CIDA's 2002 policy statement *Canada Making a Difference in the World*, echoes these positions. The report highlights local ownership as one of the principles of effective development. It states that "development strategies, if they are to be sustainable, must be developed by recipient countries and they must reflect their priorities," rather than those of donors.²⁶⁵ Participatory processes that involve local actors are crucial to establish locally, owned priorities and ensure long-term results.

Additionally, by signing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005, Canada committed itself to respecting the priorities identified by the recipient countries themselves. Currently, DFTAD - the main vehicle of Canada's official development assistance – purports that "the Government of Canada is increasing ownership of development outcomes."²⁶⁶ These efforts include the "identification of needs and

priorities through national policies and strategies."²⁶⁷ DFATD states that Canada's programs and projects are "aligned with the partner country's needs and national priorities outlined in such plans."²⁶⁸

It is clear that the Government of Canada has taken steps to recognize that local governments, civil society and developing country citizens are not just recipients of Canadian development programs but should be the drivers behind them. This, after all, is the only way to ensure long-term, sustainable change. But while the government has made progress in integrating local ownership into its development agenda, policy references to "local ownership" seem to be more emblematic than practical. The intent is there; however, the recent commercialization of aid under the Harper Government has almost completely removed the agency of development from recipient countries. The use to date of aid to support the mining sector is a clear example that the Canadian government is compelled primarily by a top-down desire to reorient the image of Canadian mining sector and increase its investment opportunities and profits overseas.²⁶⁹ Although self-interested goals and altruistic objectives can be compatible in certain situations, and developing countries will incur some benefits, the emphasis on extractives is an ineffective use of ODA funds with benefits going primarily to Canada and

²⁶³ OECD, "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation", May 1996.

²⁶⁴ CIDA, "Canada Making a Difference in the World: A Policy Statement of Strengthening Aid Effectiveness"

²⁶⁵ Ibid.

²⁶⁶ Stephen Brown, *Struggling for Effectiveness*, 6.

²⁶⁷ Ibid.

²⁶⁸ Ibid.

²⁶⁹ Stephen Brown, "Undermining Foreign Aid: The Extractive Sector and the Commercialization of Canadian Development Assistance," *Canadian International Council*, September 16, 2013. Retrieved from <http://opencanada.org/features/undermining-foreign-aid/>

mining companies.²⁷⁰ Furthermore, Canada's concerted efforts to promote its own mining sector as a tool of development contradicts the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness which emphasizes the importance of donors aligning their policies with recipient countries' priorities, rather than selecting their own.²⁷¹

It is clear that the Canadian Government, at times, undermines development assistance by acting independently, with development initiatives driven by Canadian priorities and national interests rather than those receiving aid. This is problematic because a top down approach that disregards local contexts can result in development policies ill adapted to local needs. Issues like cultural differences, conflict, poor infrastructure and corruption can affect the trajectory of even the most well planned development initiatives. Thus, by embedding the development process in local contexts Canada can ensure that development programs are sustainable and ensure that aid effectiveness policies are being met. Currently, the Canadian government's aid discourse is increasingly shifting from "altruistic

humanitarian principles" to explicit claims of "mutual benefit."²⁷² The government, however, needs to be reminded that "there should be no confusion between development objectives and the promotion of commercial interests."²⁷³

5.1. Recommendations

- Recognize that a framework is a first step in addressing any of these issues
- The Government needs to eliminate its "priority themes" as this pre-selection contradicts the principle that developing countries should have "ownership" of their development process
- A formal consultation mechanism should be set up in order to ensure that local contexts are included development strategies. Local governments should be supported and have the capacity to engage in this dialogue.

²⁷⁰ Ibid.

²⁷¹ Ibid.

²⁷² Kim Mackrael, "Fantino defends CIDA's corporate shift," *Globe and Mail*, December 3. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/fantino-defends-cidas-corporate-shift/article5950443/>

²⁷³ "OECD. 2012. Canada. Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review 2012,". Paris: OECD.

6. Sustainable Development

D

- Canada is considerably behind the international standard on sustainable development in terms of its commitments to environmental and sustainability initiatives
- Canada is no longer an innovator in the realm of sustainability; it is content with compliance with its regulatory regimes
- While demonstrating an awareness of sustainability's international importance, Canada has not demonstrated a true commitment to the concept
- Canada needs to clarify its misleading use of the term "sustainable development" to properly acknowledge the centrality of the environment to this concept. The current approach preferences economic growth over ecological sustainability.
- Canada needs credible commitment to environmental development goals including fighting climate change and protecting biodiversity. It can do so by creating and implementing short-term plans to reach its long-term goals.

The concept of sustainable development has long been used as a rhetorical tool by the UN and states such as Canada. Sustainable development is a broad concept which makes it easy to justify many development initiatives under this umbrella. The extent to which Canada has effectively promoted international sustainable development is difficult to pinpoint due to the broad nature of sustainable development. However, it is clear that for the current Canadian government, sustainable development is more deeply attached to a focus on economic sustainability as opposed to environmental or even social sustainability. The government's actions over the past decade have shown a clear lack of commitment to environmental sustainability. While Canada

used to be a world leader in sustainable development policy, in recent years Canada has made an insufficient effort towards promoting environmental sustainability, both in terms of policy and in its ODA efforts.

6.1 Sustainable Development and the UN

While the general concept of sustainable development has been evolving for many years, international thinking about sustainable development flourished at the 1972 Stockholm UN Conference on the Human Environment. This conference sought to raise awareness about the limitations and importance of the world's resources, and to consider "the need for a common outlook and for common principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the

human environment.”²⁷⁴ Canadian Maurice Strong was appointed as the Secretary General of Stockholm Conference in 1970. The successes of the conference were deeply influenced by the actions and commitments of Strong. Specifically, he was able to emphasize the importance of the conference to developed and developing states and promote genuine interest.²⁷⁵ One of the key issues Strong promoted in Stockholm was the need for environmental development. He was a strong proponent of the idea that environmental protection required economic growth and that these two forces are mutually reinforcing²⁷⁶. The Stockholm conference introduced the discussion about the relationship between environment and development, and the disagreements surrounding this debate.²⁷⁷ It also had a deep impact among NGOs who gathered in unprecedented numbers to promote international environmentalism. A crucial impact of the Stockholm conference was the transition from depoliticized conservation groups to an environmental movement heavily influenced by the ‘new environmentalism’ of the 1960s.²⁷⁸ The eight principles of the Declaration of the UN Conference on the Human Environment introduced the triad of the social, the economic, and the environmental in sustainable development conceptualization. Further UN sustainable development initiatives progressed from this initial understanding.

In 1980, the International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources published the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) which argued that environmental conservation was linked to the alleviation of poverty and social and economic development. The early initiatives established an understanding that development was intrinsically tied to the ability to protect the environment and conserve natural resources. The WCS was later adopted into the World Charter for Nature which reinforced the social, economic, and environmental triad.²⁷⁹

Subsequently, the UN General Assembly instituted the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) leading to the seminal 1987 report *Our Common Future*, which advanced the link between the economic and the environmental that was produced by the WCS. This report provided the first cohesive definition of sustainable development:

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of ‘needs’, in particular the essential needs of the world’s poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on

²⁷⁴ United Nations, “The Rio Summit: Summary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development”, *United Nations Environment Programme*, 1972.

²⁷⁵ Maria Ivanova, “Designing the United Nations Environment Program: a story of compromise and confrontation,” *International Environment Agreements* 7 (2007): 342.

²⁷⁶ Eugene Lee and Anthony Perl, eds, *The Integrity Gap: Canada’s Environmental Policy and Institutions* (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2003), 78.

²⁷⁷ Ken Conca, “Greening the United Nations: Environmental Organizations and the UN system,” *Third World Quarterly* 16.3, 1995, 443.

²⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁷⁹ “World Charter for Nature”, *United Nations General Assembly*, 1982.

the environment's ability to meet present and future needs²⁸⁰

The definition of sustainable development has not progressed much from this 1987 definition, and to a large extent, this is the basis upon which the Canadian government builds its sustainable development policy.²⁸¹

In 1992, the UN Conference on Environment and Development took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil which prompted the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Rio Declaration reinforces the extent to which the social aspect is integrated into sustainable development. Recently, in 2012, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as Rio+20, took place in Rio de Janeiro. The conference focused on how to build a green economy while also promoting the eradication of poverty, and how to improve international coordination for sustainable development.²⁸²

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) wrote the 2014 Sustainable Development in Action Report which assessed voluntary commitments and partnerships for sustainable development. One of the initiatives mentioned in the report is the Every Woman, Every Child movement, launched in 2010. This initiative parallels the Canadian initiative on maternal and newborn child health. Its goal is to mobilize action for women's and children's health. Since 2010, the Every Woman, Every

Child movement has managed to mobilize over 300 commitments from various NGOs, private sector group, foundations, and academic and research institutions.²⁸³ Another initiative was the Sustainable Energy for All movement, which seeks to promote sustainable energy as fundamental to human development. The initiative is focused on governments, businesses and civil society, and seeks to ensure access to modern energy services. Since 2011, 200 commitments have been made, including 81 governments who have committed to achieving sustainable development for all by 2030.²⁸⁴ By incorporating multiple actors, the UN is able to promote a cooperative model of sustainable development.

In general, the UN conception of sustainable development has become well established and has increasingly become accepted as the standard to which development initiatives will be measured. However, this conception is also incredibly vague, and as a result, all-inclusive. In this sense, it is possible to emphasize certain initiatives and values over others.

6.2 Canada's Sustainable Development Policy: Environmental Sustainability

Canada's initial role in the environmental movement was incredibly strong. The influences of Maurice Strong in the international realm of environmental sustainability propelled Canada as a forerunner

²⁸⁰ United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, "Our Common Future", 1987.

²⁸¹ Government of Canada, "Sustainable Development," Environment Canada. Accessed March 22, 2015. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/> The Government of Canada states its definition of sustainable development as "meeting the needs of today without compromising the needs of future generations. It is about improving the standard of living by protecting human health, conserving the environment, using resources efficiently and advancing long-term economic competitiveness. It requires the integration of environmental, economic and social priorities into policies and programs and requires action at all levels - citizens, industry, and governments."

²⁸² United Nations. "What Is Rio 20: The Future We Want." Accessed March 19, 2015. <http://www.un.org/en/sustainablefuture/about.shtml>.

²⁸³ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Sustainable Development in Action", 2014.

²⁸⁴ Ibid.

in environmental discussions. Strong also headed CIDA at its formation in the 1960s and was the first head of UNEP. Other Canadians who contributed to Canada's strong stance on environmental sustainability include Elizabeth Dowdeswell who also headed UNEP in the 1990s and Gordon McBean who headed the World Climate Research Programme.²⁸⁵ Despite these early achievements, Canada's influence in the environmental movement plummeted when it lost its bid to host the Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1995 due to lack of leadership and domestic commitment.²⁸⁶ The downward trend continued as Canada became the first country to withdraw from the Kyoto Protocol in 2011.²⁸⁷ The actions of the Conservative government in this situation present a stark contrast from the early support for environmental protection and climate change. Little progress had been made since the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in 2002, but when the Conservative Party came to power in 2006, Harper clearly expressed that Kyoto was not a priority. Canada's emissions as a result continue to rapidly grow due to its population growth, GDP growth, and oil sands production.²⁸⁸

Canada's initial report titled *A Guide to Green Government* outlined the responsibilities of each department and agency of the federal

government in regards to sustainable development.²⁸⁹ Departments responsible for pursuing sustainable development strategies range from the Department of Finance to the Department of Veterans Affairs, which shows that Canada has committed to making sustainable development a goal across all of the departments within the federal government.²⁹⁰

The *Federal Sustainable Development Act* was passed in 2008 and required the Minister of the Environment to organize sustainable development goals and targets as well as outline the means to achieving those goals. As of 2008, the Departmental Sustainable Development Strategies must comply with the targets and goals of the *Federal Sustainable Development Act*.²⁹¹ The act commits to providing a new Federal Sustainable Development Strategy every three years, in addition to the Departmental Sustainable Development Strategies. As defined by the Federal Sustainable Development Act, sustainable development is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."²⁹² The act is built upon the foundational precautionary principle which states, "Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full

²⁸⁵ Lee and Perl, *Integrity Gap*, 78.

²⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 175.

²⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁹ Office of the Auditor General, "Sustainable Development Strategies," Government of Canada, Office of the Auditor General of Canada, June 17, 2013, accessed March 15, 2015, http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/sds_fs_e_920.html.

²⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

²⁹¹ *Ibid.*

²⁹² "Planning for a Sustainable Future: A Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for Canada 2013–2016," Environment Canada, November 1, 2013, accessed March 15, 2015, <https://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?lang=En&n=A22718BA-1>.

scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.”²⁹³ The Government of Canada is committed to pursuing sustainable development which is focused on minimizing negative environmental impacts and maximizing the efficient use of resources and other goods and services.²⁹⁴ However, despite Canada’s principles and commitments to reducing environmental impact, Canada’s greenhouse gas emissions remain on the rise since 1990.²⁹⁵

Doubts about Canada’s commitments to sustainable development have also arisen with the controversial shut down of the National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE). The NRTEE was a policy advisory agency under the Canadian government which assessed Canada’s commitment to environmental sustainability and proposed alternative approaches to sustaining Canadian environmental capabilities. In a 2011 report, the NRTEE argued that the relationship between the timber industry in Canada and climate change was problematic for the environment. Their data showed that timber levels decrease as climate change increases and this decrease would have equally detrimental effects on Canada’s GDP which could reduce by \$17 billion.²⁹⁶ The findings of the NRTEE report were a problem for the Canadian government due to the fact that they targeted timber, one of Canada’s largest

industries. The Government of Canada ultimately decided to stop funding to the NRTEE leading to its close.

The NRTEE was an independent policy advisory agency to the Government of Canada which was a strong advocate for sustainable development, evaluating challenges of implementing sustainable practices in the private sector and helping devise solutions to these challenges. The agency proposed viable sustainable economic frameworks, like the Life Cycle Approach, which advocates for the efficient and sustainable use of resources by both the public and private sectors.²⁹⁷ It conducted original research on sustainable development and drew experts in science and governance to envision new ways to conduct policy in the future. In a move which speaks volumes about its commitment to sustainable development, Stephen Harper’s Conservative government cut all funding to NRTEE in 2012 and the agency ceased to exist in 2013. The Government of Canada’s 2012 budget document explained the cut by stating that since NRTEE’s inception a national dialogue with diverse stakeholders had arisen, so the agency was no longer needed for advice. However, Foreign Minister John Baird later admitted that support for the agency ended because of its support for a carbon tax. In his words “[the NRTEE] should agree with Canadians. It should agree with the government. No discussion of a carbon tax that

²⁹³ Ibid.

²⁹⁴ Ibid.

²⁹⁵ “Canada’s Opportunity: Adopting Life Cycle Approaches for Sustainable Development,” *National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy* 2012), 32

²⁹⁶ Brown and Olendar, “Canada’s Fraying Commitment to Multilateral Development Cooperation,” 54

²⁹⁷ “Opportunity: Adopting Life Cycle Approaches for Sustainable Development,” *National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy*, 2012.

would kill and hurt Canadian families.”²⁹⁸ Then-Liberal leader Bob Rae accused the government of trying to silence voices with which it does not agree, which indeed seems to be the case. What was once a valuable independent agency producing new ideas on critical global issues is now defunct for advocating a policy option it felt was necessary to combat climate change.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development asserts that it is committed to pursuing environmental sustainability through its international development objectives. The department outlines that Canada assesses each of its development projects for potential risks towards environmental sustainability. In addition, Canada relies on its partner countries to evaluate projects similarly in order to comprehensively assess environmental sustainability for each development project.²⁹⁹

In accordance with international initiatives, Canada has been a major contributor to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Canada not only claims to be committed to pursuing these conventions personally, but it also claims to help developing countries implement them.³⁰⁰ Canada states that it is committed to four main pillars of environmental sustainability: climate change, land degradation, access to clean water and sanitation, and urbanization.

Despite various environmental commitments on the part of the Canadian government, there is a gap between the rhetoric and practice in implementing development projects. For example, Canada’s development strategy for Guatemala was assessed by Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and it states that projects “are likely to cause direct or indirect environmental effects that should be addressed.”³⁰¹ The key strategy for Guatemala is to promote food security through agricultural reform and also, to focus on security system reform. The agricultural projects considered for Guatemala have potentially adverse environmental effects including soil degradation, water overuse, surface and underground water pollution, and biodiversity loss. Also, Guatemala’s high vulnerability to climate changes is likely to create problems for environmental sustainability as well.³⁰² In order to effectively integrate environmental sustainability into the Guatemala country strategy, the SEA recommended including an environmental specialist into project planning and implementation, reducing environmental risk, reporting environmental results, and complying with international norms and standards.³⁰³ As a result of this assessment and potential adverse environmental consequences, ongoing monitoring and reporting should be integrated as part of the strategy. However, Canada is one of the largest and most influential players in the Latin American mining industry. Canada’s support for

²⁹⁸ CBC, “Environment panel’s end blamed on support for carbon tax”, May 15, 2012

²⁹⁹ Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development. “Environmental Sustainability.” Development Challenges and Priorities. February 13, 2015. Accessed March 15, 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/enviro/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

³⁰⁰ Ibid.

³⁰¹ Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development. “Strategic Environmental Assessment Public Statements.” Development Challenges and Priorities. December 18, 2014. Accessed March 15, 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/enviro/sea-ees.aspx?lang=eng>.

³⁰² Ibid.

³⁰³ Ibid.

Canadian mining industries in Latin America reflects its lack of commitment to environmental sustainability as well as social sustainability and human rights. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights took action against Canadian Goldcorp's Marlin Mine stating that violent human rights violations occurred in Guatemala.³⁰⁴ This human rights action led to calls for the closure of the mine, but it remains open today. Despite human rights violations by various Canadian mining companies, Canada remains committed to supporting Canadian mining activities abroad.

The SEA has predicted similar adverse consequences for the Latin American and Caribbean region including states such as Haiti, Cuba, Bolivia, Colombia, and Nicaragua. Canada's development strategy for Sri Lanka is deeply focused the economic side with no substantial focus on environmental sustainability.³⁰⁵ This has been proven to be the best development strategy for Sri Lanka due to the fact that it addresses both Canadian development priorities as well as the priorities of the government of Sri Lanka. Environmental impacts such as the increase in greenhouse gas emissions, the demand for energy, and an increase in waste outputs have been identified as potential environmental issues. It is not predicted that these issues will have any serious environmental impact if appropriate mitigation measures are taken into account.³⁰⁶ For the Southeast Asian regional strategy in general, positive environmental benefits are

predicted to occur assuming that mitigation factors are taken into account.³⁰⁷ In general, Canada's country strategies have potentially adverse environmental ramifications. To some extent, this shows that Canada does not focus on environmental sustainability when it produces development strategies. However, it does aim to balance development projects with the promotion of environmental sustainability. The Canadian government does emphasize the Strategic Environmental Assessment as a means to check environmental issues within development projects which shows a level of commitment by the Canadian government. However, the extent to which Canada follows through on these assessments shows a gap between proposed commitments and actual practice.

6.3. Canada and the Proposed SDGs

Because of the breadth of the SDGs, there is considerable alignment with Canada's conception of sustainability. The seventeen proposed goals which include 169 targets deal with a broad range of priorities including poverty elimination, promoting food security and sustainable agriculture, health and education initiatives, and improving access to basic infrastructure in addition to various environmentally-focused goals.³⁰⁸ This broad range of targets gives the Canadian government a variety of ways to contribute to global development efforts under the framework of the Sustainable Development

³⁰⁴ "Presentation to the Inter American Human Rights Commission during its 153rd Session of hearings," *MiningWatch Canada*, <http://www.miningwatch.ca/article/enabling-canadian-mining-any-cost-latin-america>.

³⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁸ "Open Working Group Proposal for Sustainable Development Goals," *United Nations*, 2014.

Goals. Other sections in this report outline in detail Canada's contributions to food security programs, health initiatives, and other projects which represent valuable contributions to the overall SDG agenda. As far as the SDGs are taking shape, Canada is bound to have avenues for meaningful international contributions which align with its own development agenda.

While Canada will find ways to contribute to global development efforts under the global sustainable development framework, it remains unclear how it intends to contribute towards the environmental component of the framework. Proposed goals emphasize sustainable consumption and production, urgent action to combat climate change, sustainable use of marine resources and terrestrial ecosystems, and the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems. However, Canada's record on these issues over the past decade has been questionable, and the actions of the Conservative government have demonstrated a weak commitment to sustainable development in practice.

According to a 2012 report by the now-defunct National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE), Canada is currently not on track to meet its 2020 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of 17% below 2005 levels, and will not do so unless significant and costly new measures are taken.³⁰⁹ There is a significant gap between its emissions trajectory and its target reductions. Closing this gap will take cooperation and commitment from all

levels of government in Canada. So far, the recommended measures including increasing carbon prices have been firmly rejected by the Conservative government, which lacks any public plan to actually reach these targets. Additionally, Canada's economic and environmental interests are in serious conflict over Alberta's oil sands, and currently economic interests are winning out.³¹⁰ The NRTEE argued that climate change will have significant economic impacts on Canada arising from consequences of coastal flooding and adverse health effects from air pollution. It is recommended that significant investments be made on scientific and policy research to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.³¹¹ These investments have not been made. Compared to other OECD countries, Canada places near the bottom on many environmental indicators. Despite a promising beginning on sustainable development Canada now lags significantly behind the most innovative jurisdictions.³¹²

Canada's conception of sustainability under the Conservative government is clearly not environmentally-focused, and this extends to its development initiatives where it generally avoids discussion of the environment, instead preferring to refer to "sustainable economic growth" and other economic notions of sustainability. Across various DFAID planning documents, little attention is given to the environmental dimension of sustainability. Recent reports give the impression that the current government is more concerned with

³⁰⁹ "Reality Check: The State of Climate Progress in Canada," *National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy*, 2012.

