



challenges of globalization

2002 ~ 2003





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the centre of the centres: who's who

Centre for Global Studies

Executive Director	Gordon Smith
Associate Director	Barry Carin
Program Coordinators	Wanda Ollis
	Leslie Kenny
Administrator	Deborah Chiasson
Secretary	Karen Ward
Receptionist	Rebecca Tehrani
Senior Research Associates	Ashley Bangsgrove
	Mei Jianming
	Peter Langille
	Tom Legler
	Wayne Nelles

Division of Globalization and Governance

Director	Barry Carin
Research Assistants	Shannon Bradley
	Laura Carin
	Matthew Farnholtz
	Tony Giovando
	Ben Pollard
	Heather Tilbury
	Tanya Young

Division of Environment and Security

Director	Steve Lonergan
Program Coordinators	Wanda Ollis
	Ann Zurbrigg
	Clint Abbott
Research Assistants	Anne Catherine Bajard
	Emily Henry
	Tandy Sheppard

Division of Technology and International Development

Director	Jack Littlepage
Program Coordinator	Pat Summers
Program Assistant	Patsy Raynolds
Thailand Project Director	Mark Flaherty

EastWest Institute of Canada

Director	Derek Fraser
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International Institute for Child Rights and Development

Director	Philip Cook
Program Coordinator	Natasha Blanchet-Cohen



welcome to the centre for global studies

I am delighted to report that the Centre has met its initial objectives as set out in our Strategic Plan of 2000-03. We have settled into our expanded facility and established our reputation, which is reflected in our donor contributions. I am proud to say that we are 88% funded by external grants.

The international landscape is one of dynamic change, and the resulting issues demand solutions that cross-cut multiple interests and spheres of influence. At the Centre, we are meeting this challenge with projects that focus on the policy implications of global change, using consultative processes that incorporate the views of diverse stakeholders and participants from the North and the South.

This year's report highlights key projects in our established themes of governance, sustainability and security. Our activities ranged from projects on economic and social development in Africa to aquaculture management in Brazil and Thailand to working with war-affected children in Dagestan.

The International Institute for Child Rights and Development continues to flourish. They are now an NGO and we are pleased to be affiliated with their good work.

Steve Lonergan (Geography) returned from sabbatical this year. We were pleased to have him bring his project on the Adverse Affects of an International Climate Change Agreement to the

Centre. His stay with us was shorter than expected. By the summer we were wishing him farewell as he made his way to Nairobi to take a position as the Director of Early Warning and Assessment at the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Dr. Lonergan has taken a leave of absence from the university and will be returning at the end of his term with UNEP.

Appreciation of the work at the Centre was made tangible this year by two distinguished awards. I wish to congratulate Jack Littlepage (Director, Brazilian Mariculture Linkage Program) who received the 2002 CIDA Award for Excellence for the Shellfish Technology Transfer Program. Congratulations also go to Tanya Young, a Research Assistant at the Centre. Tanya was awarded the Robert L. Richardson Trade Commissioner Service Award for Excellence in International Trade Studies on October 5, 2002.

The Centre is not all about research. We are strongly committed to public awareness and outreach to both the academic and public communities. We had a busy year of lectures, presentations and conferences. This allowed us to reach out to different communities; sharing our knowledge and promoting debate on important issues and events. We were also fortunate to be able to provide two student scholarships. I am also proud to say that the Centre provided many employment opportunities for students and interns throughout the year.

The Centre now has a moment to reflect on its past three years and plan for the future. I foresee increasing our group capacity by encouraging and

seeking out new affiliations, furthering our work on peace operations and working with other Centres and Institutes that focus on global issues in an effort to build greater synergy for the work that lies ahead.

In 2003-04, the Canadian Institute for Climate Studies will join the Centre. We will also welcome the affiliation of the International Women's Rights Project. This project focuses on building capacity in women's rights, leadership and governance, as exemplified in a recent project working with Canadian women of Afghan origin. Dr. Langille, a Senior Research Associate at the Centre, is developing options for rapid deployment of UN peace operations and initiating a UN Emergency Service. He is exploring the prospects of launching an annual experts dialogue with the UN Department of Peacekeeping and developing a Peace Research Institute within the Centre. Other areas of interest will be U.S.-Canadian relations regarding sustainable resources and understanding cultural diversity.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the staff of the Centre for Global Studies for a job well done. It was an exciting and successful year.

Finally, I invite everyone to visit us virtually at www.globalcentres.org. Our site is informative and current, with interesting news of upcoming events and internationally renowned speakers.

Gordon Smith

VISION

Our vision is a global society that is sustainable, secure and equitable.

MISSION

Our mission is to promote informed policy responses to the challenges of global governance, security and sustainability.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Bring together academics, policy-makers, the private sector and civil society
- Engage the public by promoting awareness of global issues
- Propose appropriate policy responses
- Develop a "centre of centres" model for supporting innovative globalization research

PROGRAM AREAS

- Governance
- Sustainability
- Security
- Public Awareness

It is a defining feature of the 21st century that increasing interdependence of societies and economies must lead to new systems of governance and decision-making at the global level. The global governance landscape has changed dramatically from twenty-five or fifty years ago. The dominance of the nation state in international affairs has given way to new modes of influence and participation by non-state private sector and civil society actors. The post-Cold War era has witnessed the emergence of new forms of conflict, instability, and environmental and humanitarian concerns that challenge the capacity and legitimacy of traditional multilateral governance regimes.

