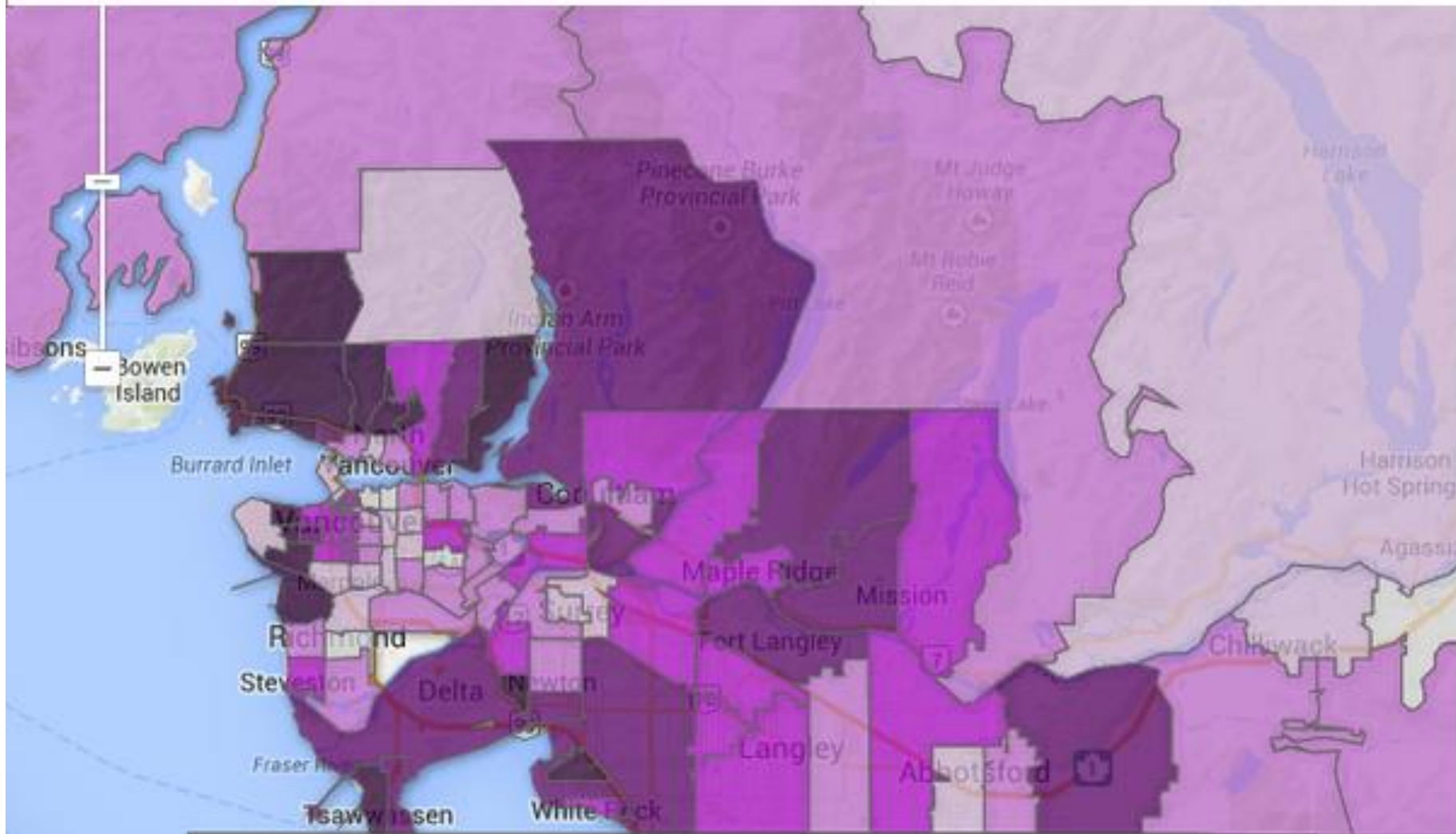


Problems in Human Geography: Money

Over \$90,000	\$80-90,000	\$70-80,000	\$60-70,000	\$50-60,000	Under \$50,000
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Median household income, 2005

SOURCE: 2005 CENSUS: STATISTICS CANADA



Technology: aiding food security

New solar grill developed
at MIT cooks with the sun
DAY OR NIGHT



Alberta Oilsands workers sacked for cheap Croatian labour



EMPLOYMENT MINISTER JASON KENNEY
INVESTIGATES

- ironworkers would have been paid **over \$36 an hour**
- temporary foreign workers were going get **\$18 an hour for the same work.**
- **Temporary Foreign Worker Program** helps relieve Alberta's labour shortage, but only in job categories where the federal government is satisfied that **no Canadians are ready** to take the job.