³¹⁰ "Oil Sands: From Debate to Dialogue," *National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy*, 2010.

³¹¹ "Paying the Price: The Economic Impacts of Climate Change for Canada," *National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy*, 2011.

³¹² Glen Toner and James Meadowcroft, *Innovation, Science, Environment 1987-2007* (McGill-Queens University Press, 2009): 44-48.

complying with reporting requirements than truly achieving sustainable development, and usually feature no detailed discussion of environmental impacts of development. DFAID's most recent evaluation report was based on its efforts in Afghanistan from 2004-2013. The document states that Canada Environmental Assessment Act requirements appeared to have been "formally met", but that CIDA environmental specialists questioned the quality of these assessments. It also admits plainly that "in practice, environmental issues were only addressed to a very limited extent".³¹³ It seems clear from this admission that the environment was not a priority in this development area. The report features a section on sustainability which makes absolutely no mention of the environment or resource management. It uses "sustainability" to refer to the longevity of development results, for example, whether jobs created by development funds are retained after outside funding ends.³¹⁴ This is misleading and disingenuous, demonstrating a pattern in which Canada systematically ignores the environment and attempts to turn sustainability into an economic concept.

There are some minor signs of improvement with this issue – for example, a report on development results in Mali from 2006-2011 observed significant improvements in integrating environmental priorities into projects, especially with regard to food security.³¹⁵ Despite this, DFAID has admitted that sustainability and the environment are the

two weakest points of its development program in Mali. It has accepted a recommendation to place greater emphasis on environmental sustainability due to the potential of environmental degradation to undermine poverty reduction by destroying agricultural land.³¹⁶ This led to the implementation of water, land, and resource management initiatives and other projects to encourage environmental sustainability.

While these are positive steps, sustainable development continues to be a challenge which can be addressed by deepening local partnerships and ties to NGOs, and ensuring that long-term plans consider the full impact of development initiatives. Unfortunately, as Ian Smilie argues, it appears that Canada is moving away from working with NGOs who do not conform to its views on development. This could represent a major challenge in the future. Also, Canada's support for extractive industries does not comply with stated principles in Canada's ODAAA. These industries are rarely sustainable, often result in environmental damage, lead to increases in local violence, and fail to engage local populations in meaningful partnerships. Canada's continued support for Canadian companies in extractive industries abroad demonstrates once again economic interests trumping environmental and sustainability concerns.

While we do have major regulatory initiatives in place including the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, the Canadian Environmental

³¹³ DFAID, "Synthesis Report – Summative Evaluation of Canada's Afghanistan Development Program", March 2015

³¹⁴ Ibid.

³¹⁵ DFAID, Mali Country Program Evaluation 2006-2007 – 2010-2011 – Synthesis Report, 2014.

³¹⁶ Ibid.

Assessment Act, and the Species at Risk Act, Canada has fallen behind leading states at implementing sustainable development strategies. Even these laws were weakened significantly by the Harper government in 2013 which eliminated huge sections of legislation under the guise of “eliminating redundancies.”³¹⁷ Meadowcroft and Toner argue that Canada’s strategies are poorly integrated and largely introspective in nature, focusing on making normal operations greener, raising staff awareness, and building capacity through background studies and research.³¹⁸

A significant problem seems to be that sustainability is often thought of in a compartmentalized manner instead of as an overarching strategy. While The Harper government has paid lip service to the notion throughout its time in power, it is not committed to environmental sustainability. Environmental efforts are almost always portrayed as obligatory rather than central to the development mission.

In addition to having a poor record on sustainability over the past decade, DFAITD does not show promising signs of taking sustainability more seriously in the future. In its own words, “Sustainable, private sector led economic growth is the most effective tool in eradicating poverty around the world” and this is the crux of its outlook on development.³¹⁹ In its Planning and Priorities 2014-2015 document, sustainability typically refers to

economic sustainability. While this is one important aspect of the concept, the ecological dimension is frequently ignored. The top five departmental priorities make no mention of environmental sustainability. Instead of taking on environmental issues, Canada has chosen to increase attention and spending on promoting sustainable agriculture and industry. While these are important components of sustainability, the government has continued to ignore environmental impacts and use the term sustainability to mean economic longevity. Even Canada’s resource-management advisory initiatives are justified in planning documents as creating a more favourable investment climate, not as promoting sustainability. As far as environmental sustainability is concerned, DFAITD typically seems happy to refer to its compliance with reporting and environmental considerations. There is little happening in terms of innovation or new ideas surrounding sustainability.³²⁰

Canada’s continued neglect of climate change and other central environmental issues will prove to be very costly in the future if nothing is done to change it. There are a variety of risks which accompany climate change which will incur higher costs to Canada’s development initiatives and its domestic expenditures. Most significantly, climate change has led to an increase in severe and extreme weather events, a trend which is slated to intensify in the coming decades.³²¹ Heat waves, extreme precipitation, and coastal flooding are on the

³¹⁷ CBC, “Ottawa to slash environment review role,” April 17, 2012, <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/ottawa-to-slash-environment-review-role-1.1158340>.”

³¹⁸ Glen Toner and James Meadowcroft *Innovation, Science Management*, 4.

³¹⁹ “Planning and priorities 2015” DFATD. document

³²⁰ DFAID. Report on Plans and Priorities. 2014.

³²¹ IPCC, “Managing the risks of extreme events and disasters to advance climate change adaptation”, 2012.

rise and will wreak havoc on many countries. This in turn will require ever higher amounts of humanitarian assistance to relieve these disasters. From 2000-2012 disasters affected 2.9 billion people and cost \$1.7 trillion in damages, requiring additional funds for humanitarian assistance. The UN predicts that these numbers will only rise in the next decade. The 2015 UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction states that now the expected global economic loss per year is \$314 billion USD on built areas alone. The report argues that this risk needs to be reduced as it poses a major opportunity cost to development. However, it also argues that modest spending on global risk management strategies would

reduce risk enormously: a global investment of \$6 billion per year would save \$360 billion by 2030, which poses a significant payoff. This \$6 billion would represent 0.1 percent of total infrastructure spending over the next 15 years, but would decrease annual losses by around 20%.³²²

Canada needs to invest in climate change action and global disaster risk prevention seriously. Avoiding these issues for immediate economic reasons is short-sighted and counterproductive, and the sooner they are meaningfully addressed the better off Canada's development program will be.

6.4. Recommendations

- Canada needs to clarify its misleading use of the term “sustainable development”. Currently, “sustainable development” often refers to the longevity of development projects. For example, if irrigation networks funded by Canada were still functioning well years after they were built, this is considered a sustainable development result. This is not a sufficient use of the term. Government documents and projects rarely consider the impact of their projects and initiatives on future generations, which would be a more fruitful and accurate way to conceptualize the term. Updating the term to include the environmental impacts of development would be a major step for Canada in the future. Given the renewed international focus on sustainability in development, Canada should make this a central element of its development policy.
- Canada needs to make a stronger commitment to environmental development goals including fighting climate change and protecting biodiversity. The current government has made clear that trade and economic growth are the key priorities of its overall foreign and development policy. Environmental issues are dealt with simply by outlining Canada's continued compliance with its regulatory initiatives. No special attention is given to environmental crises threatening billions of people in the coming decades. Canada needs to make a stronger effort in this area and expand from its single-minded focus on economic growth. A satisfying effort would include a renewed commitment to fighting greenhouse gas emissions including short-term targets and action plans

³²² UN, “Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction”, 2015.

7. Politicization of Aid

D

- There is extensive evidence of politicization of aid stemming from ideological and political motives in recent Canadian ODA (surge of religious groups in aid, marginalization of gender)
- The current government's whole-of-government approach creates internal policy coherence at the expense of aid effectiveness
- The politicization of development aid is expressed in the securitization of regions of focus and commercialization of interests

The charge of “politicization of development aid” is often leveled against the Canadian government’s development strategy, and has gained considerable clout against the Harper administration. Of course, aid will never exist in a depoliticized context – it is always subject to changing international circumstances, the evolution of development discourses, as well as shifting domestic priorities. Indeed, Canada often oscillates between the poles of national interest and humanitarian motivations in its explanation of development drives.³²³ However, the charge of the politicization of development aid should be understood as the *overpoliticization* of development aid: politicization that is contrary to the stated aims of a given development policy.

7.1: Conservative Development Priorities?

The impact of domestic ideological and political considerations on Canadian

development assistance is a hotly contested subject. Critics of the Harper administration identify threads within the wider Canadian development agenda that are informed by domestic motives: instituting a Conservative form of development that considers ‘traditional family values.’³²⁴ François Audet and Olga Navarro-Flores analyze many policy decisions made on ideological grounds. They found that aid was being funneled through religious institutions, as in 2005-2010 funding to proselytizing organizations increased by more than 70%, while secular organizations increased only 4% in the same period.³²⁵ Indeed, Audet and Navarro-Flores argue that Canadian NGOs KAIROS and Alternatives were defunded, likely as a result of their support for Palestinian communities.³²⁶

Nowhere is this dynamic more pronounced than in the realm of gender equality and development, which has been a particular

³²³ Liam Swiss, ‘Gender, Security, and Instrumentalism: Canada’s Foreign Aid in Support of National Interest?’, in *Struggling for Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid*, ed. Stephen Brown (United States: McGill-Queen’s University Press, 2012), 138.

³²⁴ Betty Plewes and Joanna Kerr, ‘Politicizing, Undermining Gender Equality’, *Embassy News*, 5 May 2010.

³²⁵ François Audet and Olga Navarro-Flores, ‘The Management of Canadian Development Assistance: Ideology, Electoral Politics or Public Interest?’, in *Rethinking Canadian Aid*, ed. David R. Black, Stephen Brown, and Molly den Heyer (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2014), 187.

³²⁶ Audet, Navarro-Flores, “The Management of Canadian Development Assistance,” 187.

hotbed for ideological politicization in development. Indeed, the Harper administration's decision to deny funding to Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Initiative projects that include abortion is emblematic of a prioritization of domestic concerns over the stated aims of the development policy. As Adam Chapnick argues, this is contrary to the Canadian government's commitment to untie aid, as "political exigencies appear to have motivated the Conservatives to impose their own ideological vision on Canada's recipient partners."³²⁷

The argument that gender has been deprioritized in contemporary Canadian development is borne out statistically. Swiss shows that "total [gender-equality focused] aid dropped considerable after 2006... with total aid focused on gender equality either as a significant or principle objective declining from slightly more than 57% of total [Canadian] ODA to a mere 33.6% in 2008."³²⁸ The significance of the year 2006, of course, is the rise of Prime Minister Harper's Conservative minority to power. Plewes and Kerr argue that the reduction of funds for gender-specific programming in both Kenya and Pakistan, as well as the defunding of Match International (a development organization singularly focused on gender in development) are further evidence of a retreat by the Canadian government from gender equity work.³²⁹

7.2: Whole-of-Government Approach: Securitization

Policy coherence, in principle, is a key tenet of aid effectiveness. It ensures that "a government's departments should not work at cross-purposes but rather coordinate and cooperate toward common policy goals."³³⁰ Indeed, the effective allocation of resources across the government system, and the recognition that aid is not the only way that the Global North and South interact, is certainly required in order to effectively coordinate development policy. As a principle of aid effectiveness, the North-South Institute argues for four forms of policy coherence:

1. Internal coherence across a donor's aid policies, goals, and implementing agencies;
2. Intra-country coherence of policies toward the Global South, including non-aid policies on development;
3. Inter-donor coherence, or harmonization, between developed countries vis-à-vis developing countries
4. Donor-recipient coherence between donor and developing country policies.³³¹

In 2005, the Liberal government unveiled the "whole-of-government approach" (WOG). Billed as a step towards policy coherence, the approach intertwined development with other foreign policy

³²⁷ Adam Chapnick, 'The Politics of Reforming Canada's., Foreign Aid Policy', in *Struggling for Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid*, ed. Stephen Brown (McGill: Queen's University Press, 2012), 315.

³²⁸ Ibid, 48.

³²⁹ Betty Plewes and Joanna Kerr, 'Politicizing, Undermining Gender Equality'.

³³⁰ Stephen Brown, 'Aid Effectiveness and the Framing of New Canadian Aid Initiatives', in *Struggling for Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid*, ed. Stephen Brown (McGill: Queen's University Press, 2012), 9.

³³¹ Anni-Claudine Büles and Shannon Kindornay, *Beyond Aid: A Plan for Canada's International Cooperation* (Ottawa: North-South Institute, 2013), 4

instruments.³³² According to Baranyi and Paducel, successive Conservative governments “deepened the mechanisms for WOG engagement in a small group of high-priority fragile states...” which “attained or surpassed programs in long-standing development partner countries.”³³³ Placed in the context of a post-9/11 world, the shift toward a more integrated CIDA and DFAIT (and eventually, the absorption of the former by the latter) is significant. While in theory, development initiatives should have impacted foreign policy directions, in practice, the established power of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAIT) as well as the low political incentives for pursuing development meant that the relationship was significantly one-sided.

The integration of foreign policy calculations into development considerations is not new – the roots of Canadian aid lie in staunch anti-communism – but considerations of ‘national interest’ in aid calculations have led to the securitization of aid. Oxfam Canada argues that the integration of military and foreign policy pursuits “skew[s] allocation toward countries donors perceive[d] as security threats, and dilut[es]...commitments to effective, needs-based aid.”³³⁴ “Failed” and “fragile” states, countries that lack control over their territories and cannot effectively govern, have risen to the top of the agenda as potential breeding-

grounds for terrorism in the post 9/11 era.³³⁵ Oxfam argues that the prioritization of aid recipients overly represent securitized fragile states, to the detriment of conflicts that do not receive significant international attention (such as in Chad or the Democratic Republic of Congo) or even the “hundred-plus stable countries that are home to between two-thirds and three-quarters of the world’s poor.”³³⁶

State fragility, of course, is a great impediment to development. It is true that failed and fragile states often fare poorly on international development indicators, collecting at the bottom of almost all global comparative development lists. However, as Baranyi and Paducel argue, rather than an altruistic assessment of the greater needs of fragile states, intervention in certain states is primarily “quick-impact” and security-driven, leading to challenges.³³⁷ Indeed, the securitization of development in fragile, often conflict-prone regions can create circumstances in which different development objectives are working at cross-purposes. As Justin Massie and Stéphanie Roussel argue, Afghanistan is the emblematic case of the contradictory security-development nexus.³³⁸ In Afghanistan, “many CIDA-supported projects bypassed Afghan state institutions,” which served to undermine the legitimacy of the state.³³⁹

³³² Stephen Brown, ‘Aid Effectiveness and the Framing of New Canadian Aid Initiatives’, in *Struggling for Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid*, ed. Stephen Brown (McGill: Queen’s University Press, 2012).

³³³ Stephen Baranyi and Anca Paducel, ‘Whither Development in Canada’s Approach toward Fragile States?’, in *Struggling for Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid*, ed. Stephen Brown (McGill: Queen’s University Press, 2012), 109.

³³⁴ Oxfam Canada, *Whose Aid Is It Anyway? Politicizing Aid in Conflicts and Crises* (2011), <http://www.oxfam.ca/news/whose-aid-it-anyway-politicizing-aid-conflicts-and-crises>.

³³⁵ Baranyi and Paducel, “Whither Development in Canada’s Approach toward Fragile States?,” 109.

³³⁶ Oxfam Canada, *Whose Aid Is It Anyway?* <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/whose-aid-it-anyway>

³³⁷ Baranyi and Paducel, “Whither Development in Canada’s Approach toward Fragile States?,” 114.

³³⁸ Massie Justin and Stéphanie Roussel, ‘Preventing, Substituting or Complementing the Use of Force? Development Assistance in Canadian Strategic Culture’, in *Rethinking Canadian Aid*, ed. David R. Black, Stephen Brown, and Molly den Heyer (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2014), 167.

³³⁹ Baranyi and Paducel, “Whither Development in Canada’s Approach toward Fragile States?,” 114.

Indeed, in a 2015 DFATD Report, *Summative Evaluation of Canada's Afghanistan Development Program*, the Canadian government itself notes that “the politicization of assistance, including humanitarian aid, in the context of 3D (Defense, Diplomacy, and Development) and Whole of Government approaches was perceived by some to affect the neutrality of humanitarian aid...”³⁴⁰ Indeed, the DFATD report concluded that “the politicization and militarization of humanitarian assistance led to a reduction of humanitarian space in Afghanistan as humanitarian actors have been unable to secure access to all parts of the country.”³⁴¹

Of course, the question of doing development in a conflict-prone region will always present challenges, not least of which is aid effectiveness and methods of disbursement. When compounded by the twin challenges of corruption and a lack of legitimate governance, bypassing state institutions in favor of NGOs and civil service organizations can be considered as a practical alternative. However, usurping the role of the state (in development, and in general) can further erode the capacity and incentive of the state to govern, and reinforce the dynamics of state fragility.

The securitization of aid runs counter to the principles of aid effectiveness, as it deprioritizes long-term, sustainable aid in favor of security measures.

7.3: Whole-of-Government Approach: Commercialization

Another way that a focus on national interest presents itself in Canadian development is the commercialization of aid. Countries of focus can attract Canadian attention either by serving as a potential threat to Canada and Canadian interests (i.e. fragile states) or by possessing potential commercial interests. Kim Mackrael argues in a 2013 internal report entitled *Reviewing CIDA's Bilateral Engagement* that “strategic” and “commercial” interest are privileged as indicators over poverty, aid effectiveness and other criteria in contemporary Canadian development.³⁴² Criticism that Canada's ODA has become too closely tied to Canadian commercial interests has a long history, going back to the early 1980s.

Goyette argues that the very conception of aid effectiveness that the Canadian government employs is self-referential, seeking to accomplish its own aims and agendas rather than those of the recipient country. “It focuses on internal, administrative procedural efficiency, rather than development outcomes, and is designed with Canadian taxpayers in mind...”³⁴³ This rationale privileges projects with “short-term, clearly defined, easily quantifiable and measurable, small-scale, low-impact, results.”³⁴⁴ The extractive mining sector, central to the Canadian economy, fits this bill well by

³⁴⁰ Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development. Synthesis Report – Summative Evaluation of Canada's Afghanistan Development Program (March 2015) 42.

³⁴¹ Ibid.

³⁴² Kim Mackrael, ‘Commercial Motives Driving Canada's Foreign Aid, Documents Reveal’, *The Globe and Mail*, 8 January 2014, <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/commercial-interests-taking-focus-in-canadas-aid-to-developing-world/article16240406/>.

³⁴³ Gabriel Goyette, ‘Charity Begins at Home: The Extractive Sector as an Illustration of Changes and Continuities in the New de Facto Canadian Aid Policy’, in *Rethinking Canadian Aid*, ed. David R. Black, Stephen Brown, and Molly den Heyer (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2014), 264.

³⁴⁴ Ibid.

partnering with the Canadian government to provide Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects, including youth training, digging wells, and microfinance.³⁴⁵

According to Blackwood and Stewart, CIDA legitimized its support for extractive industries as part of the whole-of-government approach.³⁴⁶ Instead, Blackwood and Stewart assert that this policy consistency in terms of support is challenged by a broader policy incoherence, a clash with other stated foreign policy objectives and ODA objectives. Such an approach certainly undermines the objective of local ownership of ODA, discussed above. Indeed, CIDA has set out principles that all ODA was expected to meet, such as poverty reduction and the perspectives of the poor and compliance with international human rights standards. The integration of the extractive mining industry into Canadian development is often problematic to the principles of sustainable development, because the industry has frequently been the source of damage and degradation to the ecological environments and quality of life in developing countries. While this is not always the case, and certainly does not have to be the case, repeated conflicts over extractive projects in developing countries means that the burden of safe operation will increasingly be borne by mining companies and their supporters, including in this case the Canadian government as one of the partners in Canadian mining operations overseas. Blackwood and Stewart hold that the Canadian

government's relationship with the extractive mining industry, and particularly its failure to regulate, does not ensure the attainment of any one of those standards.³⁴⁷ If the Canadian government intends to increasingly partner its ODA with our extractive industries, it must take on a greater role in monitoring the environmental and social sustainability challenges posed by Canadian mining operations overseas. Indeed, the Conservative government has resisted attempts to better regulate Canadian mining industries abroad. In the future, this must change, and any company that receives government ODA must be held to strict standards of social and environmental sustainability. DFAID should establish a robust monitoring and accountability mechanism to ensure Canadian mining companies receiving government aid hold to strict standards of responsible extraction.

The commercialization of Canadian development aid undermines aid effectiveness. As Goyette notes, "although these projects are not likely to have a significant developmental impact, and therefore rate poorly from a development effectiveness perspective, they are coherent with the government's aid effectiveness perspective."³⁴⁸ This is the great irony of the whole-of-government approach: its attempt to create policy coherence (a central tenet of aid effectiveness) resulted in the reduction of aid effectiveness, as development aid was securitized and commercialized. It

³⁴⁵ Stephen Brown, 'Undermining Foreign Aid: The Extractive Sector and the Recommericalization of Canadian Development Assistance', in *Rethinking Canadian Aid*, ed. David R. Black, Stephen Brown, and Molly den Heyer (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2014), 278.

