

**PEACE
OPERATIONS
WORKING
GROUP**



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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.

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NEWS AND ARTICLES

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

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

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

ACTIVITIES

Ottawa University: The EU and NATO in a Multipolar World (Dec. 3)

UNAC: "The Human Right to Peace" Presentation by Douglas Roche (Dec. 4)

CIC: The Way Forward in Afghanistan: National Town Hall (Dec. 9)



UN Envoy, Olesgun Obasanjo meets with rebel leader General Nkunda (Source: L'Express.fr)



Senator Douglas Roche

IN THE NEWS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

On November 7th Secretary-General Ban met with African leaders at a [summit in Kenya](#) to try and end the conflict in the east of Democratic Republic of Congo. One of the key issues leaders meeting in Kenya need to resolve for [a lasting solution to the festering conflict](#) is the presence in eastern Congo of Rwandan Hutu rebels who took part in the 1994 genocide. Nkunda says the summit will not end his rebellion unless it can convince Congolese President Joseph Kabila to negotiate directly with him. Rwandan President Kagame has [denied that Rwanda is backing Nkunda](#).

On November 17th rebels in eastern Democratic Republic went on the [offensive despite declaring a ceasefire](#), the UN reported. The fighting occurred in and around the town of Rwindi, about 125km (75 miles) north of Goma, the provincial capital of North Kivu. Rebels claimed to have seized the town and a UN spokesman said they continued to advance further north. The fighting broke out as UN envoy Olusegun Obasanjo continues efforts to broker an end to the conflict. A reporter for the AP news agency in Rwindi said rebels were walking around the town freely. "This shows they're not respecting their own ceasefire they've declared," AP quoted UN peacekeeping spokesman Colonel Jean-Paul Dietrich as saying. Meanwhile, Congolese officials say President Joseph Kabila has [replaced the head of his armed forces](#), a move aimed at bolstering their fighting capacity after a string of defeats.

Encouraging [dialogue between the Congolese Government and rebels is critical to securing peace](#) in the war-torn far east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Secretary-General's recently appointed Special Envoy for the Eastern DRC and [former Nigerian president Olusegun Obasanjo](#). In recent weeks, Mr. Obasanjo has held talks with DRC President Joseph Kabila, [rebel leader, General Laurent Nkunda](#) and regional leaders. "All of them support the effort we are making now, but they also underlined the need to maintain the momentum," he told reporters in New York. In his meeting with the rebel leader, he said Mr. Nkunda expressed three key requests: convening a dialogue with the Government, the protection of minorities, and the safe reintegration of his forces with FARDC. The rebel leader also assured the Envoy of a safe humanitarian corridor to help those in need.

Member states of the Southern African Development Community ([SADC](#)) are willing to send a [peacekeeping force](#) to try to help stabilise eastern Congo, a SADC official said on November 9th. However, rebel leader Laurent Nkunda says he's ready to fight regional peacekeepers if they support the Congolese army and its allies. SADC's pledge is seen as ambitious given its [limited military capacity](#).

On November 20, the Security Council authorized a [temporary increase of more than 3,000 peacekeepers](#) for MONUC to deal with the violence in the country's east. The extra 2,785 troops and 300 police officers will buttress the 17,000 uniformed personnel already serving with the mission. Council members voted unanimously for [resolution 1843](#) authorizing the extra numbers following a request from Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon who, along with other senior UN officials, has said that existing troop numbers in MONUC are inadequate to deal with the scale of the fighting and unrest. The resolution authorizes the extra troops and police officers until 31 December, adding that the duration of the stay depends on the security situation in DRC's North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. MONUC's

mandate expires at the end of 2008. According to Jean-Marie Guehenno, the former head of UN peacekeeping, the 3,000 extra troops need to be [elite soldiers from Europe](#). Belgium has indicated that it could [contribute to a possible European force](#) to bridge the period while the United Nations prepares to step up its peacekeeping force. [Pressure is mounting](#) for an EU force to be deployed to bolster MONUC's efforts.

Following the Security Council's approval for an additional 3,000 troops for MONUC, the government of the DRC has written to Secretary General Ban [rejecting any Indians in the 3,000 extra troops](#) planned for the mission. DRC government spokesman Lambert Mende refused to give a reason, saying that Congo had every right to reject the deployment on its territory of forces from a particular country "for reasons of sovereignty." However, the letter, which was read out by diplomatic sources states, "In view of the numerous abuses of power carried out by certain troops within MONUC, the (Congolese) people would not understand if soldiers from the same country would be used to boost numbers within MONUC." India has the largest contingent in MONUC with some 4,400 men, and has said it is willing to provide a further 1,500.

