

BACK ON THE MAP

a new vision for
canada in the world



Foreword

BY **SHAUNA SYLVESTER,
DIRECTOR, CANADA'S WORLD**

I'm out to find Canada on a map. It used to be there - so big and pink - a disproportionately large heart beating against the curves of a sleeping giant. But the heartbeat is barely audible now - and so erratic. It comes and goes and no one seems to take notice...

I wrote those words in the fall of 2006, days after returning from working on a peace project in Sri Lanka. After 25 years of working internationally I could no longer accept what was happening to the country I knew and loved. Canada's position and credibility on the global stage was withering. While we still enjoyed some goodwill based on our military, peacekeeping and diplomatic contributions, overall our currency was losing value.

Rather than pining for past glories or wallowing in our apparent decline, I decided to join with others to chart a new course for Canada in the world - a course that would build on our current strengths as a country and project a more compelling and future-oriented vision going forward.

Canada's World - the name we gave to our three-year initiative - began modestly from a small office at the SFU Centre for Dialogue and grew into a collaboration of dozens of individuals, universities, foundations, and non-profit organizations. The infectious notions of true participatory democracy spilling out from the Internet and sweeping across communities in North America and the UK provided inspiration.

The people who helped shape Canada's World - and there were many - were turned off by the internal and external name-calling and ideological mud-slinging served up by political parties. We wanted to find a different avenue for democratic expression and so we took a page from the handbooks on direct democracy, the open source movement and the "Wisdom of Crowds" to develop a "by the people, for the people" approach. While this approach respected the wealth of intellectual capital that existed in the foreign policy community, it didn't draw on that capital. Instead, we ventured out to citizens - the non-experts - to seek their views on the way forward.

We used traditional means to solicit people's views – public opinion research, surveys, questionnaires and interviews - and new methods like deliberative dialogues with randomly selected citizens, open forums and interactive workshops. We also used Web 2.0 tools such as blogs, Facebook, YouTube, and online dialogues. Working horizontally through networks of collaborators and through experimentation with different channels we reached over 4,000 Canadians face-to-face and another 100,000 online.

Some methods for reaching out to Canadians worked and some fell flat, but with each new attempt we tried to share our lessons and open up our process to scrutiny. In doing so we hoped to model a new approach to policy – one that begins with the assumption that power comes from sharing knowledge, rather than hoarding it.

There is no more potent a force in our world than empowered citizens. But the barriers we face to our own empowerment are insidious. Perhaps the greatest of these is apathy. Apathy comes in all shapes and sizes and it generally emerges when a society becomes fragmented, or people become disconnected from one another. At Canada's World, we recognize that when we create space for people to come together as equals, learn, discuss and deliberate about issues that are important to their daily lives, apathy falls away and passion, energy and wisdom take its place.

The national dialogue was one of those spaces, where people from across the country, from different walks of life, cultural backgrounds, generations and political perspectives worked together to build a common vision for the future. They respected the energy and insights of Canadians who had come before them – the thousands of people who had provided their thoughts and ideas at kitchen roundtables, public forums, regional dialogues and through letters, emails, blog posts and Facebook entries. They listened, questioned, and discussed the historic contributions of Canada in the world, the values, interests and assets they share as citizens, and the visions for the future they hold dear. And in so doing, they re-traced the contours of Canada on the map.

When I think back two years ago, I thought I was on a mission of rediscovery – “a mission to resuscitate the heartbeat of this country and to amplify its reach beyond our borders”. But these last two years have showed me that the heartbeat of this country is healthy and strong. It's just that the devices we use to hear it aren't functioning.

Canadians are passionate and smart about global issues. They want their country to be a role model for the world. They want their federal government to be forward-thinking, confident and fair in carving out a space for Canada on the global stage. And they want to be meaningfully engaged in the process.

This report presents a first step in shaping that space. It outlines a new vision that puts Canada back on the map and assures the international community that the world matters to Canada, and that Canada matters to the world.

Executive Summary

Canada's World is a three-year collaborative, non-partisan initiative created with the goal of articulating and advancing a new vision for Canada in the world. The national dialogue was the culmination of a year-long dialogue process that engaged Canadians across the country in an intensive program of activities that included deliberative dialogues with randomly selected citizens, workshops, online engagement, an election participation campaign, media outreach, opinion research, and other initiatives.

For two months at the end of 2008, Canada's World staff worked to synthesize the findings of the dialogue process to-date, producing a new story for Canada's role in the world based on pride, concerns and opportunities in five key areas. At the end of January 2009, Canada's World convened citizens from across the country, of different backgrounds and perspectives, for an intense weekend of analyzing, discussing and revising the story in light of the rapidly changing global context.

The aims of the national dialogue were ambitious: citizens were asked to absorb and critique all major elements of the story, examine and strengthen them in light of challenges to the economy, environment, diversity and governance, and - importantly - respect and be faithful to the views of the many participants who had come before them. To help inform their discussions, participants were given a handbook that provided key background information on Canada's past and current international policy and other critical data. Supported by professional facilitators and resource documents on each of the four challenges, they revised a timeline of Canada's role in the world, prioritized the key values, assets and interests of participants from previous sessions, and suggested actions that government, businesses, experts and civil society could take to make their vision a reality. Pre and post questionnaires, video recordings, note-taking and evaluation responses were used for analysis and in the preparation of this report.

Each of the four small group dialogues on the challenges delved deep into complex issues, and participants produced concrete, substantive changes to the story as a result. The vision of the entire Canada's World dialogue process provides a clear future direction for Canadian foreign policy - one based on **Canada as a role model in the world** in five strategic areas:

Advancing a Green Economy

Recognizing that Canada's economy cannot be separated from its environment, Canada's World dialogue participants advocate for Advancing a Green Economy, an approach that emphasizes the triple bottom line to ensure social, economic and environmental returns. Citing missed opportunities such as Canada's lack of adherence to Kyoto commitments, Canadians want to: develop policies and instruments for advancing a green economy; reduce our ecological footprint, particularly carbon with meaningful targets; invest in green technology including alternative energy, transportation and carbon sequestration; and support cities in long-term sustainable planning.

Embracing Diversity

Canada has long been celebrated for its diverse population, but citizens call for an even more active, inclusive approach to Embracing Diversity. Canada's World dialogue participants call for Canada to: foster further intercultural dialogue; honour our relationship with Aboriginal peoples; initiate a democratic process of redefining the privileges and obligations of citizenship; leverage our global connections in foreign relations, business and policy development; and demonstrate to other countries that a pluralistic society can operate as a strong democratic nation.

Promoting Good Governance

Canada's World dialogue participants want to continue Promoting Good Governance globally, bridging the emerging gap between people and their elected representatives, and rekindling the interests of Canadian citizens in politics and governance. They would like to see Canada take a leadership role in convening and facilitating the reform of international financial and development agencies; promote fair trade practices and corporate social responsibility, particularly among Canadian companies with overseas operations; support a stronger voice for developing countries within international institutions; invest in public diplomacy; shield effective programs from partisan politics; and initiate a federal electoral reform process.

Fostering Innovation

As an already highly connected society, Canadians want to continue Fostering Innovation, believing that Canada needs to invest in innovation in order to position itself as a knowledge-based economy. Dialogue participants feel we should seize opportunities to: redefine our popular notions of innovation to include ideas, social entrepreneurship and the development of leaders, and focus investment and planning in four key areas - green technology, health, the social economy and communications technology.

Enhancing Equality and Human Development

Once hailed as a global leader in enhancing equality and human development, it has been noted that standards have slipped both here and abroad. Dialogue participants call for Canada to: take leadership in addressing global poverty and reassert a commitment to human rights; focus efforts on addressing the root causes of inequality at home and abroad in partnership with Canadian organizations and businesses; invest in municipalities to become centers for sustainable human development; invest in building a knowledge-based economy; and live up to our commitments to universal health care and education.

Dialogue participants believe these opportunities can be seized by mobilizing seven major assets: people, natural resources, education and research, the military, civil society, the private sector and diplomacy. Participants in the national dialogue added an eighth asset: Aboriginal Peoples, who provide rich knowledge, culture and history, as well as experience with different models of decision-making.

Unlocking the assets and building on the opportunities described in the story will require a new approach to foreign policy, one based on the 3Cs of Coherence, Collaboration and Community. The 3Cs emerged through the cross-Canada consultation as a framing that recognizes the emergence of new actors in the foreign policy arena. They replace the 3Ds of Defence, Diplomacy and Development which participants see as excessively state focused.

Moving from principles to actions, national dialogue participants produced a rich set of suggestions for action by government, experts, businesses and civil society. Some key actions citizens would like to see include: for NGOs to collaborate not compete, thereby reducing duplication of effort and increasing their voice; for businesses to adopt triple bottom line accounting and reporting; for experts, to reform the current education model to foster creativity; and for government to meet the %0.7 to overseas development assistance. These were just some of the many actions citizens recommended and endorsed.

Ultimately, the Canada's World national dialogue took the results of the previous year of consultation, and made them more action-oriented and inclusive. Participants sharpened definitions, broadened our concept of assets and opportunities, and made the story more robust in light of the key challenges of our time.

The next steps in the Canada's World initiative involve working with citizens and collaborators to advance the new vision for Canada in the world through workshops, online engagement, media outreach and meeting with leaders in government and the private and the non-profit sectors.

The Canada's World national dialogue, and the process leading up to it, demonstrated the resilience of Canadian global-mindedness. Despite the changes of the last decade, Canadians are eager to seize opportunities, confront challenges and create a country that can confidently act as a role model on the world stage. Canada's World has demonstrated that when we make space for citizens to come together in a supportive environment, apathy and confusion are quickly replaced by wisdom and enthusiasm. The challenge now is to bring disparate actors together to make this Canadian vision a reality.

Acknowledgments

Canada's World wishes to extend our gratitude to the participants in the national dialogue, and to thousands of other Canada's World participants, for their time, enthusiasm and insights.

The national dialogue was organized by a team of Canada's World staff and interns. Shauna Sylvester, founding Director of Canada's World secured the financing and developed the overall design for the process. She also assisted staff in each phase of the project.

Elodie Jacquet, the Community Outreach Coordinator, adeptly handled the logistics for the national dialogue, assisted in the preparation, translation and design of the handbook and presentations, compiled and analyzed the data and assisted in writing the final report.

Reilly Yeo, Online Community Facilitator and Editor, assisted in the design of the dialogue, contributed to the development of the handbooks and presentations, posted blogs during the national dialogue, provided online support to dialogue participants and wrote and edited sections of the final report.

Myriam Hebabi of the University of Ottawa assisted with participant recruitment, note-taking and on-site logistics. Trisha Dempsey of Dalhousie University provided research support and captured the session on video. James Haga and Scott Young of SFU provided research and logistical support in the lead up to the session. Kyla Brophy of UBC interviewed regional dialogue participants, provided research support and was a note-taker during the session. Genevieve Gazaille, Francois St. Amant and Naike Ledan provided French translation support and assisted in participant recruitment.

Daniel Savas, Sr. VP of Ipsos Reid, was an invaluable support through the research and analysis stage. He worked with Canada's World staff to ensure that the draft narrative presented to the national dialogue provided an accurate reflection of the findings from our regional consultation process. Stina Brown, a Vancouver-based graphic facilitator, also assisted in developing an 18-foot visual representation of the citizens timeline on Canadian foreign policy.

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CANADA'S WORLD ACKNOWLEDGES
THE GENEROUS SUPPORT OF:



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Canada's World would like to recognize the foundational work of our regional dialogue convener, Mary Pat MacKinnon. Mary Pat served as the lead facilitator and consultant in the design of our deliberative dialogue process. She brought warmth, humour and tenacity to her role. We would also like to thank Jacquie Dale and Maurice Poirier of One World Inc. who did a fantastic job in facilitating and making our participants feel at home in all of our sessions.

Canada's World, a project of Simon Fraser University's Centre for Dialogue, is in every sense of the word a collaboration, involving many organizations and individuals across the country. We would like to extend warm thanks to all our advisors, our partners, our academic reviewers and our generous funders including the International Development Research Centre, The Simons Foundation, the North Growth Foundation, the Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation, the Laidlaw Foundation, and the Young Family Foundation of the Hamilton Community Foundation.

Our thanks to Luc Julliet and Ginette Robitaille for enabling us to host the session at the University of Ottawa. And a special thanks to our collaborators - Canada World Youth, School Without Borders, Engineers without Borders, the Canadian International Council, L'Institut de Nouveau Monde, CERIUUM - L'Université de Montreal, L'Université de Quebec a Montreal, Dalhousie University, The Merit Scholarship Fund, the Global College at the University of Winnipeg, WUSC, the City of Vancouver, the Koerner Family and the School for International Studies at Simon Fraser University who stepped in to provide support for delegate travel.

Finally, Canada's World would like to thank our colleagues at the SFU Centre for Dialogue for sharing their resource material and best practices in dialogue.

CANADA'S WORLD

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National Citizens' Dialogue on Canada's World: Introduction and Overview

1.1 **CANADA'S WORLD DIALOGUE INITIATIVE: ORIGINS, PURPOSE AND WAYS OF ENGAGING**

Canada's World is a three-year citizens' dialogue focused on advancing a new vision for Canada's role in the world. Canada's World is not an organization, but a collaborative non-partisan initiative of individuals, academic institutions, foundations and non-government organizations who are active in international programming, research, education and public policy development.

The aim of Canada's World is to engage Canadians in all provinces and territories in creating a new narrative for Canadian international policy. Unlike traditional policy reviews and consultations led by government, this initiative is funded by individuals, businesses, international organizations and foundations who wish to enhance Canada's international role and who seek to inspire citizens to articulate and advance a new vision for Canada in the world that:

- builds on Canadian historical experience, values, assets and interests;
- demonstrates a strong understanding of the complexities of international relations;
- acknowledges the multiplicity of actors involved in international policy;
- addresses key global challenges;
- reflects the diversity of Canadian society; and,
- is future-oriented, compelling and effective.



| 1.1.1. Goals

Canada's World is first and foremost about engaging citizens in a dialogue that moves beyond rhetoric, and examines key international policy themes from a basis of common information.

The second goal of Canada's World is to inspire Canadians to formulate and advance their own future-oriented vision for Canada's role in the world.

| 1.1.2. Objectives

1. Create a broad and inclusive collaborative initiative that involves citizens, organizations, individuals, businesses and institutions active internationally.
2. Engage Canadians who have not traditionally participated in foreign policy initiatives and increase their knowledge of Canadian international policy.
3. Design and deliver a national dialogue process that empowers citizens to deliberate, formulate and advance options for Canadian international policy and is seen as a model for citizen engagement and deliberation on public policy issues.
4. Develop a citizens' agenda that reflects the historical experiences, values, assets and interests of Canadians.
5. Build the capacity of participants to communicate the citizens' agenda to government, the media and other international policy actors.

| 1.1.3. Activities

Canada's World is engaging Canadian citizens both at home and abroad through a variety of channels, including:

- a national dialogue
- eight regional dialogues with randomly selected citizens
- a cross-Canada workshop tour
- public forums, keynote presentations and discussions with diverse communities
- youth and rural outreach
- media relations
- opinion research
- online engagement through a website, blog, YouTube page, Facebook group
- collaborative projects with other online partners, including book club guides created by the Literary Review of Canada, Question and Answer sessions on key global issues with the globeandmail.com and online competitions with TakingITGlobal.