³⁴⁶ Elizabeth Blackwood and Veronica Stewart, 'CIDA and the Mining Sector: Extractive Industries as an Overseas Development Strategy', in *Struggling for Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid*, ed. Stephen Brown (McGill: Queen's University Press, 2012), 218.

³⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 310.

³⁴⁸ Goyette, "Charity Begins at Home," 264.

creates an internal coherence which butts up against the aims of development as a whole.

7.4: Recommendations:

- DFAID must address the trend of marginalizing gender in Canadian development by complementing the gender mainstreaming approach with gender-specific programs.
- Canada should strive to de-securitize development by treating it as an end in itself, and not as a means to combat international security threats.
- The Canadian government should proceed cautiously with the commercialization of development policy by ensuring that the expanding role of the private sector (particularly the extractive mining industry) in development policy does not undermine aid effectiveness.
- Canada must create a framework that regulates the activities of Canadian extractive industries operating in developing countries to ensure that principles of social and environmental sustainability are maintained.

8. Canada's Development Framework

F

- Unsatisfactory progress in developing an overarching framework
- Canada has yet to meet the basic objectives in this area
- Extensive remediation is required

Canada does not have an official development policy framework to guide its engagement with the developing world. Over the past decade, the Canadian government's various policy statements regarding new development initiatives and program have tended to be "ad hoc in nature," made as part of executive speeches, or announced in press releases.³⁴⁹ Moreover, these announcements tend to be fragmented since they are not derived from an overarching plan. Thus, Canadian development policy is not formulated within an official development framework, the absence of which has several implications for the coherence of Canada's development strategies as well as the effectiveness of Canadian aid. It creates ambiguity as the Canadian government engages with domestic and international development partners, both in terms of the nature of that engagement, as well as policy priorities.³⁵⁰ It also suggests that the government lacks the ability or the willingness to formulate a coherent vision and framework for its development efforts.³⁵¹

While Canada does not have an overarching development framework, there have been examples of some policy coherence. Generally, Canada has framed development efforts in terms of a Whole of Government Approach (WGA) that focuses on fragile states.³⁵² Canadian WGA includes three dimensions: "foreign policy, the promotion of peace and security, and sustainable development."³⁵³ Canada's first WGA was introduced in 2005 during its mission in Afghanistan, and in the larger context of countries in crisis, such as Haiti and Sudan.³⁵⁴ In its assessment of Canada's efforts during humanitarian crises in these countries, the OECD-DAC praised the Canadian government on its coordination and coherent response.³⁵⁵ But while a WGA is one form of policy coherence for the Canadian government, it should not be seen as a substitute for an overarching development framework. This is because a Whole of Government Approach is primarily applied to specific country contexts. A development framework, on the other hand can be applied to all developing countries that Canada engages with, assign roles and responsibilities for

³⁴⁹ Anni-Claudine Büles and Shannon Kindornay. "Beyond Aid: A Plan for Canada's International Cooperation." *The North South Institute*, May 2013, 1.

³⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 2.

³⁵¹ *Ibid.*

³⁵² *Ibid.*, 26.

³⁵³ OECD Canada: Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review. Paris: 2007, 64.

³⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵⁵ OECD, Canada: Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review. Paris: 2012, 19.

various departments, and frame an overall approach to development.³⁵⁶

Aid effectiveness currently dominates Canada's approach to development. Major shifts in Canada's development policy and aid priorities have been formulated and justified by this agenda.³⁵⁷ However, critics such as Stephen Brown note that the concept of "effectiveness" often becomes flexible enough to be used as a justification for any new initiative.³⁵⁸ Brown goes on to argue that "'effectiveness' becomes a substitute for 'good policy,' which in turn is really the government's preferred policy."³⁵⁹ Thus, policies reflect the agenda of the government, rather than the rationale of a broader development vision. Most often, these new policies - many of which have been announced as part of press releases rather than in policy documents - do not correspond to Canada's 2009–12 Aid Effectiveness Action Plan that sets out a number of targets in improving the effectiveness of aid.³⁶⁰ Under the guise of "aid effectiveness" Canada's development policy is experiencing a growing focus on self-interest rather than on poverty alleviation.³⁶¹ The creation of a clear developmental framework would certainly help mitigate the influence of changing political interests in Canada's approach to development,

and assert more transparency and accountability in decision making.

Furthermore, in an attempt to increase aid effectiveness, Canada has experienced several shifts in development policy and aid priorities. Between 1995 and 2009, CIDA's priority themes changed six times, sometimes without any rationale (See Appendix 4).³⁶² These frequent changes to 'countries of focus' and priority themes have been anything but constructive. According to the OECD-DAC, these "consistently shifting priorities have been an enduring weakness of Canada's aid."³⁶³ There are a number of reasons why. First, properly planning and implementing projects can take several years. According to the OECD-DAC, CIDA's development programs have been constrained by the short course of Canada's various aid policies and priorities.³⁶⁴ When new policies are announced, development programs are readjusted to fit new priorities, and often the impacts are minimal in the short term, especially for projects that are already underway.³⁶⁵

Additionally, frequent shifts in priority themes "challenge a development agency's ability to develop expertise, build on past accomplishments, and learn from mistakes, which decreases the likelihood of achieving

³⁵⁶ Anni-Claudine Büles and Shannon Kindornay. "Beyond Aid: A Plan for Canada's International Cooperation."

³⁵⁷ Stephen Brown, *Struggling for Effectiveness: CIDA and Canadian Foreign Aid* (McGill-Queen's University Press: Montreal, 2012), 81.

³⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 81.

³⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁶⁰ Anni-Claudine Büles and Shannon Kindornay. "Beyond Aid: A Plan for Canada's International Cooperation," 15.

³⁶¹ Stephen Brown, *Struggling for Effectiveness*, 6.

³⁶² Anni-Claudine Büles, "Beyond Aid: Canada's Development Framework" *The North South Institute*. August 2013. 2

³⁶³ OECD, Canada: Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review. Paris: 2012, 25

³⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 25.

³⁶⁵ *2009 Fall Report of the Auditor General of Canada*. Ottawa: Office of the Auditor General of Canada. http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_200911_e_33252.html

long-lasting development results.”³⁶⁶ The need to increase aid effectiveness and the value of spending money efficiently tends to exacerbate these challenges as, in an effort to demonstrate success to taxpayers, the government often focuses on short-term results rather than long term.³⁶⁷ Moreover, development priorities tend to be broadly defined and lack clear direction on how strategies are to be practiced.³⁶⁸ This lack of clarity and direction, which could be addressed through an overarching development framework, hinders the effectiveness of Canada’s development efforts.

While aid effectiveness is perhaps Canada’s dominant approach to development agenda, there has been a considerable shift away from merely using aid to foster development. More recently the Harper government has announced several changes to how Canada will engage with civil society and the private sector to promote development, focusing more on non-aid policies such as trade and investment. Of course, while such policies can certainly have an effective developmental impact, non-aid policies also have the potential to undermine Canada’s development efforts by exacerbating global challenges. Many critics are concerned that the focus on non-aid policies will de-emphasize Canada’s poverty reduction programs in the developing world and serve Canada’s security and national interests instead.³⁶⁹ By creating an overarching framework for Canada’s development policy, the

government would provide a starting point for the improvement of non-aid policies in relation to development and provide a way of improving the transparency of decision-making processes by offering a rationale for non-aid policies and articulating how these policies work together.

In 2013, the Canadian government announced the amalgamation of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT), creating the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD). The government cited improving policy coherence as an important reason for the change.³⁷⁰ Yet, this shift has not been accompanied by a framework that clarifies development’s role in foreign policy; steps to remedy this policy gap remain to be seen. It is clear that Canada needs an overarching development framework. The current framework guiding development efforts – namely the Whole of Government Approach and Aid Effectiveness – is insufficient because they capture only a small part of Canada’s engagement with the developing world. An official development framework would provide a way through which both aid and non-aid policies can be formulated and promoted.³⁷¹ On the aid side, an overarching framework would set out a rationale and a vision for Canadian aid and “a context for policy development, thematic priorities and institutional partnerships, while providing guidance for government officials and

³⁶⁶ Ibid, 21.

³⁶⁷ 2009 Fall Report of the Auditor General of Canada. Ottawa: Office of the Auditor General of Canada. http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_200911_e_33252.html

³⁶⁸ Stephen Brown, *Struggling For Effectiveness*, 91.

³⁶⁹ Danielle Goldfarb, “Trade Has a Place in Canada’s Foreign Aid Policy” *Canadian International Council*. March 22, 2013. <http://opencanada.org/features/blogs/roundtable/trade-has-a-place-in-canadas-foreign-aid-policy/>

³⁷⁰ Anni-Claudine Büllés, “Beyond Aid: Canada’s Development Framework,” 4.

³⁷¹ Ibid.

development partners.”³⁷² On the non-aid side, this framework would provide a starting point to improve Canada’s non-aid policies and recognize the contribution of such policies in development. It would also “outline the roles of

various departments, coordination mechanisms and institute lines of transparency and accountability.”³⁷³ A broader vision is needed for Canada to be an effective international development actor.

8.1 Recommendations

- Establish a guiding framework in order to orient Canadian Development Policy
- Doing so would focus aid and increase effectiveness, resulting in benefits for both the donor country and recipient

³⁷² Ibid.

³⁷³ Ibid.

Assessment Summary

Canada receives a grade of C for aid budget size and disbursement. While there was a significant increase in ODA budget from 2003-2013, there has been no commitment to the United Nations 0.7% of GNI target, and there are sizeable gaps between the funds committed and those dispersed.

Recommendations include the removal of the 2010 spending cap and the adoption of a firm timeline by which to reach the 0.7% standard to the United Nations.

For transparency, Canada receives a C. Canadian aid transparency commits itself to an international standard, but the accessibility and usability of this information is lacking. We suggest a more user friendly data tool, perhaps a tool based off of the OECD Stat Extracts Database, which includes data in the language of recipient countries.

The five thematic priorities that Canada has committed to include: securing the future of children and youth, stimulating sustainable economic growth, increasing food security, advancing democracy, and promoting stability and security. Other than promoting stability and security, which receives a B, all of these priorities receive a grade of C. Based on the results of these priorities, we suggest the establishment of a development framework to make Canadian development policy more coherent and effective. Additionally, climate change should be included in development programs.

A grade of C is awarded to the Canadian government for its alignment with international aid priorities. While Canada's development initiatives meet the majority of the Millennium Development Goals, this is tarnished by a commitment below the international average to both climate change and official development aid disbursement.

Canada receives a below satisfactory grade of D for local ownership of aid priorities. We have found a prioritization of Canadian interests over that of local contexts which limits aid effectiveness. Suggestions include eliminating priority themes within Canadian development as this pre-selection contradicts recipient ownership of initiatives.

A grade of D is also given to Canada for its commitment to sustainable development as Canada often emphasizes economic growth over ecological sustainability. Canada needs to clarify its misleading use of the term 'sustainable development' to acknowledge the centrality of the environment to this concept. Additionally, we call for the implementation of short-term plans and targets committing Canada to both environmental development goals and combatting climate change.

We note evidence of ideology and political motives in Canadian aid. As such Canada receives a grade of D for the politicization of aid. A surge of religious groups affecting aid policies as well as the marginalization of gender are responsible for this mark. In order to address the trend of marginalizing gender, we

suggest Canada commits to gender specific programming.

Additionally, we call for the de-securitization of development by treating it as an ends in itself rather than a means to combat international security threats.

Finally, Canada's development framework received a failing grade as it is non-existent. The current use of the term 'aid effectiveness' by Canada is both too broad and too vague to be useful in guiding Canadian development policy. Canada needs an overarching development framework to provide coherence for both its aid and non-aid policies.

Canada's Development Effectiveness Report Card	
Canadian Budget Size and Disbursements	C
Transparency	C
Assessing the Government of Canada's Thematic Priorities for International Assistance	Securing the future of children and youth: C stimulating sustainable economic growth: C Increasing food security: C Advancing democracy: C Promoting stability and security: B
Alignment with International Priorities	C
Local Ownership of Aid Priorities	D
Sustainable Development	D
Politicization of Aid	D
Assessing Canada's Development Framework	F

Conclusion

Canada requires a framework to guide its development policies. A development framework is needed to produce a coherent strategy to approach all development practices, whether they be aid or non-aid practices. Canada's current action plan has a narrow focus that does not affect all ministries that impact Canadian aid, including non-aid. Non-aid policies almost always have a greater developmental impact than aid itself.³⁷⁴ Policy coherence for development contributes to improving aid effectiveness by ensuring that non-aid policies do not undermine development objectives.³⁷⁵

An overarching vision will also reduce the fragmentation of policies by promoting consistency in the choosing, execution, and data collection of development projects. The current whole of government approach creates internal policy coherence at the expense of aid effectiveness. The establishment of DFATD is predicted to reduce aid effectiveness. The merger of CIDA into DFATD risks Canada's commitment to poverty reduction and humanitarian aid being subverted by trade and foreign policy issues. Evidence from other donor countries suggests that policy integration leads to subordinating development objectives to foreign policy and defense priorities, not the other way around.³⁷⁶ This amalgamation combines donor effectiveness and domestic accountability with the Paris principles to the detriment of aid quality from the perspective of recipients.³⁷⁷

While Canada is a signatory to the Paris Declaration of aid effectiveness, Canadian aid is experiencing a growing focus on self-interest rather than on poverty alleviation.³⁷⁸ The OECD finds that Canada's alignment with the national priorities in 32 recipient countries has in fact declined since it endorsed the Paris Declaration.³⁷⁹ Canada's compliance with principles regarding aid effectiveness fell from 52 percent in 2005 to 45 percent in 2007, and even further to 39 percent in 2010.³⁸⁰ The current compliance rate is less than half of the 85 percent target for 2010 set by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

The OECD-DAC has commended Canada on its efforts to improve effectiveness; however, it points out that Canada's aid effectiveness plan does not fully reflect Canada's international aid effectiveness commitments (Figure 1).³⁸¹ Currently, Canada's definition of aid effectiveness is a narrow version of the internationally endorsed agenda. It concentrates on internal organizational issues and accountability to Canadian taxpayers rather than to aid recipients.³⁸²

³⁷⁴ Anni - Claudine Büllles, *Beyond Aid*, 15.

³⁷⁵ Stephen Brown, *Struggling for Effectiveness*, 93.

³⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁷⁸ Anni - Claudine Büllles, *Beyond Aid*, 15.

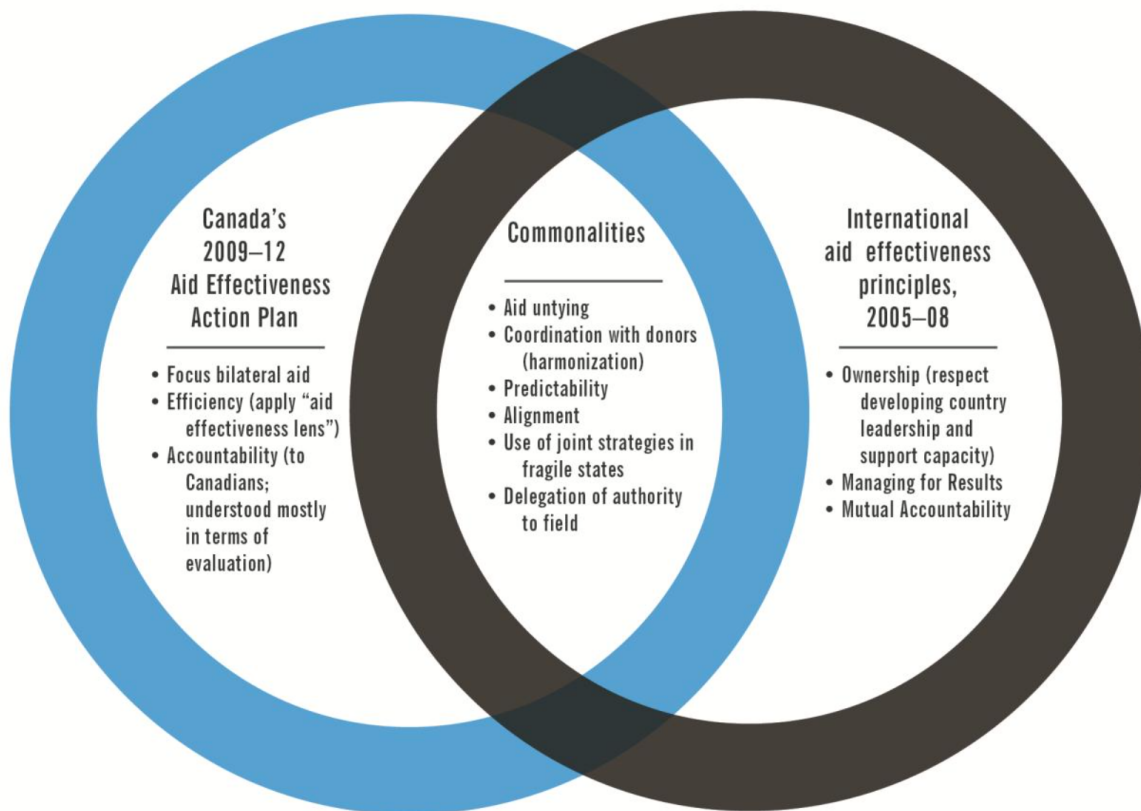
³⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 7.

³⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

³⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 15.

³⁸² Stephen Brown, *Struggling for Effectiveness*, 83.

Figure 12: Aid Effectiveness: Canadian and International Approaches



Source: Anni-Claudine Bulles and Shannon Kindornay. "Beyond Aid: A Plan for Canada's International Cooperation"

Canada needs to move away from an emphasis on domestic gain and towards sharing benefits more equally with recipients. Donor benefits need not be mutually exclusive from recipient benefits; aid does not need to be completely altruistic and without mutual benefit. However, if the main goal of development is poverty reduction, this should be the primary indicator in assessing which initiatives should be undertaken.

Since 2007, the former CIDA has demonstrated an increased preoccupation with demonstrable results.³⁸³ This is thought to be linked to the emphasis by the Progressive Conservative party to accountability and the need to justify massive expenditures in Afghanistan.³⁸⁴ However, development assistance results are rarely tangible or quickly realized. Effects can take generations, and even then it is difficult to attribute those results to a single source.³⁸⁵ Effective aid requires long-term

³⁸³ Ibid, 83.

³⁸⁴ Ibid.

³⁸⁵ Ibid, 87

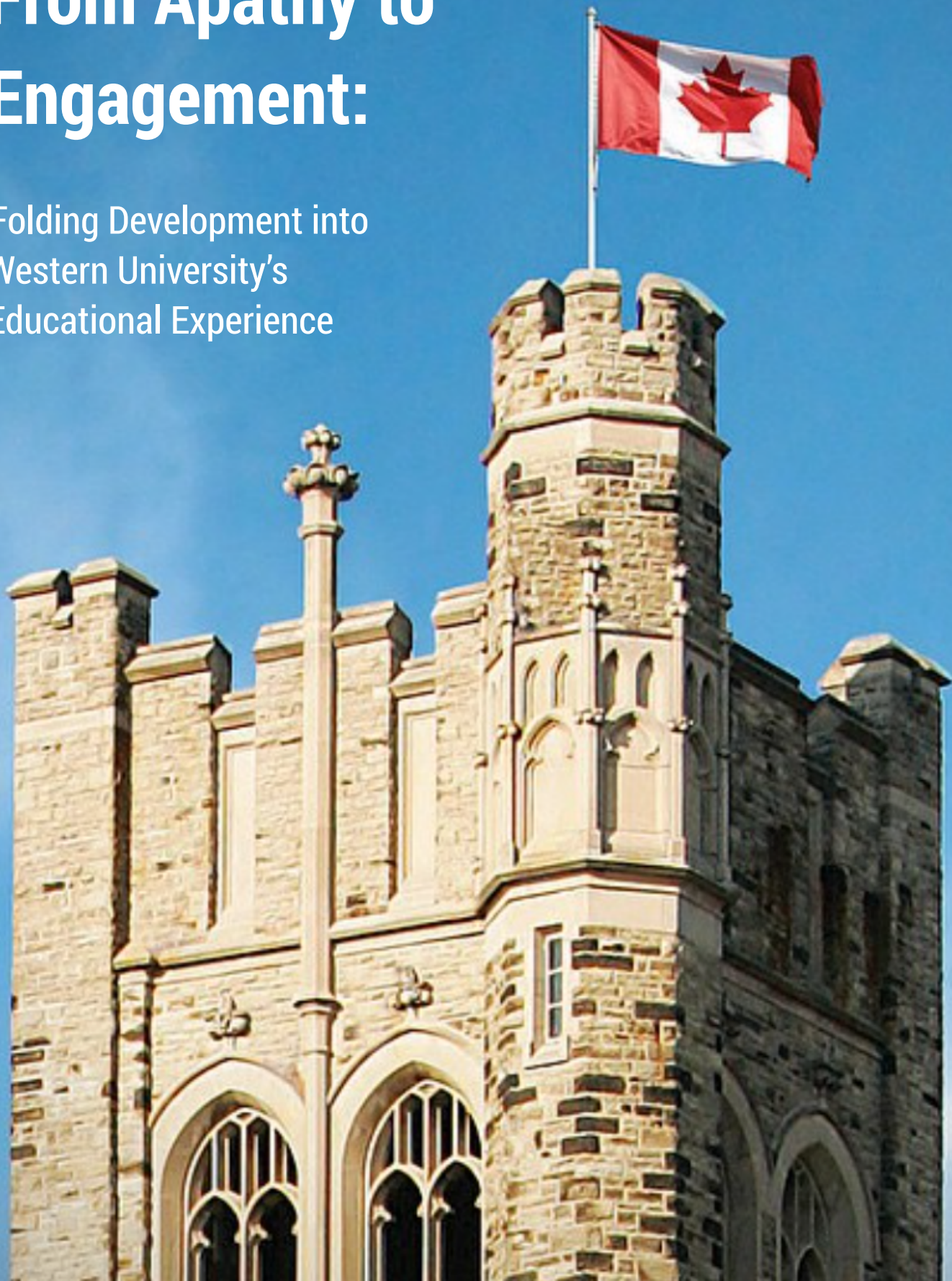
commitments and results, but Canada is looking to see tangible results in the short term in order to placate opponents of foreign aid.