On November 25, UNHCR indicated that it is ready to start [transferring vulnerable people from Kibati camps](#), which lies only 2km away from the frontline between government soldiers and rebel troops, to safer camps 15km away. MONUC personnel will be positioned along the route to the new site to ensure security. In response to the death of the civilian in Kibati camp, MONUC also announced that it will begin regular night patrols in and around the Kibati camps following the shooting of a civilian in Kibati camp. It is hoped MONUC's decision will increase the security of the displaced Congolese civilians sheltered there and will help to restore the civilian character of the site.

SOMALIA

President Abdullahi Yusuf of Somalia has admitted that his [government is on the verge of collapse](#) and that Islamist groups now control most of the country. In a speech to Somali MPs gathered in the Kenyan capital Nairobi Yusuf said that the government only had a presence in the capital Mogadishu and in Baidoa, "and people are being killed there every day. Islamists have taken over everywhere else." However, according to Abdi Ahmed Dhuhulow, a parliamentarian allied to Prime Minister Nur Hassan Hussein, ["The TFG is not on the brink of collapse; it has already collapsed,"](#)

On November 22, in the latest round of U.N.-brokered talks in Djibouti, the parties have agreed to seek a two-year extension of the government's mandate. Representatives for the Somali government and the moderate wing of an Islamist-led opposition movement committed to power-sharing and an expansion of parliament as a way of bringing peace. The Secretary-General's Special Representative to Somalia, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, [welcomed the latest round of talks](#) on critical issues to further the peace process in the war-ravaged Horn of Africa nation. "I am very pleased to see the concerned parties moving forward with the support of the United Nations and the international community in accordance with the Djibouti Agreement," he said, referring to the peace deal reached in June with his help. Under that pact, Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the opposition Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia (ARS) agreed to end their conflict and called on the UN to deploy an international stabilization force to the troubled nation, which has not had a functioning national

government since 1991. Those at the meeting agreed to the principle of sharing leadership positions and to extend the transitional period by two years.

On 18 November Kenya announced that it is deploying [a full battalion of peacekeepers](#) to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to stop a further deterioration of the fighting in the Horn of Africa nation and to save the interim government there. The decision was announced at an emergency ministerial meeting of the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the seven-member state regional organisation which has been at the helm of efforts to stem the crisis in Somalia. According to the IGAD Council of Ministers Chairman, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Seyoum Mesfin, the Kenyan authorities had announced the deployment of a battalion to join forces with the Burundian, Ethiopian and Ugandan troops there. Kenya, which hosted the peace talks which led to the formation of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in 2004, has been unwilling to deploy peacekeeping troops, for fear of a backlash of the fighting in the Horn of African nation on its soil.

On November 20, the UN Security Council unanimously imposed [fresh sanctions on Somalia](#) amid calls for armed peacekeepers to be sent to the Horn of Africa. The diplomatic initiative came as Arab countries held a crisis meeting on how to tackle piracy. The 15-nation Security Council in New York adopted [resolution 1844](#) which enhances sanctions aimed at freezing the assets of those involved in piracy and undermining Somalia's weakened national government. There has been a UN arms embargo against Somalia since 1992. [Jean Ping, Chair of the African Union Commission also called for UN peacekeepers to be sent to Somalia](#). Increasing piracy, he said, was "a clear indication of the further deterioration of the situation, with far-reaching consequences for (Somalia), the region and the larger international community".

Britain will lead a fleet of EU warships to the Gulf of Aden in December to tackle the [escalating problem of piracy](#) in a mission expected to last 12 months, Foreign Secretary David Miliband announced on November 19. Plans for the EU fleet, known as Operation Atlanta, are due to formally agreed in early December. NATO currently has four ships on patrol in the waters off Somalia, with two protecting UN food aid convoys. That mission, NATO's first against pirates, will end when the EU operation begins. "The EU presence will be bigger and more designed for the mission," said James Appathurai, the chief NATO spokesman.