In this program area, associates at the Centre for Global Studies are engaged in policy and research activities across a full spectrum of global governance themes. In all of these pursuits, from democracy-building initiatives in Eastern Europe to the reform of voting and representation systems in the International Monetary Fund, the overarching goal is the establishment of more innovative, collaborative and effective approaches to the governance of our global commonwealth.



HIGHLIGHTS OF 2002 • 2003



Members of the Ukrainian and Canadian NARDA project team in Kyiv, June, 2002.

EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR REALIZING THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

In the fall of 2001, high-ranking African leaders issued a statement to the global community calling for a new footing on which to base the future destiny of the African continent. In the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), African governments stated their desire to put an end to old patterns of dependency and underdevelopment, and forge a new partnership with the West based on values of mutual respect and responsibility. Building on the strengths of Africa's abundant natural resource base, and rich cultural heritage, NEPAD pledges the "new political will" of African leaders to work toward responsible and accountable political governance, in exchange for enhanced aid, trade and debt relationships with industrialized countries, and increased private capital flows to the continent.

In this project, "Effective Strategies for Realizing the New Partnership for Africa's Development" the Centre for Global Studies is bringing Canadian competence to bear in translating the NEPAD vision from words into action. From the outset, Canada demonstrated exemplary leadership in its support for NEPAD, mobilizing G-8 endorsement of the plan at the 2002 Summit in Kananaskis, and directing the first phase of the international plan of action. In collaboration with the Centre for Africa's International Relations, our partner organization at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, the CFGS is leading a process to build on this momentum.

Though modest in scale, the "Effective Strategies" project focuses on achieving early successes for NEPAD, in a manner that will contribute to

continuing international support for sustained development in Africa. Beginning in September 2002, the Centre has been working with a group of five proponents from the African NGO and academic sectors to chart the implementation of projects addressing critical issues within the five NEPAD priority areas of microfinance, sustainable energy production, HIV-AIDS, African electoral reform, and illegal resource exploitation. The project has provided financing, capacity-building and promotional assistance to the proponents, as well as training in peer review mechanisms, a focal point of the NEPAD initiative, and in the methodologies of Decision Mapping™. Decision Mapping™ is a sophisticated set of techniques for strategizing the optimum sequence of actions and decisions required for successful execution of projects.

The output from the project included five development initiatives that not only highlight the development knowledge and expertise of Africans from several regions and sectors of civil society, but that when implemented, will help to promote lasting socio-economic change in Africa. The CFGS is currently helping to promote these initiatives to Northern donors to secure further funding commitments. This project has been made possible through financial assistance from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation and the International Development Research Centre.

THE NARDA PROJECT - SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORKS IN UKRAINE

Like many of the new states to emerge from the former Soviet Union, Ukraine is experiencing profound challenges as it undergoes the transformation from socialism to a market-based economic system. The EastWest Institute of Canada

(EWIC), located within UVic's Centre for Global Studies, is assisting in the transition through a project to increase the effectiveness of the country's network of regional economic development agencies. Established in the early 1990s, these local associations of business and community groups recognized the need for a greater voice in national economic policy, and in 2001 formed the National Association of Regional Development Agencies (NARDA). Most Regional Development Agencies (RDAs), however, lack experience in government and organizational processes. Over an 18-month period beginning in June 2002, EWIC will work with NARDA and the EWI partner office in Kyiv to help strengthen the capacity of RDAs for representing local economic interests to the Government of Ukraine. The project, which is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, will provide technical expertise in policy formulation, governance and organizational development to NARDA and its member organizations. The intent of these activities is to promote the advancement of economically healthy, diverse and sustainable communities throughout Ukraine.

IMPLEMENTING THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Since its adoption by the United Nations in 1989, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has been ratified by more nations than any other human rights treaty in history. The CRC establishes the universal right of children to survival, protection and development in an overall context of dignity and respect. Article 12, one of the most far-reaching principles of the convention, mandates for children everywhere the freedom and the right to hold and express their own views in all matters affecting them.



Delegates at the NEPAD Project meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, February 2003.



Circles of Care Project, Free State Province, South Africa



Joseph Stiglitz, a Nobel Prize-winning economist and outspoken critic of the global financial system, is assisting the CFGS as an advisor in the IMF Accountability project.

A growing number of child rights advocates have identified Article 12 – the “participation” clause – as a key element of successful global governance in the future. When it comes to implementation, however, agencies and jurisdictions working toward compliance with Article 12 encounter obstacles in the lack of good resources available for guiding and sustaining the meaningful participation of children. The International Institute for Child Rights and Development (IICRD) at the Centre for Global Studies is working to change this. Since 1994, the IICRD has gained increasing recognition as a leader in the development of participatory research, education and capacity-building processes in support of children’s participation. During 2002, the IICRD demonstrated this leadership through three innovative projects. The Children as Partners Project is aimed at the creation of an international forum through which the evolving knowledge and experience of CRC advocates around the world can be shared, analyzed and disseminated to governments and NGOs working toward implementation of Article 12. Coordinated through an international advisory committee of representatives from UNICEF, UNESCO, Save the Children Alliance, the Children’s Rights Information Group and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the project will help to establish a collective agenda for the promotion of child-directed policies and programs from the local to the global level. This project is supported by the Canadian International Development Agency.