1.2. REPORT OVERVIEW

The report is organized in six sections. Section 1 provides the executive summary and an introduction to the project. Section 2 outlines the dialogue methodology, framing, and content. It also provides a demographic profile of dialogue participants, describes the recruitment process and challenges, and summarizes participants' evaluations. In the spirit of contributing to a growing body of knowledge about dialogue practice, a list of lessons learned is also offered.

Key contextual elements such as participant's values, assets and interests, as well as their hopes and concerns about Canada's role in the world, are synthesized along with their perspectives on Canada's historical contributions and transgressions in section 3, while section 4 outlines the new vision that was developed.

Section 5 outlines the next steps of the project and section 6 concludes with a summary of the key findings and implications of the dialogue. A glossary of terms is provided following the summary which provides definitions of the five strategic areas for action.

The Appendices include detailed information on pre and post questionnaire results and complete data sets for the various dialogue activities.

Dialogue Methods and Participants

2.1 A CITIZEN'S DELIBERATIVE DIALOGUE PROCESS

The process of dialogue, as it is usually understood, can bring many benefits to civic life - an orientation toward constructive communication, the dispelling of stereotypes, honesty in relaying ideas, and the intention to listen to and understand the other. A related process, deliberation, brings a different benefit - the use of critical thinking and reasoned argument as a way for citizens to make decisions on public policy. Deliberative dialogue combines these two processes in order to create mutual understanding, build relationships, solve public problems, address policy issues, and to connect personal concerns with public concerns¹

— Martha McCoy and Patrick Scully

At the core of the Canada's World approach is the notion of deliberative dialogue - an idea which is captured in the McCoy/Scully quote and informed by the pioneering work of Dr. Jeremy Fishkin, the Canadian Policy Research Network, *Daniel Yankelovich*, the Kettering Foundation, Everyday Democracy, National Issues Forum, the SFU Centre for Dialogue and others.

As the culmination of a year-long citizens' consultation process, the National Dialogue built on the design elements of the regional dialogue process. In designing the regional dialogues, the Canada's World team examined previous international policy review processes led by the federal government, considered approaches from other countries and interviewed over 200 leaders from the private, public and non-profit sectors.

In designing the National Dialogue, the Canada's World staff also examined two contemporary consultative policy development processes (Canada 150 and Canada 25) canvassed the Canada's World regional dialogue facilitators and interviewed twenty young people, foreign policy leaders and academics for their thoughts and insights.

¹ Adapted from "Deliberative Dialogue to Expand Civic Engagement," by Martha McCoy and Patrick Scully of the Study Circles Resource Center, in the Summer 2002 National Civic Review.

Based on this information and advice, the following elements were incorporated into the process design:

Participant recruitment and preparation:

- Ensure participants reflect the diversity of Canadian society (e.g. gender, ethnicity, rural/urban, age, geography, French/English, Aboriginal, sexual orientation, ability)
- At least 50% of the participants should be recruited from previous Canada's World dialogues
- Provide support for participants from outside of the Ottawa region to participate (seek representation from all regions)
- Provide a dialogue handbook, in French and English, with key information and share it with participants at least one week prior to the national dialogue

Process:

- Look to professional facilitators with experience in deliberative dialogue to lead the discussions
- Develop learning resources that build literacy about foreign policy issues rather than relying on panels of resource people whose presentation skills might sway participants
- Structure the sessions as dialogues, not debates
- Capture the words that participants use, through video recording and on-site note-taking
- Create opportunities for informal interactions through break times and meals
- End the session by noon on Sunday so that participants have adequate time to travel home
- Develop pre and post surveys to test shifts in understanding or views of participants
- Provide an opportunity for participants to evaluate the sessions

Content:

- Continue with the framing from the regional dialogues that mixes an analysis of Canada's historical contributions to foreign policy with an examination of Canadian values, interests and assets
- Encourage participants to examine the draft narrative through the lens of four key challenges: the global economic crisis; the environment; diversity; fragmentation and the challenges to governance
- Enable participants to revise the narrative until it reflects their collective vision (i.e. do not force consent where it may not exist)
- Provide summary documents to participants within two weeks of the national dialogue

| 2.1.1 Participant recruitment and preparation

Canada's World undertook the recruitment, with the goal of involving at least 15 participants from previous regional and/or community dialogues and 15 other people from other regions of the country. Canada's World tried to reach a broad diversity of people, balancing gender, age, education, income, and ethnocultural backgrounds. Thirty-five participants were confirmed, 15 of whom had attended one of our previous dialogues. For a variety of reasons (e.g., bad weather, illness, and family emergencies) three of those who confirmed their participation did not attend the session.

Participants included 4 Aboriginal people, 8 Francophones, 1 disabled person and 5 people who self-identified as being from a visible minority or recent immigrants.

Participants living more than 100 kilometres from the venue were lodged at a nearby hotel and compensated for their travel. Meals were provided throughout the session. All participants received a \$25 per diem for their Saturday evening meal.

To assist participants in their preparations, a dialogue handbook was created and sent to them electronically one week prior to the session. The handbook included:

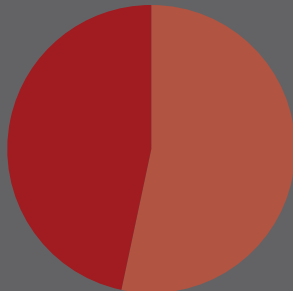
- project orientation information
- an agenda
- logistical information
- a backgrounder on dialogue (ground rules and definitions)
- findings from our previous dialogues, including a composite timeline of Canada's role in the world and the forward and executive summary from our regional dialogue report
- an outline of the four challenges the participants would be examining over the course of the weekend
- detailed information on Canada's socioeconomic, geographic, demographic and military status
- highlights of the Canada's World poll
- excerpts from studies of international perspectives on Canada

Canada's World members also contacted most participants by telephone to respond to any questions or concerns and to determine their language ability and special needs.

2.1.2 Demographics of the Participants

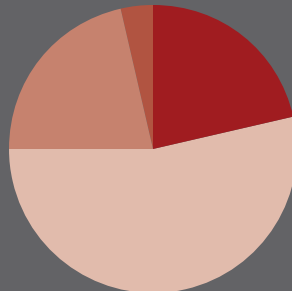
The following charts outline the demographic makeup of the national dialogue participants:

Gender distribution



Female Male

Age distribution



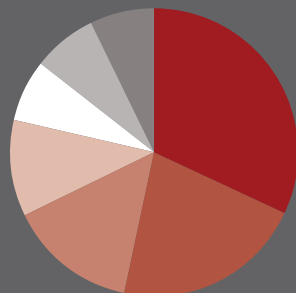
Under 25 45-54 years old
Over 65 25-44 years old

Education distribution



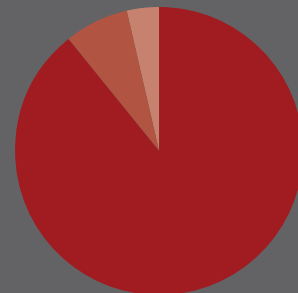
University graduate Some college/CEGEP
Bachelor's degree High-school graduate
Some university

Income distribution



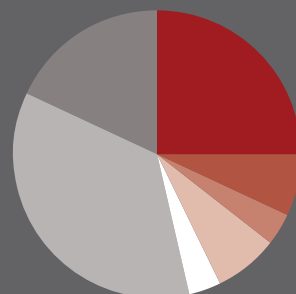
Under \$20,000 \$80,000-\$99,999
\$20,000-\$39,999 Over \$100,000
\$40,000-\$59,999 DK/NA
\$60,000-\$79,999

Identify as "Canadian"



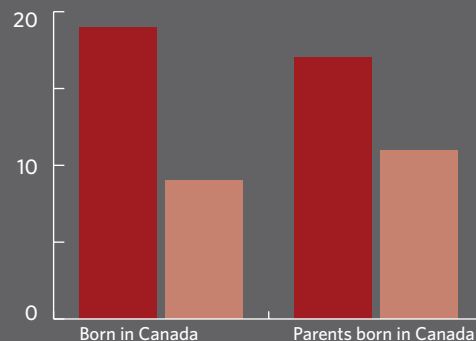
Yes No DK/NA

Minorities



Visible minority LGBTQ
Aboriginal None
Disability DK/NA
Recent Immigrant

Born in Canada/ Parents born in Canada



Yes No



Facilitators (from left to right) Jacquie Dale, Maurice Poirier and Mary Pat MacKinnon

| 2.1.3 Professional Facilitation

The dialogue process was led by a team of professional facilitators with experience in deliberative processes. The facilitation team consisted of Mary Pat MacKinnon, Jacquie Dale, Maurice Poirier and Shauna Sylvester. A facilitator's script, developed in consultation with the team, provided a step-by-step guide through the process². The facilitation team met twice by telephone prior to the commencement of the national dialogue session and once at the end of the session to provide additional evaluative feedback to Canada's World.

| 2.1.4 Learning Resources

Participants were provided with two learning resources over the course of the weekend:

1. A printed copy of the dialogue handbook that had been distributed to participants electronically one week earlier. The contents of the handbook are summarized in section 2.1.1.
2. A copy of the PowerPoint™ deck for the key challenge that corresponded to their small working group. The key challenges are outlined in section 2.2.3.

| 2.1.5. Dialogue versus Debate

"In dialogue the intention is not to advocate but to inquire; not to argue but to explore; not to convince but to discover."

— Louise Diamond³

In setting the context for the weekend session, the facilitators introduced the notion of dialogue to the participants. A summary of the Canada's World approach to dialogue is reproduced in Appendix 1. This description appeared in the dialogue handbook and on posters that were displayed in the plenary room.

| 2.1.6 Participant Generated Content

Although Canada's World controlled the selection of the challenges and the design of the process, participants were responsible for all other content generated over the two-day session. Video recordings and on-site note taking ensured that participants' words, ideas and perspectives were accurately recorded.

² The complete facilitators' script is available on our website: www.canadasworld.ca

³ This quote is by Louise Diamond of The Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy. It is taken from *Democratic Dialogue – A Handbook for Practitioners*, 2007 (p.20).

| 2.1.7 Documenting the Process

For the purposes of analysis, plenary sessions on Friday, Saturday and Sunday were video recorded by a Canada's World research assistant. (In accordance with privacy laws, participants were asked to complete a consent form for audio and visual recording of the session). A team of Canada's World research assistants and staff took detailed notes and captured flip and wall chart results. Additional video interviews with participants were recorded for use on the Canada's World website.

Participant pre and post questionnaires and evaluation forms were used for all sessions. Canada's World staff tabulated the results of these questionnaires and the data sets are provided in section 3 and within appendices 3 and 4 of this report.

| 2.1.8 Interpretation

Following advance interviews with participants, it was determined that the investment in simultaneous interpretation facilities was unwarranted. Elbow translation was provided for some Anglophones during plenary sessions. Bilingual facilitators and note takers were recruited to enable the free flow of conversation in both official languages in the plenary session. One Francophone breakout group was created to enable French-only dialogue on Saturday.

| 2.1.9 Balancing the formal with the informal

Integral to the Canada's World approach is the notion of "hosting" citizens and ensuring that they feel comfortable interacting both formally and informally with one another. To this end, the national dialogue provided a number of opportunities for informal interactions through breaks and meal times. The session opened with a dinner on the Friday night and participants were invited to start both Saturday and Sunday with a hot breakfast. Lunch and nutrition breaks in the morning and afternoon provided additional opportunities for participants to interact. On both the Friday and Saturday night, groups of participants self-organized additional informal gatherings at local restaurants and bars.

| 2.1.10 Surveys and Evaluations

To ensure that Canada's World could adequately test for shifts in understanding or views of participants, two surveys were distributed:

- A pre-survey which asked specific questions related to participants' understanding of global issues as well as demographic questions
- A final survey that repeated the questions asked in the pre-survey and included a series of evaluative questions about the process design and delivery

A written evaluation was also included as part of the post questionnaire. Facilitators checked in with participants at the beginning of each day and during the small group discussions for their feedback. At the end of the sessions, participants were asked to provide their overall assessment of the session as part of the closing round. These comments were recorded and transcribed.

| 2.1.11 Evaluation Results: Participants' Feedback on the Dialogue Process

All of the participant respondents (100%) found the dialogue weekend to be worthwhile to them.⁴

1. 96% of the participants felt that the participant handbook was clear and contained relevant and useful information.
2. 89% agreed that the PowerPoint™ presentations provided for the group discussions were clear and contained relevant and useful information.
3. 96% found that there was adequate opportunity for them to learn and to participate in group discussions.
4. 100% agreed that the small group discussions were positive and valuable to them.
5. 96% agreed that the plenary discussions were interesting and useful to them.
6. 96% agreed that there was sufficient opportunity for them to contribute and participate.
7. Based on this experience, all of the participants (100%) indicated they would be more likely to become involved with public issues.

⁴ See appendix 4 for the complete evaluation results.

2.2 THE CONTENT

| 2.2.1 The Framing of the Dialogue

In an effort to avoid the polarized debate about “interests versus values” that permeates most of the literature and discourse on Canadian foreign policy, Canada’s World developed a framing which combined a review of Canada’s historical contributions with an exploration of Canadian values, interests and assets.

One of the key activities in the Saturday morning session had participants reviewing a timeline of Canada’s role in the world that had been developed through all the previous dialogues. Participants were asked to comment on this timeline and identify missing events as well as trends and patterns. In Appendix 3, the composite timeline is reproduced with the national dialogue participants’ additions.

The terms - **values, interests and assets** - hold different and multiple meanings depending on the context in which they are used. For the dialogue, we offered these selections from the Canadian Oxford Dictionary for consideration:

COD Definitions	Examples
Values: “the principles or moral standards of a person or social group; the generally accepted or personally held judgment of what is valuable or important in life.”	love, freedom, compassion, integrity, equality, justice, democracy, reconciliation, creativity, care for the next generation, faith in a supreme being, competitiveness
Interests: “6. a party or group having a common concern; b. a principle in which a party or group is concerned.”	national security, sovereignty, open global markets, economic gains, high standard of living, sustainability, affluence, power, property
Assets: “1a - a useful or valuable quality. b - person or thing possessing such a quality or qualities”	education, natural resources, knowledge, capital, adaptability, skills, capacities

Participants were asked to define their perceptions of Canadian values, interests and assets in relation to Canadian foreign policy. Facilitators helped to identify where there was alignment or tension. In refining the new vision, participants ranked the values, assets and interests that had been developed through all the previous dialogues and noted where there were gaps and overlaps. Section 3 provides an overview of the participants ranking.

| 2.2.2 The Dialogue Agenda

Building on the framing noted above, the dialogue agenda combined activities to support participants' individual and collective learning with dialogue and deliberation. The agenda was outlined in the dialogue handbook and a facilitator's script was created and tested with the facilitation team prior to the dialogue.⁵ What follows is a description of each of the activities:

The Friday evening session began with registration and a dinner where participants had a chance to meet each other informally and complete their pre-questionnaires and waivers. The plenary sessions included:

1. Welcome and introduction

Shauna Sylvester welcomed the participants, provided a brief overview of the history and goals of Canada's World, and introduced the facilitation team, note-takers and staff members. The facilitation team provided an outline of the sessions, explained how participants were recruited, provided a brief introduction to dialogue and outlined the first exercise.