SUDAN

On November 12, Sudan's President Bashir announced an ["immediate, unconditional ceasefire](#) between the armed forces and the warring factions". Bashir, accused in July by the ICC chief prosecutor of masterminding a campaign of genocide in Darfur, said his government would launch an immediate campaign to disarm militias in the vast area in Sudan's west. But a key Darfur rebel group, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), said the announcement was not serious and vowed to fight on until it secured assurances from the government that it would share power and wealth more equitably. UN Secretary-General Ban [cautiously welcomed the announcement](#). "The Secretary-General stresses that the effectiveness of any ceasefire depends upon all parties demonstrating their commitment to a cessation of hostilities, particularly since past efforts to uphold a ceasefire in Darfur were not successful," Mr. Ban's spokesperson said in a statement. The ceasefire was also welcomed by

UNAMID. "This ceasefire could signal the start of a new phase in the search for a just and lasting peace in Darfur," said a UNMID statement.

Less than a week after the ceasefire, UNAMID was trying to confirm reports that [Sudanese military planes bombed an area of Darfur](#). UNAMID said on November 18th that the sources have detailed reports of aerial bombings in the area around Kutum, a town in North Darfur state. In a separate incident, UNAMID sent a team to verify allegations by the Sudan Liberation Army/Movement (SLA/M) of [Government attacks on a village](#) in South Darfur province following reports of renewed fighting in the war-torn region.

On November 20th, the International Criminal Court prosecutor requested [arrest warrants for three rebel commanders](#) he accused of war crimes in an attack that killed 12 African Union peacekeepers in the Darfur region of Sudan. Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo said the commanders were responsible for the storming of an A.U. camp in Haskanita on Sept. 29, 2007. The attack, which involved 1,000 rebels, was one of the bloodiest against peacekeepers since the conflict erupted in 2003. In announcing charges against Mr Bashir's foes, [Moreno-Ocampo is hoping to show he is even handed](#). The ICC announcement comes as the UN continues to consider suspending Bashir's genocide charge in exchange for his full cooperation in the Darfur peace process.

More than [160 Egyptian personnel arrived in Darfur](#) on November 13 as part of a large battalion that will boost the strength of the joint United Nations-African Union force UNAMID. They will be deployed in Umm Kadada in North Darfur, where they will join the 177 members of the advance party that is already on the ground. Another 184 members of the Egyptian infantry battalion are expected to arrive at the end of the year. Egypt's contribution to UNAMID includes a signal company, engineering company, heavy transport company and another infantry battalion that is expected to arrive in the near future.

On November 25th, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, [John Holmes began a six-day visit to Darfur](#), stopping at a camp sheltering nearly 90,000 people uprooted by conflict. Security issues featured prominently in his meetings with internally displaced persons (IDPs), authorities and aid workers. He listened to the concerns of the site's sheikhs, including an August incident where 33 IDPs were killed and 108 others injured after Kalma was surrounded by Government security forces. Reinforced protection is needed, the sheikhs told Mr. Holmes. UNAMID police are now patrolling the camp at all hours which has helped residents to feel safer. Holmes also met with Rodolphe Adada, the head of UNAMID and the Joint Special Representative of the UN and the AU in the region, among other senior officials.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has welcomed the decree signed on November 25th by Sudanese President Bashir [appointing the National Electoral Commission](#), calling it a major step towards implementing the accords that ended a two-decade-long civil war in the south of Africa's largest country. Organizing free and fair elections next year is a key element of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement concluding the north-south civil war, which killed at least 2 million people and displaced 4.5 million others.

CHAD & CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

On November 17, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called for nearly [doubling the number of international troops deployed to eastern Chad](#). UN peacekeepers, expected to replace the European Union force (EUFOR) due to leave in March 2009, would have a similar mandate of protecting displaced civilians and aid workers in the increasingly volatile region. Ban is proposing that 6,000 UN peacekeepers replace the 3,700 EUFOR troops currently in the region. A military team from New York was recently in Chad to discuss the peacekeeping mission with authorities. The Chadian government has told the UN Security Council that it does not need a higher number of international troops. A decision on the peacekeeping force is expected in early 2009. Humanitarian agencies have been forced to suspend some of their operations in eastern Chad over the last few months after violent attacks on staff.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, John Holmes, concluded a four-day visit to Chad on November 24, during which he called for [stronger action to restore stability](#) and rein in criminal activity besetting nearly half a million refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the strife-torn east. Holmes travelled to the east, where 300,000 refugees from Sudan's Darfur region and the Central African Republic (CAR) have been joined by some 180,000 IDPs uprooted by rebel activity and a spill-over of the Darfur conflict. Mr. Holmes, UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, also noted the deployment of the Integrated Detachment for Safety (DIS), a unit of Chadian police and gendarmes being trained under a UN programme to ensure the protection of refugees and IDPs in and around the camps in the east. "I hope that this deployment of the DIS and the current consultations for the replacement of European Union Force (EUFOR) in March 2009 by a United Nations force will help improve the security situation in the east of Chad, even if many challenges remain to be addressed," he said.