Aid effectiveness is more than fiscal accountability. It requires partnerships between donors and recipients as well as a shared responsibility towards transparency and accountability. It calls for development initiatives to create sustainable impacts and to function primarily – although not exclusively – for the benefit of the intended recipients.

While this report calls for a Canadian development framework, it does not make a comprehensive proposal as to what one would look like. However, it should be based off of Canada's definition of aid effectiveness, as well as the international standard at Busan it has committed to. This means the framework should address poverty reduction, emphasize partnerships and local involvement of recipients, focus on both economically and environmentally sustainable results, and be consistent with human rights standards. This framework will contribute towards an increased accountability between donors and recipients as well as a greater policy coherence within Canadian ministries. With the establishment of DFATD, Canada's development policy runs the risk of being subverted to trade and foreign policy interests. However, this amalgamation also represents an opportunity for positive change towards an increased effectiveness of Canadian aid. A new development framework is needed and should be seriously considered for Canada to once again become a global leader in development.

From Apathy to Engagement:

Folding Development into
Western University's
Educational Experience



Part I: Justification

As our history highlights, there is a tension between the theory and practice of development. Despite this challenge, after eight months studying theoretical approaches to development, we now want to act. As a class of fourth-year International Relations students, we are required to take the IR 4701E capstone seminar that produces a report that aims at shaping public policy. Producing a policy report for our federal government is one of multiple avenues to change policy. We want to redirect our focus to influence the institution that has fostered our global conscience.

Development involves actors at many levels. Local initiatives are often the most salient. Small changes matter. Therefore, it is essential to foster engagement at the individual public level; we see Western as the ideal incubator of our ambitions. We believe Western University has the intellectual capacity, moral obligation, and opportunity to educate students and faculty about development.

We want to infuse development into our educational experience. We seek to raise awareness and increase undergraduate involvement in development opportunities. By doing so, we hope to make poverty alleviation, social equity, economic growth, and environmental sustainability global priorities for our generation of Canadians. This will create a more informed citizenry with an inclination to act both domestically and

internationally, whether it is by taking personal initiatives or engaging governments.

By promoting global development at Western, students are further developing themselves. Whether or not students choose to participate further in global development initiatives or pursue a career in development, they will have meaningful knowledge about development. Civic engagement is fundamental to the development process. Engaged and informed students are critical to ensure that development actors continue to implement policies directed at poverty alleviation, rather than privileging the economic elite.³⁸⁶

Moreover, promoting development at the university level could have an impact on Canada's development policies by creating a new generation of development-conscious citizens. In the future, these citizens may express support for political parties with a greater focus on global development initiatives, or simply lobby for a renewed focus on development policies within their existing government.

There is an educational value to action. The university has refined our ability to understand theoretical paradigms and critique historical cases; however, this knowledge is not fully realized until it can be applied. By immersing ourselves in the practice of development, we will appreciate the circumstances, perspectives and real-world challenges that shape the

³⁸⁶ Refer to Thomas Klak and Emma Gaalaas Gaalaas Mullaney, "International Civic Engagement: From Development Studies and Service-Learning, to Miami University-Dominica Partnerships," *Partnerships: A Journal of Service Learning & Civic Engagement*. Vol. 2, no. 1, (Winter 2011):, 4-5 for a literature review on the value international civic engagement.

effectiveness of development efforts.

Expanding development initiatives at Western has the potential to give students valuable first-hand experience and practical skills in addition to the academic and research skills earned in the classroom. Gail Ann McEachron and Guru Ghosh have noted the value of experiential learning in their assessment of a student trip to India. They suggest that students developed a deeper understanding of the culture of India. This experience dispelled students' preconceived notions of India and developed new academic interests in the students' educational path.³⁸⁷

We think that learning by doing is a vital pedagogical approach that is underdeveloped at Western. We therefore make suggestions to revise the undergraduate curriculum; some are reforms to current offerings and others are proposals for new initiatives. Our goal is to develop the institutional support for continued practical learning opportunities as our recommendations will be implemented to give students an opportunity to engage in the world.

"INTERNATIONALIZATION IS ALSO ABOUT FINDING WAYS FOR CANADIAN STUDENTS TO STUDY ABROAD OR TAKE PART IN SERVICE-LEARNING PROGRAMS. THESE OPPORTUNITIES HELP STUDENTS DEVELOP THEIR KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND CONFIDENCE, AND CAN ADVANCE THEIR CAREERS THROUGH THE FRIENDSHIPS THEY FORGE."

Why Western?

Western's current strategic plan - *Achieving Excellence on the World Stage* - seeks to build Western University into a 'truly global university.' The Strategic Plan, published in January 2014, aims to do this by fostering partnerships with other institutions or communities, and building a global academic profile to ensure Western's voice can be heard on different forums across the world stage.³⁸⁸

"OUR MISSION: WESTERN CREATES, DISSEMINATES AND APPLIES KNOWLEDGE FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIETY THROUGH EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING, RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP. OUR GRADUATES WILL BE GLOBAL CITIZENS WHOSE EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP WILL SERVE THE PUBLIC GOOD"

Concurrently, the passing of the 2015 target date for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has brought renewed attention to global development. The post-2015 development process has entered full swing. There is an active and inclusive global discussion about development, which we believe is an opportunity for Western University to achieve its own institutional goals. Interest in global development is not slowing down and Western University would be well served by involving itself in the global development process.

³⁸⁷ Gail Ann McEachron and Guru Ghosh, "Ghosh, Service-learning & Civic Engagement in India," *Partnerships: A Journal of Service-learning Learning & Civic Engagement in India*. Vol. 2, No. 1, (Winter 2011): 14-15.

³⁸⁸ Western Office of President, University, *Achieving Excellence on the World Stage*, by Amit Chakma (London: n.p., January 2014), 5. http://www.ipb.uwo.ca/documents/2014_Strategic_Plan.pdf

Part 2: Proposals

1.1 Proposal 1: The "I" Breadth Requirement

Currently, Western's breadth requirements stipulate that undergraduate students must successfully complete at least 1.0 course from each of three categories to graduate: Category 'A' Social Science; category 'B' Arts and Humanities and Language; and category 'C,' Engineering, Medical Science, Science.³⁸⁹ In addition, all undergraduate students must complete at least 2.0 designated essay (E) courses prior to graduation, of which 1.0 must be taken at the 2000 level+.³⁹⁰

Western's breadth requirements help ensure that all graduates leave the university community with a strong foundation in both quantitative and qualitative work, having been exposed to multiple academic disciplines and a wide array of perspectives. We wish to build on these aims, and reinforce the philosophical assumptions that shaped the original breadth requirements at Western University. Therefore, we propose the addition of a category 'I' ('I' for internationalization) to the current breadth requirements.

The goal is to both promote Western's internationalization strategy and foster student's global conscience and awareness, which may lead to an increased rate of student participation in both development research and practice. Studying development is one way to

achieve this awareness, but in addition, our proposal allows formal classroom learning to be supplemented by applied learning to successfully fulfil the 'I' requirement. Internationalization can foster an interest and knowledge that would transcend formal education, and the university community is an ideal setting to introduce these topics. If engagement is not feasible for all students, awareness is the next best option. This awareness should be generated by the institutions that are constructed to shape the minds of the future generation.

Students can fulfill the 'I' requirement through course work or Western-led and extracurricular initiatives. Therefore, while a proposed *Introduction to Development* course would satisfy the 'I' requirement, students will also have many choices to pursue activities outside of the classroom. The effectiveness of the 'I' requirement comes from its flexibility and accessibility in catering to the interests and abilities of every undergraduate student. Section 3a-b includes a tentative list of activities which would fulfill the 'I' requirement.

Note: It is possible that the category 'I' requirement may be satisfied by course-work that also satisfies category A, B, or C. For example, a student enrolled in a 0.5, development-related

³⁸⁹Academic Calendar 2014: Breadth Requirements for Bachelor Degree," *Western University*, accessed Dec 1, 2014,. <http://www.westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2014/pg81.html#31878>.

³⁹⁰ "Graduation Requirements" *Western University*, accessed Dec 1, 2014,. <http://www.westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2014/pg125.html>

Proposed Calendar copy text:

Source: **Western University Academic Calendar 2015**

Page: **Graduation Regulations**

Section: **General Requirements**

S7: Breadth Requirements

- At least 1.0 course from each of Categories A, B and C must be included (see Breadth Requirements for Bachelor Degrees). No more than 14.0 courses in one subject may be counted among the 20.0 successfully completed courses used to fulfill graduation requirements.³⁹¹In addition to Categories A, B and C, each undergraduate student must fulfill the Category I requirement (Additional Details below).

S8: Additional Details on Category I Requirement

- This new requirement may be fulfilled through academic, applied, or extracurricular initiatives. For more information on the I requirement, please visit www.***.uwo.ca.

1.0, Category I Requirement may be fulfilled by one of the following options:

Academic: Completion of Development 1000E with a minimum mark of 60%. Completion of 1.0 Language course with a minimum mark of 60%. Completion of 1.0, development-related course with a minimum mark of 60% (further information to be posted), pending Office of the Registrar's approval. Completion of at least one full term (fall/winter), study exchange with a partner university as outlined by Western's study abroad program.

Applied: Completion of 1.0 course with a Community Engaged Learning component, and a minimum mark of 60%. Participation in administration-approved "Alternative Spring Break" program (more details can be found at www.***.uwo.ca).

Extracurricular: Participation in a development-related club under USC governance, subject to Office of the Registrar's approval, including: 1) At least 2 years of active service, 2) Supportive letter of recommendation submitted by club executive member outlining activities for the period of at least 2 years. Participation in the proposed Sustainable Development and Foreign Aid Laboratory, subject to Office of the Registrar's approval, including: 1) At least 2 years of active service, 2) Supportive letter of recommendation submitted by executive member outlining activities over 2 years. Significant participation in the proposed *The Global Citizen*, Western University's Journal of Development Studies, including either: 1) At least 2 years of active service on the editing panel, or, 2) At least one published submission.

Note: Category I requirements are reserved for full-time undergraduate students beginning their first-year of study in September 2015 or later. Students who began undergraduate study prior to September 2015 are exempt from this requirement, and may fulfill graduation regulations based on the completion of existing A, B and C breadth requirements.

³⁹¹ "Graduation Requirements," Western University, accessed Dec 1, 2014. <http://www.westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2014/pg125.html>

1.2. Proposal 1A: What is Currently Offered?

The following sections assess what Western currently offers in terms of development. It will highlight the strengths and weaknesses of Western's current approach in three sections: USC Clubs, additional university development opportunities, and courses offered. These assessments will be followed by a review of three surveys issued to students, faculty members, and clubs/organizations that address the varying levels of engagement in development across the Western community.

A. University Students' Council (USC) Officially-Sanctioned Clubs:

Currently, there are 17 USC clubs that are focused on international philanthropy, resulting in a total membership of 1,879 undergraduate students.³⁹² Some of these clubs are directly concerned with development (WUSC, Oxfam, UNICEF), while others focus on human rights (Amnesty International, Abolition Project Against Human Trafficking). With the exception of Smart Solutions and Rebuilding Health in Rwanda, these clubs are university affiliates of national NGOs. The primary focus of these clubs is to promote their parent organization's initiatives, primarily by raising funds. Clubs host smaller fundraising events throughout the year with varying levels of participation. Our research into club *Twitter* feeds, *Facebook* pages, and websites indicate that, if clubs host large events, these events are poorly communicated to the University population.³⁹³

The opportunities for students to volunteer abroad through membership in USC clubs is limited. To volunteer abroad with the national NGOs of Oxfam, and WUSC, students must apply directly to the national NGO, though some of these NGOs offer volunteer opportunities directly targeting students like WUSC's *Students Without Borders*.³⁹⁴ *Smart Solutions Western* is the only club that gives students the opportunity for active involvement in development with their *Smart Labs* initiative, which is creating a cell phone app for medical patient tracking in Thailand.³⁹⁵

³⁹² *Clubs List* (London: Western University Student Students Council, n.d.) *Western USC*, accessed at <http://westernusc.ca/clubs/list/>

³⁹³ Each clubs Facebook page, and Twitter Feed was assessed, links available at <http://westernusc.ca/clubs/list/>

³⁹⁴ "Students Without Borders: Gain Experience Experiences Overseas," *Western University Student Council*, accessed March 23, 2015, at <http://www.wusc.ca/en/swb>.

³⁹⁵ "Smart Labs," Smart Solutions, accessed March 22, 2015, [http://developingsmart.org/.art "Smart Labs", *Smart Solutions*, <http://developingsmart.org/>](http://developingsmart.org/.art%20Smart%20Labs)

Club Name	# of Members
Abolition Project Against Human Trafficking	29
Amnesty International at Western	87
Canadian Feed the Children	37
Free The Children Western	241
Friends of Medicins Sans Frontieres	186
Habitat for Humanity UWO	235
Operation Smile Students Association	62
Oxfam Western	38
Rebuilding Health in Rwanda	9
Red Cross Society	256
Right to Play @ UWO	273
Save the Children	107
Smart Solutions	34
Students Taking Action Now: Darfur	34
UNICEF at Western	161
War Child Western	57
World University Service of Canada	33
Total Membership	1879

Source: Information obtained by contacting Associate VP Clubs of the USC

Overall, USC clubs provide students with a vital connection to national NGOs that focus on development. Clubs allow students to fundraise for these NGOs and advocate for their causes. Aside from advocacy and fundraising, the clubs offer limited opportunities for students to engage with development. Advocacy and fundraising are fundamental to support NGOs, but students need additional opportunities to better understand and maintain an interest in development.

B. Additional Opportunities for Involvement:

According to our research, there are over 11 international development-oriented programs currently offered at Western for undergraduate students.³⁹⁶ Some programs are quite active, like *Alternative Spring Break (ASB)*, *Western Heads East*, and *Engineers Without Borders*. Others are less active, such as *Western Engineering Association for International Development*. The most active program on

³⁹⁶ See Appendix A.

campus is *Engineers Without Borders*, which hosts annual fundraising events including the "Pumpkin Drop," "Art Auction," and "Run to End Poverty," while *Alternative Spring Break*, *Western Heads East*, and *Ivey Service Learning* offer the most opportunities for students to participate in service learning.³⁹⁷ *Engineers Without Borders* offers a 4 month placement to one student a year.³⁹⁸ *AIESEC* and *Ontario Global Edge* are programs not affiliated with Western; they offer international internships for students.³⁹⁹

Most of these programs give students first hand experience working with partners in the developing world. *Western Heads East*, and *Ivey Service Learning* are partnered with universities in the developing world, while *ASB* and *Ivey Leader Project* are partnered with local organizations throughout the world.⁴⁰⁰ These opportunities have varying costs to students with some grants available. *Western Heads East* notes that course credits are available for student interns, while other programs of short duration like *ASB* do not offer this incentive.⁴⁰¹

Opportunities at Western have varying information available. *WEAID* has an out-of-date webpage, which makes it difficult for students to assess whether this program is still active.⁴⁰² Furthermore, the information available for *Rebuilding Health in Rwanda* and *Western Heads East* is directed at primarily encouraging faculty involvement.⁴⁰³ Other opportunities we attempted to investigate, such as further information on health initiatives, resulted in finding minimal contact information for the faculty member leading the initiative. These programs did not include opportunities for students.

C. Coursework Opportunities:⁴⁰⁴

Course Opportunities at Western, Main Campus:

We analyzed 77 undergraduate courses offered at Western University that are related to development. This analysis included courses offered through the Global Studies program at Huron College, but not Western's three affiliate colleges. According to the syllabi, development was the primary focus of 29 courses, while development was a secondary aspect of 37 courses.⁴⁰⁵ The departments of Business Administration, Anthropology, Economics, First Nations Studies and

³⁹⁷ "Events," Engineers Without Borders, *Western*, <http://my.ewb.ca/uwo/event> (accessed March 22, 2015, <http://my.ewb.ca/uwo/event>).

³⁹⁸ "EWB Junior Fellowship Program," *Engineers Without Borders Western*, <http://my.ewb.ca/uwo/jf-program> (accessed March 22, 2015, <http://my.ewb.ca/uwo/jf-program>).

³⁹⁹ "Ontario Global Edge Program (London,," Western International, n.d.): *International Learning*, http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning/go_abroad/globaledge.html; "Global Talent," *AIESEC Western*, <http://aiesec.ca/global-talent/>

⁴⁰⁰ "Current Partners," *Leader: Leading Education & Development*, "http://www.leaderproject.com/current-partners.html (accessed March 22, 2015, <http://www.leaderproject.com/current-partners.html>).

⁴⁰¹ "Frequently asked Questions," *Alternative Spring Break*, <http://www.asb.uwo.ca/faq.cfm> (accessed March 22, 2015, <http://www.asb.uwo.ca/faq.cfm>).

⁴⁰² "Western Engineering Association for International," *Western Engineering Development*, accessed March 23, 2015, <http://www.eng.uwo.ca/weaid/>.

⁴⁰³ "MNCHR: Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health in Rwanda," *Western University*, accessed March 23, 2015, <http://uwo.ca/projects/mnchr/>.at <http://uwo.ca/projects/mnchr/>, UWO Global Health, Schulich Medicine and Dentistry, Western University accessed at <http://www.uwoglobalhealth.ca/globe/?p=16>.

⁴⁰⁴ Note: See appendix B for latest course information

⁴⁰⁵ Not all departments publish course syllabuses online.

Geography offer the most courses on development, each focusing on disciplinary-specific aspects of the topic. Interestingly, although the department of Engineering Science offers just a few courses on development, those that are offered are particularly valuable for students seeking hands-on experience. Additionally, the various health related fields teach development as a function of health care initiatives, involving service placements which grant students valued first-hand experience.⁴⁰⁶

Eleven courses offer students avenues for experiential learning. However, seven of these courses were student driven, meaning students have to find their own experiential placement, and appeal to their respective faculty for course credit.⁴⁰⁷

The 77 courses we assessed have a total enrolment of 4397 students.⁴⁰⁸ Though the data is incomplete, we found that in the 2013-2014 fall-winter academic year, 3026 students were enrolled in courses that featured the study of development. This enrollment figure is an estimate, as 17 of the courses had no data on enrollment.⁴⁰⁹ Data was unavailable for the student driven experiential courses. For all other courses with 'no data', we assumed that the course has not been offered in at least 5 years.⁴¹⁰ That means that in the 2013-2014 term 13.5 percent of the main campus undergraduate students currently take at least one course with some development content.⁴¹¹ If we exclude students enrolled at affiliate colleges, the percentage of students exposed to development drops to 10.8%. *Refer to appendix for detailed assessment.*

Thus far, we have observed that some departments offer many courses that relate to development, while others offer few to none. There are some glaring holes. Both the departments of History and Political Science offer few development courses, which is odd given that development assistance is a global priority and an important aspect of foreign policy that is shaped by both historical and political narratives. For the department of history itself, there is no 'history of development' type-course. Sociology has few offerings as well, but with huge potential for growth. While the Faculty of Information and Media Studies has select global media courses, the department does not currently offer a course that deals explicitly with media representations of development and foreign assistance.

⁴⁰⁶ Undergraduate Course Information," Academic Calendar 2014, accessed March 23, 2015, <http://www.westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2014/pg882.html>.

⁴⁰⁷ "Undergraduate Course Information," Academic Calendar 2014

⁴⁰⁸ Total enrolment is calculated using the enrolment of the latest year the course ran. Courses' last year spans for 2009-2010 Fall-Winter Term to 2014-2015 Fall-Winter Term.

⁴⁰⁹ Undergraduate Course Information," Academic Calendar 2014

⁴¹⁰ This is based on the data offered, which typically provided 5 years of history.

⁴¹¹ This number might be inflated because some students are enrolled in multiple courses that feature development

Centre for Global Studies at Huron College:

The *Center for Global Studies* at Huron College is an undergraduate program which offers honors specialization, specialization, major and minor modules in three fields of international studies:

- I. Globalization Studies
- II. Global Development Studies
- III. Global Culture Studies.⁴¹²

Of particular interest is the *Global Development Studies* stream, which introduces students to dominant theories in global development, the roles and responsibilities of international organizations, and core research skills necessary to contribute to the discipline. In addition to academic coursework, this program stream is intended to help students to participate in development initiatives through community-based placements. Such placements work with local or global actors, labelled *Community Engagement Learning* courses, as well as other opportunities through "Huron in Honduras" and the "World University Service of Canada."⁴¹³

With a combination of coursework and applied learning, this program offers a unique opportunity for students who are interested in pursuing development studies as a discipline and future career. The program is well-suited to achieve engagement and awareness, although the program is restricted to select modules.