2. Opening round

Participants introduced themselves, sharing a personal concern and hope about the world today and explaining what brought them to the dialogue.

3. Overview and presentation of the draft story

Shauna Sylvester delivered a PowerPoint™ presentation of the draft new narrative, developed through the one-year consultation process, and outlined the process that had led to the development of the narrative. Participants were asked to reflect on the story and share what resonated or did not resonate for them.

⁵ The facilitators' script is available on our website: www.canadasworld.ca and a copy of the dialogue agenda can be found in appendix 2.

The full-day session on Saturday included:

Timeline exercise (1931 to 2008)

Participants were presented with a timeline produced during previous dialogues. The timeline was included in the dialogue handbook and reproduced graphically as an 18 foot poster and posted on the wall. Participants were asked to make any additions to the timeline where they saw glaring gaps, and to reflect on trends and patterns in Canadian history.

Canadian values, assets and interests

Participants were presented with the top 10 values, assets and interests from the previous dialogue. They were asked to rank them and reflect on them.

Deliberative dialogue on challenges and refining the new vision

Working in small groups of about 8 and supported by a professional facilitator, participants spent time looking at the challenges facing Canada and the world and refining the vision in light of these challenges. They shared their work with the larger group on Saturday afternoon. Canada's World Director Shauna Sylvester then worked with a small number of dialogue participants to redesign the Canada's World story in light of the participants' feedback.

Sunday morning activities included:

Testing visions and directions

After grappling with specific policy issues, participants were presented with a new version of the story, taking into consideration the recommendations they made during the Saturday sessions. They were asked to offer feedback and discuss whether the revised story was in line with the recommendations they had offered during the previous day. Participants offered further revisions and then indicated their support for the revised story. They also provided direction to Canada's World staff on the primary audiences for the story.

Advancing the new vision

Participants were asked to think of actions that could be undertaken to advance the new story. Four stations were set up around the room, representing four groups of actors: government (federal, provincial, municipal, First-Nations...), non-state actors (individuals, communities, NGOs), experts (scientists, academics...) and businesses (small, medium and large). Each participant was asked to post actions related to those actors within the sections, then to vote for the top actions. Finally, the participants were handed an individual commitment letter they could fill out with personal actions they vowed to take to advance this story. The letters were collected by staff and will be sent back to participants six months after the dialogue.

Closing

In their closing statements, participants identified insights from the dialogue and shared key messages they wanted to see reflected in the report. A member of the Canada's World staff provided an overview of the next steps in the process, an introduction to the other elements of the Canada's World project and invited participants to join the online community.

| 2.2.3 Four challenges Canada faces on the world stage

While consulting on the design of the national dialogue process, Canada's World advisors had strongly recommended that the draft narrative emerging from the year-long consultation process be examined through the lens of some key challenges facing Canada on the world stage. Canada's World conducted research and identified the following four challenges. They are summarized here using the opening paragraphs as they appeared in the dialogue handbook⁶.

- **The changing economy:** After years of financial deregulation, the international market climate has become turbulent and volatile, thrusting seemingly robust economies into recession and threatening the livelihoods of many people around the world, including millions of Canadians. Following 10 years of economic growth, Canada is showing signs of economic vulnerability, as unemployment rises and governments plan deficits in order to provide fiscal stimulus. As the recession sets in, Canadians looking to help rescue our floundering economy need to consider the full breadth and complexity of the interconnected global economy...
- **Environmental challenges:** Canada's relationship to the environment is defined by a few key facts: we're a northern country, with 200,000 km² of glaciers and icefields, and long cold winters to get through; we're resource-rich, with the world's longest coastline, likely the world's second largest oil reserves and almost 10% of its renewable water resources and; we're major consumers and polluters, as the fourth largest producer of greenhouse gas emissions, and the second largest consumer of freshwater per capita. In many ways, environmental challenges put a greater burden on Canadians than on the citizens of other countries. They demand responsible action - but they also create new opportunities....

⁶ The dialogue handbook and complete PowerPoint™ presentations of the four challenges are available on our website: www.canadasworld.ca. A glossary of terms can be found at the end of this report.

- **The challenges of diversity:** Canada is often thought of as a nation of immigrants, a 'cultural mosaic,' and one of the most globally connected countries in the world. Our country is cited as the "experiment that worked" – a nation in which many unique cultures can exist within broader society, establishing a pluralist national identity. Along with the advantages of diversity and pluralism come unique challenges both at home and abroad...
- **Fragmentation and the challenges of governance:** Canada is a complex nation – a fairly new federation, founded by two colonial powers (Britain and France), on the lands of Aboriginal people and populated by waves of immigrants and refugees seeking economic opportunity and safety from repression and war. As countries go, Canada has never been easy to govern. Our land base is vast and our population is sparse. Balancing powers between provinces, the federal government, First Nations and municipal governments has always been a source of tension. In 1995, Canada came within an "eyelash of disintegration" when 49.4% of people living in Quebec voted in favour of sovereignty in a provincial referendum. As recently as a few months ago, our parliamentary system came to a halt because the governing party, the Conservative Party of Canada, called on the Governor General to prorogue Parliament to defer a vote of confidence in the House of Commons. Competing jurisdictions and the tensions between French and English Canada are not new, but a number of developments are creating challenges for governing....

On Saturday morning, each participant was assigned to a group looking at one of the four challenges. Each small group had 7 to 8 participants, carefully selected in advance to achieve as much diversity as possible. They were provided with a detailed PowerPoint™ presentation of their challenge and received a paper copy of the slides.

Each of these presentations was prepared in advance by the Canada's World staff, using a standard format. The presentations provided more detailed information, facts and figures on each of the challenges, as well as some questions to consider when reflecting on the challenges.

| 2.2.4 Reporting to Dialogue participants

Timely and accurate reporting of participants' views is an important ingredient in building trust and buy-in to the dialogue process. Throughout the weekend, participants had access to all of the documents being developed in their name. They were able to review and revise the wording of the new narrative and suggest ways of visually presenting it.

Over the course of the weekend, Reilly Yeo, Canada's World Online Community Facilitator and Editor posted blogs of the national dialogue proceedings. Participants were encouraged to review the blog posts and contribute their comments. They were also encouraged to access the photo gallery and online discussion forums on the Canada's World website.

Within three days of the close of the national dialogue, participants received the draft new narrative in a PowerPoint™ format. Within two weeks participants received a written briefing note of the follow-up meetings with government and political party officials.

“What a great experience, I cannot wait to share the existence and programs of Canada’s World.”
— Participant, national dialogue

2.3 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Although the national dialogue process exceeded participants and staff expectations, there were nevertheless some challenges and lessons learned from the experience. In the interest of building on the scholarship of deliberative dialogues, we have outlined below the key challenges that were identified by participants, facilitators, Canada’s World staff and consultants.

| 2.3.1. Participant Recruitment

An analysis of our participant recruitment indicates both successes and failures in reaching the demographic mix of participants we set out to achieve. Gender and ethnocultural origin were quite close to the national average; on age and education we fell short of our goals. Francophones and Aboriginal people were well represented.

- Gender distribution in the dialogue closely matched that of the general population between the ages of 15 and 64 with 1.01 males for every female⁷.
- When compared to the national census number, participants over 65 were underrepresented, accounting for 3.6% of the participants where they represent 13.7% in the general population.
- The participants in the dialogue were significantly more highly educated than the average of the national population: 85.6% of the participants graduated from college or CEGEP or above whereas the national average is 39.8%⁸.
- 7% of our participants self-identified as Aboriginal, where the 2006 census found that the Aboriginal identity population (First Nations, Inuit and Métis) represented 3.75% of the total population of Canada.⁹ This addressed the gap in previous dialogues where Aboriginal people were underrepresented.
- Self-identified visible minorities were overrepresented in the dialogue, accounting for 25% of the participants when they account for 12.6% of the general population.¹⁰
- Francophones were represented quite well with 28.5% of the participants using French as their primary language when Francophones account for 21.8% of the general population¹¹.

⁷ Statistics Canada, *Age and Sex for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2001 and 2006 Censuses*.

⁸ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Canada (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.*

⁹ Statistics Canada, *Aboriginal Identity, Sex and Age Groups for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census*.

¹⁰ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Canada (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.*

¹¹ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Canada (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.*

“The spaces for young people to go and raise their voices are shrinking, and unless we go and occupy them, they are going to disappear.”

— Participant, national dialogue

Recruitment Challenges

There were a number of recruitment challenges that we encountered, despite our best efforts to mitigate against them.

- A dialogue session of two days, particularly over a weekend, is a significant commitment for people from the general public. Canada’s World found that recruitment was difficult for some regions (where travel and distance was a factor – for example Nunavut) and had to substantially increase the number of calls to reach the targets for confirmed participants.
- Recruiting people over the age of 65 proved to be quite difficult. This was a departure from the problem with participant recruitment for the regional dialogues where this age group was overrepresented.
- Although we strove to have a broad representation of political views, we fell short of our goal to accurately represent the political spectrum in Canada as a whole. We did not have a system for specifying the political perspective of potential recruits before inviting them to the session; this made achieving diversity of opinion difficult.
- Recruitment of Francophones proved to be more difficult than expected. Despite these difficulties, through extra effort on the part of Canada’s World staff we did manage to have eight Francophones at the session.

"The enthusiasm and ideas [of the national dialogue session] validated work done with communities previously; it was beautiful the way that everyone contributed and participated together."

— Participant, national dialogue

| 2.3.2 Challenges of a Bilingual session

The session was led both in English and French. Through advanced conversations with participants and given our limited budget, we determined that full simultaneous interpretation was unwarranted. Elbow translation was available for those who required it and bilingual facilitation ensured that participants could feel comfortable expressing themselves in either English or French. Although none of the participants expressed dissatisfaction with the translation, the Francophones often spoke English in plenary sessions to accommodate participants who did not understand French. Had funding not been a factor, we would have provided simultaneous interpretation for all of the plenary sessions.

| 2.3.3 The Dialogue Process

The primary challenge in the process was time. The process of collectively reviewing and revising the new narrative is an elaborate one. Both participants and facilitators' would have appreciated more time to look at the final version of the new narrative before the session closed. Unfortunately, the Sunday session was scheduled to adjourn at noon, in order to ensure participants had time to travel back home. To make up for this shortfall, the Canada's World staff forwarded electronic versions of the final revised text to participants. Many of the dialogue participants provided additional thoughts and ideas on presentation and wording which were incorporated into the most recent draft of the PowerPoint™ presentation.

Despite some of the hurdles in participant recruitment, interpretation and timing, the design of the dialogue process was quite strong. As noted in Section 2.1.11, participants evaluated the dialogue process very favourably. All of them (100%) found the dialogue worthwhile and 96% found that there was adequate opportunity for them to learn and to participate in group discussions. Perhaps the most important statistic is that 100% of the participants indicated they would be more likely to become involved with public issues as a result of their experience at a Canada's World dialogue.

Canada's World was struck by the passion with which participants spoke about their motivation to learn more about Canada's place in the world, and also to get involved at a personal level. By the end of their weekend, they felt that the process had enabled them to learn and contribute in a tangible way. Most importantly, they felt that they were able to come to informed judgements about global issues. Since the end of the dialogue, Canada's World staff has continued to consult with dialogue participants about meaningful ways to get involved in making the Canada's World vision a reality.

"It was obvious from the weekend that the analytical process was very well thought out. Well done!"

— Participant, national dialogue

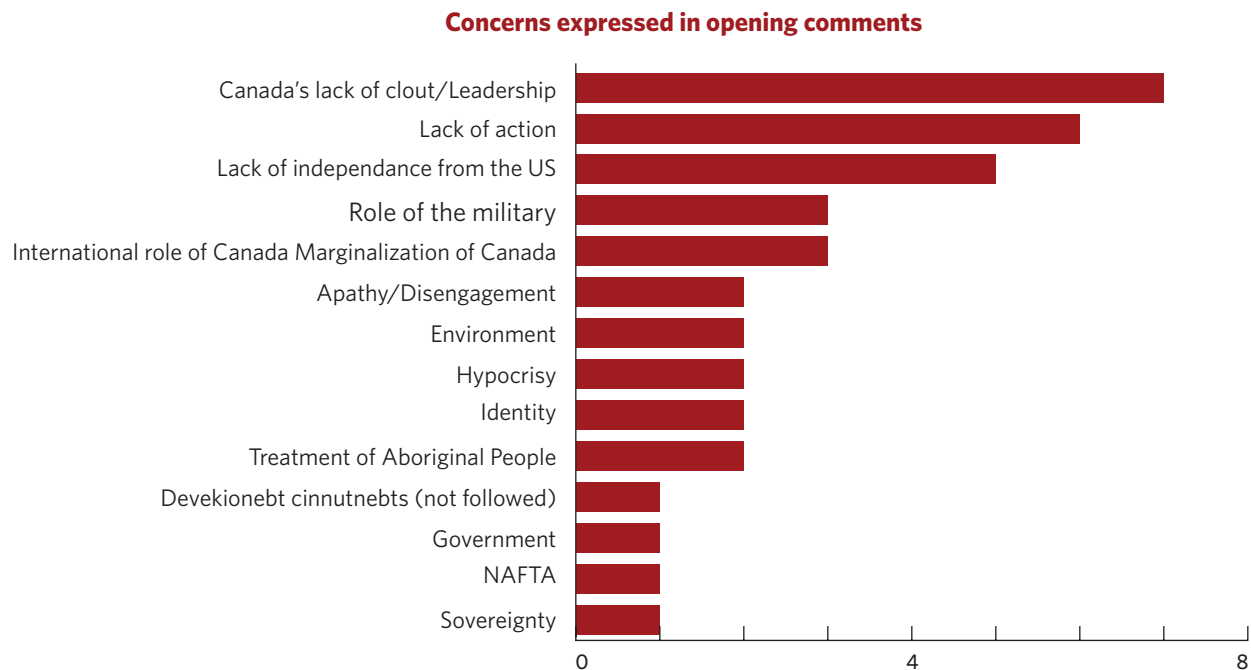
Participants' Views and Survey Results

3.1 PARTICIPANTS' HOPES AND CONCERNS FOR THE FUTURE

During the opening session, participants introduced themselves and shared one hope and one concern about Canada's role in the world.