LIBERIA

More than [5,000 former combatants](#) from Liberia's civil war will participate in the next round of the United Nations-led reintegration and rehabilitation programme for ex-fighters so they can successfully rejoin their former communities, a UN official says. Andrea Tamagnini, the director of the reintegration, rehabilitation and recovery programme for the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), speaking in Monrovia, told journalists that just over 5,100 of an estimated 7,300 eligible former combatants can take part in the programme. The programmes are taking place in 28 locations across Liberia and are being expanded so that they directly benefit not just the ex-combatants, but the communities that host them as well. Participants in the programmes work on roadside brushing projects, cleaning drainages, agricultural projects and other job schemes to help them back on their feet. According to Tamagnini, studies by UNMIL indicate that when former combatants have jobs, even if they are only short-term, they do not resume fighting.

MISCELLANEOUS

African national legislators attending the 10th session of the Pan African Parliament (PAP), called upon the African Union Commission to [increase the capacity of the AU peacekeeping force](#) in order for it to be able to deal more efficiently with conflicts on the continent. The legislators noted that various conflicts both military and civil on the continent such as those in Mauritania, Somalia, DR Congo, Darfur, Chad, and Zimbabwe, would be avoidable if the AU peacekeeping force was active and efficient. However, Namibia's Chuzao Gullelab, said that talk of peace and security by the AU was useless as long as conflicts persisted on a daily basis on the continent. "The crisis in Eastern DR Congo, Somalia and Darfur are frustrating and AU organs appear incompetent to handle them," Gullelab argued.

On November 20 the Security Council gave [a year-long extension to the European Union stabilization force \(EUFOR\)](#) that is tasked with ensuring the continued compliance of all sides with the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement that ended fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Council members voted unanimously to extend the mandate of EUFOR, which assumed peacekeeping responsibilities in 2004 when it took over from a NATO-led stabilization force. The resolution also welcomed the decision of NATO to maintain a headquarters in Bosnia and Herzegovina so that the bloc can work with EUFOR to help implement the peace agreement.

On November 24, a Security Council team arrived in the Afghan capital, Kabul, [to assess the war-torn country's progress towards peace and rebuilding](#), as well as to underscore the importance of regional cooperation for governance, security and development. The delegation will review the status of international pledges made at the Paris Conference in June, at which dozens of countries and organizations committed resources to help rebuild Afghanistan's infrastructure and advance peace, security and development. The mission, led by Ambassador Giulio Terzi di Sant'Agata of Italy, will also evaluate the humanitarian situation in the country and highlight the cooperation between the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), including collaboration on humanitarian and human rights issues, and in supporting the electoral process. The delegation also met President Hamid Karzai, Government leaders, as well as civil society and other representatives over a four-day period.

REPORTS & PUBLICATIONS

United States Institute for Peace Special Report [“Whither Peace Operations?”](#)

Peace operations have undergone many changes since the first United Nations–administered peace mission in 1948. Peace operations today are more broadly accepted as a tool for contending with destabilizing events in all regions of the globe. Enhancing their effectiveness is now on the agenda of the United Nations, regional organizations, and many national government agencies. Against this backdrop, the Center of Peace and Security Studies (CPASS) of the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, the Washington-based Fund for Peace, and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute teamed up in a joint project through a grant from the United States Institute of Peace to probe the limits of progress in the development and use of peace operations and to consider prospects for their future. The resulting Georgetown University publication provides a comprehensive review of regional efforts in peace operations, and develops an innovative analysis of national and regional motivations for participating in peace operations. The USIP Special Report “Whither Peace Operations?” highlights the findings from the book *Peace Operations: Trends, Progress, and Prospects* (2008) edited by Don C. F. Daniel, Patricia Taft, and Sharon Wiharta.

International Crisis Group: [Submission to UN Security Council on the situation in the DRC](#)

Following the recent round of hostilities in the DRC, over 250,000 civilians have been newly displaced in the province of North Kivu and the risk of regional escalation is growing. In the absence of a serious push for a political solution to the crisis by the international community – and the United Nations Security Council in particular – the situation could quickly spiral out of control. The only way out of the crisis is a coherent political strategy, implemented through consistent and concerted help from the Security Council and influential member-states from the region.

