

ReVIEW

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Dear readers

Welcome to the first Review to be published in 2002.

In the past, the ReVIEW has been published primarily in hard copy. At The North-South Institute, as is the case with many other organizations, we struggle to include new technologies into our publication strategy. We at NSI want to strike a balance, while ensuring that the efficient use of resources continues to include those international readers who may not have Internet access.

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Best regards,
Lois L. Ross
Managing Editor

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Over the last two decades, mining activities on or near Indigenous lands have increased exponentially. A combination of factors – including globalization and the liberalization of the market economy, policies of international financial institutions and official development agencies promoting mining as a viable vehicle for poverty alleviation, and government revisions to mining codes to streamline environmental procedures and provide ‘friendlier’ investment climates – has led to a situation in which the lands of Indigenous peoples are increasingly sought-after for their mineral potential.

But, at the same time, during the last two decades, Indigenous peoples have made important gains with regard to the protection of their rights to land, culture, autonomy, self-determination and identity. At the national level –

largely because of the rise of Indigenous movements – numerous countries have adopted laws and policies to promote and protect Indigenous rights. And at the international level, a variety of instruments include provisions protecting Indigenous rights, such as ILO Convention 169, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Draft UN and OAS Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In this context, companies, governments and international financial institutions considering undertaking – or funding – mining activities on ancestral lands are under increasing public pressure to ensure Indigenous rights are not violated. One of the key vehicles toward this end is to involve the affected Indigenous peoples in decision-making about potential projects.

What are the appropriate mechanisms for approaching and involving Indigenous peoples in decision-making with regards to potential mining activities on or near ancestral lands? While much literature has been written on appropriate ‘public participation’ mechanisms — with some focusing on Indigenous peoples— there is a dearth of research and literature highlighting the views of Indigenous peoples themselves.

Exploring indigenous views from the bottom-up

To begin to address this important research gap, The North-South Institute (NSI) partnered with the Amerindian Peoples Association (APA) of Guyana and the Institute of Regional Studies (INER) of the University of Antioquia in Colombia on a collaborative research project to examine these issues within the Latin American and Caribbean context. This region has seen a dramatic increase in mining projects, particularly by Canadian mining companies

The project is funded principally by Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC) with additional funding from private sector companies supporting NSI’s Corporate Social Responsibility Program. The overall objective for Phase I (2000-2002) is to scope out the perspectives of Indigenous peoples with regards to mining activities on or near their ancestral lands, focusing in particular on experiences with consultation and involvement in decision-making, and aspirations for the future.

The fieldwork in Guyana and Colombia was guided by National Indigenous Advisory Committees, and was based on participatory methodologies. Creating spaces for dialogue in and among mining-affected Indigenous communities was the first step in a process leading to potential dialogue with other sectors. This dialogue highlights Indigenous concerns to policy-makers and practitioners.

A bottom-up approach is critical in the context of the current industry-driven international dialogues probing the question of how mining can become more sustainable. It is also key in light of the World Bank’s recently-initiated Extractive Industries Review and the upcoming World Conference on Sustainable Development, where mining will likely be an important item on the agenda.

A snapshot of project outcomes: Indigenous assessments and views

The outcomes of the project to date have been rich and wide-ranging. ▶

▶ VIVIANE WEITZNER

A snapshot of a project to explore Indigenous perspectives on consultation and engagement within the mining sector of Latin America and the Caribbean.

For one, the Indigenous groups participating are extremely diverse. In Colombia, these range from the very traditional and spiritual Koggi, agriculturalists who live in the mountain range of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, to the matrilinear and goat-herding Wayu, who live in the desert region of La Guajira and are organized along a decentralized clan system, to the Chimila People who have been forcefully removed from their traditional territory and are severely affected by Colombia's armed conflict.

In Guyana, Indigenous peoples participated from Region I (Carib), Region VII (Akawaios and Arecuna), Region VIII (Patomona and Makushi) and Region IX (Wapishana, Wai Wai and Makushi), covering a range of different local ecologies and subsistence activities, including several Amerindian communities dependent entirely on small-scale mining.

In addition, the size of mine operations and the resources extracted varies among the two countries. In Colombia, the focus is on large-scale coal mining and related developments, while in Guyana the research focuses largely on small- and medium-scale mining of gold and diamonds, with consideration of large-scale activities where these exist. In particular, the Guyanese team documented the environmental and social impacts of mining activities, and were shocked at the scale and extent of impacts on Amerindian women, including rapes, prostitution and violence.