Moving Forward:

Western does not offer a broad, entry-level global development course on main campus. This is not surprising given that Western University does not have a 'department of development studies,' or related interdisciplinary program. An all-encompassing 'development studies' course is needed on main campus. This course would fill a void in the university's core curriculum and might be a potential area of growth for the university. A cross-disciplinary course that examines development theories, current progress and goals, building on a wide variety of processes and literature, does not currently exist. Such a course could satisfy the category A breadth requirement as a social science credit, and incorporate some type of community service learning component. As there is no 'department of development studies' at Western University, supporting disciplines would need to jointly administer such a course.

Opportunities to expand the breadth of development-related courses exist in various fields. For example, the department of History could offer a 'history of development' course that would satisfy learning objectives in global history. The Media, Information and Techno-culture department could

⁴¹² Centre for Global Studies: Degree Modules and Programs Offered," Huron at Western, <http://www.huronuc.on.ca/Academics/FacultyofArtsandSocialScience/CentreforGlobalStudies/DegreeModulesandProgramsOffered>

⁴¹³ Faculty of Arts and Social Science - Centre for Global Studies," Huron University College, accessed March 23, 2015, <http://www.huronuc.on.ca/Academics/FacultyofArtsandSocialScience/CentreforGlobalStudies>.

offer a course that deals explicitly with the interplay between media and development. The Political Science, Sociology and Women's Studies departments should also include course offerings which focus on development issues related to their disciplines, and finally, the department of Philosophy could offer fascinating courses which examine the philosophical foundations of development theories and the moral justifications for action in the developed world.

D. Global and Intercultural Engagement Honour

Western offers a select number of certificates and honours to reward students who have valuable international experience, such as the *Global and Intercultural Engagement Honour* (GIEH). Students must accumulate points in four different categories to be eligible: International and Intercultural Courses, International or Intercultural Volunteer Experience or Internship, Foreign Language Learning and Proficiency, and International Study or Work Experience. Finally, students must complete a two-day workshop on Global and Intercultural Competency to tie together the student's global and intercultural knowledge.⁴¹⁴

The GIEH has been put in place so that valuable global experiences will be noted on students' transcripts. However, GIEH does not provide students with new opportunities to get involved internationally, but rather rewards them for independent initiatives. Also, some of these awards are being restructured or discontinued due to lack of interest. This was the case with the *We Go Global* certificate, a certificate similar to the GIEH that was offered to engineering students in the past, that has been discontinued since 2014. Also, the GIEH has been reformed in order to address the lack of student interest. Finally, most students are not aware that they are eligible for a GIEH award and complete the requirements by accident.

GIEH must be made more accessible through more effective advertising. However, if additional CEL courses are provided, the 'I' requirement has been institutionalized, exchanges are facilitated, internships opportunities expanded, there will no longer be a need for the GIEH and other similar certificates. If the reforms we propose are introduced then there will be no doubt that graduates from Western will have global and intercultural competency. If Western wanted to keep the GIEH, it should be redefined for students who went above and beyond the minimum "I" requirements.

E. Surveying the Western Community

We conducted three surveys across the University to measure the levels of engagement in development initiatives among students, faculty members, and organizations. The surveys were distributed via Facebook, as well as emailed to selected faculty members, and executive members of Western NGOs. The goal of the surveys was to provide us with a wide selection of respondents from

⁴¹⁴ "Global and Intercultural Engagement Honour," Western International: International Learning, http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning/global_connections/honor/index.html

various faculties in order to get a snapshot of current attitudes towards development. Based on budget and time constraints, the surveys were limited to ten questions per research group. They assessed an array of criteria, depending on the sample group that was being questioned. The Administrator Survey sought to gauge the attitudes among departments and educational administrators regarding the value of including development studies into academic programs. For the Student Survey, the aim was to assess engagement levels of students in development initiatives at Western, as well as identify obstacles to student engagement in development. Lastly, the NGO Survey assessed the general student experience in various NGOs, and operational matters.⁴¹⁵ There were a total of 105 respondents from the surveys which we believe is a sufficient sample size, based on the scope of this project. The following summary analyzes the general feedback from the sample groups. For a full list of all the survey questions please refer to appendix C.

Survey 1.1.: Western University Administrator Survey

4 respondents total

The first group of respondents were Western University administrators. This group included professors and department chairs. There were ten questions in this survey, some with a multiple choice answer option and others with a comment option. These questions were based on the individual's position within Western University and their opinion on whether the subject of development is prevalent in and/or valuable to Western University's undergraduate curriculum. Below is a breakdown of respondents and a list of the general feedback from the sample group:

- Respondent faculty varied from engineering, nursing, and politics
- Overall varying degrees of interest on the subject of development

Faculty of engineering respondent feedback (*2 respondents*):

- There was no support for implementing development into the curriculum or overseeing the establishment of a development focused initiative
- Overall, these faculty members were ambivalent about what aspect of development curriculum should be a priority at Western University (i.e. health initiatives, education, gender equality, etc.)

Faculty of nursing respondent feedback (*1 respondent*):

- There was support for development, mainly concentrated around localized health initiatives, however no interest in overseeing a development initiative

⁴¹⁵ Surveys were conducted using www.surveymonkey.com

- This faculty member believes that although their faculty does not offer a specific development focused course, they value work on health promotion projects for local agencies, families, and communities
- If the nursing faculty offered a development course, they would prefer one which had a developmental health care initiative focus

Faculty of political science respondent feedback (1 respondent):

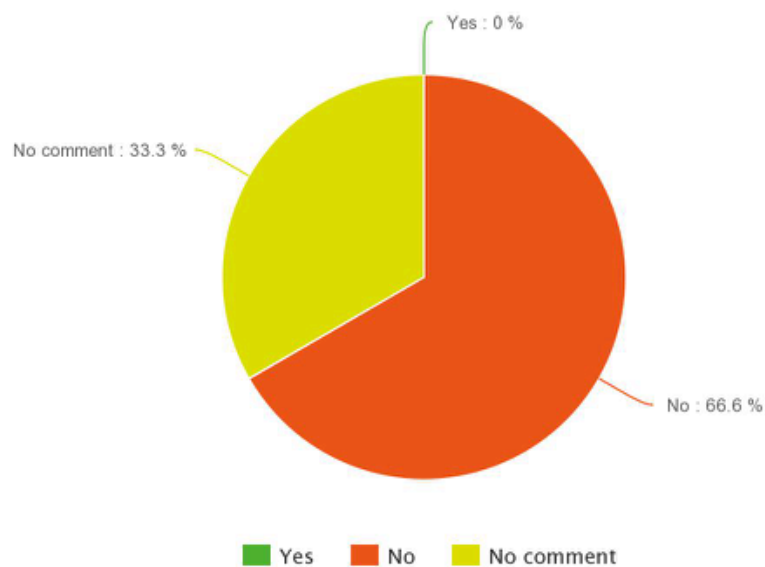
- There was an enthusiastic response for development focused curriculum and initiatives at Western
- Overall, this respondent offered constructive recommendations outlining the need for greater exposure for alternative spring break, and exercises that would conserve resources, offer valuable experiences, and help to build student resumes
- This respondent believes that the political science department already offer numerous courses on development, but would prioritize education as the most important study of development

Conclusions:

Enthusiasm to administer or implement development focused campaigns at Western varies across faculties. Based on this survey, there is no clear opinion at the faculty level. The majority of the responses were indifferent to development as an educational priority at Western University, producing feedback such as "no comment." However, those respondents who had a more positive

As an Administrator at Western University, Would You Be Interested in Coordinating a Development Initiative for Western Students?

https://www.surveymonkey.com/analyze/f2HHnMmuFvs9gEziEpl8mV5PBQCK9wbPDBMwndSAVck_3D



meta-chart.com

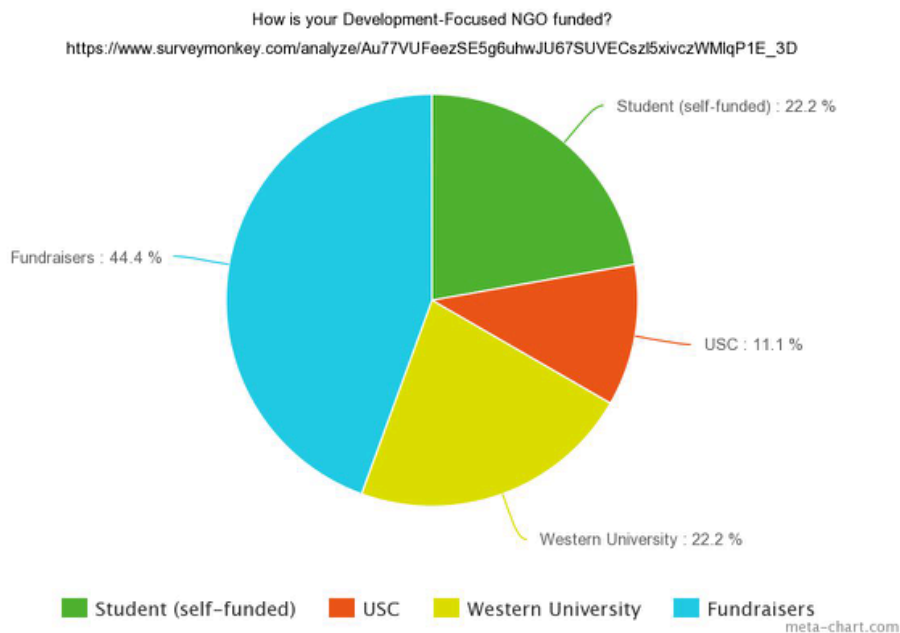
feedback towards the importance of development discourse at Western University had no interest in overseeing a student development initiative.

Survey 1.2.: Western University NGO Survey

6 respondents

The second group of respondents for the survey were development focused NGOs. This group included presidents and executives of the various NGOs. There were ten questions with multiple choice answers, and comment options. These questions concentrated on student experiences in an NGO, and how the executives within the NGOs sustain their involvement in development initiatives (i.e. funding, recruiting volunteers, collaborating, and criteria for involvement). Below is a breakdown of respondents and a list of the general feedback from the sample group:

- In general, the respondents believe that the main reason students join a development based NGO is to gain experience, as well as an altruistic desire to make a difference
- The experience rewards volunteers with opportunity for work experience, and the development of communication skills, self-awareness, and cultural understanding
- The responses relating to the opportunity for volunteers to progress professionally throughout the NGO varies, no opportunity to stay involved after a student has graduated at Western
- Overall commitment required from students ranged from 2 hours a week to full time 3 month internships
- Average membership in a NGO was one year, however most volunteers have multiple memberships across different NGOs
- Criteria to become involved in a development NGO at Western University varies, some NGOs require no criteria, others wanted strong academic performance, past related experience, or valuable skill sets
- The surveys demonstrate that the majority of funding comes from self initiated fundraising efforts as well as Western University grants, but most students volunteers themselves
- Overall, NGOs have positive attitudes towards collaborating with fellow development NGOs



Conclusions

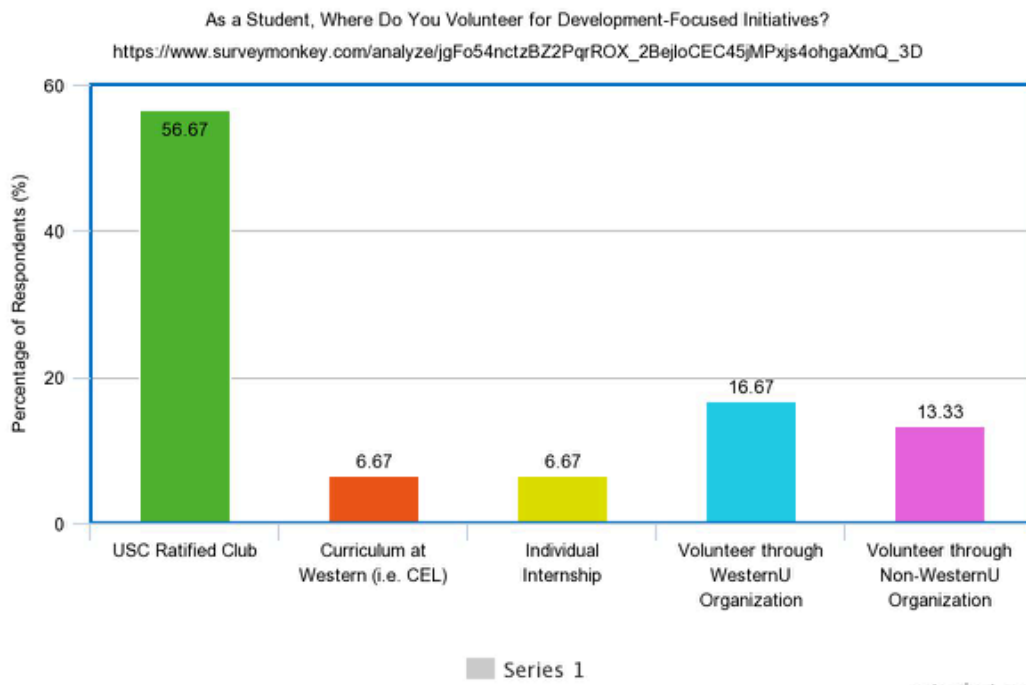
There are many ways to become involved in development driven NGOs at Western University. The responses indicate that volunteers join for many reasons including the overall experience (i.e. social, resume building, personal transformation), and altruistic aims. The majority of the responses illustrate that Western University student body has a genuine commitment to a wide selection of development initiatives. However, funding for NGOs is a constant challenge, which requires students to fundraise frequently and even self-fund their desires to participate in such initiatives. If Western University offered a more comprehensive course with the development-focused experience, such complexities would be ameliorated.

Survey 1.3.: Western University Student Survey *95 respondents*

The third group of respondents were Western University, Ivey Business School, and affiliate college students. This group included students from years one to four of undergraduate programs, as well as across all faculties. Ten multiple choice questions were asked with additional space for comments. These questions were based on measuring student motivation and attitudes towards the subject of development and development initiatives at Western University. Also the survey assessed the levels of engagement in development initiatives offered at Western University, separate from NGOs. Below is a list of the general feedback from the sample group:

- The majority of respondents are involved in a student organization that focuses on development issues.

- Western student organizations development initiatives are in medicinal research, reduction of global poverty, global education, food banks, and speaker series on the importance of development



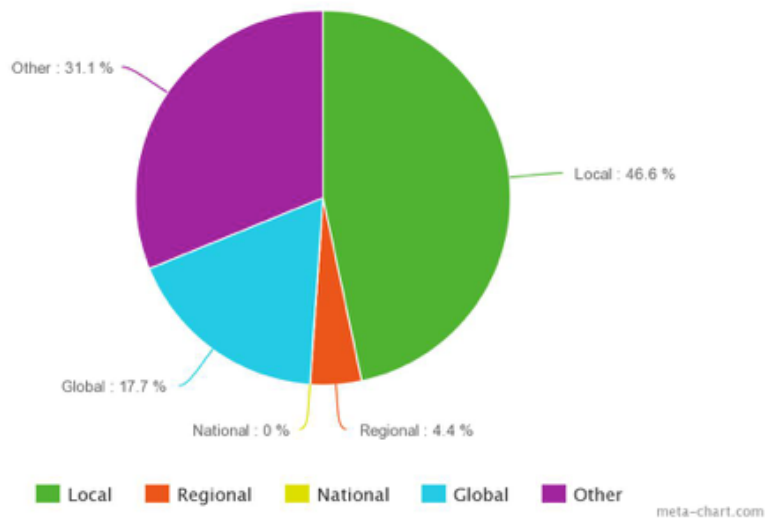
•The

majority of students participate in development initiatives through a University Student Council ratified club

What Development Goals do you think should be a Priority for Western University?

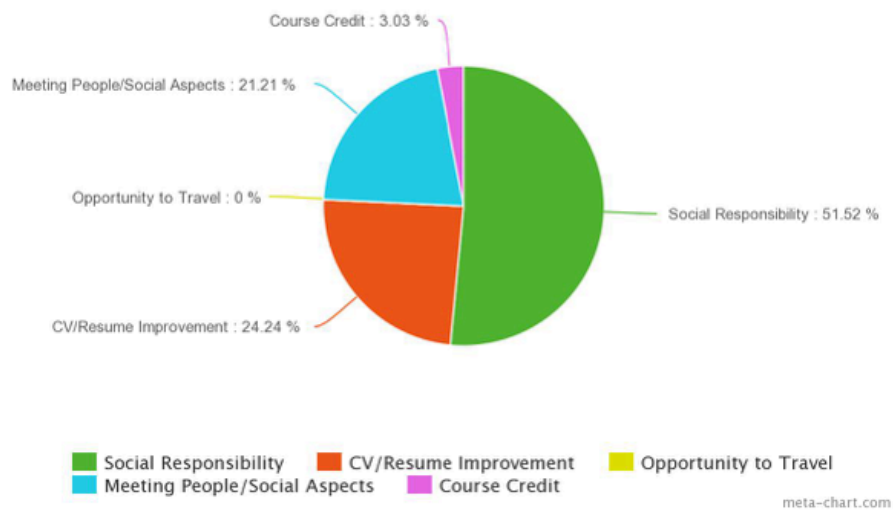
Answer Choices	Responses
Income inequality	60.98%
Gender rights	51.22%
Health care initiatives	60.98%
Education	65.85%
Infrastructure improvement	29.27%

At What Level are the Development Initiatives for your Student-Run Organization?
https://www.surveymonkey.com/analyze/jgFo54nctzBZ2PqrROX_2BejoCEC45jMPxjs4ohgaXmQ_3D



- The responses demonstrate a pattern of development goals among students, with education matters ranking the highest, and infrastructure improvement ranking the lowest
- In general, the development initiatives are locally focused.

What Motivated you to become Involved in Development Initiatives as a Student?
https://www.surveymonkey.com/analyze/jgFo54nctzBZ2PqrROX_2BejoCEC45jMPxjs4ohgaXmQ_3D



- An overwhelming majority of respondents want to become involved in development initiatives based on a sense of social responsibility.
- Respondents who were not currently involved in a development initiative cited time commitments and academic responsibilities as the leading factors impeding their participation.
- The data indicates that students believe that the University values and promotes development opportunities. However, respondents cited lack of advertisement, lack of development-focused curriculum, and insufficient levels of development activities across all faculties

Conclusions:

There is a strong desire among students at Western University to increase their involvement in development initiatives, and for development to be an important aspect of the education offered at Western University. Academic responsibilities impede student participation in development focused initiatives. The responses recommended a development course with real world opportunities to volunteer, locally and globally, as a valuable asset to the educational experience at Western University. The data indicates that students recognize the value in local development initiatives. We want to expand this interest to encompass international development initiatives. Currently, students are engaged in development discourse the least through Western curriculum, an outlet that could be utilized more effectively to produce global citizens. There is a striking divide between faculty and student interest and enthusiasm in the development discourse at Western University. Students are striving to be actively engaged in various forms of development initiatives predominantly at the local level, however, faculty members are indifferent to the importance of prioritizing development both inside and outside of the classroom. In conclusion, there is a lack of cohesion among students, organizations, and faculty at Western relating to the value of development education at Western University.

1.3. Proposal 1B: Reform of Existing Initiatives

Western has a variety of opportunities available for students to get involved in development initiatives at both the local and international level. However, after considerable thought and research, combined with first-hand experience, we are advising that they be reformed in order to invigorate development discourse on campus in conjunction with Western's new prioritization of internationalization. The reforms address issues of affordability, advertisement, expansion of opportunities, and inclusiveness. Once the internationalization aspect of Western is refined, a greater focus can be placed on engaging with development at an individual level.

In order to fulfill the breadth requirements, undergraduate students must now fulfill the category 'I' requirement, which stands for 'Internationalization.' Participation in the following pre-existing development initiatives will count towards fulfilling this requirement:

- 1) Successful completion of a course with Community Engaged Learning component (CEL)
- 2) Successful completion of a 1.0 languages course
- 3) Significant participation in a development-related initiative or club at Western University
- 4) International Exchange
- 5) Volunteer, internship, or work experience with international NGO, business, government program.

REFORMS

Reform 1) Community Engaged Learning Component:

Strengths

- The CEL program creates partnerships amongst students, staff, and faculty with local and international organizations to mobilize knowledge and exchange resources in order to address critical societal issues.⁴¹⁶
- Costs no money and is included as part of a for credit course
- Operates in a handful of faculties and courses at Western in the following departments: kinesiology, biology, political science, modern languages, health science, music, philosophy, psychology, French, and education.⁴¹⁷
- Offers an outlet to apply acquired knowledge and skills in **real-world settings**, locally and internationally.
- Gives students the opportunity to make connections, network, and meet like-minded individuals in a professional environment.

⁴¹⁶ "Community Engaged Learning," (CEL)," Western University: The Student Success Centre, accessed March 23, 2015, http://success.uwo.ca/experience/community_engaged_learning/index.html

⁴¹⁷ "Curricular/Course Credit," Western University: The Student Success Centre, http://success.uwo.ca/experience/community_engaged_learning/curricular_course_credit/index.html (accessed March 23/22, 2015,

- Offers grants of \$2000 - the RBC Collaborative Cooperative Community Project Grant - awarded twice a year to community partners and Western students to be able to continue working on projects from CEL opportunities.⁴¹⁸
- Offers awards for professors valued at \$1000-1500, and to community partners valued at \$1250. These awards recognize outstanding professors as well as provide support to community organizations to continue their work. The RBC Community Partner Professional Development award specifically allows local and international community partners to be supported in development opportunities.⁴¹⁹

Weaknesses

- The applied learning opportunities are not usually development specific.⁴²⁰ Some of the opportunities are with local and international development organizations, however the function of the CEL program is not to operate as a development initiative but this could be added to the CEL roster of options.
- The CEL program depends on partnerships with local and international development agencies and organizations. There are a handful of development organizations in London, Ontario that could be potential CEL partners if they chose to participate. (*Refer to appendix for list.*) These partnerships take time and energy to establish and not all organizations will want to participate.
- The survey information showed that Western administration had varying degrees of interest in administering or implementing development initiatives. Many faculties and professors may be indifferent towards adding development initiatives to their courses.⁴²¹

Reform 2) Successful Completion of a Languages Course

A student at Western can choose to fulfill the I requirement by obtaining at least 1.0 credits in any language course offered at Western.

Strengths:

- The largest language programs at Western and the affiliate colleges are French, Chinese, Italian and Spanish.
- The Spanish department stands out because it has the most non-language related course offerings. Also, they offer many CEL courses, giving students an opportunity to travel to a Spanish-speaking country or work with local NGOs engaged in development.⁴²²

⁴¹⁸ "RBC Awards for Community Engaged Learning @ Western," Western University: The Student Success Centre, http://success.uwo.ca/experience/community_engaged_learning/cel_grants.html

⁴¹⁹ *ibid*

⁴²⁰ Curricular/Course Credit," Western University: The Student Success Centre. , http://success.uwo.ca/experience/community_engaged_learning/curricular_course_credit/index.html

⁴²¹ Refer to survey analysis above

⁴²² Spanish," Western University Academic Calendar 2014, <http://www.westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2014/pg961.html>

- The French department offers French 3140B, a course called, "Rwanda: Culture, Society and Reconstruction." It's a CEL course that gives students an opportunity to travel to Rwanda and engage directly with local development organizations upon arrival.⁴²³

Weaknesses:

- Some departments only offer two or three very basic courses, such as Portuguese, Hindi, Persian, Polish, Japanese, Korean, and Russian.
- It is not clear that taking one language course will work as a proper effective springboard for further international engagement.
- French 3140B does not cover traveling costs and includes additional course fees of 4000\$ per student.⁴²⁴

Reform 3) Western Clubs (Significant Participation In)

Students can fulfill the "I" requirement through involvement in international initiatives through a USC club.

Strengths:

- Most of these clubs have an affordable membership fee (between \$5 and \$20) for students.
- Clubs' Week is well advertised and students are aware of the clubs available at Western. According to the survey, the biggest reason that students do not get involved in development initiatives is because of their academic priorities. Therefore, an on-campus initiative is an option they will be more likely to consider because it allows them more easily to balance academia and extracurricular involvement.⁴²⁵

Weaknesses:

- It is not clear whether all of these clubs are active enough in development to fulfill the "I" requirement.
- Many clubs offer minimal programming throughout the year.

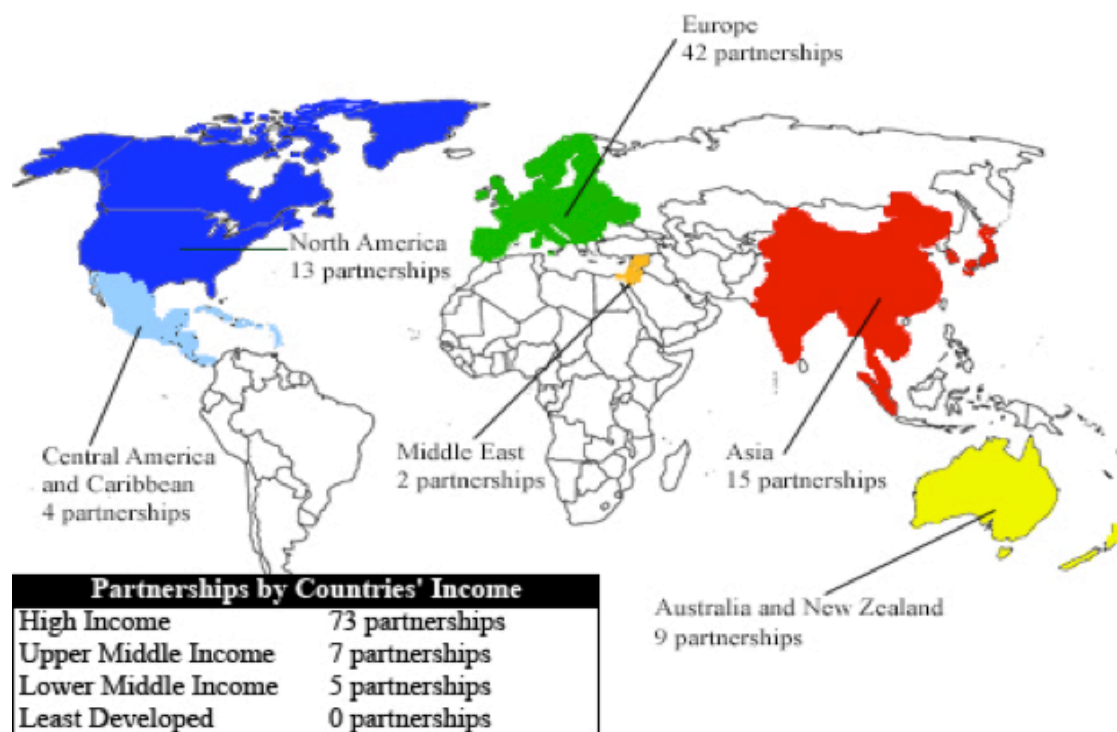
⁴²³ "French," *Western University Academic Calendar 2014*, <http://www.westerncalendar.uwo.ca/2014/pg913.html>

⁴²⁴ French 3140B: Rwanda: Culture, Society & Reconstruction," *Western Arts & Humanities: Department of French Studies*, http://www.uwo.ca/french/undergraduate/courses/fall_winter/french3140.html

⁴²⁵ "About Clubs," *Western USC*, <http://westernusc.ca/clubs/> (accessed March 22, 2015, <http://westernusc.ca/clubs/>).

Reform 4) International Exchange

Geographical Distribution of Exchange Partnerships



Source: International Exchange Office

Strengths:

- Students pay regular tuition fees to Western, rather than international fees to the university abroad. This makes exchange affordable for many people.
- The exchange program offers different internal and external scholarships and funding opportunities to assist students while on exchange. For example the International Center offers an International Learning Bursary of \$1000 for every student with an 80% average in year 2 to participate in an International Learning experience in Year 3.⁴²⁶
- Students can either do an exchange or study abroad. The exchange program sends students to their choice of partner university, while the study abroad program lets students apply directly to a specific university that may not be included in the exchange program. This allows students to tailor the program to their specific academic interests.

⁴²⁶ "Scholarship & Funding - International Learning", *Western University: Western International*, http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning/go_abroad/funding.html

- Students gain course credits that count towards their modules while at the same time gain experience as a global citizen.
- Indirect way for students to experience international development. Students develop an understanding of another cultural and perspective and become more interested in global issues when living abroad and experiencing different ways of life and cultures.

Weaknesses:

- Expensive to live abroad for an extended period of time. Students participating in an exchange or study abroad must consider cost of flights, health and travel coverage, personal travel expenses, and regular living expenses. Western's funding opportunities do not cover the full cost of exchange and are highly competitive, deterring many from participating in the exchange program.
- The application process. Students must have at least a 70% average to be considered, two academic letters of reference, and a pay a \$50 application fee.
- The exchange program is highly competitive and students are not guaranteed a spot.
- These requirements might deter a second year student from applying.⁴²⁷
- Few choices to study in less developed countries. There are only a handful of partner universities that students can choose to go to in developing countries. On main campus these include: Belize, China, India, Mexico, and Ukraine. Through Kings, students can go to: Brazil, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, and Mexico.⁴²⁸
- Out of 27, 926 full time undergraduates students enrolled at Western University, approximately 370 students participate each year, most going to countries in Europe (42 exchange partnerships are with European countries). The opportunities and benefits of participating in the exchange program are not well advertised at Western.
- Gaining enough credits for one year and finding course equivalents can be difficult. In some cases students end up taking courses that don't count towards their degree and have to delay their graduation at Western. This is stressful for students and can deter a student from studying abroad.

Non-USC Western Development Programs

Another way to fulfil the 'I' requirement is to get involved in one of the alternative philanthropic and internationally-focused initiatives facilitated by Western.

⁴²⁷ "International Exchange Program - International Learning", *Western University: Western International*, http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning/go_abroad/study/exchange/index.html

⁴²⁸ "Where You can Go: Our Partner Universities", *Western University: International Learning*, http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning/go_abroad/study/exchange/destinations/index.html; "International University Partners", *Western University: Kings*, <http://www.kings.uwo.ca/current-students/international/kings-exchange-programs/outgoing-international-exchange/international-university-partners/>

Strengths:

- Generally speaking, most of the opportunities approach development from a capabilities approach, an outlook encouraged by Western's internationalization focus.
- Most of these initiatives offer valuable hands-on international experience for students, and develops skills that are sought-after in a competitive market.
- Most of these initiatives, such as AIESEC, are connected to an NGO. This means that the work done by the students has greater legitimacy and value in the eyes of future employers.
- Some of these initiatives are local and some are international, giving students a variety of development experiences.
- Some initiatives, such as Western Heads East, offers course credit for involvement, giving students a strong incentive to get involved.⁴²⁹

Weaknesses:

- Cost is the single greatest impediment to involvement; it segregates students and means these initiatives are only available to a sub-section of the student community.
- Most of the opportunities are not well advertised. Current and up to date information is not available for some of the projects.
- Some of these opportunities, such as Ontario Global Edge, offer limited and competitive admission, available to students with strong GPAs and well developed CVs, excluding students who most need the opportunities to build their CVs.⁴³⁰
- Most initiatives are short-term, in some cases, such as Alternative Spring Break, lasting only 1-2 weeks.⁴³¹ This is not enough time for students to get a valuable understanding of development and acquire intercultural knowledge.
- Some initiatives are limited to graduate students and only certain faculties, making it inaccessible to undergraduate students.

Conclusions:

After analyzing the opportunities for students to be involved in development initiatives, we have identified five recurring problems.

- *Affordability:*

One of the biggest issues that students are faced with in university are budgetary limitations. According to our research, many Western based development initiatives involve significant participation costs for students. For instance, the Alternative Spring Break program has participation

⁴²⁹ "Become An Intern," *Western Heads East*, http://www.westernheadseast.ca/become_intern.cfm

⁴³⁰ Ontario Global Edge Program," *Western International: International Learning*, http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning/go_abroad/globoledge.html

⁴³¹ "Important Dates," *Alternative Spring Break*, http://www.asb.uwo.ca/important_dates.cfm

costs that range from \$350 to \$3,800 per student.⁴³² The same is true of exchange programs; only a select few offer guaranteed financial aid to participants.⁴³³ If Western intends to incorporate the 'I' requirement for students of all financial backgrounds, significant investments must be made to ensure that all students have equal access to opportunities involving travel. This could take the form of significant grants or scholarships, as well as proper information sessions that inform students about this funding.

- *Advertisement:*

According to the survey data, many students identified lack of knowledge about development-oriented initiatives at Western. While conducting our research, we also noticed that many websites were outdated and many links were broken. In order for Western to effectively implement the 'I' requirement, the existing opportunities must be kept up to date and greater effort should be made to let students know about these opportunities. Western-based development initiatives should have a separate information fair and an up-dated website with designated coordinators ready to answer questions from students.

In addition, Western should change the way the exchange program is advertised. The university should advertise the funding opportunities as well as the academic benefits of internationalizing their degrees.

- *Expansion:*

How Western Students are Involved in Student Mobility

Opportunities for Student Mobility	# of Participants
Exchanges	370
Western Heads East	22
Alternative Spring Break	166
Engineers Without Borders	1
Ivey Service Learning	40
Ivey LEADER Project	35
Total Student Experiences per year	634
(Data obtained through organizations websites, refer to appendix for sources)	

⁴³² "Financial Information: Program Cost", *Alternative Spring Break*, accessed March 22, 2015 <http://www.asb.uwo.ca/cost.cfm> <http://www.asb.uwo.ca/cost.cfm> (accessed March 22, 2015).

⁴³³ "Special Scholarship Programs," *Western International: International Learning*, accessed March 22, 2015 http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning/go_abroad/study/special%20Scholarship_programs.html http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning/go_abroad/study/special%20Scholarship_programs.html (accessed March 22, 2015).

According to the survey information there is a desire among students to participate in development initiatives that are included in their course work. The survey information also revealed that students are deterred from participating in development initiatives because of the time commitment and their academic responsibilities. We estimate that 634 undergraduate students are participating in international opportunities student mobility experiences around the world per year. The national average for participation in international experiences for Canadian universities is 3.1%.⁴³⁴ Western is currently at 2.8% student involvement accounting for main campus full time undergraduates, and 2.3% if the affiliate enrolment is added. To increase the level of involvement it offers for its undergraduate students, Western should aim to gradually increase the number of students it sends abroad on international exchanges and development programs. Western University should begin by reaching the national average. Afterwards, Western University should work towards doubling its numbers and have 6.1% of its students participate in international experiences per a year. 6.1% is a target that is both ambitious and feasible.

While Western has 85 exchange partnerships, 73 of these are with high income countries, and 12 are with middle income countries. To strengthen Western's development profile Western should focus on increasing partnerships with middle-income countries. Middle-income countries are perfect for partnership building. Middle-income countries have the infrastructure to accommodate students' educational needs while bringing attention to the host countries' development needs.

CEL components could be added to courses that already have a focus on development at Western, addressing issues brought up in the survey information and increasing the level of development education at Western. Some suggestions are business courses managing the triple bottom line, anthropology courses on refugees, and engineering courses on international development. (*Refer to appendix for list of development-minded courses at Western*) Despite the fact that Western offers a significant amount of opportunities for students to get involved in development, the amount could be increased in light of the new 'I' requirement. This means that there should be an increase in the number of development-oriented courses, CEL opportunities in development-oriented courses and language courses, exchange opportunities in developing countries, as well as development-oriented clubs.

Inclusiveness:

Most development-based opportunities select participants in ways that exclude large numbers of undergraduate students. Typically students with well-developed CVs or high GPAs are chosen to take part in development initiatives. If Western wants to rebrand itself as a university that is focused on internationalization then it should select students with a genuine interest in participating. In order to

⁴³⁴ "Canada's Universities in the World AUCC Internationalization Survey/ 2014," Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, (2014): 20-21, accessed March 22, 2015, <http://www.aucc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/internationalization-survey-2014.pdf>20-21.

select candidates, coordinators should schedule interviews to gauge students' level of interest and seriousness.

While it is important to select students that will have a successful experiential learning opportunity, the current processes can be intimidating to students who do not have outstanding academic or co-curricular standing. Often, second year students undergo the application process and cannot be sure that they can get two effective and personalized reference letters from professors due to the large lecture-style first year classes. In addition, the university should work to make the course credit transfer process as efficient as possible. This will reduce post-exchange demands on students, and allow students to maintain academic possibilities after their exchanges.

- *Effectiveness*

Some of the opportunities to get involved in development on campus simply do not meet the standards of the new 'I' breadth requirement. For instance, if USC clubs are a way to fulfill the "I" breadth requirement, we need criteria to determine eligibility. The criteria could include:

- o Submitting brief reports to university administration at the end of the year that outline the ways in which they contributed to local or global development.
- o Organizing at least one major event that requires the participation of most members.
- o Random annual club audits by university administration could encourage clubs to be vigilant about the "I" component. Clubs could lose their "I" accreditation, which would decrease that club's appeal to prospective members.

Part 3: New Initiatives

1.1. Proposal 1A: New Initiatives

Participation in the following proposals would also satisfy the “I” requirement:

- 1) Publishing a paper or work in an editorial position in Western’s proposed undergraduate development journal, *The Global Citizen*.
- 2) Participation in the *Sustainable Development and Foreign Aid Laboratory*
- 3) Successful completion of DVP1000 course.

Proposal 1) *The Global Citizen*: Western University’s Journal of Development Studies

The Global Citizen will be Western’s student-led undergraduate journal of development studies. The annual journal will publish essays written on a wide array of topics related to development, utilizing an interdisciplinary approach to highlight the crosscutting nature of development discourse. *The Global Citizen* is aimed at fostering and promoting scholarly efforts towards research and reflection on development, which is essential to garnering widespread awareness and participation at Western.

A student’s learning should not be limited to the classroom. It is important to provide the opportunity for extracurricular and alternative learning tools. This is especially true when students are studying the fluid field of development, as new institutions, theories and best practices are constantly changing. In creating a journal of development studies, established and run by student volunteers, Western can provide a forum for students to learn about development studies outside the classroom. There is a well-developed tradition of such journals, notably *The Mirror* and *The Social Contract*.

As part of the “Internationalization” component of *From Apathy to Engagement*, our group suggests that the University administration support a student-led interdisciplinary undergraduate journal of development studies. Publication or volunteering with the editorial board of the journal would fulfill the “Internationalization (I)” breadth requirement. This project would operate at a low overhead, as modern technology would make the organization and digital publication of such a journal simple and inexpensive. The infrastructure already exists within the University to accommodate and circulate such a project amongst the faculties, and with a dedicated editorial board of between 15-20 students, who would have the additional incentive of having their work fulfill the “I” component, this project has the potential to be an enormous success.

Appendix A: The Global Citizen

A: Call for Submissions

The Global Citizen: The UWO Journal for Development Studies is seeking submissions from students currently studying development at Western. The purpose of this journal is to provide an opportunity for students to share their research on development studies. This journal is interdisciplinary in nature and will accept submissions from all faculties and departments at Western, so long as the topic is relevant to regional, national or global development. Please submit your papers in .pdf format to editorial.theglobalcitizen@gmail.com. Papers should include a separate cover sheet with the authors name, faculty and the course that the paper was written for. Please do not include any information about yourself on pages other than the cover sheet, as this will disrupt the integrity of the selection process.

B: Editorial Note

Submissions to the journal are vetted through a two-tier, double blind editorial review process. All submissions are first screened by our 10 person editorial staff, comprised of Western students across multiple faculties. Each submission is evaluated for relevance, quality, content and style and is then categorized as fit or unfit for publication. After the initial evaluation, the managing editor selects 12-15 submissions from those deemed fit for publication. From there, the selected submissions are redistributed for a second, anonymous, evaluation. During this process, each submission is re-evaluated for relevance, quality, content and style and is also edited into consistent format for publication. In utilizing this process, *The Global Citizen* is able to ensure a thorough and unbiased editorial process that can be completed digitally and with little to no overhead costs. Should you have further questions about the process, or wish to join our team, please contact the Editorial board at editorial.theglobalcitizen@gmail.com.

In its first iteration, this journal will be an online publication, accessible to readership at Western and beyond. This journal represents a unique opportunity for students to participate in a broader dialogue on global development, and fulfills the practical goal of completing the “Internationalization (I)” component of a UWO undergraduate degree. We hope that this forum proves fruitful for students interested in development.

Thank you for your interest in increasing global citizenship on campus.

Regards,
The Editorial Staff.

Proposal 2) Sustainable Development and Foreign Aid Laboratory

The Sustainable Development and Foreign Aid Laboratory (SDFAL) will be an extra-curricular activity outside of the USC club system, but with ties to the main academic channels. SDFAL will take the form of a think-tank and it will use a website to disseminate information. The goal of SDFAL will be

to monitor the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through student directed research. SDFAL will be an interdisciplinary project, involving not only social science students but also students from health sciences, engineering, humanities, and other related fields.

The aim of this project will be to document as many sustainable development projects as possible. Development as it stands now is like global machinery and as such, it is necessary to catalogue all the different parts of this machinery. It is intended that this catalogue will be utilized by other students or researchers on campuses across Canada

As a think-tank, the main purpose of SDFAL will be to compile research and disseminate that research for advocacy purposes. SDFAL will aim to be independent; although this think-tank will be run through the university it will be at arm's length from Western's wider internationalization strategy. SDFAL will be a teaching instrument, with the added function of being a knowledge repository of development initiatives. In order to remain flexible in its objectives SDFAL will be multifaceted insofar as it will not limit its focus to policy research. SDFAL will also disseminate information from private and civil society interests. SDFAL will be non-ideological. Bias is, of course, unavoidable, but if SDFAL strives to avoid disseminating a single perspective then it can take a more even-handed approach at evaluating development related ideas and initiatives.

The organizational structure of SDFAL will model the 'Leadership and Democracy Lab'.⁴³⁵ SDFAL will be coordinated by two faculty members and supported by one information officer. The coordinators of the program may be from any faculty at the university, however the only requirement would be that coordinators have a certain knowledge of development practices or have been involved in development initiatives in some way. Students will be organized into groups of 5 and placed into one of 17 groups. Each group will be tasked with researching progress made on a particular SDG. How each SDG will be tracked and monitored will be up to the student groups. Students will meet every week to present their research or ideas. Subsequently, the research will be presented on a website that utilizes the UWO online format. On the website, students may present the research in a textual format or they may present the information using a more dynamic format (i.e. infographics, videos, photo essay). The current organizational capacity for this project is set for 85 students but this limit is maintained at the discretion of the coordinators. Additional coordinators and information officers can be added as deemed fit.

A student's participation in this project may be used to fulfill the international breadth component of their academic requirements. Completion of this component is to be determined by one of the coordinators of the program. Completion of the international component will be evaluated on the basis of participation. Participation could be determined by the number of finished products that a student produces (articles, reports, infographics, software programs etc.).