MEMBER ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

PEACE OPERATIONS WORKING GROUP

Peacebuild's Peace Operations Working Group (POWG) in partnership with the Africa Studies Committee of Carleton University hosted a public panel discussion on the "Crisis in the DR Congo" on November 24th. The event was designed to raise awareness of the current situation in the DRC and focused on three themes: i. Gender-based violence in the conflict; ii. The role of MONUC and iii. Prospects for regional peace and security. Speakers included Alex Neve, Secretary-General, Amnesty International Canada, Philip Lancaster, former Chief of DDR, MONUC, Victor Amissi, VISION GRAM International, Peggy Mason, Peacebuild and Bernard Taylor, Partnership Africa Canada. Over 90 people attended the event, which included government officials, students, members of the Congolese community and NGOs.

The POWG also hosted a brown-bag lunch December 1st on the "Crisis in the North-Kivu and the DRC" with members of a delegation of the national Episcopal conference of Congo (CENCO). The members of the delegation were Mgr Fridolin Ambongo, President of the Episcopal Commission for Justice and Peace, Mgr. Fulgence Muteba, President of the Episcopal Commission's Social Communications and Sr. Marie-Bernard Alima Mbalula, General secretary of the Episcopal Commission for Justice and Peace of the DRC and General secretary of the Commission for Justice and Peace of the Association of central African Episcopal conferences. The delegation are in Canada to meet with politicians, government officials and religious leaders. The delegation will also travel to Washington and Europe for similar meetings.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Amnesty International has released an overview of the humanitarian situation in the North Kivu region of the DRC. It argues that if the people of the eastern DRC are ever going to emerge from the shadow of all this violence the international community is going to have to do substantially more than it has to date. UN troops in place are poorly equipped and too few to realistically carry out their mandate. Countries such as Canada, the US and members of the European Union need to commit themselves to doing what is required to put a definitive end to the violence and to properly enforcing the UN arms embargo on militias in the DRC. Amnesty also calls for MONUC to be given the necessary resources to carry out its mandate to protect the civilian population. To read more, click [here](#)

On the situation in Somalia, Amnesty is calling for increased protection for Humanitarian Workers and Human Rights Defenders whose security is increasingly threatened. Further information is available [here](#).

PEARSON PEACEKEEPING CENTRE

The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre hosted the first Civil-Military Fusion Centre and Civil-Military Overview (CFC/CMO) Consortium Building Workshop, that was held on November 24 and 25, 2008. Thirty-five participants from Europe and North America attended the day-and-a-half workshop. The workshop served as a forum to discuss and review the best strategies to build a Civil-Military Fusion Centre (CFC) / Civil-Military Overview (CMO) Consortium, which is considered a future partnership between NATO and civilian organisations. The event was also meant to inspire continued support to the development of the CFC/CMO project which would promote transparency and the sharing of information between the military and civilians in order to better serve the local population in crisis situations. The Civil Military Fusion Centre was formed as an independent organization working closely with like-minded civilians and the military. The CMO web portal provides one of the means for them to gather, analyse and disseminate relevant non-classified information.

CANADEM

CANADEM's RAP-Fund saw several exciting humanitarian deployments in November. Through CIDA funding, CANADEM deployed logistics expert Hugo Desjardins to join UNICEF in Goma, DRC. A veteran UN aid worker of the February 2008 floods in Namibia, Hugo is working with the government and local firms to ensure rapid deployment of critical aid materials and vaccines to UN distribution offices, health centres and other partners in the country. Humanitarian Affairs Officer Semaneh Jemere was also deployed through the RAP-Fund. He is currently in Sana'a, Yemen, providing assistance to UNOCHA's emergency response to severe flooding in the country. An additional RAP-Fund deployment will take place in early December. Through CIDA funding, CANADEM will deploy veteran child protection expert Elaine Bainard to Zimbabwe. Elaine will join UNICEF's efforts to enhance protections for internally displaced children, and children who have been separated from their families. The Canadian Governance Support Office (CGSO) in Kabul, Afghanistan will also receive one new expert in early December. Technical Advisor Charles Agobia will be deployed to Kabul to work as a Senior Strategic Advisor to the UNAMA Agricultural Task Force of Afghanistan. For more information about CANADEM, or any of the projects listed above, please visit: www.canadem.ca or contact canadem@canadem.ca.

WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT-CANADA (WFM-C)

On October 24 (United Nations Day) the World Federalist Movement – Canada and Rights and Democracy co-sponsored a one-day seminar at the University of Winnipeg on, "*Next steps for civil society to advance the Responsibility to Protect.*" The seminar examined recent developments and progress in building international support for the Responsibility to Protect (R2P); the need to promote wider acceptance, as well as avoid misuse of the R2P norms and principles; and generated suggestions for a program of action for civil society organizations in Canada and internationally. The report is now available at <http://www.worldfederalistscanada.org/>

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION CANADA (UNAC)

UNA Canada is hosting an event with Senator (ret'd) Douglas Roche, Chair of the Middle Powers Initiative and former Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament, on "The Human Right to Peace". Mr. Roche is an author, parliamentarian and diplomat, who has specialised in peace and human security issues throughout his 35 year public career. He has long been concerned with disarmament and has worked for peace and non-violence in many capacities. Mr. Roche will be introduced by the Rt. Hon. Joe Clark. For further details, call 613-730-6874 or visit <http://southminster.ncf.ca>

Date: Thursday, December 4th; **Time:** 7:30pm; **Location:** Southminster United Church, 15 Aylmer Avenue (at Bank Street), Ottawa.

NON-MEMBER ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

The Centre for International Policy Studies in association with the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs presents "From Allies to Partners: The EU and NATO in a Multipolar World". The Speaker will be SVEN BISCOP, Senior Research Fellow, Royal Institute for International Relations (Brussels) and Visiting Fellow, College of Europe.

Date: Wednesday, December 3, 2008; **Time:** 12 noon; **Location:** Desmarais Building, 55 Laurier Ave. E. Ottawa, Room 3120

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

The Canadian International Council is organizing a cross-country event on prospects for security and development in Afghanistan and the role Canada can and should play, entitled, "The Way Forward in Afghanistan: National Town Hall". The event will be headquartered in Waterloo and video-conferenced with contributions from CIC's branches in Victoria, Calgary, National Capital, Montreal and Halifax. CIC is providing return transportation to Waterloo for CIC Members and Friends.

The panel of experts includes Amb. Omar Samad, Afghanistan's Ambassador to Canada; Mr. David Mulrone, Associate Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Canada; Prof. Ali A. Jalali, former Interior Minister, Afghanistan; Amb. Ronald Neumann, former US Ambassador to Afghanistan; Mr. Ahmed Nader Nadery, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commissioner; Mr. Kevin McCort, President of CARE Canada and Mr. Derek Stoffel, CBC Correspondent

Date: Tuesday, December 9th, 2008; **Time:** 7:00-9:00pm; **Location:** Centre for International Governance Innovation, 57 Erb Street West, Waterloo

RSVP to kmcbride@canadianinternationalcouncil.org Transportation by bus from Toronto is available.

JOBS

PROTECTION OFFICER – SOUTH SUDAN

World Vision is currently implementing a project funded by DFID – Conflict and Humanitarian Fund entitled “Strengthening humanitarian protection capacity in armed conflict and disaster contexts”. The project will address gaps in protection analysis and response by non-mandatory agencies in 5 selected complex humanitarian emergencies and natural disaster responses. The main goal is to mainstream protection in sector programs through field based revision and field test of protection standards in order to improve agencies effectiveness and impact.

Specific responsibilities will include: carry out a baseline survey according to the “Baseline methodology” drafted by World Vision; delivery of a full baseline survey in three sector contexts no later than 6 weeks after the survey has started; organize and follow up the training sessions for field partners, communities and agencies involved on humanitarian protection according to the “Training Pack” drafted by World Vision and to the adapted Oxfam and World Vision protection training manuals and Prepare and submit reports as required by donors and as requested by senior management. For further information on this position, click [here](#).

PROGRAMME SPECIALIST (SMALL ARMS) – GENEVA

UNDP, with support from its Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), seeks to foster a global network in which the causes of natural and man-made social, political, security and economic crises are identified and analyzed and pro-active mechanisms are developed and implemented for effective and timely interventions before, during, and after crises, to minimize their negative impact on human security, the achievement of the MDGs, and other long-term development goals. The Programme Specialist on Small Arms and Armed Violence will support the Senior Adviser on Armed Violence Prevention in providing intellectual and strategic leadership and technical guidance on small arms and armed violence issues for UNDP, and in representing, as requested, UNDP/BCPR in the wider small arms and armed violence community of practice, including with the UN system and bilateral partners. For further details, 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](#)