In two other IICRD initiatives, the focus is on local and regional applications of CRC principles. In the Circles of Care project, financed by the CIDA Child Protection Research Fund, IICRD is working to develop community and local government capacity for supporting the special needs of vulnerable children in Free State Province of South Africa. Using a rights-based, action-research approach involving training of children and community

leaders, the project will produce a sustainable model of participatory community development suitable for replication in other jurisdictions throughout South Africa. Closer to home, the IICRD is leading a Blue Ribbon Panel established by the British Columbia Ministry of Child and Family Development. The role of the Panel is to facilitate consultation on a range of child welfare policies in B.C. drawing on the IICRD’s unique international and cross-cultural network of child participation experts.

ACCOUNTABILITY IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS – ICANN AND THE IMF

Accountability is an important concept for the new millennium. In the international context, global institutions are subject to growing scrutiny by citizens who question the legitimacy of these powerful, non-elected bureaucracies for managing critical issues of human and planetary survival. Other accountability issues include concerns over the structural inequality of developing countries in the international financial architecture, and the dominance of transnational corporations in the setting of global governance rules and agendas.

This year, the CFGS has undertaken initiatives to explore the meaning and application of accountability within two global institutions: the Internet Corporation for the Assignment of Names and Numbers (ICANN) and the International Monetary Fund. In the first case, pending a major organizational review by the ICANN Board of Directors in 2002, the Centre was commissioned by the Markle Foundation, a leader in global IT policy networks and a member of the ICANN governing board, to prepare recommendations for improving accountability in ICANN. Like many international institutions, ICANN has evolved from its original mandate of technical coordination to acquire broad

powers over all matter of rules and policies governing global use of the Internet. In Enhancing Legitimacy in the Internet Corporation for Assigning Names and Numbers: Accountable and Transparent Governance Structures, the CFGS identifies a series of best practice options and strategies for establishing an effective multi-stakeholder governance regime for ICANN more conducive to its expanding role in the management of this vital global resource.

In a similar vein, the CFGS is also leading a project to examine issues of accountability in the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF has long been criticized for the negative impacts of its fiscal restructuring programs on fragile developing economies in the South, and for its growing sphere of influence over the internal affairs of debtor countries. Despite recent efforts by the Fund to improve participation and transparency in policy formation, many observers believe that more far-reaching reforms are required for the organization to gain legitimacy, including through the restructuring of voting and constitutive arrangements at the Executive Board level, and through the establishment of external checks and balances. In Enhancing Accountability in the IMF, a project funded by the Ford Foundation, the CFGS is soliciting recommendations from leading scholars and global governance experts on the strategies required for achieving a more robust culture of accountability in the IMF. The research will examine existing channels of internal and external accountability in relationships between the IMF board and staff, the debtor and creditor countries it serves and global civil society with an aim to identify pragmatic recommendations for reform. Results from the research will be compiled for publication and dissemination in early 2004.

A photograph of a woman and a young child walking on a dirt path in a dry, brushy landscape. The woman is wearing a patterned dress and is holding the child's hand. The child is wearing a striped shirt and shorts. The background is filled with dry grass and shrubs.

global sustainability

In this program area, CFGS researchers are working collaboratively with developing country institutions on projects that promote an equitable balance of the environmental, human and economic factors at the heart of sustainable global development. As defined at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, sustainable development refers to the pursuit of a harmonious global system that places equal value on the well-being of people and eco-systems. The Rio Summit spawned two binding international conventions on biodiversity and climate change, and mobilized a proliferation of new programs and strategies aimed at raising the profile of environmental issues across all nations and sectors. Yet for many developing countries, the new emphasis on “clean development” has meant additional hardship, adding extra costs and burdens to the task of meeting basic human needs. The journey toward sustainable development is far from straightforward. Along the way, it is important for advantaged countries to be proactive in ensuring an equitable transfer of knowledge and technology resources to those in need, while respecting the diverse views and priorities of countries at different stages of development.

Photo: P.Jackson, IDRC

Senegal landscape, 100 kilometres northeast of Dakar: an example of a vulnerable ecosystem impacted by fuelwood harvesting.



HIGHLIGHTS OF 2002 • 2003



Shrimp cultivation in Northeastern Brazil.

“Through the development of pilot demonstration farms, local populations acquire skills in mariculture production techniques and environmental resource management.”

ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENT – A STUDY OF COUNTRIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The objective of this project is to assess the potential adverse effects of the international climate change agreement on countries in the western francophone region of Sub-Saharan Africa. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its associated Kyoto Protocol are part of an international effort to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere through emissions reduction. Although there has been much effort devoted to estimating the potential impacts of climate warming, per se, little consideration has so far been given to the possible negative impacts of the climate change agreement on developing countries, and in turn, how these countries should adapt to meet this new policy environment.