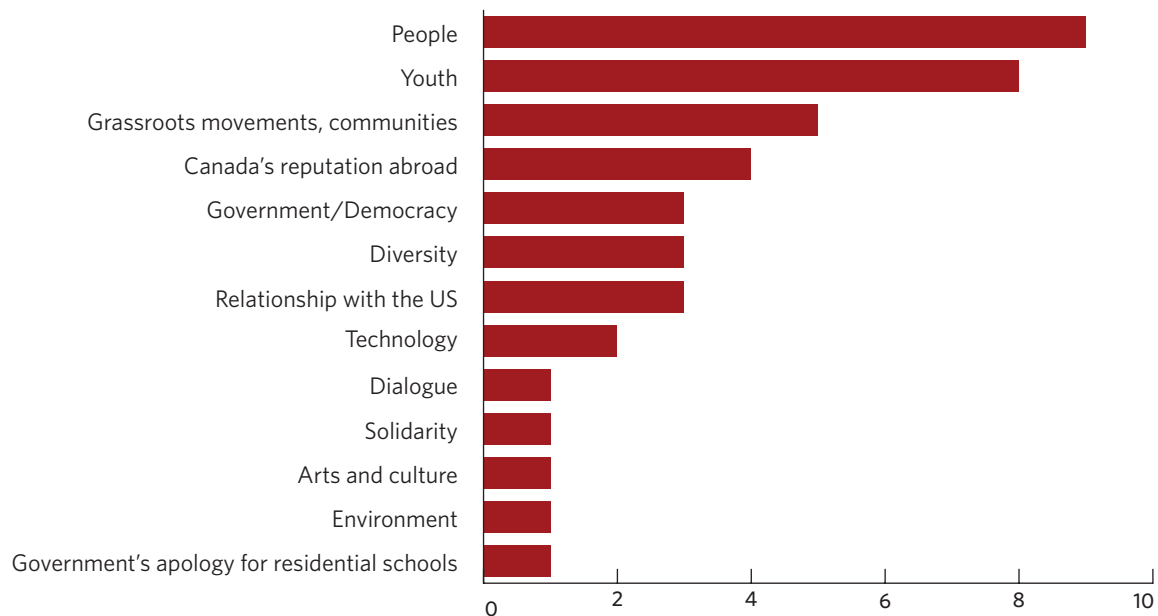
The three main concerns expressed in the opening comments included: lack of Canadian clout and leadership; lack of action on global issues and; lack of independence from the United States, particularly on foreign policy. This was very consistent with the regional dialogue results¹², which showed participants wanted Canada to become a role model in the world and regain its leadership position.

National dialogue participants' hopes for the future revealed faith in the ability of individuals and in particular of the younger generation to address future challenges. They also expressed confidence in grassroots movements and communities. Several participants looked beyond recent shortcomings and found hope in Canada's overall good reputation on the international stage, as well as our relationship with the United States.



¹² The report from our regional dialogues is available on our website: www.canadasworld.ca

Hopes for the future expressed in opening comments



3.2 PARTICIPANTS' PERCEPTIONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE DIALOGUE

In the pre questionnaire, the following two questions were asked, taken from the Canada's World poll:

- Do you think Canada's role in world affairs has grown or declined during the past 20 years?
- Please rank the following actors according to their capabilities to make a positive difference to the world: government, individuals, NGOs, businesses.

As seen in Chart 8, at the beginning of the dialogue 75% of the participants felt that Canada's role in world affairs had declined over the past 20 years. At the conclusion of the dialogue, the number increased to 96%. When asked which sectors of Canadian society they had confidence in to make a positive difference to the world, participants ranked NGOs most highly, followed by individual Canadians, then government, then businesses. This ranking stayed consistent before and after the session.

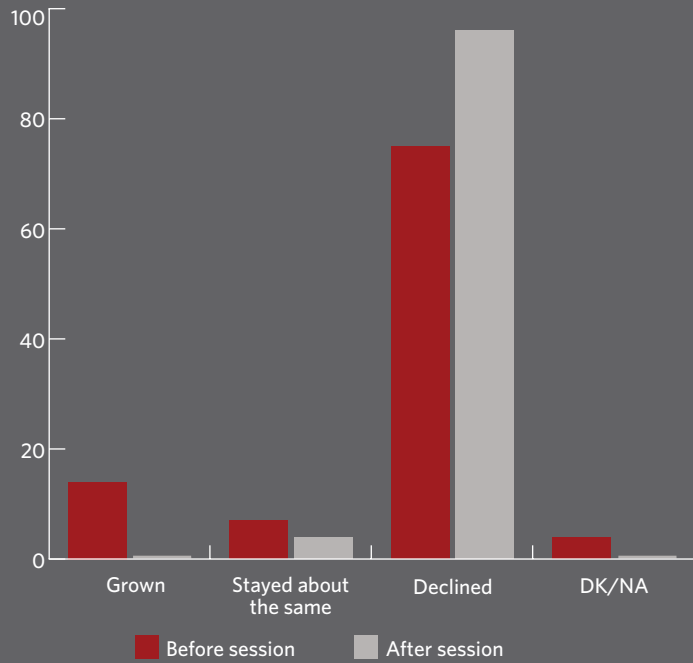
Participants were also asked to identify the most important issue facing the world today. The number of issues stated by

the participants was quite small and very consistent before and after the session.

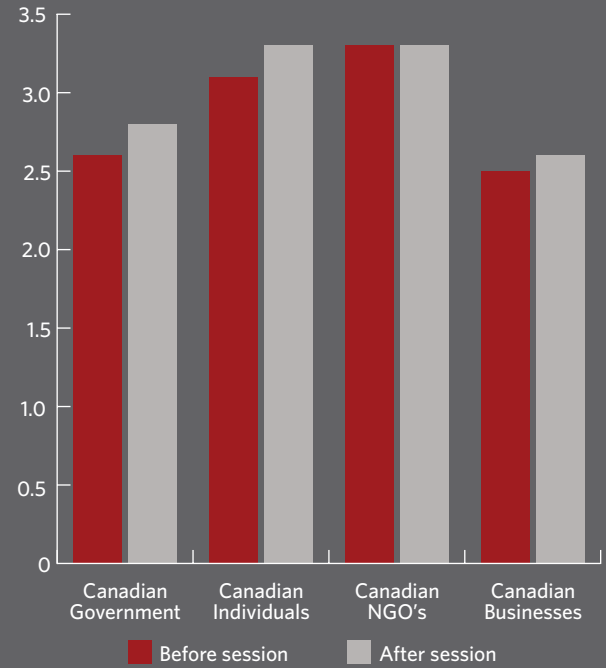
The three top issues were the environment, inequality and the economic crisis. In post dialogue questionnaires the environment became more prominent while the economic crisis became less prominent. Governance and apathy were also mentioned several times. Items such as corporate concentration, democratic decline, greed, human rights, lack of constructive dialogue and peace/stability only appeared post dialogue.

Participants were also asked to say whether they thought they knew little, something or a great deal about world issues. The surprising result was the difference of responses before and after the dialogue. Prior to the dialogue 62% of the participants stated they thought they knew a great deal about world issues; that number came down to 43% after the dialogue. 38% of the participants stated they knew something about world issues before the dialogue; that number went up to 57% after the dialogue.

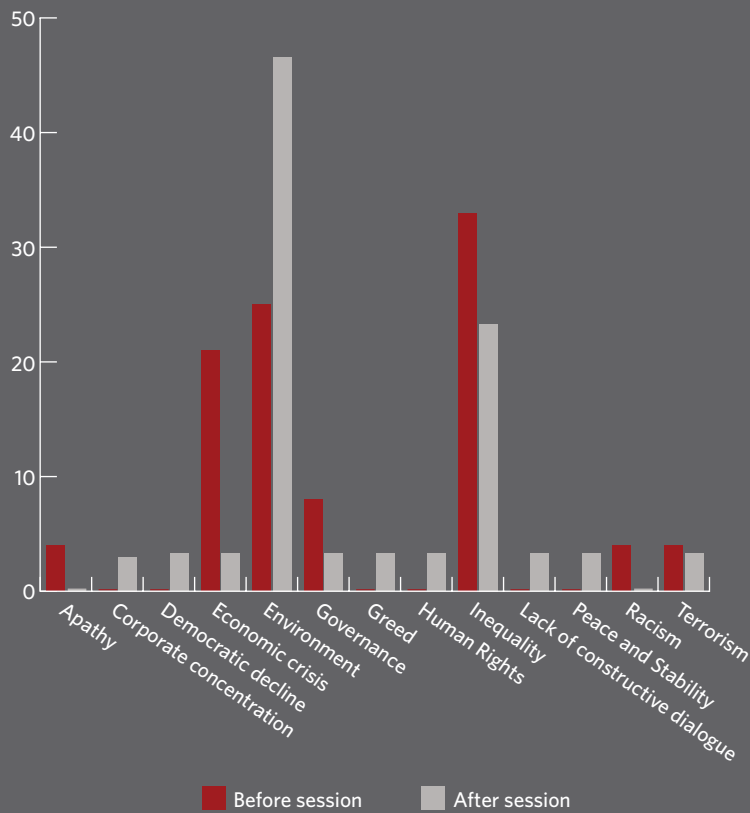
Over the past 20 years, state of Canada's role in world affairs, according to participant questionnaires, before and after the sessions



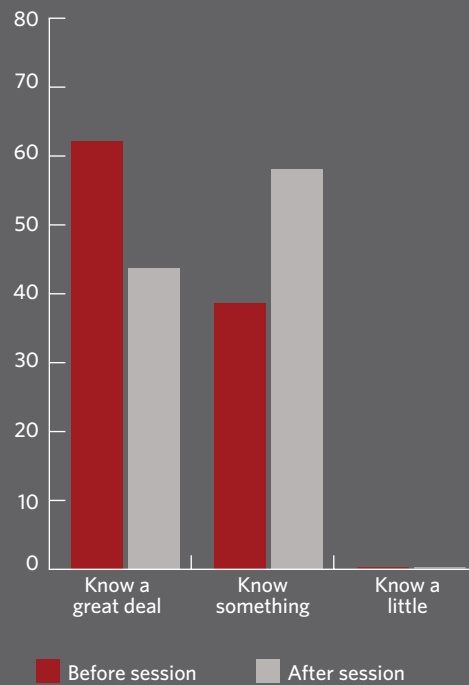
Ranking of the actors of canadian society the participants trust a great deal to make a positive difference to the world



Most important issue facing the world today



Participants' knowledge of world issues



"We've seen power coming back to citizens – we feel disconnected otherwise, but this gives you the feeling of building your own world. [The Canada's World story] represents all types of people in Canada – this will make its way to those that decide."

— Participant, national dialogue

3.4 PARTICIPANTS' VALUES, ASSETS AND INTERESTS

National dialogue participants were presented with the top ten values, interests and assets identified as particularly relevant for Canada's role in the world by prior dialogue participants. National dialogue participants were asked to reflect on these in the context of the new story, then to rank them using a dotmocracy technique. Some participants chose to use all their dots for one item, not following the instructions they had been given by the facilitators.

Given the process challenges with ranking the values, interests and assets, the results of the national process vary significantly from the results of the regional dialogue and other consultation processes, particularly in identifying Canadian interests and assets. Below we provide the rankings of both processes. On the left side is the ranking from the national dialogue process and on the right side is the composite ranking from the other consultations.

Top 10 Values

National dialogue ranking

4. Equality/Social justice
5. Democracy/Freedom/Good governance
6. Environment/Sustainability
7. Multiculturalism/Diversity/Respect/ Tolerance
8. Education/Knowledge/Skills
9. Human rights
10. Peace/Stability/Security/Safety
11. Integrity/Honesty
12. Compassion/Altruism/Generosity
13. Flexibility/Adaptability

Regional and community dialogues ranking

1. Equality/ Social justice
2. Multiculturalism/Diversity/Respect/ Tolerance
3. Democracy/Freedom/Good governance
4. Compassion/Altruism/Generosity
5. Peace/Stability/Security/Safety
6. Integrity/Honesty
7. Education/Knowledge/Skills
8. Environment/Sustainability
9. Human rights
10. Flexibility/Adaptability

Top 10 Interests

National dialogue ranking

1. Equality/Social justice
2. Education/Knowledge/Skills
3. Environment/Sustainability
4. Multiculturalism/Diversity/Respect/ Tolerance
5. Democracy/Freedom/Good governance
6. Human rights
7. Peace/Stability/Security/Safety
8. Economic well-being
9. Sovereignty
10. Reputation

Regional and community dialogues ranking

1. Economy/Wealth
2. Peace/Stability/Security/Safety
3. Environment/Sustainability
4. Equality/ Social justice
5. Sovereignty
6. Multiculturalism/Diversity/Respect/ Tolerance
7. Democracy/Freedom/Good governance
8. Human rights
9. Education/Knowledge/Skills
10. Reputation

Top 10 Assets

National dialogue ranking

1. Multiculturalism/Diversity/Respect/ Tolerance
2. Education/Knowledge/Skills
3. NGOs/Grassroots and community groups
4. Democracy/Freedom/Good governance
5. Peace/Stability/Security/Safety
6. Science/Technology
7. Economic well-being
8. Experience in peacekeeping/diplomacy
9. Reputation
10. Natural Resources

Regional and community dialogues ranking

1. Multiculturalism/Diversity/Respect/ Tolerance
2. Tolerance
3. Education/Knowledge/Skills
4. Natural Resources
5. Democracy/Freedom/Good governance
6. Economy/Wealth
7. Reputation
8. NGOs/ Grassroots and community groups
9. Experience in peacekeeping/diplomacy
10. Science/Technology
11. Peace/Stability/Security/Safety

The New Vision

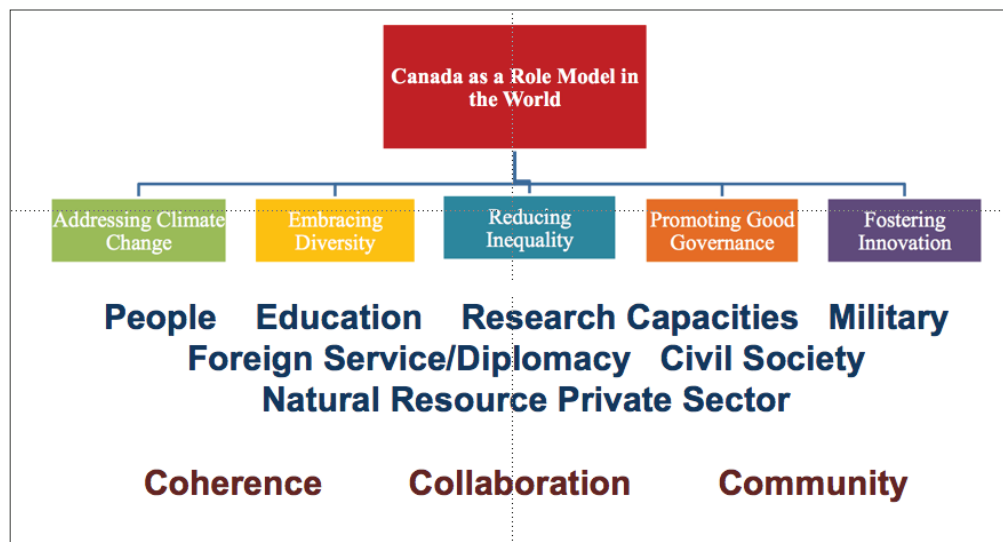
4.1 THE ORIGINAL STORY FOR CANADA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD

Going into the Friday night session, participants in the Canada's World national dialogue were presented with a new story for Canada in the world, based on the results of a cross-country dialogue tour that engaged thousands of Canadians from all walks of life in a participatory creative process.

