Background facts

The birth of Canada was of clashes of empires in their colonial conquest. Since independence in 1867, the nature of Canada has gone far from colonialism although, its history is rooted in it. Since the beginning, Canada has built itself into a dominate world figure by improving itself throughout the century to be a politically influential nation. However, social issues such as raising tensions of Quebec separatists and aboriginal sovereignty have negatively impacted Canada’s recent history.Yet, Canada is a very influential member of the United Nations, G-8, NATO, NAFTA, WHO and other world organizations.

Canada’s role in Human Health

Canada has played a significant role in developing and distributing medicines, vaccines, and other humanitarian aid around the world. Canada has planed and invested in a 5-year period to increase foreign aid up to $3.4 billion. Canada has contributed greatly to organizations such as the (UN) World Health Organization. The first director of the WHO was a Canadian, Dr. George Brock Chisholm. Canada has signed many treaties on human rights that recognize the right to health, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976). In addition our commitments to the Millennium Development Goals place a certain priority on health. The issues of HIV/AIDS and global health are extremely important to Canada. The fact is they go beyond public health and are tied into issues such as poverty, education, empowerment of women and sustainable human development. In the global scale they affect issues of peace and security.

Canada on the War on Terror

After the devastating attacks of Sept. 11th 2001, like many other nations Canada ally to the US and member of NATO, joined in arms to over throw the Taliban regime of
Afghanistan. Canada has contributed in the reconstruction and added more military personnel to the region. When war was declared on Iraq in 2003, Canada choose not to participate in military intervention but Canada helped free American soldiers in Afghanistan to do battle in Iraq.

**Canada on Peacekeeping**

Wars of unspeakable scale have traumatised the planet during the first half of the 20th century. For most part Canada played a role in many of these conflicts. Roughly 1.5 million Canadians were called to arms during WW1, WW2 and the Korean War. Casualties estimate over 110,000. In the second half of the 20th century Canada has begun to search for ways to end and prevent wars. Once again Canada has proved to be a nation of ideas of changes when Lester B. Pearson dreamt up Peacekeeping in 1957. Currently the 7th largest donor to UN Peacekeeping missions, Canada is most commonly known as a peacekeeping and peace-loving nation. Canada stands firm and committed to peacekeeping when 10s of 1000s of Canadians have served as peacekeepers in over 40 peacekeeping missions, suffering roughly over 100 deaths and many more injuries.

**Canada on NATO**

Canada has always been a committed supporter of unity and cooperation among NATO members and an advocate of NATO’s core values at the international level. The purpose of NATO is to provide security to the North Atlantic area. Canada is a member of NATO because of we believe in a joint coalition defence is most effective and method of protecting our democratic values and traditions. The alliance has proved to be successful in the deployment in the Balkans. Militarily, Canada has made solid contribution to the Atlantic Alliance by providing troops for naval, land, and air operations, taking an active part in multinational campaigns, and participating in the training of soldiers. Canadian troops have contributed significantly to former-Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina.