

**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 - Haiti –
- Georgia

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



UN peacekeepers try to block Gen. Nkunda's advance on Goma as IDP's flee the violence. (Source: AFP)

ACTIVITIES

UNAC: Presentation by Hans Corell
(Nov. 10)

CDA: Afghanistan Colloquium (Nov. 14)

Royal Society of Canada: War & Peace
Symposium (Nov. 14 - 16)



Hans Corell, former USG
for Legal Affairs, UN

IN THE NEWS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Renegade Congolese General Laurent Nkunda announced on October 2nd that he is now fighting to ["liberate"](#) the whole of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Until now, he had always claimed to be protecting his Tutsi people against Rwandan Hutu armed groups in the east. In response to Nkunda's comments, Congolese President Joseph Kabila made a televised appeal for people in the east to [take up arms](#) against the rebel general.

On 10 October 2008 [serious fighting broke out](#) in Congo's North Kivu province and in the neighbouring district of Ituri, with thousands of civilians displaced, and others cut off, amid claims that foreign troops had deployed in parts of the east. Humanitarian agencies expressed concern that they were not been able to gain access to the displaced population.

On October 26th, fighting escalated and intensified as rebel leader [Laurent Nkunda launched a new offensive](#) that threatened to occupy the strategic eastern city of Goma, which sent tens of thousands of civilians fleeing in terror. [MONUC intervened](#) to thwart the Nkunda's attempt to attack the province's capital Goma and other population centres, according to Alan Doss, the Head of MONUC, the UN Peacekeeping mission in the Congo. Acting under its mandate to support Congolese government forces in defending civilians, the UN mission opened fire and used helicopters on rebel positions. Nkunda declared a ceasefire on October 29th, leading to a lull in the conflict, promising that humanitarian corridors would be established. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urged the rebel leader to keep the ceasefire and engage in dialogue.

In the midst of the escalation of hostilities, the commander of UN peacekeepers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo [resigned](#) after seven weeks in the job. Lieutenant General Vicente Diaz de Villegas, of the Spanish military, "has indicated that for personal reasons he will not be able to continue with his assignment as planned", said a UN spokeswoman.

The clashes have taken a heavy humanitarian toll on civilians, with tens of thousand of people, many of whom had already been uprooted from their homes and headed to Goma for safety, deciding to leave upon hearing that rebel forces were advancing towards Goma. The UN estimates [that 250,000 people have been displaced](#) in the last two months since fighting resumed. Aid agencies have expressed grave concern about the impact of the crisis on civilians. [A UN relief convoy](#) which entered a rebel-captured zone of eastern Congo on November 3rd for the first time since heavy fighting began last week, found deserted refugee camps emptied of tens of thousands of occupants. Aid agencies say displaced civilians are roaming the countryside Unprotected, in need of shelter, food, water and medical care. UN Secretary General Ban said the violence was creating a humanitarian crisis of "catastrophic dimensions".

On the diplomatic front, Alan Doss, stressed that [diplomacy](#) and not military action is the only solution to the fighting that has engulfed the volatile far east of the country. The British and French Foreign Ministers arrived in the region on November 1st for [talks with Presidents Kabila and Kagame](#). The

[European Union](#) is considering sending troops to the region. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has been [heavily engaged](#) in discussions with leaders in Africa, the EU and the United States in an effort to stabilize the situation in eastern DRC.

MONUC has been criticised for failing to protect civilians in the conflict. Following his weekend visit to the DRC, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner said [UN peacekeepers should be much more robust](#) in defending refugees in eastern Congo. However, senior UN officials have vehemently [rejected suggestions that UN peacekeepers have failed to protect civilians](#).

SOMALIA

At least [20 people were killed](#) after shells were fired at the main market in the Somali capital, Mogadishu on October 7th. Islamist insurgents fired mortars at the presidential palace from positions in the Bakara market. Government troops and their Ethiopian allies responded and a shell landed in a busy part of the market. The latest deaths come after a coalition of 52 aid agencies issued a statement saying the international community had "completely failed Somali civilians". The aid groups estimated that almost 40,000 people had been displaced from Mogadishu in the last few weeks, with 1.1 million uprooted in the last nine months. Human Rights Watch said Somalia was the ["most ignored tragedy in the world."](#)

Somalia's interim government and one of the main opposition groups have [agreed to observe a ceasefire](#) agreed in June during UN-brokered talks in Djibouti. The ceasefire will come into effect in November and Ethiopian troops backing the government will begin to withdraw. The transitional government and the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia (ARS) say they will form a Unity government. Other groups, including Islamist militias, continue to fight against the transitional government. They will not observe a ceasefire until Ethiopian forces leave the country. The Djibouti agreement is, potentially, extremely significant.

