

PEACE
OPERATIONS
WORKING
GROUP



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

In the News
Reports & Publications
Member Activities
Non-member Activities
Jobs

POWG

The Peace Operations Working Group (POWG) is a project of Peacebuild - The Canadian Peacebuilding Network. It seeks to provide a focus for in-depth research and civil society-Government dialogue on peace operations and related Canadian and international policy issues.

Visit: www.peacebuild.ca

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NEWS AND ARTICLES

This edition of the POWG Newsletter includes articles sorted by peacekeeping context:

Haiti – Sudan – DR Congo –
Somalia – Chad & CAR -
Liberia - Georgia

In addition, this section includes miscellaneous news on peace operations.

ACTIVITIES

POWG: DND Briefing on Canadian Contributions To Peace Operations (Oct. 16)

UNA-C: World Food Day banquet (Oct. 16)

Canadian Pugwash: "What to do about Afghanistan?" (Oct 17)



A UN peacekeeper stands guard while Haitians wait for food following three natural disasters in two weeks. (Source: Reuters)



Liberian President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf addresses the UN General Assembly, praising the work of UNOMIL (Source: UN.org)

IN THE NEWS

HAITI

In the aftermath of three hurricanes and a tropical storm which killed 326 people, Haiti's government and the U.N. mission to the impoverished Caribbean nation are [overwhelmed](#) by the scale of the disaster, according to the U.N.'s special envoy to Haiti. Hedi Annabi called on the international donor community to take extraordinary measures to help the poorest country in the Americas. The UN has appealed to the international community for an additional US\$108m to provide assistance to 800,000 Haitians.

Tropical Storm Hanna's torrential rains [submerged](#) the port city of Gonaives under 2 metres (6.5 feet) of water, affecting at least 80 percent of its 300,000 residents. Food warehouses and hospitals were flooded in the city where many people only survived the flooding by scrambling onto rooftops. The aid operation has been severely complicated by the fact that all roads and bridges into the town were destroyed or submerged meaning supplies had to be brought in by helicopter or boat. [UN peacekeepers](#) have been handing out water and high-protein biscuits throughout Gonaives. They have had to switch to distributing only at night to avoid causing a riot among desperate citizens.

SUDAN

The international peacekeeping force in Darfur, created more than a year ago, is still [struggling](#) to do its job protecting civilians because of a lack of equipment, rough terrain and bureaucracy, the force commander said on September 12th. General Martin Luther Agwai, who leads the joint UN and African Union peacekeeping mission, UNAMID, portrayed it as hamstrung by logistical problems. Indeed, according to Alain Le Roy, the new head of UN peacekeeping, [only half the troops](#) intended for a joint UN-African Union peacekeeping force for the Sudanese region of Darfur will be deployed by 2009. Le Roy said only 13,000 of the 26,000 troops authorised for the UNAMID force would arrive by the end of 2008. UNAMID took over peacekeeping duties in the war-ravaged Darfur province last January from a 7,000-strong AU force. It had planned to have more than 20,000 staff deployed by the start of 2009. But by last month it had only 8,100 troops and fewer than 2,000 police on the ground.

On September 17, France suggested it could [support suspending an international indictment](#) of Sudan's president for war crimes if Khartoum met several conditions including ending the killings in Darfur. [Sudan](#), the African Union, Arab League and other alliances have urged the U.N. Security Council to use its powers under [Article 16](#) of the International Criminal Court (ICC) statute to block any proceedings against Bashir to avoid shattering the fragile peace process in Darfur. Although the ICC judges are not expected to make a decision before October or November, officials from some Western governments have been saying privately that issuing a warrant for Bashir's arrest might do more harm than good. Diplomats say Khartoum has threatened to expel UNAMID if Bashir is indicted. United Nations' former human rights chief Louise Arbour [spoke out](#) against blocking ICC moves on Bashir, arguing that "To put

ICC proceedings on hold in Darfur would send a dangerous signal to would-be war criminals that justice is negotiable and the Security Council can be held hostage to their threats,"

On September 23, the joint African Union-United Nations peacekeeping operation in Darfur (UNAMID) conducted a [training workshop](#) for Sudanese police, national security and military intelligence officials in the war-torn region. The workshop on security coordination for senior and mid-level managers focused on issues such as the UNAMID mission mandate, the Status of Forces Agreement, the host Government's responsibility and the UN security management system.

A [helicopter working for peacekeepers](#) in Darfur crashed on September 29th, killing all four people on board. UNAMID said it was checking whether the aircraft had come under fire. The private helicopter, hired by the U.N.-African Union force, came down minutes after leaving the town of Nyala with a crew of four, a spokesman for the UNAMID force said. It crashed near a camp for displaced people in the region of western Sudan. At least four helicopters in use by the force have been shot at since August, but no casualties have been reported before. Meanwhile, aid workers say a [humanitarian crisis](#) is growing at Kalma camp, in south Darfur, where heavy rains have destroyed shelters, latrines and food supplies. Just as families were trying to recover, dozens were killed and wounded when police and military surrounded the camp, Oxfam says.

In other developments, a minister in South Sudan's government has said nationwide [elections](#) due by July 2009 could be delayed by at least six months. Minister for Presidential Affairs Luka Biong said torrential rain and a series of logistical problems could make it difficult to vote as scheduled. The polls, agreed on in a 2005 peace deal, would be Sudan's first democratic elections in more than two decades. The peace deal ended a 21-year civil war between the north and the south. "Practically, it won't be feasible to have them [elections] by July," Mr Biong said.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Weeks of heavy fighting between the army and Tutsi rebels in eastern Congo's North Kivu province has forced [100,000 people](#) from their homes, according to the United Nations. Congolese forces and rebels led by renegade Tutsi General Laurent Nkunda started their latest bout of fighting in late August when a January peace deal aimed at ending more than a decade of violence collapsed. In a rare [joint appeal](#) the UN, African Union, EU and the US demanded that all forces withdraw to the positions they held last month and return to talks. However, the fighting has continued as the army blasted Nkunda's hilltop positions with rockets, heavy guns, and helicopter gunships. Fighting and insecurity in the eastern DRC has seriously impeded the delivery of aid to vulnerable populations.

MONUC reported on September 23 that ["a precarious calm"](#) has returned to North Kivu, especially the town of Sake, the scene of recent fighting between Government troops and rebel forces. The Congolese armed forces (FARDC) and the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP) have engaged in some intense clashes in Sake, which is about 20 kilometres from Goma, the capital of North Kivu province. "The guns have fallen silent, and no clash has been reported during the day," according to a news release issued by MONUC.

Congo's octogenarian prime minister [resigned](#) on September 25th citing health reasons. However, his departure followed criticism that he was failing to revive the war-ravaged economy and end conflict in the east. Antoine Gizenga, 83 next month, was appointed to head Democratic Republic of Congo's government in late 2006 by President Joseph Kabila as a reward for instructing his Unified Lumumbist Party (PALU) to back Kabila in a presidential run-off vote.

SOMALIA

Optimism following the signing of an August peace deal to cease hostilities has been short-lived. The agreement failed to stop the fighting and so talks to [end the conflict](#) have resumed in Djibouti. The talks between representatives of Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and a faction of an Eritrea-based opposition alliance, the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia, led by Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, resumed on 17 September. However, human rights activists have warned that continuing violence has taken a heavy toll on the civilian population. Fighting between insurgents and Somali government forces backed by Ethiopian troops and AU peacekeepers has sparked another [exodus of civilians](#) from Mogadishu.

In a statement issued on September 29, the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia has condemned the latest fighting and accused the AU of brutality and indiscriminate use of heavy weapons, targeting areas that were not close to the fighting zone. "AMISOM [the African Union Mission in Somalia] used unnecessary force and targeted heavily populated quarters and markets far away from the fighting area(s), which can only be taken as a deliberate mass killing," However, AMISOM spokesman Barigye Ba-Hoku told IRIN the accusation that AU peacekeepers were engaged in mass killings "was nonsense". He said AU peacekeepers did not initiate any attacks on any group.

On September 29 Ethiopia demanded that the U.N. Security Council [deploy peacekeeping troops soon in neighbouring Somalia](#), where the conflict has killed and displaced thousands of people since last year. The Security Council recently rejected a request from Somalia to send a U.N. peacekeeping force, saying it might do so when conditions there had improved. But it asked U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to step up contingency planning for such a force. On September 24th, a [bomb](#) aimed at police exploded in Baidoa - the town housing Somalia's parliament - killing six civilians and injuring 13 people, witnesses said. Civilians have taken the brunt of Somalia's civil war, with nearly 10,000 killed since Islamist insurgents began attacking the government and its Ethiopian army allies in early 2007.

CHAD & CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

In his report to the Security Council on September 17th regarding the [situation in Chad and the Central African Republic](#), Ban Ki-moon proposed that the Security Council consider sending 6,000 United Nations troops to replace a 3,300 strong European Union force (EUFOR) in eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic (CAR), which have both been wracked by violence and civilian displacement in recent years. However, whilst the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution [1834](#) to extend MINURCAT until March 15th, 2009, it [deferred](#) a decision on the size of a military component to the United Nations peacekeeping mission until December 15th. It requested the

Secretary-General to submit a report on the follow-on operation by 15 November, concerning its size, structure and mandate. The Council also expressed its intention to authorize a United Nations military component to follow up the European Union Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (EUFOR) when its mandate expires on 15 March 2009. MINURCAT currently has [768 personnel](#) on the ground out of the 1,549 authorized in both countries. Russia has also indicated that it would [provide](#) four transport helicopters and crew to EUFOR.

In other developments, seventy members of the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS), who have been trained by MINURCAT, began their [first reconnaissance visit](#) to eastern Chad, ahead of its deployment to the region. The UN Mission has trained some 320 members of the unit so far and plans to train another 500 in due course. The DIS is comprised of Chadian national police and gendarmes and is responsible for the protection of refugees and internally displaced persons. The group will tour Abeché, Goz Beida, Farchana, Iriba, Guereda and Bahai. The humanitarian situation in eastern Chad remains of great concern to the UN, where it is estimated that there are 250,000 refugees and 180,000 IDP's.

LIBERIA

Addressing the UN General Assembly on September 3rd, President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf stated that the presence of the [United Nations peacekeeping mission in Liberia](#) (UNOMIL) has been critical to her country's progress in revitalizing its economy, rebuilding basic infrastructure, tackling corruption and consolidating peace and security following years of civil war. Ms. Johnson-Sirleaf, the first democratically elected female head of State in Africa, said the economic, political and social gains posted by Liberia since the war ended in 2003 are "truly a success story for a country coming out of so much destruction in so short a time." Ms. Johnson-Sirleaf said that while the country's people deserved credit for these advances, the support of the international community, led by the UN, has also been vital. UNMIL, has nearly 13,000 troops, police officers and military observers in place.

[66 new officers](#) graduated from the Liberian National Police Training Academy on September 17th. The new recruits bring to 209 the total number of corrections officers trained since the course, a joint programme of the UNMIL Corrections Advisory Unit and the Liberian Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Justice, began in 2004. The 12-month training course prepares the new officers to carry out their duties at the country's corrections facilities, many of which have been rehabilitated after having been destroyed or neglected during Liberia's civil conflict.

September 30th. The Security Council unanimously adopted [resolution 1836](#) to extend the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for one more year, until 30 September 2009, while adjusting its authorized deployment. The Council endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation of a reduction of 1,460 military personnel and the streamlining of the current four sectors into two, to be carried out between October 2008 and March 2009. It also endorsed the immediate increase of 240 police, in order to provide expertise in specialized fields, operational support to regular policing and reaction to urgent incidents. The resolution also asked the Secretary-General to report back by February 15th, 2009 on any further adjustments in UNMIL's deployment, and to include in his report, long-range scenarios for a phased drawdown and withdrawal of the Mission's troops.

GEORGIA

On September 25, the chairman of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) said he hoped to [resolve a deadlock](#) over sending monitors into Georgia's rebel South Ossetia region following a meeting with Russia's foreign minister. Moscow-backed South Ossetia was at the centre of last month's war in the Caucasus when Georgia tried to seize back the region, which broke away in the 1990s. Russia retaliated by sending troops deep into Georgia. The OSCE wants to boost its military monitors in and near South Ossetia.

On October 1, a separate [EU mission](#) comprised of more than 300 civilian monitors and support staff deployed in Georgia to monitor the ceasefire. EU monitors have met with Russian forces to discuss their pullback from positions deep inside the Caucasus country, according to a senior EU official.

MISCELLANEOUS

At his first news conference since taking up the post of Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy stated that the UN remains the most cost-effective option for global peacekeeping. Le Roy cited a [2006 study by the United States Government Accountability Office](#), which estimated that it would cost the US about twice as much as the UN to conduct a peacekeeping operation similar to the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The United Nations currently deploys some 110,000 personnel in 18 peace operations worldwide at a price tag of \$7.2 billion. He also recalled a separate study by the [RAND Corporation](#) that found that the UN is far more cost-effective at nation-building than individual governments. "While \$7.2 billion may seem like a lot," stated Mr. Le Roy, "if we compare the figures that UN missions cost to the costs that other institutions would incur... the UN remains cost effective." Le Roy highlighted the important role UN peacekeeping operations have played in places like Sierra Leone, Liberia, Haiti and Timor-Leste. "It is very clear that the UN has made a positive contribution, has had an impact and made a difference."

Former Italian prime minister Romano Prodi will head a new [joint panel](#) set up to support African Union (AU) peacekeeping missions established under a United Nations mandate. The AU-UN panel, called for in an April resolution of the Security Council, will also comprise James Dobbins of the United States, Jean-Pierre Halbwachs of Mauritius, Monica Juma of Kenya, Toshi Niwa of Japan and Behrooz Sadry of Iran. According to a statement issued by Mr. Ban's spokesperson, "The panel will consider lessons from past and current African Union peacekeeping efforts and explore possible options to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of resources for African Union peacekeeping operations mandated by the Security Council." Its members will meet with the Secretary-General on 15 September and begin their deliberation. The panel's report is slated to be submitted to the Council by the end of this year.

Ineffective judicial systems are leading to prison overcrowding in countries with United Nations [peacekeeping operations](#) and can obstruct these blue helmet missions, senior officials have told a Department of Peacekeeping (DPKO) meeting in New York. Patricia O'Brien, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, said that the promotion of the rule of law at both the national and international levels was "at the very heart of the UN mission." Overcrowding in prisons is a consequence of ineffective

POWG Newsletter - No.21 – October 2008

legal structures in many countries with peacekeeping missions, where more than 90 per cent of prisoners are pre-trial detainees. DPKO supports post-conflict States in their policing and corrections functions by offering assistance in reforming and managing prisons, preparing constitutional reforms, and creating processes to monitor and reconstruct legal systems.

A former mechanic with a U.N. peacekeeping mission was [convicted](#) on September 11th of raping African teenagers during postings in Central African Republic and Congo. A Paris court sentenced Didier Bourguet, 44, to nine years in prison for having committed about 20 rapes between 1998 and 2004, when he worked as a civilian. Bourguet worked in the Central African Republic between 1998 and 2001 and the Democratic Republic of Congo between 2001 and 2004. Several [UN missions](#) have been dogged by sexual abuse claims but this is one of the first cases to make it to court. In recent years, the UN has faced a string of allegations of sexual abuse by its peacekeepers or other staff on its various worldwide missions.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and [NATO Secretary General](#) Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, met to discuss a range of international security issues, at the opening of the General Assembly. They welcomed the Security Council's extension of the mandate for the ISAF mission, and agreed on the need for stronger international engagement in support of the Afghan Government. Both Secretaries General agreed on the value of a stronger institutional relationship between NATO and the United Nations.

The UN Security Council extended ISAF's mandate for a period of 12 months beyond 13 October 2008 ([Resolution 1833](#)). Reflecting concern about the [recent increase in the number of civilian deaths](#), the Resolution acknowledges "the efforts by ISAF and other international forces to minimize the risk of civilian casualties and (calls) on them to take additional robust efforts in this regard."

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called for proper [funding and requisite resources](#) to build up the United Nations' capacity to carry out mediation in both resolving and avoiding conflict. Addressing a high-level Security Council debate on mediation and the settlement of disputes on September 23rd, "Today, I would like to call upon the Council, and indeed all Member States, to invest up-front in our mediation capacity so that we can do more of this quiet diplomacy – and less often cross that Rubicon to where vast suffering and huge peacekeeping expenditures become inevitable," he said. Mr. Ban said past experience suggested that effective and coordinated mediation efforts throughout a conflict cycle are necessary for effective peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

REPORTS & PUBLICATIONS

International Crisis Group: [*Reforming Haiti's Security Sector*](#)

The report notes that operations led by the UN peacekeeping mission (MINUSTAH) largely disbanded armed gangs in the slums of Haiti's cities in early 2007, but that security and stability are far from consolidated. The failure to provide an immediate, visible peace dividend once the gangs' hold was broken was a lost opportunity the still fragile country could ill afford. Now new threats are appearing. Serious crime persists, especially kidnapping and drug trafficking, and in the absence of a sufficiently large and fully operational police force and functioning justice and penitentiary systems, it threatens to undermine political progress. This was evidenced by the fall of Prime Minister Jacques-Edouard Alexis's government following April 2008 protests and riots against high living costs. Security sector reform (SSR) is essential to stabilisation but has been plagued by serious institutional weaknesses.

International Crisis Group: [*Chad, A New Conflict Resolution Framework*](#)

The political and security crisis Chad faces is internal, and has been exacerbated rather than caused by the meddling of its Sudanese neighbours. Power has been monopolised by a Zaghawa military clan with President Idriss Déby at the top since 1990, leading to increased violence in political and social relations, ethnic tensions and distribution of the spoils of government on the basis of clan favouritism. Neither return to a multi-party system in 1990, enhanced government revenues from newly exploited oil reserves since 2004, nor elections backed by Chad's Western allies have brought democracy or improved governance. The report argues that the international community must press for an internal reconciliation process focused on reforming the Chadian state, particularly its administration and security sector, and ending the armed insurgency. At the same time, a regional process must be revived to address longstanding disputes between Chad and Sudan and eliminate the pattern of proxy war and support for each other's rebels.

MEMBER ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

PEACE OPERATIONS WORKING GROUP

Peacebuild's Peace Operations Working Group (POWG) invites you to a briefing on "**Canadian Contributions to International Peace Operations**" with Col. Shane Brennan, Director Peacekeeping Policy, Department of National Defence. Col. Brennan will provide a briefing on Canada's peace operations policy and deployments, with a focus on Africa and the Middle East.

Date: Thursday, October 16th 2008; **Time:** 1:30pm to 4:00 pm; **Location:** 1 Nicholas Street, Ottawa (10th Floor, CANADEM Boardroom)

The format of the briefing will be a presentation followed by Q&A. The session will follow the Chatham House rule. Seating is limited. Please RSVP to Clare Morris, Coordinator, Peace Operations Working Group (POWG), at powg@peacebuild.ca or by phone (613-232-0647) by noon, October 15th.

