The Canadian Perspective
Comparative Rural Policy Initiatives

Robert Annis
Brandon University

Ray Bollman
Statistics Canada

Ryan Gibson
Brandon University

Bruno Jean
Université du Québec à Rimouski

Darell Pack
Rural Secretariat
Overview

- Overview of Canadian ICRPS partners
- Rural Policy in Canada
- Current Initiatives
  - Rural Bureau at Statistics Canada
  - Canadian Rural Partnership
  - OECD Territorial Review of Canada
- Discussion of Potential Collaborative Opportunities
University of Guelph

- David Douglas
  - School of Environmental Planning ETC.
- Tony Fuller
  - Former Professor
- www.uoguelph.ca
Université du Québec à Rimouski

- Bruno Jean
  - Département développement regional, social et territorial
  - Canada Research Chair in Rural Development

- www.uqar.qc.ca
Brandon University

- Robert Annis
  - Rural Development Institute
- Doug Ramsey
  - Department of Rural Development
- www.brandonu.ca/rdi
Additional Canadian ICRPS Contributors & Stakeholders

- Rural Secretariat, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
  - Darell Pack
    Manager, National Partnerships

- Statistics Canada
  - Ray Bollman
    Chief, Research and Rural Data, Agriculture Division
Context of Canadian Rural Policy

- Size of land mass and low population density
  - Rural is 95% of land, 20% of population
  - Difficult to create national policy with great diversity in rural

- Both federal and provincial/territorial governments are responsible for rural policy
■ Federal Level -
  no single department responsible for rural policy
  “orphan” among federal government departments
■ Provincial/Territorial –
  multiple departments responsible for rural policy, dependant on jurisdiction
■ Examples of federal and provincial/territorial governments collaborating on specific rural policy initiatives (ie: rural immigration in Manitoba)
Evolution of Federal Policy

- **Before 20th Century**
  - Land settlement policies

- **Early 20th Century**
  - Historically, rural policy was agricultural policy

- **Mid 20th Century**
  - Increased diversity of rural, decrease reliance on agriculture
  - Focus on sector-based policy
1980s
- Focus on community and regions
- Creation of Regional Economic Development Agencies (1987)
- Community Futures program

1990s - Present
- Creation of Rural Secretariat
- Provincial/territorial governments taking more active role in rural policy (ie: Quebec National Policy on Rurality)
- Growing recognition that agricultural policy ≠ rural policy
Contemporary Federal Rural Policy Focuses

1. Changing Technology
2. Localization/Globalization of the Economy
3. Rural Productivity and Economic Growth
4. Rural Infrastructure
5. Reorganization of government (horizontal file management)
The “people-scape” of predominantly rural regions in OECD countries is not agricultural — even though the landscape may be agricultural. On average, less than 10 percent of the OECD predominantly rural workforce is employed in agriculture. Thus, agricultural policy is received directly by a minority of the rural workforce (although spin-off effects to other people in related services and the community may occur).

In addition, agricultural policy is not solely focused on predominantly rural regions. In fact, about one-half of OECD agricultural workers are employed in intermediate and predominantly urban regions.

Since only one-half of agricultural policy is delivered to predominantly rural regions and since agricultural policy within predominantly rural regions is delivered to less than 10 percent of the workforce of these regions, ‘agriculture’ and agricultural policy would appear to have a weak demographic overlap with ‘rural’ and rural development policy.

Bollman, 2006, p. 3
Agricultural Policy ≠ Rural Policy

- Growing recognition
  - Need to ‘de-couple’ rural from farm, food, and natural resource policy

- Challenge is that rural is often ‘housed’ within agriculture at federal and provincial levels
  - Rural Secretariat in Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
  - Manitoba Agriculture, Food, and Rural Initiatives
  - Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

- Decreasing employment in agriculture sector (approximately 7.5% in rural Canadian regions)
% Employment in Agriculture

Rural Policy at Provincial Level

- Each province/territory creates rural policy in addition to federal government
- Involvement in rural policy from provincial/territorial governments is not equal; some more active than others
  - Manitoba
  - Québec
Manitoba Rural Policy