In partnership with the international NGO Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA -TM), based in Dakar, Senegal, the CFGS is establishing a vital base of research and analysis that will assist developing countries to formulate effective responses to the UNFCCC. The study, funded by the CIDA Climate Change Fund, focuses on three aspects of the Convention that pose potential risks to populations in the western Sub-Saharan Africa region. The first aspect involves the impact of emissions reduction quotas on societies that depend on the hydrocarbon economy for their income and survival, and that lack resources to make necessary adaptations. The second aspect concerns the redistribution of international financial flows that will occur as a result of mechanisms used by high-emissions countries in the North to meet their Kyoto commitments through clean energy investments in the South. There is risk that this

Kyoto-driven redistribution of ODA and private investment flows may result in further marginalization of the poorest countries. The third aspect relates to the direct and indirect social and economic impacts of the Convention on oil-producing countries in Africa. In this context, the study will consider the effects resulting from loss of employment and remittance flows, as well as reductions in transnational investments from the oil industry to neighbouring countries in the West Africa region.

Through a consultative process of dialogue and analysis with government, energy and development stakeholders from each of the eight francophone countries in the region, the project will promote greater understanding of climate change and its associated impacts. In addition, it will provide country negotiators to the UNFCCC with better information, identify key sectors for international private and public investment and promote consistency between the climate change agreement and sustainable development policies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

BUILDING CAPACITY TO MANAGE AQUACULTURE IN BRAZIL AND THAILAND

Since 1993, the University of Victoria has been the lead institution in a multi-faceted program of university capacity-building, technology transfer and community economic development aimed at promoting sustainable mariculture (marine aquaculture) activities within the impoverished coastal regions of northeastern Brazil. Highlights of the Brazilian Mariculture Linkage Program (BMLP) include the establishment or improvement of mariculture programs at federal universities in five of Brazil's coastal states, the incorporation of government and private extension agencies into the

program, exchange of ideas and technology within the Brazilian mariculture community and between Canadian students and shellfish producers. Through the development of pilot demonstration farms, local populations acquire skills in mariculture production techniques and environmental resource management. The BMLP joined CFGS in 2000 as part of the Centre's new Division of Technology and International Development.

As the BMLP heads toward the end of its seven-year agreement with CIDA, the project consortium has undertaken several activities to ensure continuing government, university and community support for this expanding new industry. Some tangible outputs from the project, in cooperation with Brazilian universities and governmental agencies, include the establishment of a C\$28 million mariculture industry in the State of Santa Catarina, a new artemia industry in Rio Grande do Norte, capable of global exports and shrimp, mussel, oyster and macroalgae production facilities in many coastal communities. The BMLP is also producing course packages, including videos, and plain language instruction modules on oyster, shrimp, mussel and algae cultivation for ongoing use in community-based aquaculture education. The project has also created a cartoon book on oyster farming for distribution in schools and a full-colour calendar illustrating various environmental and economic aspects of the mariculture industry. The year 2002 also saw the expansion of a new environmental program for monitoring human pathogens in seafood, sewage and seawater, as well as developing the capability for viral assay of wild and cultivated prawns. Two programs are incorporating environmental and health related materials into Global Information Database Systems (GIS), which will allow for the development of coastal zone management policy in Brazil.

In a related project, faculty from the Department of Geography are applying lessons learned from previous projects to the advancement of sustainable aquaculture practices in Thailand. In Building Capacity to Manage Aquaculture in Thailand, another CIDA-funded initiative, the CFGS is assisting the Department of Aquatic Sciences at the University of Burapha in Thailand in a similar program of technology transfer and capacity building activities. In the first phase of the six-year project, the focus will be on strengthening teaching and research capacity at Burapha University. This will be accomplished through provision of doctoral-level training to faculty members through the UVic Geography Department, and through the installation of a state-of-the-art geomatics laboratory, enabling future training of Thai graduate students in the techniques of GIS data collection and analysis. In later phases, the project will conduct community outreach and extension training programs, including activities to examine the role of women in the subsistence aquaculture communities of coastal Thailand. The long-term goals of the project are to enhance local expertise in aquaculture site evaluation, planning and monitoring while facilitating involvement of local stakeholders in the management of coastal aquaculture.

THE GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT – BRIDGING THE KNOWLEDGE GAP THROUGH ENHANCED SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

The role of “home grown” research and innovation capabilities in meeting sustainable development objectives has been well documented. To succeed in development, countries must demonstrate ability over the long term to borrow, invent and apply knowledge in ways appropriate to local needs and

conditions. They must also forge effective linkages between their knowledge and economic production systems. In the post-war period, an entire sub-field of international donor activity has grown up around the goal of assisting developing countries to strengthen their national science and technology (S&T) capacity. Despite these investments however, the majority of least developed countries have failed to develop the basic knowledge-skills and infrastructure required for sustainable development.

In this project, the CFGS has developed a critical overview and analysis of the international science and technology cooperation system, including recommendations for its improvement. In partnership with Foro Nacional/Internacional, a non-governmental policy think tank in Peru, the project produced two resources. The first is the “Inventory of International Science and Technology Cooperation Programs,” a searchable, on-line database of 270 programs engaged in the delivery of S&T-focused assistance to developing countries (<http://cgs.wedohosting.com/>). The Inventory represents the first effort of its kind to profile the disbursement of S&T assistance worldwide. In addition to serving as an information resource, the Inventory is intended as a knowledge base from which policy-makers and the international donor community can identify gaps, define best practices and establish frameworks for achieving more effective and coordinated S&T investments.