Finally, the socio- and geo-political situations in Colombia and Guyana are diverse. For example, even though it is undergoing one of the longest civil wars in history, Colombia is the most progressive Latin American country when it comes to Indigenous rights. It has ratified ILO Convention 169 and has also recognized Indigenous title to 25 per cent of the lands in the coun-

try. Guyana is less than one quarter of Colombia's size, and its government has titled only one-seventh of the lands Amerindians consider ancestral territories. The legal strength of these titles varies with the government of the day (titled lands have been de-reserved to allow for mining activities), and Guyana has not ratified ILO Convention 169.

Given these different contexts, the similarities in the experiences of the Colombian and Guyanese Indigenous participants is striking.

Confluence #1: Indigenous peoples: Not "just another stakeholder"

Project participants linked the fundamental issues underpinning Indigenous involvement in decision-making about mining activities to: differences between western and Indigenous views of what constitutes appropriate "development"; lack of recognition of the full extent of ancestral lands; and the conflict in State and Indigenous positions with regard to ownership over sub-surface resources on Indigenous lands.

What came out strongly and clearly was that Indigenous peoples insist they are not just another stakeholder to be consulted; they are rights holders whose identity, autonomy and cultural survival is inextricably linked to their relationship with the land.

Confluence #2: Indigenous perspectives on the meaning of "consultation"

The term "consultation" and what it means for Indigenous peoples was vigorously debated in the workshops and focus groups. From an Indigenous perspective, "consultation" falls into two main categories: external (those with outside groups, such as other

(continued on page 10) ▶



-Review-

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Development Cooperation

Time for results

► MESSAGE FROM NSI PRESIDENT, ROY CULPEPER

The policy objectives of foreign aid, or official development assistance, have been shifting significantly over the past 10 years, away from “How much money should be spent?” and toward “What results should be achieved?”.

At the beginning of the 1990s, the pre-eminent goal was the aid to GNP ratio of 0.7 per cent. This target was established by a UN commission headed by former Prime Minister Lester Pearson in the late 1960s. The benchmark illustrated the principle that rich countries should share a tiny but significant portion of their wealth with the poor. The hope was that a yardstick to measure generosity would coax a greater overall volume of development aid.

By the end of the 1990s, another set of goals had emerged as the pre-eminent objectives of development cooperation, most fundamentally, the eradication of poverty. The transition from inputs to outcomes started in 1990, with the World Bank’s announcement that poverty reduction was its overarching objective. Other development agencies followed suit. Donors were increasingly implementing “results-based management” at the project level—ensuring not only that the required activities were delivered and the policy conditions adhered to, but also that the intended outputs and outcomes flowed from donor-financed activities. Then in 1996, the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee published a manifesto entitled *Shaping the 21st Century* in which a series of poverty-reduction goals were articulated:

- Reducing by one-half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by the year 2015
- Universal primary education by 2015
- The elimination of gender disparity in schooling enrolments by 2005
- A two-thirds reduction in infant mortality rates and three-quarters reduction in maternal mortality rates by 2015
- Universal access to reproductive health services no later than 2015
- Implementation of national strategies of sustainable development by 2005 to ensure the reversal of loss of environmental resources at both the national and global levels by 2015

These goals, extensively discussed in the late 1990s, are now enshrined in the UN Millennium Summit Declaration of 2000, signed by over 180 heads of government. The Millennium Development Goals were reaffirmed in the Monterrey Consensus of the UN Conference on Financing for Development and articulate what the world community is determined to achieve in the next decade and a half.

In contrast, the ODA/GNP target of 0.7 per cent has been all but abandoned. Only four donors (Denmark,

Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands) have consistently achieved the target. Most other donors, including Canada, have accepted the target but have fallen far short of achieving it. The average among OECD donors fluctuated around 0.35, half the target level, until the 1990s, when it fell to a level of 0.22 per cent in the year 2000. (The closest Canada got was 0.53 in 1976; in 2000 Canada fell to 0.25 per cent.) Some donors, including the United States, have never accepted the 0.7 per cent target, and in the UNFFD discussions the US delegation unsuccessfully attempted to remove the target altogether from the Monterrey Consensus.

So, where do we stand today? Greater emphasis of the fundamental results of aid is overdue, and the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals provides the world community with a time-bound agenda to achieve these vital objectives at the global and national levels. But there is a downside. Some critics of foreign aid, including the Bush Administration, have explicitly promoted the policy shift from foreign aid inputs to key development outcomes. They have questioned the effectiveness of much official foreign assistance and have instead suggested that private foreign investment and private donations have more to offer for developing countries. Moreover, private foreign investment in developing countries has grown rapidly in the last decade and is now twice as large as ODA. By emphasizing the achievement of fundamental development *ends*, such critics get official donors “off the hook” by de-emphasizing foreign aid as one of the essential *means* of achieving the development goals.