On October 7, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution [1838](#) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which called upon States with naval vessels and military aircraft operating in the area to use, on the high seas and airspace off the coast of Somalia, the necessary means to repress acts of piracy in a manner consistent with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. States and regional organizations were urged to continue to take action to protect the World Food Programme (WFP) convoys, which is "vital" to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected populations in Somalia. The French-drafted resolution drew [sharp criticism](#) from South African UN Ambassador Dumisani Kumalo, who called it a stop-gap measure. Kumalo said ship hijackings will continue until the Security Council sends UN peacekeepers to Somalia to restore stability, which it has been reluctant to do.

In response to the UN's request, [NATO defence ministers authorized NATO naval vessels](#) to help protect World Food Programme ships carrying desperately needed supplies to conflict-ridden Somalia. The NATO presence will also help to deter acts of piracy that continue to threaten the region. Seven ships, from six NATO navies, will conduct both anti-piracy duties and visit NATO partner nations in the Gulf region. In an October 27 press release, NATO announced that [Operation Allied Provider](#) had

begun its escort duties. NATO patrols begin as [Canada's HMCS Ville de Quebec](#) concludes its World Food Program escort duties in the region.

SUDAN

In his latest [report](#) to the Security Council on the mission in Darfur, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon indicated that the [security conditions in Darfur remain so poor](#) that the joint United Nations-African Union peacekeeping operation cannot operate effectively. According to Ban, the Sudanese Government and the region's many rebel movements "continue to pursue a military solution to the conflict" and they have made little progress in implementing the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) that was supposed to either end or reduce the fighting, writes Mr. Ban. According to Ban, the effectiveness of the mission also depends on Sudanese Government cooperation on issues such as the freedom of movement of UNAMID staff, customs clearance, visas and the re-supply of the operation by air, rail and road.

UNAMID is increasingly the target of armed attacks and banditry, obstructing its ability to deploy rapidly and to fulfil its mandate to protect civilians and help implement the peace agreement. IDP's in Darfur have long complained that UNAMID offers them [little protection](#) from government forces. According to the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the [plight of Darfur's displaced](#) is now worse than ever.

A UN [peacekeeper was killed](#) on October 6th in an ambush by dozens of armed bandits in the Sudanese region of Darfur. According to a UN official, the Nigerian peacekeeper died during an exchange of fire between a UNAMID patrol and 40-60 bandits north of Nyala. The killing of the peacekeeper comes amid a recent rise in the number of attacks against the joint UN-African Union peacekeeping force in Darfur.

On October 3rd, Sudan's President al-Bashir said attempts to indict him for war crimes could [derail peace efforts](#) in Darfur and warned that prosecution by the International Criminal Court (ICC) could have a "catastrophic impact" on regional stability. On October 17th, judges at the ICC requested [more evidence](#) before deciding whether to issue an arrest warrant against Sudan's leader over war crimes allegedly committed in Darfur. A Sudanese militia leader wanted by the ICC for [alleged war crimes in Darfur](#) is in custody, according to a Sudanese government minister. The ICC issued an arrest warrant for Ali Mohamed Ali Abdel-Rahman, known as Ali Kushayb, in February 2007.

The Sudanese government launched a new [peace initiative](#) on October 17th aimed at resolving the Darfur crisis. Khartoum, the Arab League and the UN say it is the region's best hope for achieving peace. However, the initiative has been greeted with scepticism by the United States and boycotts by Darfuri rebels and Sudanese opposition parties, all of which doubt the credibility of the process. According to Bashir Adam Rahma, of the opposition Popular Congress Party, led by Hassan al-Turabi, "The purpose [of this initiative] is not to solve the problem of Darfur but to give sanctuary to [President Omar al-] Bashir from the ICC". France and Britain have both indicated that they would consider supporting a one-year [suspension of the arrest warrant](#) in the UN Security Council if Sudan shows it is working towards peace in Darfur.

Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy, undertook a [familiarization tour to Sudan](#) in October. Mr. Le Roy held talks with Salva Kiir, President of the Government of Southern Sudan on October 8th. Speaking to reporters Mr. Le Roy said, "As you know we have 18 operations worldwide, so we have many challenges. However, I started with the Sudan because I think there are many things at stake here," explaining why he made the country his first destination since his appointment to his post in August. Le Roy then traveled on to [El Fasher](#), North Darfur, where he held talks with Minnie Manawa, leader of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA/MM). Le Roy also traveled to Addis Ababa where he met with the [Jean Ping](#), Chair of the African Union Commission.