The new story¹³ begins with the basic idea that what we do domestically matters on the world stage. As they made clear in more than 30 Canada's World dialogue sessions, Canadians recognize that our international rhetoric does not match our actions at home. They want continuity between our domestic policy and our international ambitions, and have abandoned the historic discourse of Canada as a "peacekeeper and middle power" in favour of Canada as a role model. These major themes of the new story resonated deeply with national dialogue participants, and remained unchanged over the course of the weekend. The new story for Canada in the world was divided into 5 major areas:

1. Addressing Climate Change
2. Embracing Diversity
3. Promoting Good Governance
4. Reducing Global Inequality
5. Fostering Innovation

And was presented to national dialogue participants using the following visual image:



¹³ This draft story is available on our website :www.canadasworld.ca

In each of these five areas, Canadians at cross-country dialogue sessions had shared their **pride, concerns** and perspectives on key **opportunities** for Canada in the world. The vision was structured around communicating these three facets of Canadian opinion in each of the five areas.

The five areas were also supplemented with a list of major Canadian assets that could help us seize future opportunities (people, education and research, military, natural resources, diplomacy, civil society and the private sector) and three guiding principles for Canada's role in the world (community, collaboration, coherence). The vision was complex and multifaceted, a necessary outcome of the need to represent and respect the many different views shared by Canadians of diverse backgrounds on a wide range of topics.

When presented with the new vision on Friday night, national dialogue participants expressed enthusiasm. The major theme of Canada as a role model in the world resonated with them. Although participants expressed some concern about how certain ideas (such as diversity and innovation) were communicated, they generally supported the framing of the draft narrative.

4.2 CHANGES TO THE FIVE MAJOR AREAS OF THE NEW STORY

Over the course of the next two days, the participants worked through the narrative and recommended revisions. The changes dialogue participants made to the new vision demonstrated their active engagement with the process, and the responsibility they assumed for creating a story that was more robust and compelling in light of the four challenges discussed during their small-group sessions. Participants understood the need to be respectful and faithful to the work done by Canadians throughout the course of the preceding 18 months, while still updating the vision in light of significant changes to the global context since the completion of the previous dialogue phase.

By the end of the dialogue session on Sunday, participants had created a revised list of five strategic initiatives. These initiatives are defined in the Glossary of Terms.

| 4.2.1 Advancing a Green Economy

Recognizing that Canada's economy cannot be separated from its environment, national dialogue participants advocated for a section on **Advancing a Green Economy**. Participants wanted a more inclusive and action-oriented way of characterizing our interest in stimulating our economy and protecting the environment than simply "Addressing Climate Change." In keeping with their emphasis on broadening our ideas about environmental responsibility, national dialogue participants agreed that our failure to live up to our Kyoto commitments is a major concern, and added concerns about "per capita energy consumption and waste" and the "missed opportunity for green infrastructure development as part of the economic stimulus package."

When discussing opportunities, national dialogue participants enthusiastically added their voices to the chorus of Canadians who support **investments in green technology**, expanding on this point to emphasize the need to **develop policies and instruments for advancing a green economy**. Participants wanted to see us **reduce our ecological footprint** (including but not limited to carbon), and they encouraged **support for cities as major loci for sustainable planning**. In this way, participants successfully preserved and expanded the environmental vision coming out of the Canada's World dialogue process to date.

| 4.2.2 Embracing Diversity

Canada has long been celebrated for its diverse population, but citizens at the dialogue session in Ottawa called for an even more strategic, ambitious approach to **Embracing Diversity**, defining diversity in broad terms that go beyond race and ethnicity. National dialogue participants described Canada as "a country that respects the diversity of its people, where diversity is viewed as an asset and where people live peacefully and harmoniously together." They agreed that retention of immigrants to Canada was a major concern, stating that "invisible barriers to inclusion still need to be addressed." Participants in the small-group dialogue on diversity discussed the need to offer more information to potential immigrants on the realities of life in Canada, including cold winters and norms around gender and sexuality. As in previous Canada-wide dialogue sessions, professional accreditation for immigrants was cited as a key area for action by policy makers.

When discussing opportunities, national dialogue participants wanted to see Canada **foster further intercultural dialogue** and **honour our relationship with Aboriginal peoples**. They built on the notion of "redefining citizenship to include obligations and responsibilities" from the original vision, which several participants felt was too vague, arriving at a recommendation **to initiate a democratic process of redefining the privileges and obligations of citizenship**. Like other Canada's World participants before them, national dialogue participants felt that on the international stage Canada should **seize the opportunity to leverage our global connections** and **demonstrate to other countries that a pluralistic society can operate as a strong democratic nation**.

| 4.2.3 Promoting Good Governance

Canada's World dialogue sessions demonstrated that Canadians want to continue **Promoting Good Governance** domestically and internationally, bridge the emerging gap between people and their elected representatives, and rekindle the interests of Canadian citizens in politics and governance. National dialogue participants were deeply concerned about decreasing trust in public institutions, and included a strong emphasis on corporate governance to the vision developed by the dialogue participants who came before them.

In their discussion of opportunities for Canada to promote good governance, participants concurred with previous dialogue findings on the need for Canada to **take a leadership role in the reform of international financial institutions**, adding that Canada should **support a stronger voice for developing countries** in international institutions. In addition to the **promotion of corporate social responsibility** (particularly among Canadian companies with overseas operations) national dialogue participants wanted to see **promotion of fair-trade practices**. They also added **initiating a federal electoral reform process, shielding effective programs from partisan politics and investing in public diplomacy** to their list of opportunities, producing a much more comprehensive vision for the promotion of good governance that still flowed naturally from the recommendations of previous dialogue groups.

| 4.2.4 Enhancing Equality and Human Development

Equality is a key issue for Canadians. In the exercise on values, assets and interests, participants in the regional and national dialogues listed Equality and Social Justice as the most important value, far outranking other values such as Democracy and Education. Leadership in human development more generally was a major topic at the national dialogue session. Participants revised the story by adding a section on "Enhancing Human Development" to complement the story's emphasis on "Reducing Global Inequality", eventually agreeing on a combined category called **Enhancing Equality and Human Development**. Like many other Canadians, national dialogue participants were proud of the role Canada played in developing standards for human rights internationally and in the struggle against apartheid, but expressed concerns about increasing inequality at home, and in particular the widening gap between aboriginal and non-aboriginal Canadians.

Joining participants at previous dialogue sessions, national dialogue participants felt Canada should seize the opportunity to **take leadership in addressing global poverty by focusing on the root causes of inequality at home and abroad in partnership with Canadian organizations and businesses, and reassert a commitment to human rights**. Those in the small-group dialogue on the economy focused on the need to shift from a GDP-oriented model of economic success to one that would focus more broadly on economic well-being. Building on a conversation they shared in a plenary session about the "ideal" of universal healthcare and education versus the reality, national dialogue participants added that Canada has a major opportunity to **live up to our commitments to universal health care and education**. Enhancing equality and human development will also require us to **invest in building a knowledge-based economy and in municipalities to become centres for sustainable human development**.

| 4.2.5 Fostering Innovation

As an already highly connected society, Canadians want to continue **Fostering Innovation**, building on our contributions to medical research and the development of internet and communications technology. In the national dialogue session, Canadians insisted that innovation is not primarily about technology, but rather about ideas, entrepreneurship and leadership development. They shared concerns about the lack of collaboration between private and public research bodies, lack of investment in higher education and research and development, and the decline in our communications capacities (Canada used to be a leader in the world, but now lags behind on key indicators such as cellular phone penetration rates).

Going into the national dialogue session, the Canada's World story focused on opportunities to innovate in three key areas: **green, health, and communications technology**. In keeping with their emphasis on innovative ideas and leadership, national dialogue participants added a fourth category: **the social economy**, including cooperatives, social enterprises and other innovative approaches to business.

4.3 CHANGES TO THE ASSETS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In addition to the five major areas outlined above, participants were also presented with an opportunity to revise the chapter of the Canada's World story titled "Mobilizing our Assets." This chapter described seven major assets related to Canada's role in the world (people, natural resources, education, the military, diplomacy, civil society and the private sector) as well as changes necessary to unlocking the full potential of these assets, including:

- Providing equal access to technology, legal services, education and training in order to overcome marginalization and social exclusion
- More value-added production and manufacturing in Canada, plus sustainable management of resources and seventh-generation thinking
- A strategy to create a knowledge economy in Canada
- Parliamentary review and clarification of the role of the Canadian military
- Greater engagement and consultation between government and civil society
- A more coherent effort to enforce corporate social responsibility practices, as well as greater investment and access to capital and markets

Citizens at the national dialogue session shared the conviction of past participants that Canada has abundant resources at its disposal to propel us in a new direction, particularly if the above changes are made. National dialogue participants also added an eighth asset to the list: Aboriginal Peoples. Participants asserted that Aboriginal Peoples provide Canada with rich knowledge and culture, and experience with different decision-making models. In order to make best use of this asset, we need to honour the relationship between Canada and its Aboriginal Peoples, leverage their global connectivity, and adhere to provisions in the Biodiversity Convention that address indigenous knowledge.

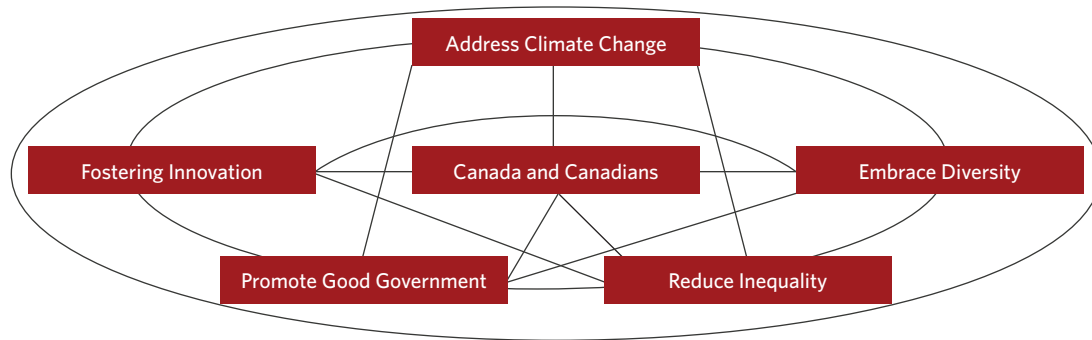
4.4 THE 3Cs OF CHANGE

Seizing the opportunities and unlocking the assets described in the story will require a new approach to foreign policy, one based on the 3Cs of Coherence, Collaboration and Community, instead of the 3Ds of Defense, Diplomacy and Development. The 3Cs emerged through the cross-Canada consultation as a framing that recognizes the emergence of new actors in the foreign policy arena.

The rationale for the 3Cs approach is described below, with additions made during the national dialogue sessions highlighted in bold:

1. **Coherence** - There is a logical relationship between foreign and domestic policy - these two policies should be made in concert, and strengthen each other. All elements of our foreign policy should be consistent, and everything we do abroad (trade, development assistance, military, business) should aim at the same goal. **There should be an accountability and transparency in our policies and actions.**
2. **Collaboration** - The spirit that drives our involvement in the world should be one of collaboration. Canada should develop expertise as a facilitator of collaboration at home and abroad. Government departments should collaborate together and with citizens to craft a role for Canada that we can all be proud of.
3. **Community** - We are a member of the international community, and should take seriously the responsibilities that this membership entails. Foreign policy should start with the recognition that change at the local level is key and drives change at other levels. **We should take a relationship-focused approach.**

KINSHIP



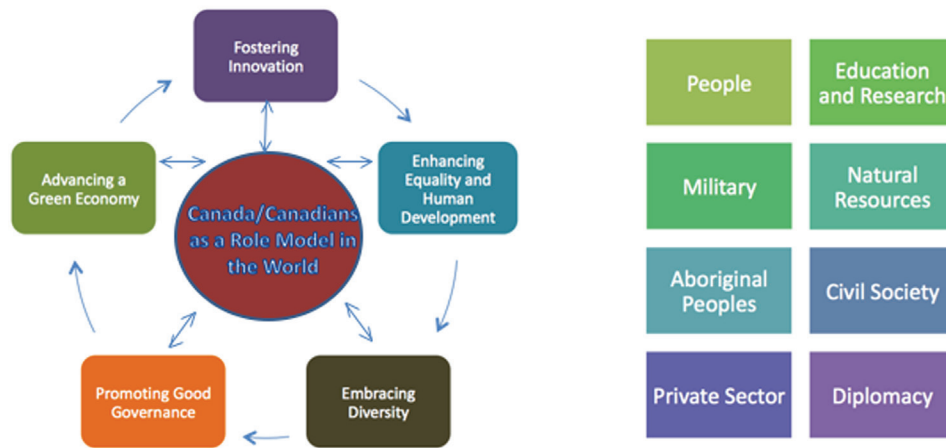
A new model for representing the story, developed by participants in the small-group dialogue on the challenges of governance

4.5 MAJOR CHANGES TO THE PRESENTATION OF DIALOGUE FINDINGS - FROM STORY TO VISION

Taking a relationship-focused approach was central to the broad thrust of the recommendations made by many participants at the national dialogue session. In order for the story to be more robust and compelling, participants wanted to see it represented in a way that conveyed the relationship between the five major areas, and spoke to overarching principles behind the areas, assets and guiding principles. Participants in the small-group sessions on the challenges of governance explored an entirely new model for the story, depicted above. Ultimately, this was synthesized with the original presentation of the story to create the new, final model depicted on page 40.

In the final plenary session, national dialogue participants engaged in a productive and impassioned conversation about the specific terminology being used to describe the story. A concern that the shift from "climate change" to "green economy" could be used to promote green washing led to the addition of definitions for each of the five areas (provided here in the glossary of terms) which also helped assuage the group's concern that "diversity" could be interpreted narrowly as ethnocultural. Participants also expressed uneasiness with the term "story," suggesting that this conveyed the impression that it has already been written and is therefore fixed and unchangeable. Francophone participants were particularly concerned about the connotation of "histoire," and its heightened suggestion of finality. There was a general conclusion that participants were more comfortable with the term "vision" than with either "story" or "narrative," but that there could be reasons to use each of the three terms depending on the audience.

Coherence Collaboration Community



The final representation of the story, based on the results of the national dialogue

Though participants expressed an astounding amount of buy-in to and enthusiasm for the story, one remaining area of uncertainty was the combination of “inequality” and “human development.” Some participants felt collapsing these categories gave short shrift to the seriousness and distinctiveness of the two issues. Many participants also expressed concerns that the language in this section was too general and did not provide enough guidance for specific policies. As the dialogue proceeded, participants argued against creating a laundry list of initiatives and chose to focus on five strategic areas, thereby combining enhancing equality and human development into one category.

In sum, changes to the story as a result of the national dialogue were driven by the desire of participants to promote a **more action-oriented and inclusive use of key concepts**. The story shifted in several consistent ways, including: from “climate change” to “green economy,” including a focus on waste and energy consumption; from innovation in technology alone to innovation in ideas, leadership and the social economy; defining Aboriginal Peoples as an asset; integrating a strong focus on corporate governance into the section on good governance generally; widening the lens on inequality to include the need to enhance human development broadly defined; and going beyond the assertion that citizenship entails obligations to recommend initiating a democratic process for the redefinition of citizenship.