- Provincial policies currently under review
- 2009-2010 department priorities being finalized
MAFRI’s Strategic Priorities

- Farm profitability
- Value added agriculture
- Rural economic development
- Environmental sustainability
- Health and wellness
Emerging and Evolving Opportunities

- Report produced by RDI in consultation with the provincial government
- Demographic shifts have created challenges and opportunities
- Framework
  - Rural communities/regions are a source of national development
  - Rural is important and deserves equitable services
Topics emerged

- Regional governance
- Regional economic development strategies
- Rural policy and programming
- Role of universities and colleges
Suggestions for pan-western collaboration:

- Growing and young Aboriginal population
- Rural immigration and temporary foreign workers
- Venture capital
- Labour force education and training
- Rural tourism
- Value-added agriculture
- Rural policy
Québec Rural Policy

- launched its seven-year National Policy on Rurality in 2007
- Focus is on the “enhancement of the ability of rural communities to take charge of their development.”
- Horizontal policy that influences other government policies and encourages them to contribute to rural development through their sectoral mandates
Four key elements

- advocating a bottom-to-top approach, emphasizing local communities managing rural development
- relying on local institutions and organizations through accountability principles
- focusing on an overall ‘rurality’ context, in which human and natural resources are to be developed
- fostering a participatory approach by the public
7 “intervention objectives”

- Strengthen the role of elected municipal representatives and consolidate the role of RCMs in rural development
- Ensure that each territory [region] has the means to act
- Promote a dynamic of development by territory
- Pursue multifaceted development in rural areas
- Foster cooperation and complementarily between rural and urban areas
- Promote the rural way of life
- Offer concrete support from the government in respect of the approaches, strategies and projects of rural communities
Challenges For Canadian Rural Policy

- Balancing act of responsibilities between federal and provincial/territorial gov’ts
- Implementing national policies that work for all regions of Canada
- Urban vs Rural voices
- Influence of global economy on rural
- Where at federal and provincial levels is there a focus for rural policy
Current Canadian Rural Research Initiatives

- Rural Bureau at Statistics Canada
- Canadian Rural Partnership
- Territorial Review of Canada
Rural Bureau at Statistics Canada

- Focal point for rural statistics
- Has published over 50 issues of the “Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin”
- Has partnered with the Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation to organize 3 conferences – and published the proceedings of two of them
- Opportunity for graduate students to join our team to pursue research related to their thesis
Rural Canada is just a click away!

Visit [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)

click on “Analytical Studies” on the left

search on “rural”

and you will find Statistics Canada studies with a focus on rural.
The CRRF Annual Rural Policy Conference provides an opportunity to commission and to present comparative rural policy research.
The JRCD provides an opportunity to propose, to edit and to publish an issue dedicated to comparative rural policy research.

Focus and Scope

Rationale for the Journal

There are a number of journals that exist in the area of rural (Journal of Rural Studies, Rural Sociology) and community (Community Development Journal, Journal of the Community Development Society, Small Town) studies. The purpose of the JRCD is to provide a venue for academics to publish findings in the field of development studies in either rural or both rural and community contexts.

Beyond the demographic trends toward urban, there are issues of remoteness, regional differences, resource dependency and restructuring, environmental degradation, unemployment and depopulation, urban influence/dominance, etc. that need to be addressed. Connections can be made to a variety of traditional (e.g. Geography, Sociology, Political Science, Economics) and non-traditional (e.g. Rural Development, Health Studies, Environmental Studies) disciplines, as well as research areas and perspectives (e.g. resource analysis, political economy, community action theory, community development).

Subject Areas of Interest

A range of subject areas have been identified for publication in The JRCD:

- economic restructuring and diversification
North American Trilateral Agreement on Agricultural Statistics

- **Background:**

- During the International Conference on Agricultural Statistics (Cancun, November 2004) the main agricultural statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and USA discussed the merits of a series of publicly accessible indicators describing agriculture in North America.

