

KEY QUESTIONS

the big six

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What are Canada's strategic priorities for development?

New feminist foreign policy with focus on MNCH and SRHR; increasing emphasis on climate change and humanitarian assistance

As part of Prime Minister (PM) Trudeau's commitment to "restore and renew" Canada's international assistance, the government underwent extensive consultations with Canadian civil society and the public at large. In June 2017, a new 'feminist' international assistance policy was published. The new policy applies a human rights-based approach to six core pillars of work: 1) gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, 2) human dignity (including health education, humanitarian assistance, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and food security), 3) inclusive economic growth, 4) environment and climate change, 5) inclusive governance, and 5) peace and security.

Global health is a key priority of Canada's development policy. Canada was the sixth-largest DAC donor to global health in 2015 at US\$683 million. This corresponds to 16% of Canada's total ODA. Health is also among the largest sectors of Canada's bilateral funding, at 14% of bilateral ODA in 2015 (see figure below). Within health, Canada places a strong focus sexual and reproductive rights and health and on maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) and has shown strong international leadership

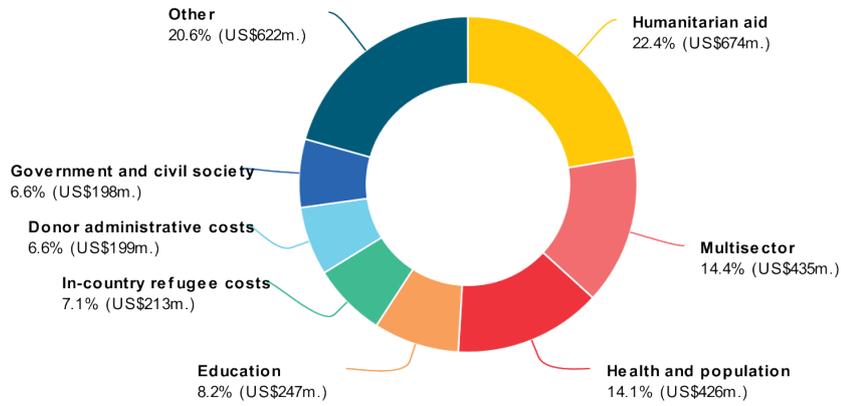
in this area. It spearheaded the G8 Muskoka Initiative in 2009, and pledged CAD3.5 billion for MNCH for 2015 to 2020. In addition, Canada hosted the replenishment conference of the Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) in September 2016, pledging CAD804 million (US\$721 million) for 2017 to 2019. This is a 23% increase compared to its pledge for 2014 to 2016 in nominal CAD terms.

The Canadian government has also increased its focus on climate change-related issues, committing CAD2.65 billion (US\$2.1 billion) by 2020 for climate change-related programs. Under PM Trudeau, Canada has begun to more strongly emphasize climate change, reframing programming within the greater nexus of agriculture, food security, and climate change. This includes integrating food-security policies into a more holistic approach for clean economic growth.

According to OECD data, Canada channels 70% of its ODA bilaterally. Humanitarian aid was the largest sector of Canada's bilateral ODA at 22% in 2015, followed by health at 14%, corresponding to Canada's focus on international peace and security, humanitarian crises, and health and rights of women and children.

CANADA'S BILATERAL ODA BY SECTOR, 2015

Total: US\$3 015 million



OECD CRS. *Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and rural development. In 2015 prices.