

Canada can make a real difference and where economic partnerships will most effectively reinforce Canadian foreign policy objectives. Consequently, the final section of this Paper takes the present analysis one necessary step further by tentatively matching the programmes and measures identified in the previous paragraph with each of the two Zones identified in this Paper.

4. Adapting To Diversity

The range of responses available as well as the radically different needs and challenges that different developing countries and the economies in transition present for Canadian foreign policy suggest that we need to take stock continuously and to refocus our institutional arrangements accordingly.

In recent years, there has been an active debate in the OECD's Development Committee (DAC) with regard to which countries should remain on the eligibility list for the purpose of calculating official overseas development assistance. This discussion has led to the recognition that (a) some nations have clearly moved well beyond the condition of "poor" countries, while others are not far behind; and (b) many, although not all countries of the Former Soviet Union and central and eastern Europe have characteristics of the more advanced LDCs in Zone 2 while others reside in Zone 1.

Canada's foreign policy objectives of promoting prosperity, strengthening global security and projecting Canadian values and culture naturally enough combine in different ways with regard to Zone 1 and Zone 2 countries respectively. Before outlining our views on how the various tools presented in section 3 might be most effectively targetted as between the two Zones, we note that there are two "universal" tools that address poverty and Canadian interests generally while providing excellent value in making Canada a global player and projecting a positive image of this country and its citizens: the work of Canadian non-governmental organizations and the Canada Fund.

First, poverty, often desperate poverty, exists in all developing countries. There remain significant pockets of despair even in Zone 2 countries such as Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia and India. Well into the foreseeable future, and despite relative and heartening progress, there clearly will remain a role for direct grass-roots activity to alleviate basic human needs and to strengthen local-level civil and political practices in both Zone 1 and Zone 2, i.e., the fundamental underpinnings of democracy and the creation of respect for human rights. This is a role consistent with Canadian values that can most effectively be undertaken by Canada's non-governmental community,