In a second component, the project has produced a comprehensive narrative history and analysis of international S&T cooperation in a manuscript entitled *The Sisyphus Challenge: Knowledge, Innovation and the Human Condition in the 21st Century*. The study, which includes a number of recommendations for the reform of international S&T policy and institutions, is forthcoming as a book in 2004 from Edward Elgar Publishers.



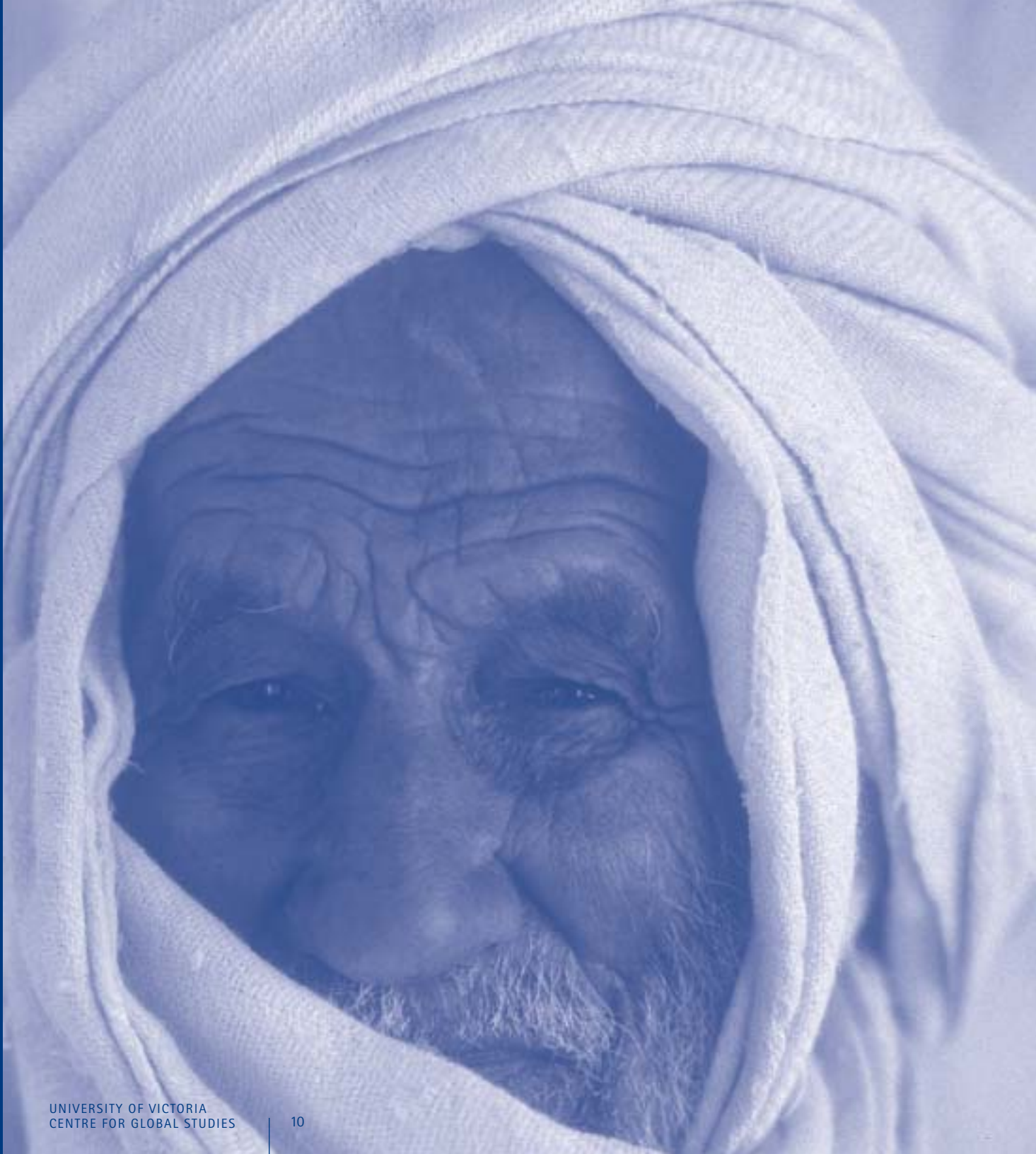
The Global Knowledge and Development Project international advisory committee, outside the National Council for Science and Technology in Lima, Peru, October 2002. The project has been made possible through grant funding from the Rockefeller Foundation and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

The global security environment is changing rapidly. Against the backdrop of the collapse of the U.S.S.R. in 1989, leading toward the 9/11 attacks on the U.S. and the subsequent “war on terrorism,” conventional notions of security are challenged. The U.S.-led aggression in Iraq has tested NATO solidarity, and cast doubt upon the United Nations Security Council’s relevance in a changing world order. On the ground, security missions in countless civil conflicts around the world must respond to new forms of warfare waged by belligerents and suicide terrorists, as well as the growing incidence of child soldiers.