NEWS TODAY: CANADA'S BUDGET

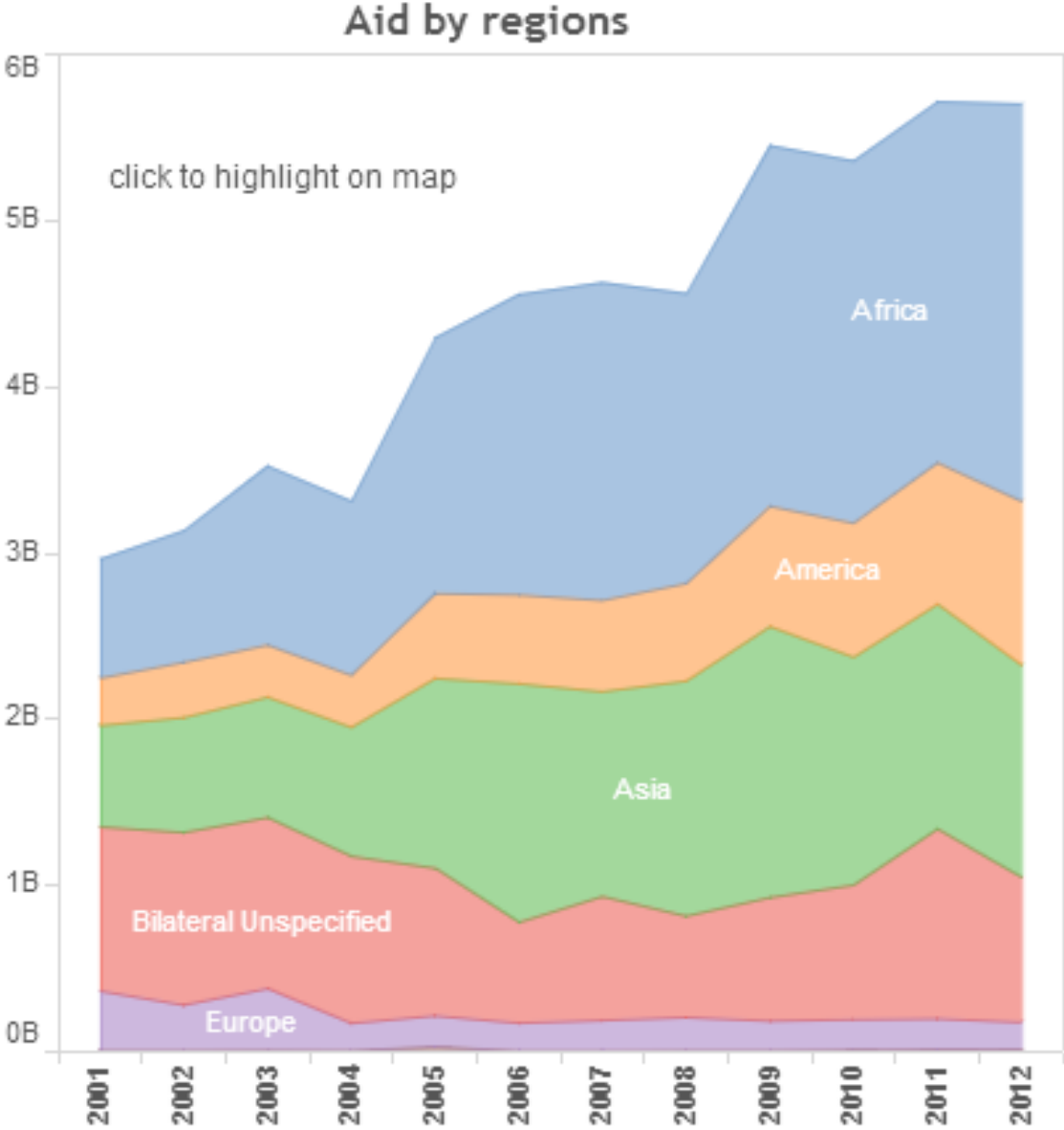


- Every February the Federal Budget is announced in a **“Budget Speech”**
- The Honourable James M. Flaherty, M.P. Minister of Finance
- **“Canada’s Action Plan?”**