It is certainly true that much development assistance in the past has failed to achieve its immediate objectives or more generally to engender a sustainable reduction in poverty. Development outcomes have been disappointing in Africa, the most aid-dependent continent in the developing world. In turn, the unsatisfactory results of foreign aid have largely been attributed to poor policies or weak institutions in recipient countries. Accordingly, aid is now being allocated to countries where the policy environment and institutions are conducive to required development outcomes.

Meanwhile, aid donors have been less willing to acknowledge their own role in achieving poor results. Typically donor agencies have allocated aid for political or commercial reasons rather than to pursue development objectives, and have also suffered from bureaucratic weaknesses in designing and delivering aid programs. They have also been unable or unwilling to coordinate their efforts in the field with recipients and with other donors, contributing to waste and undermining local capacities, as noted by Carol Lancaster in *Aid to Africa: So much to Do, So little Done*. Better development results will depend, not



only on policy and better governance in recipient countries, but also reforms and better co-ordination of donor practices. Unfortunately, donors do not seem to be as zealous about reforming their own practices as those of the recipients. For example, a major effort to improve aid coordination in Mali revealed how immensely costly and wasteful the present system is, but has led to virtually no agreement among donors to give up their current practices.

It would also be a mistake to emphasize outcomes and results while neglecting required inputs, including the volume of development assistance needed. World Bank research suggests that to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, additional foreign aid of between US\$40-60 billion a year will be needed. Given current ODA levels of \$50 billion, this corresponds to doubling the current aid flow. UK Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown has also called for a doubling of aid flows.

There is another, major, reason why aid volumes are important. Aid helps support activities that private investors will not or cannot. For example, much of the investment needed to support social sectors (education and health) and poverty-oriented projects (e.g. rural roads and irrigation) is of little interest to private foreign investors, who would not realize a profit from such ventures. Also, it is clear that private foreign investment is particularly attracted to the emerging market countries such as China and Singapore. To the extent it flows to the poor countries of Africa, it tends to go into the mining sector in enclaves separated from the rest of the country. Aid and private foreign investment can be seen as complementary, but not as substitutes.

The growing emphasis on the principal outcomes expected from development cooperation is welcome. But the shift should not come at the expense of the level of foreign aid. Indeed, it implies that the volume of aid should double if the world's millennium development goals are to be reached. **R**



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After Monterrey

Reflections on the UN Conference on Financing for Development

► JOHN FOSTER

As Mexican host President Fox raised his glass to “amigos” Prime Minister Chrétien and U.S. President Bush and toasted the “spirit of Monterrey”, my neighbour raised his and quietly toasted “humanity, justice and peace”. Just what was the “spirit” of Monterrey? Should we be toasting or not?

The United Nations Conference on Financing for Development, the first of its kind, filled Mexico’s diverse media with pages and hours of discussion of global poverty and world economic policies. Every one of the 9000 hotel rooms in Monterrey was booked as diplomats from UN member states and more than 60 heads of government deliberated for five days in the busy, hot and dusty northern Mexican city. More than 2000 NGO leaders from dozens of countries and hundreds of organizations deliberated for three days in advance of the official event, meeting in tents provided by the host government and finding billets with local families and friends.

The conference document, the so-called Monterrey “consensus” was, in fact, agreed to in New York, six weeks earlier. The delegates and observers came to vote and sign and to do a variety of bilateral and multilateral business on the side. The voices, however, were not as unanimous as the proponents of the “consensus” might have preferred.

- At least two governments publicly – Venezuela and Cuba – and several more privately, stepped away from the “consensus”.
- The final declaration of the civil society Global Forum was direct and decisive, there was no consensus in Monterrey, at least not one that included the many NGOs who had participated in the preparatory process.

Innovative approaches

Although many hoped for innovation in the Conference agreements, much more was found in the process of the event.

For most of three days, cabinet ministers, multilateral managers like Jim Wolfenson of the World Bank, and Horst Kohler of the International Monetary Fund, attended a series of “roundtables” involving representatives of the business community, the NGOs and social movements and various international agencies. The Roundtables were not decision-making, but several of them ended-up highlighting proposals which had been knocked out of the official consensus. The United Nations Special Session on AIDS in June, 2001 pioneered the process, but the Monterrey meeting brought a whole new range and level of participants into action.

Bottoming-out

When non-governmental advocates strategized about the draft Monterrey “consensus” prior to the Monterrey

summit, they thought the only thing to do was to try to provoke a bidding game, a series of Monterrey “plus” commitments. Britain’s Exchequer Secretary Gordon Brown had started the action. Aid pledges are the easiest and most tangible. To some extent the game succeeded.