In a more positive light are the parallel developments in peace-building, conflict prevention and humanitarian responsiveness that highlight the resilience of the multilateral system. Increasingly, old notions of security, based on the territorial rights of states, have given way to the new concept of “human security” in foreign policy, emphasizing the rights of people to protection from all forms of military and environmental threat.

For Canada, a leader in international human security and conciliation processes, this is an especially important time. During the Dialogue on Foreign Policy process in 2003, Canadians have an opportunity to ensure that, whatever course of action it chooses, Canada continues to promote the values of tolerance and moderation in global security affairs.

Photo: P. Bennett, IDRC



HIGHLIGHTS OF 2002 • 2003

EDUCATION, MULTILATERALISM AND HUMAN SECURITY IN THE BALKANS: RECONCILING MILITARY INTERVENTION WITH AID FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION

NATO's humanitarian intervention in the 1999 Kosovo crisis spawned new international dialogue and multilateral programs focusing on alternatives to military action. New approaches to peace-building and reconstruction, some involving education, have emerged that have not been well assessed. "Conflict prevention" is now one of five human security priorities outlined in Canada's 2000 foreign policy statement, *Freedom from Fear*. But this raises new questions about when, and in what circumstances military action is appropriate. In this project, conducted through the Centre's Human Security Research Fellowship program, Research Fellow Wayne Nelles explored conceptual issues, empirical trends and policy implications related to the role of education in avoiding future military conflicts in Kosovo and South East Europe (the Balkans). The study, which included field visits to Kosovo and Macedonia in the summer of 2002, examines multilateral education programs as a tool in conflict prevention and peace-building, and considers the broader implications for Canadian foreign policy of the relationship between education and human security. Dr. Nelles has produced six articles and reviews for publication from the project, as well as a book forthcoming in 2004 from Palgrave-MacMillan Press, *Comparative Education, Terrorism and Human Security: From Critical Pedagogy to Peace-building*. The Human Security Fellowship program is sponsored by the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

WORKING WITH WAR-AFFECTED CHILDREN: MORE THAN BANDAGES

"More than Bandages" is a Medecins Sans Frontieres Canada (MSF) project that supports the mental health of war-affected children. Modeled on the Butterfly Garden program in Sri Lanka, the initiative provides children in conflict zones with creative play activities based in art and the natural environment. At the community level, the program provides apprenticeships to local men and women from different ethnic groups in mentoring the healing processes of children, enabling opportunities for broader community reconciliation. More than Bandages focuses on:

- improving the psychosocial well-being of children, families and communities affected by armed conflict;
- improving resilience and reducing trauma symptoms of war affected children; and
- therapeutically reconnecting children with themselves, their communities and nature through the practices of art, garden, play, story and presence.

In 2002, the International Institute for Child Rights and Development at the CFGS was engaged by MSF to assist with development of the More than Bandages program. IICRD Director Dr. Philip Cook met with project leaders in Holland, and visited the site of a pilot project in Dagestan, a republic on the Chechnian border. The program was subsequently postponed following the abduction in August 2002 of the MSF Head of Mission in Dagestan, Arjan Erkel. Since then, IICRD has been involved in assisting with the selection of future sites for implementation of the More than Bandages program.

UN RAPID DEPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OF A UN EMERGENCY SERVICE

In a new project at the CFGS, Dr. H. Peter Langille is conducting research on options to enhance UN rapid deployment capabilities. In the winter, he led a collaborative research project to explore the SHIRBRIG's (multinational standby high readiness brigade) potential for protecting civilians. This is the most advanced mechanism for UN peace operations designed to date. It is comprised of sixteen member states and was designed to enable rapid deployment (within 15–30 days) after authorization by the UN Security Council. The first meeting occurred in March 2003 at the Liu Institute for Global Issues, UBC with representatives from the UN, the Canadian Departments of Foreign Affairs and National Defence, various NGOs and academics. The initial report, "The Future of Peacekeeping," was submitted as part of the Canadian foreign policy review process. He has subsequently published related articles in books and national newspapers.

Dr. Langille is also engaged in refining terminology and proposals for initiating a dedicated, multidimensional UN Emergency Service for the prevention and management of armed conflict. This will be the focus of his third book (forthcoming spring 2004). Peter recently initiated an annual experts dialogue with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which will serve as a forum for exchanging information between officials, NGO representatives, academics and institutes. He is also working to develop a peace research institute at the CFGS. His research is funded by the Canadian Consortium on Human Security Fellowship Program of the Department of Foreign Affairs.



"Increasingly, old notions of security based on the territorial rights of states have given way to the new concept of 'human security' in foreign policy, emphasizing the rights of people to protection from all forms of threat."

Dialogue, communication and engagement are key elements of the CFGS program. Through its various outreach activities, the Centre strives not only to broaden awareness of globalization problems and issues, but to inspire action toward positive change.

In 2002-03, the CFGS engaged audiences from the public, media, academic and policy-making communities in a diverse program of local and international events. In addition to lectures and conferences, the Centre ensures dissemination of its work through regular media commentary and editorials, and through the sponsorship of international student and scholarly exchanges.