On October 23rd, 163 Bangladeshi officers [deployed to UNAMID](#). A further 162 personnel are due to join the multi-role logistics unit in Nyala, the capital of South Darfur state, boosting the missions logistical support. The Bangladeshi unit will provide additional logistical and engineering capabilities in the areas of supply, transport, maintenance and force protection to UNAMID. Bangladesh is the second-largest UN troop-contributing country and its current deployment in Darfur includes one formed police unit (FPU) also deployed in South Darfur, as well as 53 individual police advisers

The seizure by Somali pirates of the Ukrainian ship MV Faina on September 25 reported to be carrying [tanks and military equipment destined for South Sudan](#) has raised concern about the South Sudan's fragile peace. The revelation adds weight to suspicions that the former enemies in Sudan's long civil war are once more stockpiling weapons. The ship's freight manifest suggests that the Russian-made hardware was bought by the Government of South Sudan (GOSS). South Sudan is said to be strengthening its military ahead of the 2011 referendum that could see the north and south of the country divided in two. The GOSS and the [Kenyan government](#) have denied the hi-jacked shipment was bound for South Sudan, which if proved would be a violation of the 2005 peace agreement. Sudan [summoned the Kenyan Ambassador](#) over what it says calls illegal weapons deliveries to South Sudan.

CHAD & CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

On October 4 the first contingent of [United Nations-trained Chadian army troops](#) deployed to the east of the country to help protect refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in the volatile region. Some 100 members of the contingent, known as the Détachement intégré de Sécurité (DIS), will leave from the capital, N'Djamena, in batches of 25, according to a press release issued by the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT). The DIS troops will be under the leadership of a central commander and two deputies. They have been trained by MINURCAT to provide security in the many refugee and IDP camps scattered across eastern Chad.

The experience of Darfurian refugees living across the border in Chad is portrayed in a photo essay entitled ["Trapped in Chad"](#)

HAITI

On October 14, the Security Council [extended](#) the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until mid-October 2009, recognizing the impact that civil disturbances in April and the current devastating hurricane season have had on the country's stability and security. By a unanimously adopted [resolution](#), the Council decided to maintain the mission's troop strength at 7,060, along with a civilian police component of 2,091, as Haiti's stabilization process suffered significant setbacks in the last year.

In the aftermath of four hurricanes within a three-week period, the [situation in Haiti remains critical](#). Roads are still blocked, bridges are destroyed, and the country's agricultural heartland is flooded. More than 800 were killed, 100,000 people are displaced and another 130,000 families suffered serious damage to their farms and homes. Local businesses are crippled. Food distribution to rural communities is critical but is nearly impossible because of the continuing mudslides. In hard-to-reach areas, there is a real danger of famine. The US has committed \$30 million for Haiti. The UN issued a humanitarian appeal for \$107 million, but only \$20 million has been received. Relief agencies are already struggling mightily with the challenges, but they are overwhelmed and under-supported.

GEORGIA

On 9 October 2008 the Security Council [extended for another four months](#) the 14-year-old United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) entrusted with overseeing the ceasefire accord between the Government and Abkhaz separatists in the country's north-western region. The unanimous decision complies with a request from Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who warned that "dramatic changes" due to the Russian-Georgian conflict in South Ossetia had cast a veil of uncertainty over UNOMIG's future function. Ban told the 15-member Council in his latest report that it was not yet known which features, if any, of the 1994 Moscow ceasefire agreement between the warring parties that forms the basis of the Mission's observation mandate would be retained in light of the new situation. UNOMIG's area of responsibility in Abkhazia consists of a security zone, where no military presence was permitted, a restricted weapons zone, where no heavy weapons can be introduced, and the Kodori Valley. It has no jurisdiction in nearby South Ossetia, the scene of recent fighting which pitted Georgia against separatists and their Russian allies.

MISCELLANEOUS

The UN announced on October 15th that its Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea ([UNMEE](#)) [has almost completed its withdrawal](#) from the Horn of Africa region, with the last group of blue helmets having returned to their home country. In July, the Security Council voted unanimously to terminate the mission after restrictions placed on the peacekeeping operation by Eritrea undermined its ability to carry out its mandate.

A comprehensive and sustainable peace is not possible in post-conflict situations [unless women's security and participation is a primary objective for peacekeepers](#), senior United Nations officials told

the Security Council on October 29. Gender issues must be addressed in conflict mediation as well as in the deployment of peacekeepers, and women must participate in promoting peace and security, UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) Executive Director Inés Alberdi said. "This is particularly important in conflicts in which sexual violence is used as a tactic of war," said Ms. Alberdi, addressing the Security Council debate on women, peace and security. Ms. Alberdi noted that Security Council resolution 1820 – which states that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity – acknowledges the importance of women's security in assuring a durable peace in areas experiencing conflict.