- It was subsequently set up a tripartite working group responsible for carrying out the initiative. As a result of the Meetings in Washington (November 2004) and Ottawa (May 2005) it was determined to create Fact Sheets as a part of a larger initiative to produce an “Agricultural Economic Report of North America”.

  http://webpage.siap.gob.mx/
North American Trilateral Agreement on Agricultural Statistics

The mandate of the Tripartite Committee is to:

- understand each other’s agricultural statistical systems and constraints;
- share knowledge, experience and training in statistical methodologies, standards, systems and technologies, as well as information systems, analytical tools and processes;
- promote standardization of outputs and adoption of common classification systems; and
- develop a public repository of relevant documents, papers, presentations, and agricultural information for North America.
North American Trilateral Agreement on Agricultural Statistics

The agenda for the November, 2008 meeting covered:

- GIS/Remote Sensing
- WEB Page
- Census Status
- Fact Sheet
- Agricultural Data Concepts
- Bilateral Working Groups
North American Trilateral Agreement on Agricultural Statistics

- The operating protocol is that the location of the annual meeting rotates among the three hosting countries.
- The host country for a given year drafts the agenda and provides space for the meetings to occur.
- Each country pays for the travel (and accommodation, etc.) expenses for the delegates from their country.
North American Trilateral Agreement on Agricultural Statistics

See the Fact Sheet at:

http://webpage.siap.gob.mx/
National: Rural Secretariat


"The Government of Canada's strategy for supporting development in rural Canada"

FEDERAL FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION / RURAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

Partnerships, Rural Dialogue, Rural Research, Rural Lens, Rural Programs, Information Outreach, Reporting/Accountability
National: Rural Secretariat

- Canadian Rural Partnership II (2003 - 2008)
  - Community Capacity Building
    - Models Program
      - 23 models
      - Body of Knowledge: what works and what doesn’t work
  - Rural Development Network
  - National Rural Research Network
  - Cooperative Development
National: Rural Secretariat

- Canadian Rural Partnership III (2009 - 2013)
  - Enhance the competitiveness of rural regions
  - Foster the transformation of local ideas and untapped assets into sustainable economic activities
  - Facilitate the development of new economic opportunities from existing or potential amenities
National: Rural Secretariat

- Canadian Rural Partnership III (2009 - 2013)
  - Promote innovation among NGO’s providing services to rural communities in Canada
  - Help government funded NGO’s to improve their results by becoming their partner in innovation
  - Build pan-Canadian alliances for innovation in support of rural communities:
    - Support ongoing improvement of service quality and innovation for rural communities
    - Establish partnerships that respond to issues related to community services
    - Maximize the impact of public investments related to the viability of communities

Basket of Services – being defined
OECD Territorial Review

- The OECD's Territorial Development Policy Committee (TDPC) is a unique international forum for policy analysis and exchange of information on regional development, regional competitiveness, urban development, rural development, multi-level governance and regional statistics and indicators.
- TDPC have made a few country Rural Policy Review (Scotland, Finland, Mexico...) and is now starting a review of Canadian Rural Policy with a focus on Quebec Rural Policy. At the same time, OECD made also “Territorial Review” at Urban, regions or country (“National”) level.
- Next OECD Rural Conference in Sept/October 2009 to be held in Quebec
OECD rural reviews

- The Rural Working Party looks at the challenges facing rural regions and rural communities and assesses rural development policies in OECD countries.

- Rural Policy Reviews: Germany (2007)
- Policy Brief - Reinventing Rural Policy
- The Future of Rural Policy (2002)
- Territorial Reviews: Siena, Italy (2002)
- Territorial Reviews: Tzoumerka, Greece (2002)
- Territorial Reviews: Teruel, Spain (2001)

http://www.oecd.org/document/0,0,3343,en_2649_33735_19214656_1_1_1,00.html
Rural Policy Review OECD: Profile of Rural Areas (dimensions)

- Population and Migration
- Social Well-being and Equity
- Economic Structure and Performance
- Environment and Sustainability
- Availability of public and private services