HIGHLIGHTS OF 2002 • 2003



*Children As Partners Conference, August 2002.
Sponsored by the International Institute for Child
Rights and Development.*

LECTURES AND PRESENTATIONS

June 3, 2002. "The New World Order: Staking Out Canada's Interests." An address by Gordon Smith, CFGS Director, to the Association of Professional Executives of the Public Service of Canada, Ottawa.

September 19th, 2002. "New Challenges For High Level Leadership Training In Public Management and Governance in a Globalizing World." An address by Gordon Smith, CFGS Director, to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in Turin, Italy.

October 4, 2002. "Canadian Balkans Policy with Emphasis on Kosovo." An address by Chris Cooter and Katie Gow of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Co-sponsored by the EastWest Institute of Canada, the CFGS and the European Studies Program.

October 7, 2002. "Why Ukraine Matters." An address by the Ukrainian Ambassador to Canada, Yuri Scherbak, M.D. Co-sponsored by the EastWest Institute of Canada, the CFGS, the Department of Germanic and Russian Studies and the European Studies Program.

October 24, 2002. "Justice, Reconciliation and Peace-Building." A Brown Bag Lunch, with Graduate Student Jessie Sutherland. Co-sponsored by the CFGS and the Institute for Dispute Resolution, University of Victoria.

November 2, 2002. "North American Security Relations." An address by Gordon Smith, CFGS Director, to the North American Section of the Trilateral Commission, Toronto, Ontario.

November 19, 2002. "Education and the Global Human Security Agenda." A lecture by Wayne Nelles, Senior Research Associate, Centre for Global Studies to the University of Victoria community.

November 19, 2002. "The Long-Term Direction of Russia's Relations with the West." An address by Derek Fraser, Director, EastWest Institute of Canada, Centre for Global Studies to the Victoria Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

December 5, 2002. "The Case for Multilateralism Post September 11 and the Role and Governance of the IMF in a Multilateral System." (UVSS Armed with Understanding Lecture Series). An address by Angela Wood, Senior Research Associate, Centre for Global Studies.

February 11–March 25, 2003. "A Force More Powerful." A seven-part film and discussion series on non-violent conflict resolution, co-sponsored by the CFGS, Peacemakers Trust and the Institute for Dispute Resolution, University of Victoria.

February 15, 2003. "War. Is it Inevitable? Canada's Options in the Iraq Conflict." Gordon Smith, CFGS Director, participated in this public forum co-sponsored with Royal Roads University and Camosun College.

February 21–23, 2003. "The Future of Nato." Presentation by Gordon Smith, CFGS Director, to the Ditchley Foundations Conference, London, UK.

March 3, 2003. "UN rapid deployment and the protection of civilians." An address by Peter Langille, CFGS Senior Research Associate. Sponsored by the University of Victoria Landsdowne Lecture Series and the Department of Political Science.

CONFERENCES

New Threats and Integrated Security, April 5, 2002. Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.

A joint initiative of the Commission on Globalization and the Centre for Global Studies, this initiative brought together diverse global security experts for discussion and reflection on the root causes of terrorism and the most effective strategies in response to the new threat environment.

Emerging Global Challenges: Managing Interdependence in a Complex World, April 15–19 2002. Rockefeller Study and Conference Centre, Bellagio, Italy

The CFGS leads members of the Canadian G8 Summit team, representatives from donor agencies, the State of the World Forum and leading African personalities involved with the NEPAD process (New Partnership for Africa's Development) in a workshop to discuss specific strategies for integrating Africa more constructively into the globalization process, working within the parameters set by the G8 Summits, Millennium Declaration and NEPAD Initiative. Sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

International Children's Conference on the Environment, May 21–25, 2002. University of Victoria

Hosted by the University of Victoria and IICRD in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the conference brought together 400 children, aged 10–12 years, from 60 countries, to learn, share experiences, voice their concerns and join a worldwide environmental network to promote positive action for environmental change.





CFGS Research Assistant Tanya Young receives her award from International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew in Vancouver, October 2002.

Susan Whelan, federal minister for international cooperation, presents BMLP Directors Jack Littlepage and Carlos Poli with the 2002 CIDA Award of Excellence.



Angela Wood, co-founder of the U.K.-based Bretton Woods Project, visited the Centre as a consulting expert on the IMF project during the Fall of 2002.

Children as Partners Experts' Seminar, August 14-16, 2002. University of Victoria

An inaugural event of the Children as Partners initiative, the conference brought together over one hundred international children's rights experts and advocates, including dozens of youth delegates, representatives from key international agencies (e.g., Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF, World Vision, Plan International), the Chair and Rapporteur of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, and representatives of the Canadian government.

The Future of Peacekeeping, March 21, 2003. Liu Centre for the Study of Global Issues, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Hosted by the Centre for Global Studies in collaboration with the Liu Centre for the Study of Global Issues at the University of British Columbia, the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, the Canadian Consortium on Human Security and the Simons Centre for Peace and Disarmament.

CFGS 2002 STUDENT SCHOLARSHIPS

During 2002, the Centre for Global Studies provided financial support to two University of Victoria students:

- Jessie Sutherland, a graduate student at the Institute for Dispute Resolution received sponsorship to attend a two-week program in Conflict Transformation and Peace-Building at the Caux Scholars Program, in Caux, Switzerland.
- UVic Law student Matthew Soloway received financial assistance for his Internship with the International Criminal Court at The Hague.