Canada's Foreign Aid Spending

- Canada's foreign aid spending totaled CAD\$ 5.67 billion in 2012
- This equates to about **C\$ 165.30** per Canadian.

Canada's Aid by Region for a decade



June 2013:

>CIDA CEASES

(Canadian International Development Agency)

>MERGES WITH DFAIT

(Department of Foreign Affairs and
International Trade)

NOW: **DFATD**

**Department of Foreign Affairs,
Trade and Development Canada**

Who's running DFAFD? **5 ministers**

**The Honourable Christian
Paradis
Minister of International
Development and
Minister for La Francophonie**



**The Honourable John Baird
Minister of Foreign Affairs**

**The Honourable Ed Fast
Minister of International
Trade**



3 main goals at DFATD:

1. Increasing **food security**
2. Securing the future of **children and youth**
3. Stimulating sustainable economic growth

Wait a minute.....

1. Stimulating sustainable
economic growth

Is this actually aid or an oxymoron?

DFATD programs

START Force

The Global Peace and Security Fund (GPSF) allocates funding to **the Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force** to address stabilization and reconstruction throughout the world.

These efforts are the Government of Canada's response to **violent conflict, political instability**, and unrest abroad.

Supports the GoC's agenda by creating the conditions for **safe and secure environments** in crisis and **post conflict** situations.

Why We Work in Conflict Affected Situations and Fragile States

- Crises and fragility affect approximately **1.5 billion citizens** around the world;
- Conflict-affected states lose **\$39 billion annually in GDP**, and **cost the wider international community** up to \$237 billion per year;

Source: World Bank; OECD.

START's 7 countries

WEST BANK

COLOMBIA

GUATEMALA

HAITI

AFGHANISTAN

SUDAN

SOUTH
SUDAN

DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC
OF CONGO

Canada's most recent humanitarian responses

[Humanitarian crisis in the Philippines](#)

Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)

[Humanitarian crisis in Mali](#)

As of January 24, 2013, humanitarian agencies have been reporting that the food and nutrition crisis has left 2 million Malians at risk of food insecurity

[Syrian crisis](#)

Since January 2012, Canada has committed \$353.5 million

[2012 Food and Nutrition Crisis in the Sahel](#)

Tied Aid

foreign aid that must be spent in the country providing the aid (the donor country).



Bilateral Aid

Aid from a single donor country to a single recipient country.



Multilateral Aid

- Membership of multiple governments, who collectively govern the organization and are its primary source of funds.

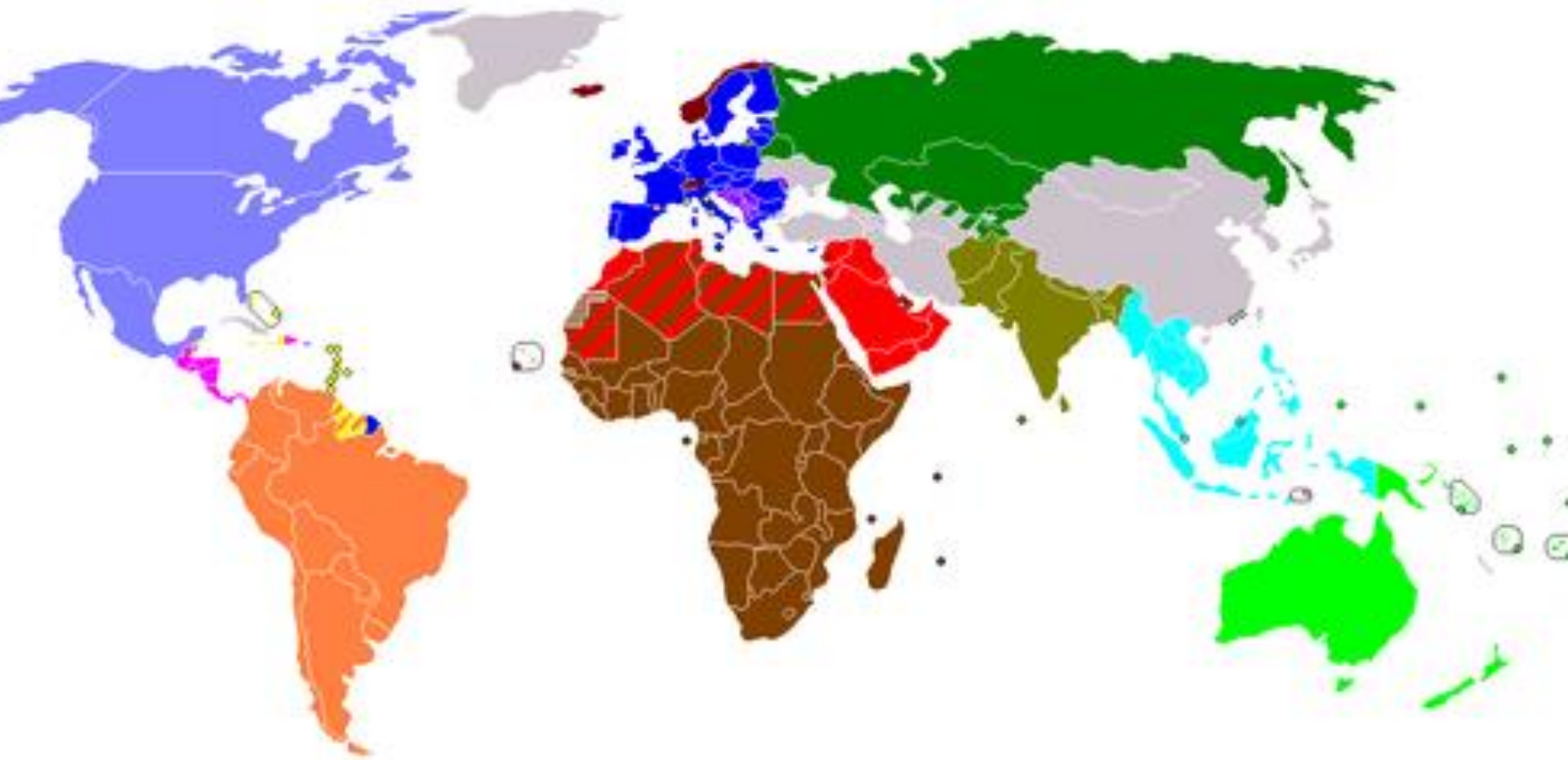
Multilateral Aid

- There are a number of reasons why donor countries give aid through **multilateral institutions**:
- encourages **international cooperation**
(rather than strategic and **commercial interests** of respective donor countries)
- multilateral aid pools resources enabling the implementation of large-scale programs
- Distributes donor debt among the group

Trade Bloc

- A **trade bloc** is a type of intergovernmental agreement, often part of a regional intergovernmental organization, where regional barriers to trade, (tariffs and non-tariff barriers) are reduced or eliminated among the participating states.[1]

How many can you name?



Customs Bloc

A **customs union** is a type of trade bloc which is composed of a free trade area with a common external tariff.

The Plaid Avenger!



1 Comment

[sinekonata](#) 1 year ago

“Good cover, but the IMF can be seen differently, it is very clear to most economists that **those incursions into developing countries** are not the unfortunate consequence of countries being unable to pay the insane interest rates but **rather the ultimate goal**.

1 Comment

[sinekonata](#) 1 year ago

It has been proven beneficial for the wealthiest nations to restructure entirely an economy mainly through **privatization** (to the benefit of western companies) than actually collecting the interests from the loan or not lending at all.

The IMF along with the world bank are thus simply tools of **neo colonialism**.

They should be fought against as those are not democratic one bit.