⁴³⁵ Peter Ferguson, "Leadership and Democracy Lab," more information is run by Dr. Peter Ferguson available at <http://www.democracylab.uwo.ca/index.html>

Because SDFAL is a co-curricular activity that acts as a think-tank it is vital that SDFAL builds a network of partnerships with like-minded parties. To do this SDFAL will raise its profile both within the Western community and around the world.

Building a profile within Western could involve three components: Social Media, Partnerships and the Western Gazette. SDFAL would build its social media profile using semi-frequent updates of SDFAL developments and selected publishing of content. Ideally, SDFAL will post updates on LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter. SDFAL would also work to form partnerships with other co-curricular programs involved in development issues, such as West Heads East or Alternative Spring Break. SDFAL could provide these programs with research of development initiatives in regions of interest. SDFAL could also provide assessments of projects or initiatives the other co-curricular groups pursue. These assessments could evaluate a project's impact or explain how the project fits with the wider development effort in a region of interest. Finally, SDFAL could use coverage in the Western Gazette to highlight some of the projects, reports or partnerships that SDFAL would undertake. SDFAL could also use the Gazette to recruit potential researchers.

Building a profile outside of Western University is more difficult, but it would not be impossible. To achieve wider attention the directors and coordinators of SDFAL would have to use a few mechanisms to their advantage. Luckily, the Western Online platform offers some opportunity for SDFAL to build its profile. SDFAL could be featured on the Western Library website as a database of grey literature. SDFAL could also be incorporated into Scholar's program. Through Scholar's program students and researchers in other Canadian universities would be able to access SDFAL content every time a keyword related to SDFAL content would be typed in. Once again, social media platforms could be used to disseminate information with a wider audience. SDFAL directors could also try to network with NGOs and other civil society groups to form partnerships where SDFAL could provide assessment of development in regions of interest. If SDFAL's potential as a resumé booster is realized then SDFAL would increase its profile every time an employer looks at a resumé of an SDFAL volunteer. Lastly, former graduates working in development related fields could use word of mouth to promote SDFAL and its functions. Overall, SDFAL will be a program that adds value to the educational experience of the undergraduate student

Strategy for Implementing Sustainable Development and Foreign Aid Lab

This four year plan will lay out the strategy for building the lab, and communicating its findings effectively. The lab will begin operating in the 2015/2016 academic year. Over the next four years it will gradually build capacity. The goals for the 2019/2020 academic year is to have 80+ students actively involved in the SDFAL, publish material that is referenced by media outlets, development actors, and by students (though not academically cited).

Year 1

In year 1, the lab will appoint two faculty members to guide its work. It will recruit 20 undergraduate students. Fourth year, and possibly third year students, will act as section heads. The goal in the first year will be to break into 4 sections of 5 members and assess the four most prominent SDG goals.⁴³⁶ Assessment in the first year will include the legacy of the MDGs and the work ahead. The sections will critically assess policy options for government, IGOs, and NGOs gaining inspiration from past policy successes and failures, with specific attention to the policies success in achieving MDG targets.

Year 2

In year 2, an additional 20 students will join the lab. With 40 students, the lab will be able to cover 8 of the SDGs. With significant amounts of content published, the lab will implement a marketing campaign, which will include encouraging teaching faculty to refer to the lab during lectures, actively participating in social media, and reaching out to local media for stories about the lab.

Year 3

The membership goal for year 3 should be 60 students. The SDFAL will continually have to add new members, as old members graduate. To preserve the graduating students' contributions, these students will be invited back as volunteer directors if they continue to study at Western as graduate students. With an increasing level of content, the SDFAL will actively seek out students who are proficient in organizing information and presenting data in a coherent manner. The University has students with a variety of skills, and these could be harnessed to improve the lab's content and communication. Web designers, video creators, animators and students practicing fine arts would provide visually appealing methods of displaying the lab's research and analysis. To coincide with improving the website's visual appeal, the SDFAL will advertise its work to development actors. The SDFAL will endeavor to reach a wide viewership, including government public servants, NGOs, IOs, and international university faculty.

Year 4

By year 4, the SDFAL will have 80+ students participating. It will provide assessments on all SDG goals. This material will be referenced by a variety of viewership, while the SDFAL will continue to expand this through social media. Additionally, faculty, graduate and undergraduate students will be encouraged to attend conferences on the subject of development to highlight the work of the SDFAL.

⁴³⁶ The first four goals of the SDGs address ending poverty, ending hunger, ensuring healthy lives, and ensuring equal access to education; "Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals," Sustainable Development, *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs*, accessed March 22, 2015, at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal>.

At the end of year 4, the SDFAL will conduct an assessment of its impact to date. A new strategy will be developed to guide it for the next 4 to 5 years.

Sample of a weekly article written by a researcher participating in SDFAL:

Achieving Food Security in Ethiopia

Primary Author: David Herbut

Editor: Cameron Bruce

Other contributors: ...

Ethiopia is currently one of the most under-nourished states in the world. Central to Ethiopia's struggle to achieve food security is improving child nutrition. A recent report from UNICEF outlines where Ethiopia stands in terms of food security. Currently 40% of all Ethiopian children have stunted growth, 81% of these children's conditions will go untreated. 44% of Ethiopia's healthcare costs are related to malnutrition, 28% of child mortality is related to malnutrition and 67% of Ethiopians experienced stunting at some point in their lives.

Growth stunting is a major concern for the Ethiopian government. Stunting leads to cognitive delays in children. This delay can result in lower grades and higher dropout rates. Children who experience stunting will attend school, on average, one year less than children who do not experience stunting. It is estimated that stunting costs the Ethiopian government 55.5 billion ETB per year or 16.5% of the government's annual GDP.

The Ethiopian government under the leadership of Meles Zenawi made steady gains to reduce malnutrition in Ethiopia. The government was able to scale up its Community Based Nutrition (CBN) programs. The programs task community leaders with creating resourceful solutions for reducing stunting. The most successful initiative is the program to teach optimal breast-feeding techniques. The programs have led to a 3-5% reduction in childhood stunting. Since the implementation of CBN in 2000, stunting has been reduced from 57% of the population to 40%. The Ethiopian government is also pursuing a wide-scale salt iodization program in the Afar region. The government is working to reduce vitamin deficiency by providing free and available iodized salt for households. Since the beginning of the initiative, the number of households requiring the use of iodized salt has decreased from 28% to 20%. These and a number of other interventions have reduced the percentage of underweight children in Ethiopia by 15%.

The Ethiopian government has been working in close conjunction with the UN World Food Program to build its food security strategy. The basis of Ethiopia's food security strategy stems from its 2013 National Nutrition Plan (NNP). As of yet, there has been no change to this plan and the Ethiopian government is still beholden towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As put

forward by the NNP, Ethiopia aims to reduce stunting from 44% to 30%, reduce wasting from 9% to 3% and reduce child mortality from 28% to 19%.

As our previous piece on the *Draft Africa Regional Report* (a link to a previous article would go here) mentioned, Ethiopia has continued to play a valuable role in the drafting of the Sustainable Development Goals. Ethiopia has made inputs on 12 different, goals, targets and indicators. With respect to food security, Ethiopia has spearheaded the *Food Security Investment Plan*; a plan that aims to finance gaps in the national agriculture program, reduce land degradation and stem desertification. Ethiopia is currently the largest contributor to this program offering \$9.3 billion US to fund this initiative.

Proposal 3) Successful completion of proposed introductory course, DVP1000E.

Our proposal for *Development 1000E: An Introduction to Interdisciplinary Development* is two-fold:

- First, it introduces development studies to students interested in the subject, regardless of their faculty. It includes a final lecture series concerning information to encourage further student involvement in development at Western throughout one's undergraduate career.
- Second, it makes it easy for apathetic students to fulfill the "I" requirement, while still fulfilling our goal to increase development awareness at Western. Course completion is among the most accessible and least time-consuming options to fulfill the "I" requirement and thus a course must be included for students who do not have the time or finances to pursue other options such as an exchange.

Administration Use⁴³⁷

DAP Submission: Introduction to Interdisciplinary Development at Western University

1. **Subject:** Development 1000E: Introduction to Interdisciplinary Development (DVP 1000E)

2. **Proposal and Effective Date:**

Effective September 1st, 2015. DVP 1000E, if approved, will be added to the UWO Academic Calendar for the fall/winter terms 2015-2016. Proposed Calendar copy as follows:

3. **New or Revised Calendar Copy:**

Development 1000E: Introduction to Interdisciplinary Development

⁴³⁷ The following is adapted from the sample DAP submission posted by Western University. The original document can be accessed here: http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/pdf/academic_policies/general/DAPsample.pdf

An introductory course for students interested in or pursuing development studies at Western, regardless of discipline. The purpose of this course is to integrate the multiple approaches to development thinking that are present within the 'development' discipline. The course is directed to first-year students interested in global development and how their individual expertise may benefit local, regional, or global initiatives.

2 lecture hours, 1 tutorial hour/week, 1.0 course. Note: Completion of Development 1000E fulfills the category I requirement for graduation.

4. **Background Reason for the Proposal:**

Currently, Western University does not offer an 'introduction to development studies' course that covers the multitude of perspectives which influence the global development narrative. This proposal closes this gap, while ensuring that first-year students are exposed to the knowledge and awareness implicit in Western's new Internationalization strategy. DVP 1000E would also fulfill 1.0 of the 2.0 essay credits required for graduation.

This new course would include 3 hours a week, 2 hours for weekly lectures and 1 hour for special topics lectures. Guest lecturers will be drawn from a variety of university departments. If approved, a course facilitator will need to be assigned. This course proposal is interdisciplinary and will require the cooperation of the various departments represented in the draft syllabus. The primary contact persons will be responsible for organizing this cooperation.

5. **Primary Contact Person(s):**

Colin Baulke: ****@uwo.ca

Taylor Lampkin: ****@uwo.ca

Luke Adams: ****@uwo.ca

6. **Consultation and Results:**

The course will be taught in the following areas:

Phase 1: Main Campus.

Phase 2: May extend to King's College, Brescia University College, and Huron College pending successful results of phase 1.

The following individuals have been consulted and support the proposal:

- F McKenzie, Associate Professor, Director of the International Relations Program, Faculty of Social Science
- T Deligiannis, Lecturer, Faculty of Social Science

The following is a proposed draft syllabus:

University of Western Ontario
Department of Development (or Interdisciplinary)
DVP1000E
Introduction to Interdisciplinary Development

Fall 2015 / Winter 2016

Location: TBA

Course coordinator:

Office Hours: Wed/Thurs 1:00-2:00pm

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

DVP 1000E is an introductory course for students interested in or pursuing development studies at Western, regardless of discipline. The purpose of this course is to integrate the multiple approaches to development thinking that are present within the development discipline, including Political Science, Economics, History, Geography, Science, Engineering, Women's Studies and Business. The course is directed towards first-year students who are interested in global development issues and who want to know how their academic training can be used in the application of local, national or global development. By offering a course that introduces the successes, challenges, and the fluid dynamics of global development, Western students can better understand the complexities of development discourse. Students can go on to pursue development-related studies fully aware of the multiple disciplines that relate to development.

CLASS STRUCTURE:

DVP 1000E will combine lecture and case-study methods of teaching. The lectures will be led by a guest lecturer on the theme and discipline of the week. Each lecture week will focus on a different aspect of development and will incorporate the relevant discipline's style of instruction.

For every lecture week, DVP 1000E will be followed by a *Special Topics in Development*, which will employ a case study-method to development learning. These weeks will offer a specific and detailed discussion of a particular case, issue, or debate in development, with active student participation and insight from experts. Through this model, students will learn about the entire development discourse from both experts and their colleagues, connecting what students have learned in lectures to real-world situations.

LEARNING EXPECTATIONS:

DVP 1000E is a mixed lecture and special topics course. Particularly for lectures on special topics, participation through debates, commentaries, and question/answer period assist students to develop their communication skills, fundamental to a successful career of any kind. These interpersonal skills will benefit the student's overall experience and further aid in future seminar and small lecture courses, the majority of which depend heavily on participation in course grading. As the majority of students in DVP 1000E will be in their first two years of undergraduate study, developing strong oral communication skills will be an enormous benefit to succeed in the university community in their final years of study.

A variety of readings from select authors and publications will aid the student in developing research and critical thinking skills while simultaneously providing the background information to participate in course discussions from a multitude of perspectives. Analyzing assigned readings will develop the student's own skills of judgement, organization, and summary. These research skills will be further tested and developed through a major research paper due at the end of the second term. This paper will require extensive scholarly research, detailed and appropriate citations, and substantial editing for proper grammar and punctuation. This project will expose students to the strenuous requirements needed to produce academic work, while allowing the student to explore a topic in-depth. As such, DVP 1000E is a university-designated essay course, and will fulfill 1.0 of the 2.0 essay course requirements needed for graduation.

PARTICIPATION AND ATTENDANCE:

Participation and attendance is not graded (*note: with the exception of lecture 25*). However, both are key aspects for success in DVP 1000E, as the course grade includes 15% for online quizzes following general lecture, and a further 15% for online commentary following special topics. Quizzes and commentary are meant to test the student's basic understanding of the material, and are meant to be accomplished easily if the student has attended all lectures and special topics.

NOTE ON MATERIAL COVERED:

This is an interdisciplinary course. Students are expected to complete the assigned readings for each week's lecture, with the understanding that some readings may be unfamiliar to them. Come to class prepared with questions and comments regarding the material. The seminar will be conducted to make complex and discipline-specific materials accessible to a broad student body.

NOTE ON COREQUISITES:

As this is a multidisciplinary class, there are no prerequisites. However, students are encouraged to complement their studies in their class with at least one development course from their home faculty, usually taken in second or third year.

LECTURE SCHEDULE:

(Term 1 - Fall)

Lecture 1: Introduction to the Course: Why should you care about development?

Lecturer: Course Facilitator (TBA)

Lecture only, no readings

Lecture 2: History of Development, 1945 - Present

History Lecturer: Francine McKenzie

- Brief history of major development themes with a specific focus on the post-war period

Eric Helleiner, "The Development Mandate of International Institutions: Where Did it Come From?", *Studies in Comparative International Development* (2009) 44: 189-211.

Nick Cullather, "Development: It's History," *Diplomatic History*, 2000, Vol. 24 (4): 641-65.

Lecture 3: Special Topics in Development: 1

Debate: Development as Human Capabilities or Economic Growth? What are the real-world implications for either approach?

Lecture 4: Development Institutions and Theories

Political Science Lecturer: Tom Deligiannis

- Brief outline of institutions in development, and major theories that have guided development work since 1945.

Amy Sayward, *The Birth of Development: How the World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization, and World Health Organization Changed the world, 1945-1965*, Ch 1-3, pp. 1-45.

Danny Leipziger, 'The Role and Influence of International Financial Institutions', ch. 49 in Currie-Alder et al, eds., *International Development: Ideas, Experience, and Prospects*, pp. 831-846.

Lecture 5: Special Topics in Development: 2

Guest Speaker: Joseph Stiglitz on development and international institutions.

Lecture 6: Development Economics: Theory, Measurement and Evaluation

Economics Lecturer: Terry Sicular

- Brief outline of the contribution to development studies from the economics discipline, topics may include: impact of trade, consumption and production of resources, economic growth and poverty alleviation.

David Williams, 'The Study of Development', ch.1 in Currie-Alder et al, eds., *International Development: Ideas, Experience, and Prospects*, pp. 21-35. (e-book). <https://www.lib.uwo.ca/cgi-bin/ezpauthn.cgi?url=http://lib.myilibrary.com/detail.asp?id=595025>

Maria Emma Santos and Georgina Santos, Ch. 8, 'Composite Indices of Development' in Currie-Alder et al, eds., *International Development: Ideas, Experience, and Prospects*, pp. 133-150.

Lecture 7: Special Topics in Development: 3

Case Study: The Asian Tigers - Economic Growth, but at what cost?

Lecture 8: Development Geography: The Global North and South

Geography Lecturer: Belinda Dodson

- An introduction to the many geographic factors concerning the development discourse, including forced migration, food & water / resource scarcity, urbanization, growth and inequality.

Williams, G, Meth, P., and Willis, K. 2009. The South in a Globalizing Economy, *Geographies of Developing Areas: The Global South in a Changing World*. New York: Routledge, p. 103-140.

Lecture 9: Special Topics in Development: 4

Case Study: Forced Migration and Development in sub-Saharan Africa

Lecture 10: Environment and Sustainable Development

Environment and Politics Lecturer: Radoslav Dimitrov

- Review of the interplay between environmental protection and development practice, introduction to the notion of 'sustainable development,' challenges of growth for environmental protection.

IPCC. 2014. Fifth Assessment, *Summary for Policymakers*

Karl Hallding, Marie Jurisoo, Michael Carson and Aaron Atteridge. 2013. "Rising Powers: The Evolving Role of BASIC Countries." *Climate Policy* vol. 13, no. 5, 608-631.

Lecture 11: Special Topics in Development: 5

Debate: From the "Millennium Development Goals" to the "Sustainable Development Goals," is the future direction sound?

Lecture 12: Development Culture: The Study of Humans Past and Present

Anthropology Lecturer: Adriana Premat

- An introduction to a critical approach to development and a survey of the impacts of development on changing cultural identities with an emphasis on indigenous populations

Patch, Richard and Leon McMorrow. 1977. "The Anthropology of Development: Development, Culture Change, and Applied Anthropology." *American Behavioural Scientist* 20, (5): 681-692.

Lecture 13: Canada in Development

Political Science Lecturer: Dan Bousfield

- Discussion of Canadian Development policy from 1945-present. Lecture material will also focus on important contributions and challenges, while problematizing current Canadian government policy and future direction.

Stephen Brown, "Canada's foreign aid before and after CIDA: Not a Samaritan state." *International Journal*, vol. 68, no. 3 (September 2013): 501-512.

(Term 2 - Winter)

Lecture 14: The 'Post-Development' Backlash

Post-Development Lecturer: Craig Johnson

- The 'problematization' of poverty and 'Development' initiatives from the perspective of the global South

Arturo Escobar, *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton U.P., (1995) 2011) ch. 2, "The problematization of poverty: The tale of three worlds and development," pp. 21-54. Available as an ebook at UWO: <https://www.lib.uwo.ca/cgi-bin/ezpauthn.cgi?url=http://lib.myilibrary.com?id=326746>

Lecture 15: Special Topics in Development: 6

Guest Lecturer: Arturo Escobar. Introducing students to post-development from an expert's perspective, opportunity for students to ask questions and engage with guest speaker.

Lecture 16: Global Health and Development

Lecturer from the Department of Health Sciences (TBA)

- Development agencies and global health initiatives, the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the humanitarian / development challenges and response.

Global Health in 2012: Development to Sustainability." *The Lancet* 379, no. 9812 (Jan, 2012)

Lecture 17: Special Topics in Development: 7

Presentation: Doctors Without Borders. Presenting accomplishments, future challenges, 'development' from the perspective of health practitioners. Seminars allow for student engagement with representatives, specific questions for discussion will be posted.

Lecture 18: Digital Technology and their Role in Development

Lecturer from Media, Information and Technology (TBA)

- Global development and the media: representations of the poor, media and non-profit organizations.

Galvin, Michael D., and Lora Iannotti. "Social Enterprise and Development: The Kick-Start Model." *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 2015.

Lecture 19: Special Topics in Development: 8

Roundtable: Viral Marketing and "Slacktivism" - Millennial Generation and Development
Denskus, Tobias and Denial E Esser. "Social Media and Global Development Rituals: A Content Analysis of Blogs and Tweets on the 2010 MDG Summit," *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 34, No. 3, 2013.

Von Engelhardt, Johannes, and Jeroen Jansz. "Challenging Humanitarian Communication: An empirical Exploration of Kony 2012." *International Communication Gazette*, 2014.

Lecture 20: Entrepreneurial Development and Corporate Social Responsibility

Lecturer from Richard Ivey School of Business (TBA)

- Global development from the perspective of Canadian business interests: Partnerships or conflicts? Role of corporate social responsibility and business ethics.

Kolk, Ans and Rob van Tulder. 2010. "International Business, Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development." *International Business Review* 19 (2): 119-125.

Lecture 21: Special Topics in Development: 9

Seminar: Social Entrepreneurship (e.g. LuckyFish): How can *you* get involved? How can we *do* development?

Film: "Living on One" (56 minutes)

Lecture 22: The Science and Technology of Development

Lecturer from Department of Engineering or Faculty of Science (TBA)

- Role of scientific advance and development, new technologies to reduce poverty, improve urban infrastructure, etc.

Browse Website: <https://www.engineeringforchange.org/home>

Lecture 23: Special Topics in Development: 10

Presentation: Engineers Without Borders. Explaining the student-run organization, what they do, how can students get involved?

Lecture 24: Gender Empowerment through Development (ESSAY DUE)

Women Studies Lecturer: Bipasha Baruah

- Review of development theory and practice with an emphasis on the effects for gender equality, necessity of gender equality for development progress, challenges ahead.

Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development. 1998. *"Women and Development: Reflections on the Past and Challenges for the Future."* 1-46.

Lecture 25: Special Topics in Development: 11 (ATTENDANCE = 10%)

Seminar: How to get involved and be engaged in the twenty-first century. Where to go from here? A 'development-engagement-roadmap' for current undergraduate students.

Note: Attendance to Lecture 25+26 is vital for presenting student opportunities in development courses and initiatives. Students will submit a graded reflection which will outline these opportunities and other course topics of interest.

Lecture 26: Conclusions and Student Reflection (ATTENDANCE = 10%)

Course Facilitator (TBA)

- How to get involved and be engaged in the twenty-first century, part 2.