PEARSON PEACEKEEPING CENTRE

The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) has secured \$3.95 million from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade's (DFAIT's) Global Peace and Security Fund (GPSF) to develop and implement a training program to enhance the operational effectiveness of African police and military personnel selected for the United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), Sudan. Up to 420 African police and 60 African military officers will receive training over the next six months to respond more effectively to peace and security challenges in Darfur. Several courses will be provided including training in United Nations policing skills for police officers from African countries; staff officer skills training for middle and senior level African military officers who will be working in United Nations mission headquarters; and police investigation skills for African police officers responsible for preventing and dealing with crimes of sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated against women and children in Darfur. Most of the courses are expected to be conducted in Kenya.

CANADEM

In September, CANADEM, on behalf of the Government of Canada, deployed five short-term election observers to Belarus. They joined the OSCE/ODIHR mission to monitor the September 28, 2008 Parliamentary election. Also in September, CANADEM, with CIDA funding, deployed two Humanitarian Affairs Officers and one Water, Sanitation and Hygiene specialist to Haiti. These experts will work with UN-OCHA and UNICEF respectively to assist in the response effort to the humanitarian crisis that followed from recent hurricanes in the area.



The Canadian Governance Support Office (CGSO) in Kabul, Afghanistan will receive new experts this month, with a Senior Technical Advisor to the Ministry of Education set to deploy in early October, and a second Education Technical Advisor set to deploy shortly thereafter. The CGSO Technical Advisors continue to work within different Afghan ministries, responding to the specific needs of their Ministry in order to build self-sufficient capacity. CANADEM continues to submit candidates for numerous position requests from the international community. For more information about CANADEM, or any of the projects listed above, please visit: www.canadem.ca or contact canadem@canadem.ca.

CENTRE FOR MILITARY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

The Centre for Military and Strategic Studies is inviting applications for one annual J.L. Granatstein Post-Doctoral Fellowship Award to be used at the Centre for Military and Strategic Studies. The Fellowship is awarded on a competitive basis for one year, but students may, after a year, reapply to hold the post for a maximum of one further year. The Centre is dedicated to promoting and developing excellence in military, security and defence studies. Applicants should have completed (or be about to complete) a Ph.D. in a related field. The J.L. Granatstein Post-Doctoral Fellowship will consist of a \$38,000 (Canadian) stipend over a 12 month period. The position also includes a \$5,000 travel and research allowance. No teaching will be required and successful applicants will join the Centre's staff in its ongoing research projects. Further information on the Fellowship can be found by clicking [here](#).

WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT-CANADA (WFM-C)

The World Federalist Movement – Canada will host a seminar entitled “**Ideas don’t work unless we do: Next steps for civil society to advance the Responsibility to Protect**” The seminar will examine recent developments and progress in building international support for R2P; the need to promote wider acceptance of the Responsibility to Protect, as well as avoid misuse of the R2P norms and principles; a program of action for civil society organizations, in Canada and internationally. The seminar follows seven regional meetings held in capitals around the world to explore civil society interest in a new R2P network or coalition. The primary purpose of the Winnipeg Seminar is to contribute to the evolving program of action and terms of reference for this new international civil society network/coalition.

Date: Friday, October 24th, 2008; **Time:** 9:00am – 5:00pm; **Location:** Convocation Hall, University of Winnipeg. To register, please contact Fergus Watt, Executive Director, WFM-C at wfcnat@web.ca or call 613 232 0647.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION CANADA (UNAC)

On the occasion of World Food Day on 16 October 2008, UNA-Canada will host a dinner in Toronto to celebrate the vision, commitment and remarkable achievements of an outstanding Canadian POWG Newsletter - No.21 – October 2008



entrepreneur, Mr. Wallace McCain, co-founder with his brother Harrison, of McCain Food and mark the UN's International Year of the Potato. Funds raised will support the United Nations Association in Canada youth and education programmes. For further information about this event, click [here](#).