The United Nations has been told to consider links between [Fiji's role in international peacekeeping](#) and the coup cycle. The call came days after interim Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama appealed to the UN for a greater role for Fiji's peacekeeping soldiers. However, Pacific Concerns Resource Centre spokeswoman Ema Tagicakibau said the knowledge gained by the troops helped them carry out coups at home. "It is time to seriously weigh the economic benefits from peace-keeping against the economic, political, social and legal costs of the four coups," Ms Tagicakibau said. "The credibility of the UN will be at stake if it turns a blind eye to the fact that these professional peacekeepers are the very ones breaking the peace at home. Ms Tagicakibau said this could be seen as a downside of UN peace-keeping operations.

Sustainable mechanisms must be found to [support Africa's mediation, peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts](#), said South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sue van der Merwe, on October 27. Addressing a round table discussion with members of the African Union-United Nations (AU-UN) panel, chaired by Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi, Van der Merwe said Africa was increasingly taking its role seriously and shouldering its responsibilities in resolving conflicts on the continent. Deployments in Burundi, Darfur, Somalia, Sierra Leone and Liberia were testimony to the continent's desire to work towards building peace and a prosperous environment for its citizens, according to Van der Merwe. She added that in some instances Africa had initiated peace monitoring operations that were later followed by the deployment of UN peacekeeping forces.

On October 1, the [United States Africa Command](#) (AFRICOM), launched by President Bush in February 2007 became fully operational, taking over all U.S military operations in Africa. Supporters say AFRICOM is expected to focus primarily on war prevention rather than war fighting as well as working with African countries and organizations to [build regional security](#) and crisis response capacity in support of United States government efforts in Africa. However some skeptics are reportedly worried over a possible hidden agenda disguised as the war on terror and a self-interested scramble for the continent's resources.

REPORTS & PUBLICATIONS

International Crisis Group: [Sudan's Southern Kordofan Problem: The Next Darfur?](#)

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that ended Sudan's generation-long North-South civil war in 2005 is at risk in Southern Kordofan state, where many of the same ingredients exist that produced the vicious Darfur conflict. Both parties to that agreement, the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), who together form the Government of National Unity in Khartoum, have been guilty of mistakes and misjudgements there as they manoeuvre for partisan advantage in advance of national elections scheduled for 2009. Any strategy for addressing the problems must recognise that time is short. Concrete progress on integration and reform is essential to address the prospect of what could be a devastating new conflict. Rapid interventions are needed, well before the national elections.

Friends Committee on National Legislation [Responsibility to prevent](#)

This report, *The Responsibility to Prevent*, offers the US Congress an independent assessment of US capacities to peacefully manage conflicts before they escalate into genocide or mass atrocities. The core recommendations, if implemented effectively, would not only save billions of dollars and thousands of lives, but also avoid the many pitfalls of 11th-hour military intervention. The next Congress and administration will have a historic opportunity to rebuild US foreign policy structures to better meet the challenges of the 21st century. While the number of major armed conflicts around the world has been declining in recent years, the nature of deadly violence has changed significantly, requiring both new policy approaches and a new foreign policy toolbox. Civilians have become not only the major casualties, making up eighty to ninety percent of conflict victims, but are also increasingly targeted in wars. Once defined as "non-traditional threats," weak and failing states, civil insurgencies, genocide and ethnic cleansing, environmental crises, and conflicts over resources in an increasingly inequitable world are now far more common than state-to-state military engagements, and require much more than traditional military approaches.

MEMBER ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

PEACE OPERATIONS WORKING GROUP

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

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

On October 29, Amnesty International released a report entitled, [*DRC: North Kivu – No end to war on women and children*](#). The report is based on eyewitness testimony collected in the province of North Kivu during 2008. It examines alleged human rights abuses committed before and after the signature of Act of Engagement in January 2008, an agreement signed by the armed groups to immediately end abuses against civilians. The report focuses primarily on sexual violence and the recruitment and Use of children by parties to the conflict. Amnesty International has found substantial evidence that armed groups in North Kivu have continued to commit crimes under international law, including unlawful killings, rape, torture and the recruitment of child soldiers. Government security forces have also unlawfully detained, and in some cases, tortured and ill-treated captured children, and continue to rape and otherwise sexually abuse women and girls.