If Monterrey has historic significance, it may be as the point where the donors’ aid graph bottomed out and began to edge upward. The Canadian “eight per cent solution” will take nine years to repair the damage the current government has done to aid spending. But a move in the right direction is to be encouraged. Both the size of the increase and the speed of implementation should be multiplied.

Or another photo-op

Skeptics cannot be entirely set aside. Nine months ago at the UN and the Genoa G-8, enthusiasm for a \$10 billion (annual) World Health Fund to combat AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis was considerable. But pledges so far are less than one-fifth the target. The plague goes on.

Money for Africa, pledges of support for the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) initiative proposed by a select group of African leaders are many, all eyes move from Monterrey to Kananaskis. Pledges are being prepared as “deliverables” for G-8 leaders in June. But what will happen after the photo-op in the Rockies? Will the health fund be repeated?

Monterrey was awash in numbers. Few, however, argued with the World Bank’s estimate of a \$50 billion per annum bill to achieve the Millennium Goals for poverty reduction approved by Canada and all other UN members at the General Assembly in 2000. This target would mean a doubling of donor givings and a big jump for the pikers in the crowd. Many at Monterrey argued that the Bank’s estimate was modest at best, with a number of respected NGOs citing a \$100 billion ticket as more realistic.

Making room for Mexico

There were many Monterrey’s. The NGOs had their Forum, the “globalofobos” had their street actions, the UN had its summit, Fidel had his cameo and President Bush got his kudos from U2’s Bono. But there was a Mexican thread through it all. A Mexican diplomat drafted the “consensus”, ex-President Ernesto Zedillo led a high-level advisory panel, Mexico’s leadership had inches of press coverage on their commitment to fighting poverty. Fox ended the summit with a retreat for the several dozen heads of government, outside the conference. His event, not the UN’s.

President Fox and his Foreign Minister, Jorge Casteneda arranged bi- and trilateral connections with NAFTA partners, and finessed the Castro departure before the Bush arrival. Mexico pressed ahead with its desire to ease restric-



tions on migration and joined Canada and the US in commitments for a "smart border".

The Monterrey summit will be followed by a meeting of APEC leaders this year, but the more important date is the meeting of the World Trade Organization ministerial in 2003 in Mexico, possibly in some relatively inaccessible near-desert location. The high-volume paranoia about demonstrations and the modest actuality were but a small scale dry-run for the theatre of the next WTO Ministerial.

In a sombrero

For many of its critics, the Monterrey "consensus" was little more than the Washington Consensus in a sombrero. The same fundamentals were defended and extended: export-led growth, foreign direct investment, privatization and sound macroeconomic policy frameworks. To these were added the exhortations to "good governance", getting fundamentals right and big US dollops of moralism, good versus evil. Suffice it to say the Mexican hosts could teach George W and his brother a good deal about how to manage clean and transparent elections, and few leaders welcome lectures on corruption from the buddies of Enron.

There were some modest advances, primarily in mentioning a number of issues for further discussion. The tone and substance of debate shifted from the preparatory period somewhat. The emphasis on domestic saving, small and medium business was greater, the reliance on foreign investment as a cure-all less. The potential for another drum-roll for the war against terror was avoided, the aid issue grew in prominence.

Many governments sponsored "side-events" to highlight proposals which had not made it into the final agreement, as did NGOs and churches. The German Development Minister led with an event on the feasibility of the currency transaction or Tobin tax. The French raised again the proposal for an economic and social "security council" in the UN. Several groups pressed the idea of a neutral debt arbitration body to deal with illegal and illicit debt.

But overall, Monterrey missed the mark. When the process of preparation was begun in the late 1990s, the memories of the peso crisis in Mexico, the Asian meltdown and Russia's failures were fresh and pungent. Despite the Argentine emergency, virtually no sense of urgency spiced the debates in Monterrey or the final document.

When Financing for Development was conceived, civil society participants in the world conferences of the 1990s on environment, women, social development and human rights (among others) saw it as the event which would not only provide the resources to accomplish the goals they had set, but would bring economic governance into the service of social objectives and ends. The Monterrey

"consensus" makes occasional curtsies in that direction, but little of substance.

Further, many developing countries and their NGO allies looked forward to Financing for Development as a locale where the economic model might be reviewed and debated and where the mandates of the major multilateral economic organizations might be opened up and democratized. The US delegation and its allies shot a cannon across that pathway early on, and it was impossible to pursue it.

In the tent

The highest placed woman (and a Canadian) in the UN reminded civil society participants in Monterrey that the Financing for Development, although it had the participation of the Bank, the Fund, the WTO and many other agencies, was a United Nations event. Finance ministers were now moving in the somewhat unfamiliar territory of UN debates. In sum, the UN had succeeded in pulling the locus of comprehensive economic policy and governance debate into its tent, at least for the moment.