NON-MEMBER ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

“Du Rwanda au Darfour : l’œuvre des Casques bleus, la part des medias”

Le sénateur Roméo A. Dallaire est un ardent défenseur des droits de la personne. En 1994, le général Dallaire a commandé la Mission des Nations Unies pour l’assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR). Il fait partie du Comité consultatif du Secrétaire des Nations Unies sur la prévention du génocide. Pour sa part, François Bugingo, fils de parents réfugiés rwandais, journaliste, a couvert la plupart des grands conflits de la fin du XXe siècle et effectué de nombreuses missions pour défendre et promouvoir la liberté de la presse. Nous vous invitons à une discussion croisée entre Roméo Dallaire, lieutenant-général à la retraite et sénateur et le journaliste François Bugingo. Formule : 1 soirée de 1 heure, suivie d’une période de questions. Entrée-libre : réservations en ligne : moisdesdiplomes.umontreal.ca ou auprès de Lorraine Moreau 514 343-6111, poste 0254

Date et horaire : le mardi 14 octobre, de 19 h à 20 h; **Endroit** : Pavillon Roger-Gaudry, 2900, boul. Édouard-Montpetit, auditorium Ernest-Cormier

CANADIAN PUGWASH GROUP

The Canadian Pugwash Group is hosting an Expert Workshop entitled “What to do about Afghanistan?” The goal is to discuss potential policy options for the future role of Canada, NATO and the UN in Afghanistan through active discussion following a series of short presentations. This workshop is a great opportunity for post-election brainstorming within civil society with a view to providing new proposals for the Canadian government. The workshop will feature a keynote addresses by Hon. Flora MacDonald who has recently visited Afghanistan, and talks by Prof. Sergei Plekhanov, a specialist on Afghan history and Russian foreign policy, and Steve Staples who provides ever-provocative insights into Canadian policies. It will also feature soldiers and civilians who have served in Afghanistan. To register, email Dr. Walter Dorn at dorn@rmc.ca

Date: Friday, October 17th; **Time:** 9:30 am to 1:30 pm; **Location:** Cartier Place Suites, Ottawa.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

Academy I of the RSC, the Academy of the Arts and Humanities, has chosen the theme of war and peace for the 2008 Society Symposium. In today’s world, which continues to struggle with the horrors of war and the longing for peace, this subject is important. It is important for scholars and artists, of course, but it is also of immense interest and relevance for all citizens, young and old, in Canada and abroad. Canada has long enjoyed a reputation as a peace-keeping country and yet, in times of conflict, Canada has sometimes chosen to go to war. In this symposium we will explore some of the



causes of war and consider why peace is often fragile and short-lived. Speakers include Senator Romeo Dallaire and Dr. Jonathan Vance. Registration is required. Further details are available by clicking [here](#).

Date: November 14th – 16th, 2008; **Location:** Museum of Civilisation, Ottawa-Gatineau



JOBS

FIELD COORDINATOR – IVORY COAST

The International Rescue Committee, one of the largest humanitarian agencies in the world, is looking to identify a Field Coordinator. The Field Coordinator will be responsible for representing the IRC and building good relationships with a variety of partners and stakeholders; supervise the IRC Man base as well as four other sub-offices; coordinate program activities and liaise with national staff and promote capacity building. For further details on this position, click [here](#).

DEPUTY COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE – AFGHANISTAN

The Asia Foundation is seeking a Deputy Country Representative. The Deputy Country Representative is one of two positions and is among the senior Foundation employee in the office. Under the direction of the Country Representative, each Deputy Country Representative provides leadership support and is responsible for assisting the Country Representative in managing the Foundation's work in Afghanistan, including security, administration, information management, fiscal and grant management; the direction, supervision, and evaluation of employees, and the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of program activities as assigned. The Deputy Representatives also assist the Representative in representing The Asia Foundation with Afghan government, donors, partner agencies, diplomatic missions, Afghan and international institutions, and the media. For further details regarding this vacancy, click [here](#).

For more information on vacancies visit:

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/res.nsf/doc212?OpenForm>

<http://www.developmentex.org/index.jsp>

<http://www.charityvillage.com/cv/main.asp>

<http://www.unjobs.org/>

[IGLOO Governance Village Job List](#)