By the end of the two-day dialogue session, participants expressed satisfaction with the process and the outcome of revising the story. They were eager to take the key messages of the story back to their communities, buoyed by the final session on taking action on the story, which produced a wealth of suggestions for turning the Canada’s World vision into a reality.

Next Steps

5.1 FROM VISION TO ACTION

The last activity of the national dialogue was an inspiring one – sharing suggested actions that government, experts, businesses and civil society can take to turn the new vision of Canada in the world into a reality. Participants enthusiastically posted over 100 recommended actions, then voted on their top actions. The following table presents a list of some of the top actions in each of the four categories:

Actions to advance the new vision for Canada in the world

Business	Experts	Government	Civil Society
1. Adopt “triple bottom line accounting & reporting”	1. Reform education model – stop killing creativity – universities are not factories	1. Federal government - honor 0.7% pledge of GNI to Overseas Development Assistance	1. NGOs - Find ways to end inter-NGO bickering and turf wars & work together with all players/collaborate not compete with each other thereby reducing duplication and increasing voice
2. Listen to the communities affected by their operations and uphold human rights and respect for the land	2. Learn to effectively communicate ideas and info with mass media and citizens	2. Federal government - make Canadian companies responsible for their environmental damage	2. Citizens – vote, get involved
3. Voluntarily develop a code of ethics for behavior in foreign countries and environmental stewardship	3. Make scientific knowledge more accessible and understandable to lay people “plain language science”	3. Municipal government - more thorough public transportation/transit infrastructure – not just in the biggest cities; develop active transportation and public transportation systems	3. Communities – take interest in actions of municipal governments
4. Rethink CSR (not a marketing tool but a new way to do business)	4. Increase research on new and alternative management strategies to inform managers (and to-be managers) of new trends and ideas that include sustainable development	4. Federal government - pass MANDATORY, not voluntary, regulations for Canadian corporations overseas (in Human Rights and environmental standards)	4. Communities - find ways to include young people in the community
5. Work with politicians to develop competitive product labels (place of origin, organic standards) to inform consumers	5. Take action to inform government officials of results of studies that are relevant to public good and governance	5. Aboriginal governments -Seek political, human and economic aggregation: promote effective, just social, political and economic institutions that link reserves with cities and towns	5. Communities - promote food security by encouraging local relationships between farmers (small scale) and consumers

Immediately following the national dialogue, the Canada's World Director presented the new narrative to government officials at the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of National Defence, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Policy Research Initiative of the Privy Council Office and to senior foreign policy advisors of the main political parties. In mid-March in response to further requests, the Director will return to Ottawa to share the process and findings with senior government officials.

5.2 NEXT STEPS FOR CANADA'S WORLD

There are four activities planned for the final phase of the Canada's World project. These will take place over the period March to December 2009 and will be dependent on funding.

1. In the spring of 2009 Canada's World staff, in consultation with dialogue participants and collaborators, will design a **workshop** on how to communicate the new story of Canada in the world and deliver it to 20 (or more) communities across the country. The workshop will help citizens learn how to raise international issues and advance the "new story" within their networks, with the media and with government. Canada's World will use an *Inconvenient-Truth*-style PowerPoint™ presentation and written materials to illustrate the story.
2. In keeping with our strategy to employ new social media tools, Canada's World will develop and launch an **interactive online campaign** focused on engaging Canadians in taking action on the new story for Canada in the world. Canada's World will collaboratively design appealing, web-friendly messaging aimed at revitalizing Canadian interest in our role in the world, using an advocacy-oriented website as the foundation stone. Capabilities in this website would include: video explaining the project in a succinct way; a straightforward, intuitive bilingual process for joining the campaign; a built-in newsletter tool; and a built-in "action alert" tool with letter-writing and online petition campaigns that are easy to access and use.
 - The home website would harness the energy generated in the community workshops but also reach beyond workshop participants to engage a broad cross-section of Canadians from all different backgrounds. Online marketing, contests and other social media would be used to reach out to those not targeted in the in-person engagement. The result would be a community of Canadians who care about Canada's role in the world, and are prepared to mobilize for events, letter-writing campaigns.

“The story that’ll go forward that we contributed to really resonates with me, and it’s a great accomplishment; I was so impressed at the quality of discussions, and I have faith in dialogue as great way of coming together.”

— Participant, national dialogue

3. In pursuit of the goal of advancing the new vision, Canada’s World will develop a **government relations strategy** with citizens that targets key ministers, senior government officials, political caucuses, standing committees of Parliament and Senate committees. Citizens will also meet with political parties and leaders in policy think tanks, non-profit organizations and the private sector with the aim of embedding aspects of the vision within government policy statements and political platforms.
4. Canada’s World will also design and execute a comprehensive **media strategy** to reach new audiences and spark public discussion about the vision. This media strategy has already begun in earnest, with a Commentary piece by Canada’s World director Shauna Sylvester appearing in the Globe and Mail on Monday March 2nd. To-date Canada’s World has been mentioned in national and local media over 140 times. We intend to build on this success in our media work. The aim of the media outreach will be to promote the story more broadly and to drive readers to engage in advancing the story through the Canada’s World website.

Conclusion

"A phenomenal experience - please make sure this translates into measurable results"

— Participant, national dialogue

The national dialogue process, as the capstone of the many cross-country sessions that preceded it, demonstrated the resilience of Canadian global-mindedness. Despite the shocks to the international system that the last decade has seen, and the decline in Canada's reputation and effectiveness abroad, Canadians still grasp the importance of being an active player in an international community. They want policies - and politicians - that demonstrate appreciation and awareness of this global context.

The Canada's World process, culminating in the national dialogue, demonstrated the importance of creating spaces for citizens to learn about and discuss key global issues. Apathy and disillusionment fall away when we confront complexity in a supportive environment that fosters connection between people. In these environments, citizens have rallied around a vision based on a green economy, good governance, embracing diversity, advancing human development and equality, and fostering innovation. The direction our country needs to take is clear: we need to see ourselves as a potential role model for the world, one with an amazing range of assets to mobilize, and a long list of opportunities that need only be seized.

Citizens are eager for action to resuscitate Canada on the world stage. Throughout our process, they demonstrated an appetite not just for dialogue and ideas on a new Canada, but for strategies and actions that would make this new Canada a reality. In the absence of action by government, citizens have looked to NGOs, businesses and their own communities to pick up the slack in maintaining a global role for Canada. And collectively, these entities have done much to keep Canada alive and breathing on the world stage. But now citizens want government and politicians to come on board, and act boldly in accordance with the vision they have created and refined. Collaborative action to tie together the many actors shaping our role in the world, to harness to passion and insights of Canadians, all for the common purpose of being a role model for the world - this is the necessary next step.

Glossary of Terms

THE 5 AREAS OF THE VISION - DEFINITIONS

Advancing a green economy:

The economy is not separate from the environment in which we live. Advancing a green economy involves a triple bottom line approach that seeks to optimize the synergy between social, environmental and fiscal values. It recognizes that a healthy economy promotes equality, operates within the carrying capacity of the earth, and fosters the economic well-being of current and future generations.

Embracing diversity:

Diversity includes age, class, different abilities, education, ethnicity, family, gender, marital/relationship status, race, religion, work experience, geographic size and location, and sexual orientation.

The concept of diversity encompasses acceptance and respect of difference within the parameters of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

In embracing diversity we recognize that by accepting the different backgrounds and lifestyles of Canadians we may achieve greater knowledge, understanding, and peaceful coexistence domestically and internationally.

Promoting good governance:

Good governance refers to the management of government in a manner that is essentially free of abuse and with due regard for the rule of law. Its major characteristics are that it is participatory and consensus-oriented; accountable and transparent; responsive, effective and efficient; and equitable and inclusive. It assures that corruption is minimized, that the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. (OECD)

Enhancing equality and human development:

Equality is the equal treatment of people irrespective of social, economic or cultural differences.

Human Development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. (UNDP)

Fostering innovation:

Innovation is “something new that is introduced that can have a social or economic outcome that is useful”. It can be a product, a service, a process or an idea. In fostering innovation we support creativity and the free flow of ideas, work practices and models. We enable individuals, organizations, businesses and government to be entrepreneurial agents of change. We are leaders in defining cutting-edge market opportunities.

OTHER TERMS

CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency):
CIDA's aim is to reduce poverty, promote human rights, and support sustainable development.

CIDA was established in 1968 to administer the bulk of Canada's official development assistance (ODA) program. The measure of its success lies in its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Canada's broader international policy objectives.

CIDA's priorities are poverty reduction, democratic governance, private sector development, health, basic education, equality between women and men, and environmental sustainability. These are areas in which Canadian expertise can make a difference.

CIDA works in concert with its development partners, fragile states and countries in crisis, selected countries and regions, and the Canadian population and institutions.

Key Dates

- In 1968, CIDA was formed to administer the bulk of Canada's ODA program in Africa, the Middle East, the Americas, and Asia.
- In 1995, CIDA took on the responsibility of administering Canada's official assistance (OA) programs in Central and Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union (countries in transition) by supporting democratic development and economic liberalization.

Source: www.cida-acdi.ca

DFAIT (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade):
The formal mandate of the Department is set out in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Act (R.S. 1985, c. E-22). It consists of:

- ensuring that Canada's foreign policy reflects true Canadian values and advances Canada's national interests;
- strengthening rules-based trading arrangements and to expand free and fair market access at bilateral, regional and global levels; and
- working with a range of partners inside and outside government to achieve increased economic opportunity and enhanced security for Canada and for Canadians at home and abroad.

Source: www.international.gc.ca

OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development):
OECD brings together the governments of countries committed to democracy and the market economy from around the world to:

- Support sustainable economic growth
- Boost employment
- Raise living standards
- Maintain financial stability
- Assist other countries' economic development
- Contribute to growth in world trade

OECD also shares expertise and exchanges views with more than **100 other countries and economies**, from Brazil, China, and Russia to the least developed countries in Africa.

Fast facts

- Established: 1961
- Location: Paris, France
- Membership: 30 countries
- Budget: EUR 342.9 million (2008)
- Secretariat staff: 2 500
- Secretary-General: Angel Gurría
- Publications: 250 new titles/year
- Official languages: English/French

Source: www.oecd.org

UNDP (United Nations Development Program):

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. Our focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- Democratic Governance
- Poverty Reduction
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Environment and Energy
- HIV/AIDS
-

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all our activities, we encourage the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

The annual Human Development Report, commissioned by UNDP, focuses the global debate on key development issues, providing new measurement tools, innovative analysis and often controversial policy proposals. The global Report's analytical framework and inclusive approach carry over into regional, national and local Human Development Reports, also supported by UNDP.

Source: www.undp.org

Appendices

APPENDIX 1 - THE CANADA'S WORLD APPROACH TO DIALOGUE

For Canada's World, dialogue means much more than a casual conversation. Dialogue is a respectful, free flowing but structured exchange among a diverse group of people. Dialogue involves learning and working together to understand different points of view, with a common purpose to expand knowledge and create mutual understanding through the consideration of alternatives. Dialogue encourages us to be open to the possibility of learning new ways to think about public issues.

Not all dialogues are alike: some are designed to encourage people to think creatively about a challenge/opportunity and to generate a wealth of ideas and options. This kind of dialogue is sometimes called generative - its purpose is creative brainstorming.

Another type of dialogue takes the discussion a step further by asking people to select from among competing priorities or choices by thinking through the reasons for supporting one choice over another. This type of dialogue is often called a deliberative dialogue - people are asked to deliberate on difficult public issues. Our process combined both generative and deliberative discussions.

The following tables were used during the dialogue session to set ground rules for the participants:

Dialogue vs. Debate

Debate	Dialogue
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assumes there is one right answer (and you have it)Attempts to prove the other side wrongObjective is to winListening to find flawsDefends personal assumptionsCriticizes others' point of viewDefends one's views against othersSearches for weakness and flaws in the others' positionsSeeks an outcome that agrees with your position	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assumes that others have pieces of the answerAttempts to find common understandingObjective is to find common groundListening to understandExplores and tests personal assumptionsExamines all points of viewAdmits that other's thinking can improve one's ownSearches for strengths and value in the others' positionsSeeks an outcome that creates new common ground

Source: CPRN www.cprn.org

Ground rules for the Canada's World dialogue

1. The purpose of a dialogue is to understand and to learn from one another (you cannot 'win' a dialogue).
2. All dialogue participants speak for themselves, not as a representative of others' interests.
3. In a dialogue everyone is treated as an equal: leave status, role and stereotypes at the door.
4. Be open and listen to others even when (especially when) you disagree, and reserve judgment.
5. Identify and test assumptions (especially your own).
6. Listen carefully and respectfully to the views of others: acknowledge you have heard the other especially when you disagree.
7. Look for the common ground.
8. Express disagreement with ideas, not with personalities or motives (Disagree without being disagreeable).
9. Keep dialogue and decision-making as separate activities (dialogue should always come before decision-making).
10. Respect and record all points of view.

Source: Canadian Policy Research Networks www.cprn.org

APPENDIX 2 - DIALOGUE AGENDA

Friday Evening

- Registration and pre-questionnaire **05:30-06:30 PM**
- Buffet Dinner **05:45-06:30 PM**
 - Welcome and Participant Introductions
 - Overview: Introduction to the Canada's World story
 - Adjourn for the day **09:00 PM**

Saturday Morning

- Breakfast **08:00-09:00 AM**
- The History of Canada's Role in the World
- Exploring Canadian Values, Interests and Assets
- Lunch **12:30-01:00 PM**
- Developing the Story of Canada in the World (small and large group discussions)
- Creating a new timeline for Canada's international role -2008 to 2020
- Adjourn for the Day (free evening) **05:30PM**

Sunday Morning

- Breakfast **08:00-09:00 Am**
- Refining the New Story of Canada in the World
- Advancing the Story
- What Next?
- Participants' Closing Comments
- Questionnaire
- Adjourn **12:00 PM**