Advocates of policy "coherence" may be pleased. Many observers, wonder, however, *whose* coherence is operative? Will the policies of the Bank and the WTO define the space or the UN's human rights, labour and environmental agreements. Or, will the pattern revert to "normal", with each institution pursuing its own goals, with greater or less resource and support from the G-8 and the superpower, in particular.

The Monterrey "consensus" commits the governments to pursue the conversation. Both the Economic and Social Council, as early as April 22, and the General Assembly have responsibilities to discuss inter-institutional governance and policy as well as to review progress.

What role will Canada play in the mix? Why was it left to the German minister to press for a currency transaction tax, virtually on the third anniversary of a Canadian Parliamentary resolution in its favour? Will the Finance Ministry give greater priority to the UN as a locus for global economic discussion or planning? Will the Minister direct the energy he has put into informal North-South bodies like the G-20, toward strengthening overall socio-economic governance through the UN. Will the Canadian government begin to apply its rights, labour and environment commitments to its conduct in the Bank, Fund and WTO?

At least Monterrey provided another occasion for raising the questions! 

JOHN FOSTER, is a Principal Researcher at The North-South Institute. He participated in the preparatory process as well as the UN Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey.

View from the South

Argentina: The reconstitution of confidence, the reconstruction of the country

► GABRIELA RODRÍGUEZ LÓPEZ

Latin America had hardly recovered from the 1997-1998 financial crisis and the 1999 Brazilian devaluation, when the 2001 global slowdown worsened the outlook for the entire region, and particularly Argentina.

This complex international context, together with the declining expectations about the De la Rúa administration deepened Argentina's long-running crisis. To make matters worse, in early December, in order to avoid a banking crisis, the government imposed limits on cash withdrawals, the so-called *corralito* (fence). In addition, the IMF refusal to disburse a new tranche on the loans committed in the bail-out program contributed to compounded financial panic. As the economy collapsed, 27 people died in the riots that led to President De la Rúa's resignation on December 20th. After three days of debate and uncertainty, Peronist provincial boss Adolfo Rodríguez Saa was appointed as interim president. Once in office, he announced with a rather irresponsible big smile the largest sovereign debt default in history (US\$ 155 billion). He was forced to resign just one week after taking office, being quickly succeeded by Peronist Senator Eduardo Duhalde.

After being ruled for more than a decade by a currency board scheme, which pegged the peso to the US dollar, in January Argentina devalued its currency and adopted a floating exchange rate regime. Devaluation, together with three years of recession, double-digit unemployment rates and the freeze on bank deposits, have led the country into social unrest and plunged the economy into a free fall. What began as a loss of confidence has turned into an acute political and social crisis threatening the country's governance.

Discontent with the economic model implemented during the 1990s is not new. Since the late 90s, *piqueteros* (unemployed groups who have increasingly blocked major highways to demand government help) have been the main voice of discontent. In the wake of 2001, however, the upper and middle classes, traditionally not politically mobilized actors, took to the streets. Ever since thousands of people, banging pots and pans, have been demonstrating, marching in the streets and carrying banners that proclaim "Dump all politicians". This spontaneous movement helped to bring down two presidents in December. Then, from retirees and real estate agents, to public health workers and posh housewives, representatives from all sectors of civil society across the country joined in the pleas to Mr. Duhalde to ease austerity measures, the suppression of unpopular cash withdrawal restrictions, as well as asking for the resignation of the Supreme Court.

From Mexico to South Asia, all recent financial crises have had contagion effects in other countries and regions. However, this does not seem to be the case of Argentina. The impact of the Argentinean crisis turned out to be limited in terms of financial contagion (except for the partial impact on the Uruguayan financial sector) but very deep in terms of scope, effectively calling into question a

broad set of economic policies. The entire "Washington Consensus" economic recipe (disregarding specific policies or areas) and the international financial institutions' lending policies have all been severely criticized and put under revision.

Given the prevailing political and economic uncertainty and instability, the most difficult task in Argentina seems to be the restoration of confidence in several sectors.

Confidence in the political system – There is a deep disillusionment with political leaders and political institutions. Corruption has called into question a whole generation of politicians as well as the entire representative system, undermining the legitimacy of the political system.

Confidence in the judicial system – Lack of independence from political power and accusations of mismanagement and corruption, have undermined credibility and respect for the Supreme Court of Justice and most of the judicial system. In addition a considerable number of judicial magistrates are under suspicion in relevant corruption cases. As a result, many groups within civil society have been asking for the resignation of the entire Supreme Court. A respectful, efficient and independent judicial system is a basic condition for a democratic regime.