Lecture only, no readings.

ASSIGNMENTS:

15% Online quizzes (following lectures)

15% Online commentary (following special topics)

20% Critical Commentaries on Weekly Readings (2 @ 10% each)

5% Essay Proposal

35% Research Essay

10% Attendance and Reflection on Lectures 25+26: "How to get involved and be reasonable engaged in the twenty-first century."

Online Quizzes:

Each week, students will have the opportunity to complete a short online quiz (OWL), which will test a basic understanding of the material presented in lecture. Online quizzes are meant to be accomplished easily if the student has attended lecture, otherwise, quizzes will be very difficult to complete. Each online quiz is posted directly following lecture and will expire in 1 week. There will be no extensions for quizzes without proper documentation.

Online Commentary:

Each week, students will have the opportunity to complete an online commentary on Western's Owl service following each special topics class, to be completed prior to next week's special topics. Each week, the course facilitator will pose a question about a topic that sparks widespread debate. Students will be divided into sections on the online forums, and will contribute one substantial insight per week (100-250 words). Participation will be given all or nothing, and no extensions for commentary will be given.

Critical Commentaries:

Each week, students will have the opportunity to submit a 4-5 page analysis of the week's readings. The purpose of this assignment is to demonstrate understanding of key concepts in that week's discussion and to identify thematic consistencies amongst the readings. Students must submit a minimum of 1 reading assignment per term, for a minimum of 2 over the full year. If students opt to submit more than 1 assignments in a single term (Fall/Winter), their highest mark will count. Each assignment counts as 10% of the total class mark, to be submitted at the beginning of weekly lecture. As there are more weeks than required assignments, there will be no late penalties or extensions given.

Research Essay / Essay Proposal:

Students are expected to produce a substantial research essay on the topics presented below.

Essays are to be 2000-2500 words, and *must use at least 5 scholarly sources*. Each student will

submit their essay to turnitin.com, and a hard-copy to be submitted at the beginning of Lecture 24.

Late penalties will be 10% for the first-week, after which late papers will not be accepted. Students are allowed to use a citation method of their choice (MLA, Chicago, APA), as long as the method is used consistently. Students are encouraged to speak with their course coordinator (TBA) or guest lecturer for more information on the research essay.

In preparation for the research essay, students will submit a proposal on the final week of term 1, Lecture 13. This proposal will be 500 words and outline the student's chosen topic, thesis, and preliminary arguments and sources. Feedback may help students narrow their focus, and/or suggest sources to assist the student.

Proposed Topics

- Should Canada's development strategy prioritize economic growth or human capabilities?
- What is the benefit of pursuing global development through a interdisciplinary lens?
- Compare and contrast the development initiatives in two developing countries.
- Should development be lead by government agencies or private sector actors for maximum impact and efficiency?
- Write a critical review of a particular development theory outlined in Lecture 4 and the challenges associated with its practical use.

Attendance and Reflection on Lectures 25+26:

Students will receive up to 10% for a graded reflection based on: 1) attendance in Lectures 25+26, and 2) brief reflection (500 words) to be submitted via OWL on April (tba), covering the topics discussed and opportunities which interest the student. DVP 1000E stresses the importance of awareness and engagement among young Canadians and tries to promote these values among Western's undergraduate population. To achieve these ends, DVP 1000E will provide a substantial grade credit to all students who attend and participate in the discussion on future engagement opportunities.

Conclusion: Communicating Development at Western

With the latest reform of Western's internationalization strategy, there will now be more avenues to encourage participation in sustainable development. If Western is to become a leader in sustainable development, the university must improve its communication of the opportunities available for undergraduates to participate in development practice. The bulk of this effort must go towards achieving the 'I' requirement. Awareness will be the key component to encouraging participation in development. Western should consider using the international week in the fall to highlight all the opportunities students have to get involved in development.⁴³⁸ One day displaying all opportunities in the University Community Centre would educate students about development, and inform them of the wide array of opportunities available. While we gathered much of the information for this analysis from the international.uwo.ca website, the information is dispersed and hard to find at times. To remedy this and help students achieve the 'I' requirement, Western should develop a webpage portal where students can see all opportunities for experiential learning. A frequently updated webpage will keep students informed of new opportunities, and serve as the hub for applying to these opportunities.

Awareness enhances university's capacity to promote sustainable development around the campus and to the alumni; it will be the force that combats the apathy that undercuts engagement in development. Building awareness requires education and education comes through participation. In this regard, our vision is to use participation or to *do development*, so to speak, as a method of educating the alumni in the hope that this education brings about a new awareness that communicates Western's development strategy.

Some final thoughts to further communicate development on campus: Western must declare development a key priority within its internationalization strategy. The internationalization strategy will prioritize resources towards highlighting international development.⁴³⁹ Policy recommendations to communicate development on campus could include funding a development-focused speaker series, and encouraging internal media to publish development related stories.

⁴³⁸ "International Week", *Western University*, accessed March 22, 2015, at <http://www.uwo.ca/international/week/>

⁴³⁹ Current priorities are "1) Raise our expectations by creating a world class research and scholarship culture; 2) Lead in learning by providing Canada's best education for tomorrow's global leaders; 3) Reach beyond campus by engaging alumni, community, institutional and international partners; 4) Take charge of our destiny by generating and investing new resources in support of excellence;" Amit Chakma, "Memorandum MEMORANDUM To: Board of Governors, September 2014," accessed March 22, 2015, at <http://president.uwo.ca/pdf/President-Priorities-Revised-2014-15.pdf>.

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Appendix

Appendix 1: DAC List of ODA Recipients

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (per capita GNI < = USD 1 005 in 2010)	LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (per capita GNI USD 1 006-3 975 in 2010)	UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (per capita GNI USD 3 976-12 275 in 2010)
Afghanistan	Kenya	Armenia	Albania
Angola	Korea, Dem. Rep.	Belize	Algeria
Bangladesh	Kyrgyz Rep.	Bolivia	*Anguilla
Benin	South Sudan	Cameroon	Antigua and Barbuda
Bhutan	Tajikistan	Cape Verde	Argentina
Burkina Faso	Zimbabwe	Congo, Rep.	Azerbaijan
Burundi		Côte d'Ivoire	Belarus
Cambodia		Egypt	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Central African Rep.		El Salvador	Botswana
Chad		Fiji	Brazil
Comoros		Georgia	Chile
Congo, Dem. Rep.		Ghana	China
Djibouti		Guatemala	Colombia
Equatorial Guinea		Guyana	Cook Islands
Eritrea		Honduras	Costa Rica
Ethiopia		India	Cuba
Gambia		Indonesia	Dominica
Guinea		Iraq	Dominican Republic
Guinea-Bissau		Kosovo ¹	Ecuador
Haiti		Marshall Islands	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Kiribati		Micronesia, Federated States	Gabon
Laos		Moldova	Grenada
Lesotho		Mongolia	Iran
Liberia		Morocco	Jamaica
Madagascar		Nicaragua	Jordan
Malawi		Nigeria	Kazakhstan
Mali		Pakistan	Lebanon
Mauritania		Papua New Guinea	Libya
Mozambique		Paraguay	Malaysia
Myanmar		Philippines	Maldives
Nepal		Sri Lanka	Mauritius
Niger		Swaziland	Mexico
Rwanda		Syria	Montenegro
Samoa		*Tokelau	*Montserrat
São Tomé and Príncipe		Tonga	Namibia
Senegal		Turkmenistan	Nauru
Sierra Leone		Ukraine	Niue
Solomon Islands		Uzbekistan	Palau
Somalia		Vietnam	Panama
Sudan		West Bank and Gaza Strip	Peru
Tanzania			Serbia
Timor-Leste			Seychelles
Togo			South Africa
Tuvalu			*St. Helena
Uganda			St. Kitts-Nevis
Vanuatu			St. Lucia
Yemen			St. Vincent and Grenadines
Zambia			Suriname
			Thailand
			Tunisia
			Turkey
			Uruguay
			Venezuela
			*Wallis and Futuna

Appendix 2: Supplementary Grading Rubric/Standard

<p>Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfils responsibilities and commitments. • Completes commitments and programs according to agreed-upon timelines. • Takes responsibility for aid delivery and learns from mistakes and shortcomings 	<p>Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devises and follows an aid framework • Establishes priorities and manages resourced to complete programs and achieve development goals
<p>Independent Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independently monitors, assesses and revises programs to complete tasks and meet goals • Uses resources effectively to complete tasks 	<p>Collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborates with local actors and the wider international community • Builds healthy relationships with local actors and values local agency • Works with others to resolve conflicts and build consensus
<p>Initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks for and acts on new ideas and opportunities in development • Demonstrates the capacity for innovation and a willingness to take risks • Recognizes and advocates appropriately for the rights of individuals and states 	<p>Self-Regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets individual goals and monitors progress towards achieving them • Demonstrates transparency and accountability by making information easily accessible • Perseveres and makes an effort when responding to challenges

Appendix 3a and 3b: ODA Disbursements

Table 1 : ODA Disbursements by Department - 2012-2013

Department	Disbursements (\$ millions)
Canadian International Development Agency	3,446.32
Department of Finance Canada	544.56
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada	333.53
International Development Research Centre	254.59
Export Development Canada	197.43
Citizenship and Immigration Canada	112.51
Environment Canada	52.61
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	34.10
Health Canada	11.87
Public Health Agency of Canada	11.74
Natural Resources Canada	3.16
Parks Canada	2.16
Labour Program	1.9
Industry Canada	0.87
Transport Canada	0.29
Sub-total	5,007.64
Services supporting CIDA activities Footnote3	24.05
Total	5,031.69

Table 2: CIDA Aid Spending by Thematic Priority 2012-2013

Thematic Priority	Spending (\$)
Increasing food security Footnote6	687,281,103
Securing the future of children and youth	1,011,197,191
Stimulating sustainable economic growth	954,595,972
Advancing democracy	114,172,533
Ensuring security and stability	8,641,744
International humanitarian assistance Footnote7	346,789,219
Not Assigned to a Thematic Priority	
Health, education and social services Footnote8	30,504,231
Other Footnote9	72,061,607
Administrative costs	221,072,671
Total	

Appendix 4: CIDA's Shifting Priorities Over Time

YEAR	SOURCE DOCUMENT	PRIORITIES
1995	Canada in the World: Canadian Foreign Policy Review 1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic human needs: primary health care, basic education, family planning, nutrition, water and sanitation, and shelter • Women in development • Infrastructure • Human rights, democracy, and good governance • Private sector development • Environment
2000	CIDA's Social Development Priorities: A Framework for Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and nutrition • Basic education • HIV/AIDS • Child protection
2002	Canada Making a Difference in the World: A Policy Statement on Strengthening Aid Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four social development priorities: health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, basic education, and child protection • Agriculture and rural development • Private sector development • Cross-cutting theme: gender equality
2003	Promoting Sustainable Rural Development Through Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National capacity • Knowledge for development • Food security, agricultural productivity, and income • Agricultural sustainability and natural resource management • Well-functioning markets
2005	Canada's International Policy Statement; A Role of Pride and Influence in the World: Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance • Health (focus on HIV/AIDS) • Basic education • Private sector development • Environmental sustainability • Cross-cutting theme: gender equity
2009	CIDA news release: "Canada Introduces a New Effective Approach to Canadian Aid to Its International Assistance" ²²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security • Sustainable economic growth • Children and youth • Cross-cutting themes: environmental sustainability, gender equality, governance
2010	Prime minister's news release: "Canada's G8 Priorities" ²³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal, newborn, and child health added to the 2009 priorities

Source: Anni-Claudine Bulles and Shannon Kindornay. "Beyond Aid: A Plan for Canada's International Cooperation"

Appendix 5: Opportunities For Involvement

Initiative	Key Information
Alternative Spring Break	In 2014, offered 166 positions for students to participate in service learning during spring break. Opportunities from local (London, ON) to international (Dominican Republic, Belize, Nicaragua) Cost \$350 (local) to \$3,800 (Peru) http://www.asb.uwo.ca/index.cfm
Engineers Without Borders	Advocacy for international development on campus Major events including Pumpkin Drop, Art Auction, and Run to End Poverty 1 student opportunity to go abroad with the Junior Fellowship Program Part of a National NGO http://my.ewb.ca/uwo
Office of Global Health	Opportunity for undergraduate medical students to get international health experience (summer, or clinical elective) Partners with universities in Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, and South America Grant available, funding between \$1,000 and 1,500 http://www.schulich.uwo.ca/globalhealth/
Ivey Service Learning in Africa	Opportunity for HBA 1 students to teach and write business cases at a university in Africa 6 week duration, for 40 students http://www.ivey.uwo.ca/hba/program-details/special-program-features/
Western Engineering Association for International Development	Student led initiative allowing students opportunity to apply engineering experience to developing world 3-4 month placements in Ghana, India, Zambia, and Madagascar No updates since 2013 http://www.eng.uwo.ca/weaid/
Ivey LEADER Project	Assist entrepreneurs in the developing world Opportunity for IVEY HBA, MBA, and PhD students Partners in Ghana, Haiti, Ethiopia, India, Russia, Ukraine, Kenya Target 7 countries and 9 cities a year 35 students involved in 2014-2015 http://www.leaderproject.com/
Western Heads East	Delivers probiotic yogurt in areas with HIV/AIDS epidemics Encourages faculty to conduct research Currently 22 volunteer intern positions available for students Course credit available http://www.westernheadseast.ca/index.cfm http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning/go_abroad/work_intern_volunteer/western_heads_east_internships_.html
Indian Health Initiatives	Student led, NGO partnered program No updates since 2014 http://www.uwoglobalhealth.ca/globe/?p=252
Rebuilding Health in Rwanda	Received CIDA funding Partnered with local universities Kigali and National University of Rwanda Faculty project, minimal opportunities for student involvement http://uwo.ca/projects/mnchr/
AIESEC	International internships for students Emphasizes developing leaders and global citizens https://www.facebook.com/aiesecwestern http://aiesec.ca/
Ontario Global Edge	Internships to develop entrepreneurship Opportunity to gain business experience abroad Competitive placements, offered to limited post-secondary students throughout the province http://www.uwo.ca/international/learning

Appendix 6: Surveys

Online Access:

Survey for Western NGOs	https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/D3RG95Z
Survey for UWO students	https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/YRTZ39Z
Survey for UWO administrators	https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/YM78VDJ

Poll/Questionnaire for UWO Students

1. Are you involved in a student organization?
2. Does the organization you are involved in participate in development initiatives?
3. If so, are these development initiatives
 - a. Local
 - b. Regional
 - c. National
 - d. Global
 - e. Other
4. Briefly describe the mandate of the development initiatives you participate in?
5. Is your participation through
 - a. USC ratified club
 - b. CEL project
 - c. Individual internship
 - d. Volunteer work through a Western University organization
 - e. Volunteer work through a non-Western University organization
6. What development goals do you think should be a priority for Western?
 - a. Income inequality
 - b. Gender rights
 - c. Health care initiatives
 - d. Education
 - e. Infrastructure improvement
7. What motivated you to become involved in development initiatives?
 - a. Social Responsibility
 - b. CV improvement
 - c. Opportunity to Travel
 - d. Meeting People (Social)
 - e. Course Credit
 - f. Other:

8. If you are not involved in a development initiative currently, why not?
 - a. Time commitment
 - b. Money
 - c. Non recognition of efforts through course credit (no co-op)
 - d. Academic Priorities
 - e. Ideological Position
 - f. Lack of opportunity
 - g. Other

9. Do you feel that Western University provides students with opportunities to be involved in development initiatives? If not, what could be done by Western to improve access to development initiatives (ie: offer development courses in academic curriculums)

10. Please briefly write below your faculty, program, and year. (comment below)

Poll/Questionnaire for UWO Administrator

11. What faculty or department are you involved with?
12. What is your position within your department/faculty? (comment below)
13. Does your faculty offer any courses that focus on development?
14. Do you believe it is important to offer students courses on development and internationalization? (comment below)
15. Do you or the faculty you are involved in oversee any student run development initiatives/organizations?
16. If you answered yes to question four, what is the focus of the development initiative? (comment below)
17. Should the University provide opportunities for students to participate in development initiatives?
18. Would you be interested in overseeing/starting a development initiative for Western students?
19. What aspect of development would people in your department most want to contribute to?
 - a) Income inequality
 - b) Gender rights
 - c) Health care initiatives
 - d) Education
 - e) Infrastructure improvement

Poll/Questionnaire for NGO participants and non-student/non administrators

Questions for NGOs

1. What are the main reasons students join NGOs/organization?
2. What do volunteers gain from participating with your NGO/organization?
3. How long on average is an individual involved with your organization?
4. Do volunteers have the opportunity to progress into executive positions?
5. Is there opportunity to stay involved with your NGO/organization after graduating from Western?
6. How much time must students commit to your NGO/organization?
7. Are you open to collaborating with fellow NGOs at Western?
8. Are your student activists involved with more than one NGOs ?
9. Is your NGO limited/is there criteria to become involved rephrase??
10. How is your ngo funded?

Appendix 7: Sample List of Development Organizations located in London

Development Organization in London, ON	Info.
<u>ARTforAIDS</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Educates about HIV/AIDS and promote an active and creative role through the arts ○ http://www.artforaidsinternational.org
London Cross-Cultural Learning Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides services for refugees in London ○ http://www.lcclc.org
HORCO “Hope for Rural Children and Orphans”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides financial resources for Board approved projects which are implemented by a registered all-Ethiopian NGO ○ These local NGO’s have requested help ○ Focus on sustainability: water, sanitation, education, HIV/AIDS ○ http://www.horco.ca
International Justice Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deals with international violence: sex trafficking, slavery, sexual violence, property grabbing, police abuse of power, and citizenship rights abuse ○ http://www.ijm.ca
Librarians Without Borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Putting information in the hands of the world”: addresses the vast information resources inequality throughout the world ○ Powered by 6 Canadian universities: Dalhousie, McGill, UBC, <u>UofT</u>, Western, <u>UOttawa</u>. ○ http://lwb-online.org
<u>LifePaths Global Alliance</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Works to create an entirely self-sustaining community in <u>L’Estere</u>, Haiti ○ Telemedicine Clinic: offers free medical care and medicine to local rural residents ○ Other programs: Child Sponsorship, Home for Kids, Rice Fields, Boutique and Business Centre/Internet Café ○ http://www.lifepathsglobal.org
Save a Family Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Committee seeking justice and working with the marginalized and poor in rural India regardless of caste, creed, gender, or political affiliation ○ Works with over 52,000 self help groups (<u>sanghams</u> – grassroots, community based organizations) ○ Assistance with community financing and resources mobilization ○ http://www.safp.org
Village Education and Development Society (VEDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Empowerment of rural poor in India by implementing sustainable development programs ○ Education of rural women, development gender equality, hygiene, infrastructure, water sanitation, animal husbandry ○ http://www.villageeds.org/index.html

Appendix 8: Language Courses Offered at Western and the Affiliate Colleges

Language	Courses Available
Arabic	Arabic 1030 – Arabic for Beginners Arabic 1035 –Beginner Arabic for Heritage Speakers Arabic 2250 – Intermediate Arabic Arabic 3300 –Advanced Arabic
Chinese <i>Only Offered at Huron</i>	Chinese 1151 –Chinese 1 Chinese 2251 – Chinese 2 Chinese 3350 –Chinese 3 Chinese 4450 – Chinese 4 Other courses offered include pronunciation classes, gender relations' classes, literature and culture classes, political and socio-economic classes, various supplementary grammar classes, and special topics classes.
French	French 1002 –Intensive French French 1010 –Intermediate French French 3900 – Language (Advanced Level III) Over 100 courses offered, starting from the 1000 level to the 4000 level. Most of them are concerned with grammar, writing skills and pronunciation.
German	German 1030 –German for Beginners German 2200 –Intermediate German German 3305 –Advanced German Other classes include accelerated courses, literature and culture courses, translation courses, conversation courses, and special topics courses.
Hebrew <i>Only at Huron</i>	Hebrew 1030 –Hebrew 1 Hebrew 2200 –Hebrew 2 Other offerings include courses on Biblical Hebrew.
Hindi <i>Available on Main Campus and Huron</i>	Hindi 1030 –Hindi for Beginners Hindi 2200 –Intermediate Hindi
Italian	Italian 1030 –Italian for Beginners Italian 2200 –Intermediate Italian Italian 3300 –Advanced Italian Other courses include accelerate courses, conversation courses, literature and culture courses, research seminars at the 4000 level, independent study opportunity, senior research project, and special topics courses.
Japanese	Japanese 1036 –Japanese for Beginners Japanese 2260 –Intensive Intermediate Japanese
Korean	Korean 1030 –Korean for Beginners Korean 2200 –Intermediate Korean
	Korean 3300 –Advanced Korean
Persian	Persian 1030 –Persian (Farsi) for Beginners
Polish	Polish 1030 –Polish for Beginners Polish 2250 –Polish Language and Literature
Portuguese	Portuguese 1030 – Portuguese for Beginners Portuguese 2200 –Intermediate Portuguese
Russian	Russian 1030 –Russian for Beginners Russian 2200 –Intermediate Russian Russian 2291 – Composition and Oral Practise
Spanish	Spanish 1030 –Spanish for Beginners Spanish 2200 – Intermediate Spanish Spanish 3300 – Advanced Spanish Language Other offers include accelerated courses, literature and culture courses, conversation courses, vocabulary courses, grammar courses, translation courses, human rights courses, gender courses, senior research project opportunity, CEL courses based in Spanish speaking countries, and special topics classes.



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