APPENDIX 3 – DIALOGUE TIMELINE AND ADDITIONS MADE BY PARTICIPANTS, BY DECADES

Decades	Timeline produced by regional and community dialogues	Additions to the timeline
<p>Before 1831</p>	<p>1755: "Le Grand Dérangement": deportation of Acadians 1814: Burning of the White House 1825-1903: Border negotiations on Yukon 1867: Canadian Confederation 1899-1902: Canadian contingency participates in Boer wars abroad 1900s: Japanese and Chinese headtax 1914: Koma-GataMaru incident (a ship from South-East Asia is refused landing in BC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internment of Ukrainians in Canada Participation in WWI 1915: "In Flanders Fields" poem 1917: Manitoba is first province to give right to vote to women 1918: Women allowed to vote in federal elections 1919: Women's vote in New Brunswick 1920: Vancouver drug scare - Emily Murphy's book "The Black Candle" - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration law for deporting traffickers 1921-1922: Frederick Banting and Charles Best, 2 Canadians, discover Insulin 1923: Banting and Best get Nobel prize for their discovery 1926: Balfour Declaration: Great Britain identifies dominions and their status 1929: Wall Street crash that will affect the rest of the world, including Canada- Great Depression begins. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women are Persons act Natural resources transferred from Federal government to provinces </p>	<p>10 000 BC: Glaciers melt; aboriginal people arrive Pre-16th century: Grande loi de la paix des Iroquois (Iroquois Confederacy) Early 18th century: Peace & cohabitation agreement between the French and First Nations 1759: Battle of the Plains of Abraham; Royal Proclamation 1800s: Underground railroad 1812: Battle of Châteauguay, the US army was about to invade Montreal 1840: The Act of Union between Upper and Lower Canada, they will become Quebec and Ontario 1870: Canada begins negotiating and signing numbered treaties 1870s: Canada negotiates treaties with First Nations; US conducts war of Genocide 1880s: Canada refuses to make treaty with Dakota and Lakota, partly because of US pressure to send Dakota/Lakota back to US 1885: Louis Riel, francophone Métis is hanged : Canada's west will be Anglophone 1908: Passage of the Opium Act, Canada leading the world into global drug prohibition for better or for worse 1917: Halifax Harbor explosion 1918 : WWI conscription crisis</p>
1931	Statute of Westminster	
1930's	<p>1932: CanCon (Canadian Content in broadcasting) legislation adopted 1935: Regina Riot: march of the unemployed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank of Canada is founded 1936: Norman Bethune, a Canadian physician and national hero in China, begins his humanitarian work in Spain and China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish civil war: MacKenzie-Papineau battalion 1937: Jewish immigrants on ships are refused access to Canada 1939: WWII: Canada declares war by itself for the 1st time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of pesticide DDT WWII resource exploration: cataloguing of resources, commoditization of resources, new technologies adapted from warfare to resource exploration and exploitation (oil exploration, nuclear, seismic...) </p>	1930s Canadian contribution to the discovery of penicillin
1940's	<p>1940: Canada refuses to accept Jewish immigrants fleeing the Nazi regime 1941: Internment of Japanese-Canadians after the attack on Pearl Harbour 1942: Canada allows the US army to build the Alaska Highway through northern Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conscription plebiscite (73% of Quebec against, many conscripted men desert and take refuge in remote forested areas) 1943: First nuclear project – Manhattan project – some of the testing done in Canada 1944: D-Day – Canada key to liberation of Holland, Belgium and France 1945: A bomb in Nagasaki and Hiroshima <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of WWII Canada joins the United Nations as the organization is founded Canadian ambassador Norman plays a part in influencing General McArthur and the occupation of Japan After the war, Canadian Unitarian Service Committee (USC Canada) formed in post war years to provide development assistance to the world's poor Canadian aviators disappear on a mission in Burma, their remains are found in 1996 1946: Emergence of the modern day pharmaceutical industry. Marijuana, LSD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Scare in the US Dumping of methamphetamines into the world market because it was leftover from the war Post-war pushing of women back into the home 1947: Canadian Citizenship Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil discovered in Alberta Marshall Plan – recovery and re-industrialization of Europe-halt the spread of communism 1948: Canadian John Peters Humphrey is principal author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Officially proclaimed by the United Nations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbara Ann Scott, Canadian figure skating champion, inducted into the Canadian Olympic Hall of Fame 1949: Canada and 11 other western countries establish the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a military alliance based on the concept of collective defence (if one country is attacked all will respond) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newfoundland and Labrador join Canada </p>	

Decades	Timeline produced by regional and community dialogues	Additions to the timeline
1950's	<p>1950 Canadian troops are sent to Korea after North Korean forces cross into South Korea; this action is supported by a United Nations Security Council resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red River flood disaster – government response inadequate • RH factor vaccine is discovered in Winnipeg • Canadian dollar bilingual <p>1951: First Pan-American games</p> <p>1952: Vancouver's Community Chest and Council recommended the creation of clinics across Canada so that chronic drug users could receive minimal drug doses under a doctor's supervision. Followed by the Stevenson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report by Dr. G.H. Stevenson of UBC, that recommended no maintenance programs and harsher laws. Popularized the "criminal addict" discourse that shaped drug policy for a long time to come. • Immigration Act changes to open up doors to non-Europeans <p>1955: First numerical analysis of the atmosphere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maurice "Rocket" Richard suspension causes riot in Montreal • Bicentennial of "Le Grand Dérangement" and birth of the Acadian Nationalist Movement <p>1956: The Middle East Suez Crisis begins after Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal; Lester B. Pearson plays a major role in resolving the crisis and increasing the first-ever United Nations peacekeeping mission. He later wins the Nobel Peace Prize for his contributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hungarian revolution: Canada accepts refugees • King Hubbard model for petroleum resource depletion – Peak Oil <p>1957: Canada and the United States, in response to tensions from the Cold War, create the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) to help provide aerial defence of the continent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada cooperates in establishment of Canada / US distant early warning defense system (DEW line) • Creation of Canada Council to support the arts and culture <p>1958: Avril Arrow is cancelled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sputnik • President Eisenhower's speech – warning on the military industrial complex Canada • Hospital insurance 	<p>1950s: Canada allows the US govt to begin testing the effect of various drugs on Canadians – unknown to Canadians (LSD etc) – a new era of deferring to US needs begins</p> <p>1957-1958: Diefenbaker demands the US be discreet during occupation and establishment of the DEW system – Canadian sovereignty threatened and voiced</p> <p>1954-1970: Expropriation and relocation of Blacks in Africville, Nova-Scotia</p>
1960's	<p>1960: Aboriginal people allowed to vote in federal elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPR invents time zones for travel • Beginning of the "Revolution Tranquille" (Quiet Revolution) in Quebec • Election of first Acadian Premier in New Brunswick: Louis Robichaud <p>1961: Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs – consolidated all international treaties on drugs</p> <p>1962: Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TransCanada highway officially opens • Canada supports the United States during the Cuban Missile Crisis <p>1963: The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism is established to examine bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada and recommend ways to promote cultural dualism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicare • Trudeau recognizes Cuba and China <p>1964: Canada officially chooses not to fight in the Vietnam War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beatles come to North America <p>1965: Canada-US Auto Pact signed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada gets its own flag: maple leaf <p>1966: Department of Indian Affairs formed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada changes Immigration policy • Canadian pension plan • Opening of Matsqui Prison, which was built specifically as a treatment centre for addicts <p>1967: Expo 67 (International and Universal Exposition) is held in Montreal, marking the 100th anniversary of Confederation, and drawing millions of international and Canadian visitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French President De Gaulle visits Quebec and declares "Vive le Québec libre" • Student riots at Moncton University after the closing of the sociology department • A contingency of Windsor firemen go to Detroit to help during the riots following the assassinations of Kennedy and Martin Luther King 	

Decades	Timeline produced by regional and community dialogues	Additions to the timeline
1960's continued	<p>1968: The Canadian International Development Agency is created (CIDA) to manage the growing aid program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadian ski racer, Nancy Greene wins gold and silver at the Grenoble Olympics Trudeau is elected Prime Minister Social movements against nuclear proliferation emerge Civil rights movements Winnipeg farmers block Trudeau coming to Winnipeg Vietnam War draft dodgers come to Canada Change from the imperial to metric system Construction of the W.A.C. Bennett dam, displacement of the Tsay Keh Dene nation New Brunswick first (and only) officially bilingual province <p>1969: Canada ratifies the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, an international treaty to limit the spread of nuclear weapons (today 189 countries are signatories)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodstock '69 Trudeau's 3rd way 	
1970's	<p>1970: Canada passes the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada is one of the first western nations to officially recognize China. War Measures Act is enacted during the October Crisis where Quebec Minister Pierre LaPorte is kidnapped and murdered by the Fédération de libération du Québec (FLQ) Francofonie established Manitoba centennial Apollo astronauts take pictures of earthrise from the moon First earth day Environmental protection agency established Le Dain Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs recommends the decriminalization of all drugs. This gave Canada some cachet at the global level, and shaped us as progressive even though it didn't have much impact domestically. <p>1971: A federal policy of multiculturalism is implemented to recognize the legitimacy of cultural diversity within Canada; resources and funding are provided for programs that promote multiculturalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First department of the Environment established Greenpeace is founded in Vancouver <p>1972: Canada vs. USSR hockey, Munich Olympics Canada serves as a cosponsor of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPEC created, US gold standard established- economic growth Canada refuses to join US Anti-Ballistic Defence strategy <p>1973: International Women's Year: Canada active in the events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Oil Crisis <p>1976: Sanctions over Apartheid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olympics in Montreal Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting substances Trudeau visits Cuba and shows support for Fidel Castro Canada becomes part of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations (G7) Canada hosts the Olympics in Montreal Parti Québécois gain power in Quebec <p>1977: Canada proclaims 200 Mile Limit for Fisheries</p> <p>1979: Canadian ambassador Kenneth Taylor helped 6 Americans get out of Iran after they escaped to the Canadian embassy in Iran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second oil crisis Canada signs an agreement with the United States and 32 European countries to reduce air pollution As part of a campaign promise, the Clark government recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel 	<p>1971: Creation of Doctors Without Border (Médecins sans Frontières)</p> <p>1976: Mackenzie Pipeline Inquiry study by Justice Thomas Berger</p> <p>1977: Bill 101 (Charte de la langue française)</p>
1980's	<p>1980: First referendum in Quebec. Quebec votes No (by a margin of 59%) to separating from Canada</p> <p>1981: Canadarm - Canada's most famous robotic and technological achievement made its space debut</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada's National Energy Program Softwood lumber dispute with the US begins Raoul Leger, Canadian missionary, is assassinated in Guatemala <p>1982: Constitution Act, Charter of Rights and Freedoms - Canada repatriated the constitution without the agreement of Quebec government</p> <p>1983: Green Party formed</p> <p>1984: The 'Crazy Canucks' (Canada's downhill ski team) win 107 top 10 World Cup finishes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RIM (Research In Motion Limited) is established in Waterloo Ontario - leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of innovative wireless solutions for the worldwide mobile communications market Stephen Lewis is appointed Canadian ambassador to the United Nations 	<p>1980s: Canada implements 'open door' refugee policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The marriage act re. Native status - native women no longer lose status if they marry a non-status man <p>1984: Marc Garneau becomes the first Canadian in space aboard the Space Shuttle.</p> <p>1985: Air India bombing</p>

Decades	Timeline produced by regional and community dialogues	Additions to the timeline
<p>1980's continued</p>	<p>1985: Canada plays a role in the end of Apartheid in South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health Commission on marijuana • Early climate modeling- first reliable predictions of what may happen • Canadian passenger rail services downgraded <p>1986: Expo Vancouver: Transportation and communication</p> <p>1987: Meech Lake Accord</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Canada launches the National Drug Strategy. • Bruntland Report- sustainable development becomes a global issue <p>1988: Calgary hosts the Winter Olympics, snow needs to be trucked in to Kananaskis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada strikes down the law that makes abortion illegal • First cuts to Ministry of the Environment <p>1989: The Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the US takes effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cold War ends with the destruction of the Berlin Wall • The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted in 1987 comes into force • Montreal Polytechnique massacre • Canada signs the Convention on the Rights of the Child 	
<p>1990's</p>	<p>1990: Canada co-sponsors the United Nations World Summit for Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oka crisis • Canada's role in the end of Apartheid • Issue of the year for Time Magazine: Planet recognizing increasing environmental concerns • Edmonton landfill crisis becomes full blown economic crisis - compelled the change to re-cycling • ERSC talks - academic research money: center created <p>1991: Canada opposes Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and participates in the Gulf War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GST introduced • US Canada air agreement <p>1992: The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is signed by Canada, Mexico, and the United States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada plays an influential role at the Rio Earth Summit • Canadian troops are withdrawn from Cyprus • Peacekeepers are sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Somalia <p>1993: A soldier with Canadian Airborne Regiment murders a Somali boy; intense media attention and public outrage lead to a public inquiry that results in the disbandment of the elite troop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clayoquot Sound logging conflict • Kim Campbell - first woman Prime Minister • Federal funding for social housing is cut <p>1994: Romeo Dallaire, the Canadian leader of the UN peacekeeping mission in Rwanda, refuses to withdraw from Rwanda, and with minimal resources saves thousands of lives in the midst of a genocide which claims more than 800,000 lives in 100 days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada is the 1st country to recognize same sex couples as an immigrant category <p>1995: The Second Quebec referendum. Quebec votes No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gustafsen Lake Standoff <p>1996: Canada ratifies the International Criminal Court Rome Statute - Canadian Louise Arbour appointed as prosecutor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Olympic medalist Silken Lauman overcomes adversity to win at 1996 Olympic <p>1997: Canada, under the leadership of Minister Axworthy, initiates the Convention on the Prohibitions of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines (Ottawa Convention) - Lloyd Axworthy publishes the Human Security agenda and coins the term Red River flood - government and the military were much better organized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoto Protocol is agreed on in Kyoto at the 3rd Conference of the Parties • The "G" case - a Canadian Supreme Court case involving a Winnipeg woman who used drugs. Court said that the fetus is not a legal person and you can't force women to go into drug treatment just because they're pregnant • 1 in 4 Intravenous drug users are infected with HIV • Klein starts policy of opening tar sands • APEC Summit in Vancouver: controversy over pepper spraying of protesters <p>1998: Kosovo refugees come to Canada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice Storm in Quebec and Ontario: response proves Canada can work together • Last residential school closes down <p>1999: Nunavut becomes a new territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swissair flight crashes near Peggy's Cove in Nova Scotia • Canadian involvement in Kosovo-NATO • Canada begins its 6th term on the UN security Council-ends in 2000 	<p>1991-1994: Coup in Haiti</p> <p>1996: Royal commission on Aboriginal issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toonie comes into existence <p>1998-2009: creation by act of parliament of Canada millennium scholarship foundation - \$10B over the 10 years to people all over the nation to attend post-secondary education</p>

Decades	Timeline produced by regional and community dialogues	Additions to the timeline
2000's	<p>2000: Trudeau dies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rick Mercer's "Talking to Americans" The provincial government in British Columbia stops building affordable housing units <p>2001: Terrorist attacks in the United States (September 11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada sends troops to Afghanistan in December Stephen Lewis is appointed UN special envoy <p>2003: Prime Minister Chrétien announces Canada will not participate in any military action in Iraq</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada reports Canadian cases of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), authorities are ill prepared for this public health crisis French heat wave: many die Hold on export of beef - mad cow Alliance Party and Progressive conservative party merge Divestment in Sudan by Talisman Energy Canada does not sign the Convention on Migrant Workers <p>2004: Canada sends 500 election monitors to Ukraine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> George W. Bush is re-elected in the US <p>2005: The Prime Minister and Presidents of the United States and Mexico sign the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPP) to increase security and enhance prosperity in North America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same sex marriage legalized by province Canadians spearhead the R2P doctrine, the Responsibility to Protect, that is recognized at the United Nations summit in New York Oil reaches \$110/barrel Canada announces it will not participate in Ballistic Missile Defence Equal marriage act <p>2006: Race riots in Windsor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadian forces go to Kandahar Canada fails to evacuate efficiently Canadians from Lebanon <p>2007: Canada does not ratify the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada attends the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali, Indonesia while announcing that it will not be able to meet its original goals of the Kyoto Protocol Canada loses one of our biggest paper companies to the US when Domtar is sold Canada issues an apology in Maher Arar's torture and extraordinary rendition End of DFAIT internships Quebec appoints Bouchard-Taylor Commission on reasonable accommodations <p>2008: McGuinty considers selling the water from the Great Lakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Darfur crisis Talks about Montreal public transit using first bio-diesel bus in summer Canada apologizes to Aboriginal peoples for residential schools - Truth and Reconciliation Commission 	<p>2000: Ujjal Dosanjh: visible minority premier in BC</p> <p>2001: Quebec City Summit of the Americas and FTAA tear gas extravaganza</p> <p>2002: Canada hosts G8 summit</p> <p>2002-2006: Senator Mobina Jaffer appointed as Canada's envoy to Sudan peace process</p> <p>2008: Canadian government pledges \$420B towards military infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air India trial Elizabeth May was the first green party represented at a federal debate Dr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. receives order of Canada; Obama elected president of the USA and comes to Ottawa Feb 19th 2009; 400e anniversary of Quebec City Harper doesn't attend Olympics; Ontario election first past the post vs. proportional representation <p>2009: Inaction of Canadian government on Omar Kadr case</p>