Confidence in the economy – There is an inescapable fact: Argentina, like other countries around the world, cannot ignore global economic trends. Three years of recession together with a difficult worldwide economic situation presents a challenging scenario for those in charge of leading Argentina out of this crisis. The main tasks for Argentina are to re-build its financial system, achieve budget solvency in the public sector and re-structure its sovereign debt, in order to avoid the political and monetary chaos of the late 1980s. The state will surely have a more active role attempting to manage a fragile equilibrium between the re-composition of the domestic economy without disengaging from the world economy.

For the time being, improvisation and a trial and error policy pattern seem to be the dominant trends in national politics. Constant (sometimes daily) changes in rules can hardly contribute to re-creation of confidence. Argentina faces a very difficult challenge ahead: rebuilding hope, substance and legitimacy, through representation, democracy, responsible political leadership and sustainable policies. Argentineans have a tough job: building solid and credible institutions which engage and include society as a whole. There is no doubt that recovery will be painful and slow. However, Argentina must turn crisis into opportunity, and set the pace for what will be a long and winding road toward institution building and sustainable growth. ■

GABRIELA RODRÍGUEZ LÓPEZ is with the Research Program on International Economic Institutions, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO/Argentina)

▶ CHANTAL BLOUIN

At the next G-8 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta, the support provided by industrialized countries for development in Africa will be on the agenda. One of the four themes of the G-8 plan of action for Africa is economic development and trade. In preparation for this meeting, it's timely to examine Canada's trade policy with respect to African countries. The question to keep in mind when examining Canadian trade policy toward Africa is the following: Is this strategy integrated into our foreign policy objectives with respect to poverty reduction? As the Government of Canada has observed in its official documents, the African market is very different from established export markets and our trade strategy should recognize this specific character. How does this work in practice?

First of all, Canada has no preferential tariff treatment specific to Africa, nothing comparable with the *Africa Growth and Opportunity Act* adopted by the United States two years ago. Several sub-Saharan African countries benefit from Canada's treatment for least-developed countries. Under this scheme, close to 90 per cent of the products are exempt from tariffs. With respect to products imported from Africa, very low or no tariffs are applied. In fact, the petroleum products and minerals, coffee, citrus fruits and cacao that we import from Africa are not subject to any tariff barriers.

On the other hand, Canada imposes high tariffs on clothing imported from African countries. The average tariff rate imposed on imports from Egypt, Lesotho and Mauritius varies between 10 and 20 per cent, because these countries export clothing. This creates the contradictory situation in which Canada received \$1.2 million in customs revenues in 2000 on imports from Lesotho, while providing close to \$2 million in official development assistance to the same country.

In comparison, the U.S. initiative offers African sub-Saharan countries preferential access to the U.S. market. Clothing produced in the region may enter the United States without being subject to any tariff or quota until 2008. This treatment imposes several conditions on exporters: in particular, clothing must be manufactured with American or African textiles/fabrics, although these conditions do not apply to least-developed countries.

It is also interesting to note that, in order to be eligible for this preferential treatment, each country must be certified by the U.S. government, according to a long list of criteria such as: progress toward the establishment of a market economy and a legal system; progress toward the elimination of barriers to U.S. investment and exports; and progress toward the respect for workers' rights and human rights. In addition, the country must not be involved in activities that threaten national security or American foreign policy interests. Ten countries were deemed to be ineligible for the program (Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Liberia, Togo and Zimbabwe).

What has been the impact of this initiative? Before the passing of this act in 2000, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) anticipated an increase of between 25 and 45 per cent in imports from sub-Saharan Africa, which would have a minimal negative impact on the American industry. The USITC report identifies 16 countries (notably Mauritius, South Africa, Lesotho, Kenya, Swaziland, Madagascar and Zimbabwe) as currently having the industrial base or potential to profit from access to the U.S. market. We will not know for a few more years whether or not they have in fact benefited. However, there are preliminary indications that investments in the clothing sector are beginning to develop in several of these countries.

The key question underlying these comments is: Should Canada adopt preferential treatment for Africa, specifically in the clothing sector?

▶ ***The key question underlying these comments is: Should Canada adopt preferential treatment for Africa, specifically in the clothing sector? Canada's adoption of preferential treatment would be consistent with our international development assistance objectives.***

Because of their abundant and low-cost labour force, African countries have a significant advantage in this sector. For several countries, the production of clothing has represented a first step toward industrialization and can be an integral part of a poverty reduction strategy. Canada's adoption of preferential treatment would be consistent with our international development assistance objectives.