PEARSON PEACEKEEPING CENTRE

The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) hosted a Roundtable on Women in Peace and Humanitarian Operations in March 2008. The Roundtable provided a venue for women leaders to come together to explore and discuss women's participation in peace and humanitarian operations, and develop a shared understanding of the tensions and complexities associated with the subject. The roundtable sought to address a major gap: the absence of a women-specific forum for deliberation and mutual support of all women interested in peacekeeping and humanitarian contexts and operations. The report of the roundtable is now available in both [English](#) and [French](#). This report represents a consolidation of the main ideas discussed at the roundtable, and a determination of the priority actions to be taken.

CANADEM

In October, CANADEM, with CIDA funding, deployed one Physical Planner and Shelter Expert to join UNHCR in Djibouti. This expert will design and re-organize new and existing refugee camps in order to accommodate refugees in accordance with UNHCR and Government of Djibouti strategies.

CANADEM also hosted a Haiti Police Reform Roundtable and Debrief on 24 October 2008. This roundtable followed upon the recent return of twenty Canadian retired police experts from Haiti. CANADEM, with DFAIT funding, deployed these experts for a period of one year to work with MINUSTAH to mentor and build the capacity of the Haitian National Police. The roundtable included participants from CANADEM, the Government of Canada, the non-governmental sector and local academic institutions as well as members of the retired police contingent. Discussion focused on Canada's current contribution to police reform efforts, both in Haiti and worldwide, with a view to supporting future police reform projects. A CANADEM report on the Haiti mission and the roundtable will be released in November and will be made available on the CANADEM website.

The Canadian Governance Support Office (CGSO) in Kabul, Afghanistan will receive four new experts this month, with Senior Technical Advisors set to deploy in early November to work with the Ministry of Education, the Afghan Independent Electoral Commission and the Ministry of Electricity and Water. 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. 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.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is expected to release a report on R2P later this fall. Civil society organizations are in the process of developing an international coalition on the Responsibility to Protect. A reception following the Seminar also commemorated UN Day as well as the recent passage of legislation on the new Canadian Museum of Human Rights currently being built in Winnipeg.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION CANADA (UNAC)

UNAC in partnership with the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA) and the Canadian International Council (CIC) will host a presentation by Hans Corell, Ambassador (ret.) Former



Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, entitled "**The Rule of Law and Contemporary International Challenges**"

Date: Monday, November 10, 2008; **Time:** 4:00pm – 5:30pm; **Location:** Arts Lounge, 20th Floor, Dunton Tower, Library Road, Carleton University

NON-MEMBER ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

CENTRE FOR DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS

The Centre for Defence Associations in partnership with the Center for International Policy Studies and the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, Ottawa University, will host an Afghanistan Colloquium entitled “**Is there hope for peace in Afghanistan?**” The speakers will be Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, former Foreign Minister of Afghanistan and Professor Ali Ahmad Jalali, Distinguished Professor at Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, National Defense University and former Minister of Interior, Afghanistan. This event is one in a series marking the launch of the School of International Development and Globalization. This public lecture is free and open to the public. Registration is not necessary. For further information, email: edim@uOttawa.ca

Date: Friday, November 14, 2008; **Time:** 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.; **Location:** Lounge 140, 90 University Street, 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

COORDINATOR – PORT-AU-PRINCE

The Parliamentary Centre was selected in 2007 by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to manage a project of support to the Parliament of Haiti. This project has a four year time frame and will end in December 2010. The Centre is seeking a Coordinator to be resident in Haiti (Port- au- Prince) for two years, beginning in January 2009, to oversee the implementation of activities in line with the Project’s objectives. The objectives of the Project are to contribute to the strengthening of political governance and the promotion of national dialogue in Haiti by enhancing the effectiveness of the Haitian legislature around four components. For further information about this position, click [here](#).

CHIEF, PEACEKEEPING BEST PRACTICES – NEW YORK

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is seeking a Chief of Peacekeeping Best Practices Section (PBPS). The position has the following main responsibilities: planning and overseeing the work programme of PBPS and advising the Director of the Division on programmatic priorities; providing substantive direction and oversight on peacekeeping knowledge management and institutional learning, policy planning and doctrine development activities as well as on thematic advisory functions under the purview of PBPS; supervising the development of analytical and concept papers and policy options to address challenges in peacekeeping, based on lessons identified and good practices; and overseeing the substantive review of reports, briefing notes, statements and other documents drafted by PBPS or of PBPS comments/inputs to documents drafted by other units of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS), other Secretariat departments and offices, entities of the UN system and external peacekeeping partners. Further information is available by clicking [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](#)