APPENDIX 4 - COMPLETE EVALUATION RESULTS

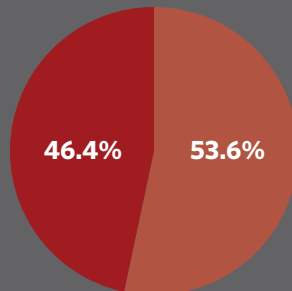
	The Phone calls and emails during recruitment and after agreeing to participate gave helpful information	The registration process was efficient and friendly	The dialogue handbook provided for the discussions was clear and contained relevant and useful information	The plenary facilitators provided clear explanations, guidance and support throughout the day	The Dialogue PowerPoint handouts provided for the discussions were clear and contained relevant and useful information
Total	26	24	28	28	28
Disagree (1-3)	4%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Neither (4)	11%	4%	4%	4%	11%
Agree (5-7)	85%	96%	96%	92%	89%
1 Totally disagree	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
3	4%	0%	0%	4%	0%
4	11%	4%	4%	4%	11%
5	23%	4%	4%	28%	21%
6	27%	25%	42%	32%	36%
7 Totally agree	35%	67%	50%	32%	32%
Mean	5,7	6,5	6,4	5,8	5,9

	The small group facilitators provided clear explanations, guidance and support throughout the day	There was adequate opportunity for me to learn and to participate in group discussions	The small group discussions were positive and valuable to me	The plenary discussions were interesting and useful to me	The meals and refreshments were satisfactory
Total	28	28	28	28	28z
Disagree (1 -3)	0%	4%	0%	0%	12%
Neither (4)	7%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Agree (5 - 7)	93%	96%	100%	96%	88%
1 Totally disagree	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
2	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%
3	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
4	7%	0%	0%	4%	0%
5	36%	4%	0%	14%	38%
6	14%	36%	39%	36%	25%
7 Totally agree	43%	56%	61%	46%	25%
Mean	5,9	6,4	6,6	6,25	5,4

	There was sufficient opportunity for me to contribute and participate	Based on this experience, I am more likely to become involved with public issues	Based on this experience, I am likely to tell my friends and family about Canada's World activities	Based on this experience, I am likely to get involved with Canada's World activities	Overall, the dialogue was worthwhile to me
Total	28	28	28	28	28
Disagree (1 -3)	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Neither (4)	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Agree (5 - 7)	96%	100%	100%	96%	100%
1 Totally disagree	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
3	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
5	14%	11%	7%	18%	0%
6	36%	36%	14%	25%	29%
7 Totally agree	46%	53%	79%	53%	71%
Mean	6,2	6,4	6,7	6,2	6,7

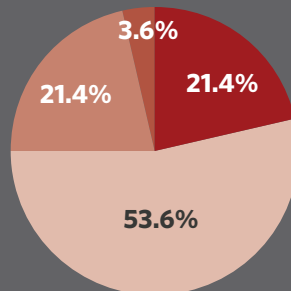
APPENDIX 5 – DEMOGRAPHICS OF PARTICIPANTS

Gender distribution



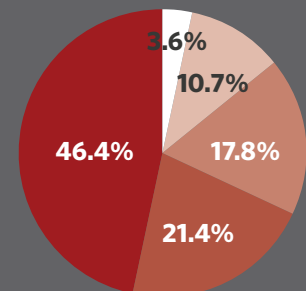
Female Male

Age distribution



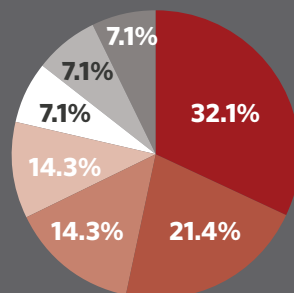
Under 25 45-54 years old
Over 65 25-44 years old

Education distribution



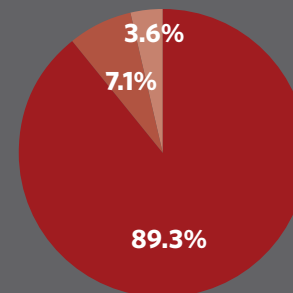
University graduate Some college/CEGEP
Bachelor's degree High-school graduate
Some university

Income distribution



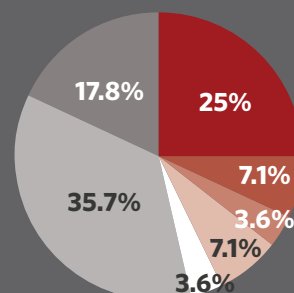
Under \$20,000 \$80,000-\$99,999
\$20,000-\$39,999 Over \$100,000
\$40,000-\$59,999 DK/NA
\$60,000-\$79,999

Identify as "Canadian"



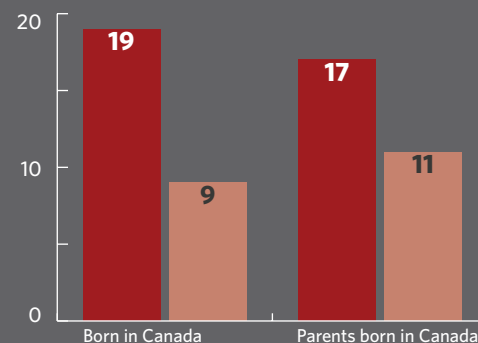
Yes No DK/NA

Minorities



Visible minority LGBTQ
Aboriginal None
Disability DK/NA
Recent Immigrant

Born in Canada/ Parents born in Canada



Yes No

APPENDIX 6 – FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, THE REPORT FROM THE REGIONAL DIALOGUE PROCESS

Foreword to our regional dialogues' report

by Shauna Sylvester, Director, Canada's World

We like dichotomies in Canada. We especially like them if they are simple and poetic and divide our audiences into equal portions.

Dichotomies seem to be at the heart of our foreign policy debates:

- Our foreign policy should be about interests, not values...
- Canada's well being in the world is directly related to the existence of a world order that is based on international norms, rules, and healthy trade.
- Canada's well being is directly related to our alignment with the United States.
- We are a small nation among large nations.
- Canada is most effective when it practices niche diplomacy and acts as a large nation among small nations.

Our future course seems to be tied up in mutually exclusive neat bundles. But Canadians are able to reject such stark choices. Polls and studies tell us that we want to support the creation of multilateral instruments without jeopardizing our relations with the United States. We want both our interests and our values to guide us in our international endeavors. And we want to swim with the big fish and lead within the small pond at the same time. But there is an elegance to dichotomies that makes it hard to dismiss them out of hand. They allow us to see the choices before us in clear terms. They help us recognize the boundaries of our actions and they give policy makers a simple framework to work within.

But despite my years of debating, I have come to dislike dichotomies. I think they are trite and distort the

complexity of our situation. They force us to abandon continuums, ranges, and the spaces in between – the places in the middle where most Canadians congregate.

At Canada's World we are shunning dichotomies in order to shine the light on nuances. Our goal is to rewrite the story of Canada in the world based on who we are now as a country, not who we were 50 years ago. Such a story can't be communicated in black and white. It must be written in colour and infused with the ideas, wisdom and longings of its people.

When we set out on this anthropological exercise, we turned to old and new channels of democratic expression. We considered kitchen roundtables, citizens' assemblies, multi-stakeholder roundtables, YouTube, and Facebook. We had flashbacks to the 60s, stepped into the next generation of the web and traced the US experiments in deliberative dialogue. And we dipped our toe in the water of large-scale forums, fireside chats and street festivals.

We learned that our country is fragmented – the spaces where we come together to learn and share as Canadians are few and far between. Finding the voices that are not a part of the foreign policy choir requires finding those spaces and playing within them. It also means creating new spaces where citizens can come together as citizens to really hear each other, explore nuances, grapple with complexity, make informed choices and express their desires and wants for their country.

Executive Summary of "Moving Beyond Dichotomies," The report from the regional dialogues process

This report is about one of the spaces we created. A space that enabled citizens, chosen randomly, to come together to talk about their visions for Canada, to share their thoughts about Canada's historic contributions to the world, to build their literacy about global issues and to offer their collective perspectives on how to move forward. It was a space that was recreated in eight different regions of the country, in two different languages and with dozens of citizens from different walks of life. And it was a space that nurtured dialogue, encouraged exploration, elevated creative thinking and revealed substantial common vision about what we should aspire to be in the world.

In short it was a space beyond dichotomies. A space created by citizens, for citizens.

Canada's World is a three-year collaborative, non-partisan, and non-ideological initiative created with the goal of articulating and advancing a new vision for Canadian international policy. The regional deliberative dialogues with randomly recruited citizens are a central element of an intensive program of activities that include: community dialogues, online engagement, an election participation campaign, media outreach, opinion research, a national dialogue and other initiatives.

During the harsh winter of 2008, in eight cities spanning all regions of Canada citizens gathered (about 30 per session) for an intense weekend of learning, deliberation and direction setting. These men and women – youth and seniors, newcomers and those whose ancestors had roots many generations deep, those with years of formal schooling and others rich in life experience – represented all walks and situations of life.

Theirs was an ambitious dialogue: they not only had to think hard about what direction and role to advocate for Canada's place in the world, they also had to wrestle with complex policy themes. Each session delved deep into three of nine chosen policy themes. These "new realities", identified through 125 interviews and discussions and 12 preliminary dialogues, capture critical issues Canada faces today: climate change, the role of the military, diversity, global inequality, international law, Indigenous rights, rising powers, the communications revolution, and the role of cities.

To help inform their discussions, they used a handbook that provided key background information on Canada's past and current international policy and other critical data. Supported by a team of professional facilitators and a second resource document – a peer-reviewed policy discussion guide with different approaches – they participated in individual and group learning, reflection and deliberation processes aimed at exploring and identifying common ground and areas of divergence. Pre and post questionnaires, audio transcripts, standardized report-back templates and evaluation responses were used for analysis and in the preparation of this report.

Their contributions provide clear value parameters within which Canada's international policy should be positioned, and set broad directions for domestic and international

policy. Unlike many foreign policy dialogues that juxtapose values and interests, this dialogue used the trio of values, interests and assets to frame the discussion. The dialogue results reveal five most frequently cited clusters in each category, including:

Values

1. Equality/Social Justice
2. Democracy/Freedom/ Good Governance
3. Compassion/ Altruism/Generosity
4. Multiculturalism/ Diversity/ Respect/ Tolerance
5. Integrity/ Honesty

Interests

1. Economy/ Wealth
2. Peace/Stability/ Security/Safety
3. Environment/ Sustainability
4. Equality/Social Justice
5. Sovereignty

Assets

1. Education/ Knowledge/ Skills
2. Democracy/ Freedom/ Good Governance
3. Multiculturalism/ Diversity/ Respect/ Tolerance
4. Economy/ Wealth
5. Natural Resources

Turning to their concerns and fears for the future, participants' overwhelming preoccupation was the state of the environment and in particular climate change. Four other top concerns were: global inequality and poverty, war and conflict, Canada's relationship with the United States and a general mistrust of government and politicians. Their hopes for the future revealed confidence in the ability of the younger generation and an abiding faith in people's humanity and generosity and in the role of science, knowledge and technology to address future challenges. They believe in the efficacy of individual and community engagement and, despite their distrust of politicians, continue to express hope for democratic institutions.

Moving from principles to actions, participants' deliberations resulted in substantial consensus on broad directions for Canada's foreign policy. What is most striking is the strong symbiotic relationship they want to see between domestic and foreign policy directions. They did not perceive foreign and domestic issues to be separate unlinked spheres – for most policy themes, they emphasized that Canada's ability to be effective on the world stage depends on its ability to be effective at

home. Climate change was the most dramatic example of this logic. They stated bluntly that Canada's record limits our effectiveness in influencing other nations to adopt strong measures to address climate change. Treatment of Aboriginal peoples was another lightning rod – participants' deep concern about the stressed circumstances facing many Aboriginal Canadians and the troubled relationships between non-Aboriginal Canadians and Aboriginal Canadians was often cited as an example of Canada losing stature and legitimacy on the world stage due to its domestic record.

Synthesizing the results of the dialogues reveals seven broad policy directions:

1. Canada should aspire to be a **role model for the world** in areas where it has expertise, experience and resources: this requires action at home.
2. Canada needs a **Parliamentary democratic process to redefine its military role** at home and abroad.
3. Foreign policy must be guided by an **adherence to human rights and good democratic governance** at home and abroad.
4. Canada should **leverage its assets as a diverse and pluralistic society** to build a stronger model of shared citizenship that helps others create more inclusive societies.
5. **Support for community-based organizations** should be a key plank in Canada's foreign policy platform.
6. Canada is best served by **pursuing multilateralism to achieve foreign policy objectives** and it must strengthen its role in reforming underperforming multilateral institutions.
7. Canada needs to do much more to **harness and exploit its expertise in science and technology** in advancing our foreign policy aims.

The Canada's World regional dialogue results raise important issues that have implications for decision makers – those involved with foreign policy and, in no less measure, those grappling with domestic policy challenges. These issues were profiled in all of the dialogue sessions:

- Isolationism is not in the Canadian vocabulary. Citizens want a larger, smarter role for Canada internationally.
- There is a lack of transparency and dialogue with Canadians about what we are doing internationally.
- Participants believe their country has the potential to become a role model for the world, and want to realize this potential.
- There is a profound concern about climate change and a malaise about our inaction at home.
- Canada should leverage its relationship with the United States and diversify its trade and alliances.
- The diversity of Canada should inform its role in the world.
- Canada needs a greater focus on science and technology in its foreign policy thinking.
- Leaders need to emphasize community empowerment in global policy making and address the deficiencies of global and domestic political institutions.

The next steps in the Canada's World initiative are to bring the results of the regional dialogues to a national dialogue in Ottawa in January 2009. The results of the national dialogue, along with the findings of other community and stakeholder dialogues, will be synthesized into a *Citizens' Agenda for Canada in the World*. This product will be used to engage the public, the media, stakeholders, businesses, politicians and government.

The regional dialogues show that we can move past a particularly intractable dichotomy: that of the citizen versus the expert. The results demonstrate that citizens have unique and innovative recommendations on the direction that Canada should take to find solutions that lie beyond the grasp of even the most savvy and qualified experts. Even more importantly, the experience reinforces our view that we need a radical change in the way we perceive politics and the role of citizen engagement in public affairs.



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