On the other hand, the Canadian government is subject to considerable pressure from Canadian manufacturers not to adopt such measures, even though it is unlikely that eliminating tariffs and quotas on African imports would have negative consequences for the Canadian textile and clothing industry.

If the U.S. initiative successfully survived the lobbying of the American manufacturers, it would seem possible to adopt a similar program in Canada. What does the American example demonstrate? It stresses the importance of political leadership. In fact, several influential members of Congress supported this bill. The Canadian government has begun to move in this direction. In March 2002, it proposed removing all duties and quotas on imports from all the least-developed countries, which includes most of the sub-Saharan Africa. Let's hope that the adoption of this market proposal will be announced at the G-8 Summit. **R**

CHANTAL BLOUIN presented her comments on Canada's trade policy with regard to Africa during the National Forum on Africa held on February 8, 2002, in Montréal by the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (DFAIT) and the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM).

through indigenous eyes

(continued from page 3)

governments, companies and communities) and internal (those within the community, including with the spirit world and the local ecology).

However, a series of conceptual issues emerges:

- First, there is no adequate way to articulate internal/spiritual consultations, as these types of consultations are based on a non-written 'language' found in the local ecology.

Indigenous peoples are at a disadvantage when they try to articulate the untranslatable concepts into the dominant language and have them protected by law.

- Second, there is a need to find a common language, one which is equitable and accurately reflects Indigenous peoples perspectives and meanings. At the heart of the issue is how to decolonize language, and the term

"consultation" itself. The term imposes a concept that Indigenous peoples have come to utilize although it does not appropriately reflect customary laws or terms used in Indigenous languages.

As one of the researchers of the Guyanese team reflected, the term implies something about the locus of power: to be consulted is a verb that implies there is someone who is consulting and someone who is being consulted.

- Third, Indigenous peoples consider territory from a holistic perspective, and therefore the scope of consultations needs to change to

accommodate this: projects need to be regarded in the light of the impacts of other projects on Indigenous lands, rather than looked at individually or sectorally. This is at odds with the current practice of focusing on individual projects.

Confluence #3: Indigenous experiences: Toward prior informed consent

Indigenous project participants describe their experiences with external consultations variously as "asymmetrical", "an unequal dialogue", "a process that implies the project is 'a go'", "interference to put in place a project", and "a formality that is not pro self-determination."

The catalogue of problems identified reads like a manual of 'how-not-to consult': ignorance/lack of respect for the history, government structures, representatives and processes of Indigenous peoples; lack of appropriate information and dissemination methods, with Indigenous peoples relying on what they hear through the rumour mill; and lack of respect for and incorporation of Indigenous knowledge, to name but a few. In addition, the benefits provided by mining companies were described as short-term and token.

But beyond these weaknesses, consultation processes have been destructive in and of themselves. According to project participants, consultation processes have: diminished communities' autonomy and territoriality, particularly since participation in a consultation is often interpreted as validating a project; weakened and replaced traditional authority structures by imposing other forms of decision-making and conflict management; increased erosion of social cohesion through the creation of new - or the exacerbation of existing - internal conflicts; led to substance abuse, domestic and other violence.

Various project participants have started working on criteria and strategies for participation in projects affecting their ancestral lands. But the bottom line for all project participants was very clear: *Indigenous peoples want the right to free and informed prior consent, which includes the right to say "no" to projects on their ancestral lands.* In this light, consultation/participation processes must lead to Indigenous acceptance or rejection of a project proposal, instead of implying a negotiation on how to limit the negative impacts of a project that will go ahead regardless. In addition, if projects do go ahead on ancestral land with the consent of Indigenous peoples, they want to be project partners rather than mere beneficiaries. ▶

"What the Indigenous peoples of Guyana are living through today is the same as what the Indigenous peoples and Black communities of Colombia are experiencing. In both cases it's a territorial issue, it's a difficulty that governments have with us and that creates conditions by which each day we are losing more territory. This is not only with regard to mining, but with regard to other projects that have to do with the mining/energy sector."