AWARDS

Jack Littlepage (Director, Brazilian Mariculture Linkage Program, CFGS), received the 2002 CIDA Award of Excellence for the Shellfish Technology Transfer Program (STTP); a project he directed in partnership with Dr. Carlos Poli of the University of Santa Catarina in Brazil from 1993-1998. The CIDA Awards of Excellence were established in collaboration with the Association of Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC) and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) to acknowledge the leadership, innovation and achievement of Canada's educational institutions and their developing country partners.

Tanya Young, a Research Assistant at the Centre for Global Studies, was awarded the Robert L. Richardson Trade Commissioner Service Award for Excellence in International Trade Studies, October 5, 2002. The award was presented for her report, "An Examination of the World Trade Organization's Compulsory Licensing Rules: Implications for Stakeholders and Recommended Solutions," a project developed in collaboration with the CFGS Associate Director, Barry Carin.

VISITING SCHOLARS

Mei Jianming, Ph.D. (Sociology, Chinese People's Republic Security University)

2003 Joint CFGS-CAPI International Research Fellow

Research Program: Counter-terrorism at the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

Peter Langille, Ph.D. (Peace Studies, University of Bradford), 2003 CFGS Human Security Research Fellow

Research Program: Fast-Tracking a Complementary Agenda: Enhancing Rapid Deployment Capabilities and Initiating a UN Emergency Service

Thomas Legler, Ph.D. (Political Science, York), 2002 CFGS Human Security Research Fellow

Research Program: Consolidating Democratic Governance and Accountability in the Americas: Canada, the Organization of American States, and the Case of Peru

Wayne Nelles, Ph.D. (Comparative International Education, University of British Columbia)

Research Program: Education, Multilateralism and Human Security in the Balkans: Reconciling Military Intervention with Aid for Conflict Prevention

Angela Wood, M.A. (Development Economics, Leeds University)

Research Program: Enhancing Accountability in the International Monetary Fund



students and interns at the centre for global studies

*Projects at the CFGS in 2002-03
afforded valuable opportunities for
internationally focused student
exchanges and internships.*

Students and interns participating in CFGS-sponsored projects included:

Clint Abbott, University of Victoria Master's in Business Administration Co-op Program

Anne-Catherine Bajard, University of Victoria Graduate Student, Geography

Leonardo de Barros Gama Federal University of Bahia, Brazil

Gilberto Barroso, University of Victoria Graduate Student, Geography

Aisling Bondy, Department of Foreign Affairs International Youth Intern Program

Cecília Araújo Cavalcante de Menezes, Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Kabita Chakraborty, Department of Foreign Affairs International Youth Intern Program

Sérgio Ricardo Costa de Oliveira, Federal University of Bahia, Brazil

Ben Crompton, Department of Foreign Affairs International Youth Intern Program

Marnelle Dragila, Department of Foreign Affairs International Youth Intern Program

Marcos Antônio Freire da Costa Júnior, Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Karla Gonzalez, Department of Foreign Affairs International Youth Intern Program

Amy Haysom, Department of Foreign Affairs International Youth Intern Program

Erin Hetherington, Department of Foreign Affairs International Youth Intern Program

Alicia Hooper, Fisheries and Aquaculture Technology Program, Malaspina University College

David Johner, Fisheries and Aquaculture Technology Program, Malaspina University College

Ben Pollard, University of Victoria Public Administration Co-op Program

Tanya Young, University of Victoria Public Administration Co-op Program

Heather Tilbury, University of Victoria Public Administration Co-op Program

Tony Giovando, University of Victoria Public Administration Co-op Program

financial report

A. ACCOUNTS 2002/03¹

REVENUES

CFGS Endowment Income	275,706
Partner Contributions	51,918
Cost Recoveries	38,754
Total Revenues	366,378

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and Benefits	273,648
Operational Costs	78,161
Total Disbursements	351,809
Operating Surplus	14,509

B. PROJECT FUNDS RAISED 2002/03²

Strategies for Implementing the New Plan for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	697,294
International Development Research Centre	100,000
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	96,876
Lucile Packard Foundation	39,923
Ford Foundation	214,135

Emerging Global Challenges Conference

Global Knowledge and Development

IMF Accountability Report

Enhancing Governance in the Internet Corporation for the Assignment of

Names and Numbers (ICANN)

National Association of Ukrainian Regional Development Agencies Support Network

International Youth Internship Program

Markle Foundation	15,770
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	400,000
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)	105,000

Blue Ribbon Project

British Columbia Ministry of Children and Family Development	120,000
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Culture of Peace

Three Oaks Foundation	25,000
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Children as Partners Conference

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	40,000
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Participatory Research on Vulnerable Children

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	80,000
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Children as Partners Literature Review

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	90,000
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Adapting to the Adverse Effects of an International Climate Change Agreement:

A Study of Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	133,392
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Brazilian Mariculture Linkage Project

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	656,000
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TOTAL

2,813,390

¹ All values in Canadian Dollars.

² Figures show core revenues and expenditures of the Centre and reflect that a large portion of staff salaries were covered by externally raised project funds, the amounts of which vary from year to year.



CONTACT INFORMATION

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