- For each dimensions (variables), a set of indicators have been identified, like....
# Social Well-being and Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td>GDP per capita (nominal and real/deflated)</td>
<td>national currency</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal income (per capita, disposable)</td>
<td>national currency</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td>Crowding (persons per room)</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment (% households with: flush toilets, electricity,…, computer)</td>
<td>% of households</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>Educational attainment by grades (ISCED 0-2, 3-4, 5-6, Total)</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Student enrollment by grades (ISCED 0-2, 3-4, 5-6, Total)</td>
<td>students</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average student performance in national evaluations</td>
<td>index</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Infant mortality (per 1000 child born)</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safety</strong></td>
<td>Reported criminal offences against property</td>
<td>reported crimes</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reported murders</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Structure and Performance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force</td>
<td>Labour force (total, male, female, young &lt;25)</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Employment at place of residence</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employment at place of work</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Unemployment (total, male, female, young &lt;25)</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployment rate (total, male, female, young &lt;25)</td>
<td>% of labour force</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectoral Shares</td>
<td>Employment by economic activity (A..T, according to ISIC)</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value added by economic activity (A..T, according to ISIC)</td>
<td>national currency</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of firms by economic activity (A..T, according to ISIC)</td>
<td>firms</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firm Structure</td>
<td>No. of firms by size (micro, SMEs, large)</td>
<td>firms</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>Value added per worker</td>
<td>national currency</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>national currency</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Capital formation (public, private)</td>
<td>national currency</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>No. of new firms by economic activity (A..T, according to ISIC)</td>
<td>firms</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of new firms by size (micro, SMEs, large)</td>
<td>firms</td>
<td>1990-2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Qualitative data requested for each large dimension (an example here...)

- Economic Structure and Performance (qualitative data requested)

1. How is the rural economy structured? How has this structure changed over the past decades? If available please provide data as detailed as possible in terms of sector and sub-sectors of the economy (4-digit level) and changes over time

- What sectors are leading, lagging, declining, increasing and are the most important?

- What is the role of agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors? How has the share in agriculture to GDP, national and rural employment changed?

- How have the sources of income of farmers changed?

- What signs of innovation there are in the rural economy? Firm births, new sectors, use of ICT, patents?
Rural development (causal model)
Bruno JEAN

ASSETS
- Capital naturel
- Human capital
- Social capital
- Finanical capital

Healthy ecosystems
Innovative local governance
Capacity-building for development
State - Public Policy
Viable economy
Vibrant rural communities

Sustainable rural development

Canada
Websites

- Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation - www.crrf.ca
- Department of Rural Development, Brandon University - www.brandonu.ca/Academic/RuralDevelopment
- Leslie Harris Centre for Regional Policy and Development - www.mun.ca/harriscentre
- RIMISP – www.rimisp.org
- Rural Development Institute - www.brandonu.ca/rdi
- Rural Secretariat – www.rural.gc.ca
- Statistics Canada - www.statcan.ca
- Université du Québec à Rimouski - www.uqar.qc.ca
- University of Guelph – www.uoguelph.ca
Literature

  - English - www.mamr.gouv.qc.ca/publications/publ_angl.asp


Contact Information

- Robert Annis
  annis@brandonu.ca
- Ray Bollman
  rayd.bollman@sasktel.net
- Ryan Gibson
  gibsonr@brandonu.ca
- Bruno Jean
  bruno_jean@uqar.qc.ca
- Darell Pack
  packd@agr.gc.ca
Discussion of Potential Collaborative Opportunities

- Formalized North American network and forum
- Active involvement in ICRPS Summer Institutes (faculty, students)
- Opportunities for comparative rural research
- Opportunities for comparative rural policy
Rural Territorial Dynamics

- Research-based policy advice and capacity development program for rural economic growth, social inclusion, and sound environmental governance in Latin America

- 5 year project
  - 10 countries, 20 rural territories
Key Elements of Project

- Socioeconomic agents and their interactions in distributional coalitions
- The institutions that are promoted by such coalitions
- How those institutional that are affect both the distribution and the use and productivity of assets
- How those effects in turn determine economic growth and its impact on the environment
Components of the Program

- Applied research
- Capacity development
- International networking and dialogue
- Postgraduate training
- Development of Rimisp
- Communication *(cross cutting component)*
www.rimisp.org/dtr