— Armando Valbuena
Gouriyu, Wayu,
President of
Colombia's
National
Indigenous
Organization
(ONIC)


Confluence #4: Tipping the power balance: The role of governments, communities, and companies

In order to work toward “meaningful” Indigenous participation in consultation processes that lead to free, prior and informed consent, project participants suggested several things need to happen:

- The role of the government needs to be strengthened with regard to promoting and protecting Indigenous rights, and overseeing consultations and negotiations with mining companies. Indigenous participants noted governments consistently side with companies rather than fulfilling their obligations with regards to Indigenous peoples, and are usually not present when consultations and negotiations proceed. In addition, participants underscored the weakening of State institutions:
 1. In Guyana there is no Ministry of Mines and no Ministry of the Environment, there is a lack of government resources for enforcement of existing regulations, lack of knowledge of the Mining Act among government officials and wide-spread corruption;
 2. In Colombia there has been a ‘dissolution’ of the regional offices of the Indigenous Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, the Mining Code has undergone a revision (encouraged and financed largely by CIDA) which weakened previous provisions with regards to Indigenous rights and lands and streamlined environmental requirements, ILO 169 is not being implemented, and there is also wide-spread corruption. Moreover, there seems to be a direct link between State-encouraged development projects and increased paramilitary violence.
- Indigenous institutions need to be strengthened, particularly in light of the erosion many have undergone due to colonization. Among other things, the role of traditional authorities and Indigenous leadership needs to be strengthened. In addition, communities need capacity-building with regard to national and international Indigenous rights, and negotiation

- Mining companies need to respect Indigenous perspectives, including the right to free, informed and prior consent. They should adhere to principles of ethical conduct, and collaborate with Indigenous peoples to develop more intercultural conflict management mechanisms.

Broadening the Horizon

As many project participants emphasized, this is only a first – and limited — snapshot of Guyanese and Colombian Indigenous perspectives. Phase II (currently planned for 2002-2004) will work toward filling the research needs identified in Phase I and to opening dialogue among various actors in the mining sector. It will include a Canadian component and perhaps other Latin American and Caribbean partners. 

VIVIANE WEITZNER, Senior Researcher, The North-South Institute, is project manager of “Exploring Indigenous Perspectives to Consultation and Engagement within the Mining Sector of Latin America and the Caribbean”.

“The Project has really been beneficial in terms of pulling together information that can be used for advocacy, project activities and for seeking redress with the government and various international NGOs and aid agencies that deal with mining in Guyana. For example we noted vast impacts on women...so this has now led us to channel our plans in relation to dealing with the problems faced by women.”

— Jean la Rose,
Amerindian Peoples
Association,
Guyana

Getting more than we give

Do developing countries receive more from Canada in aid than they provide to Canada in interest, profits and dividends?

► LUIGI SCARPA DE MASELLIS

How should the figures disclosed below be interpreted? The statistics for “developing countries” include least-developed, low-income, middle-income and emerging market countries. The distribution of flows within the above group was unavailable for this analysis. However, we can assume that most of the investment flows to and from non-OECD countries are concentrated in emerging market countries (mostly located in East and South East Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe).

With investment principally flowing to and from emerging markets, most of the aid flows to the poorest countries. On balance, treating all countries together, Canada is getting back more than it is giving. In 2000 and 2001, Canada received respectively \$1.22 and \$1.06 for each dollar it disbursed in ODA. In 1999, the income/ODA ratio was less than one but still a significant offset to Canadian aid outflows (see Table 3).

It is worth remembering that most emerging market countries were also poor and some were aid recipients. They have recently become destinations for, and sources of, investment. On this basis, it may be argued that Canada should consider aid as an investment. When it contributes to sustainable development and growth, Canada's aid partners become destinations for, and sources of, investment, enhancing mutual prosperity.

In 2001, Canada's net public and private investments reached approximately \$95 billion which represents an increase of 7.8 per cent from 2000 and 27.4 per cent from 1999. Most of this increase is due to a growth in bonds investments by developing countries.

Not surprisingly, the bulk of the investments resided with the private sector and, more specifically, with the foreign direct investment (82.5 per cent of total net investment in 2001).

The estimated net income generated from all investments peaked at \$3.36 in 2000 declining to \$2.95 billion in 2001, a decrease of 12.2 per cent. Again, foreign direct investment was the primary source of income for the period 1999-2001.

Previous years analyses based on estimates of Canada's income from loans to, and investments in, developing countries pointed to the conclusion that Canada reaped enormous benefits from its trading and investment relations with those countries. According to this measure, Canada received, on average, 2.62 dollars in income for each dollar of ODA it disbursed between 1995 and 1999.

The North-South Institute is now using a net measure which also takes into account developing countries' income from loans to and investments in Canada. This yields a more realistic and comprehensive picture of income from developing countries than it gives them in the form of ODA. However, the income/ODA ratio drops considerably, with Canada receiving, on average, 1.06 dollars in income for each dollar of ODA it disbursed between 1999 and 2001. ■

LUIGI SCARPA DE MASELLIS is a researcher in Development Cooperation with the North-South Institute. He worked on the statistical Annex of the Canadian Development Report 2001/2002.

Table 1: Net Canadian Loans and Investments in Developing Countries¹ (\$ billions)

| | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Loans | 12.43 | 13.38 | 12.55 |
| Bonds | -16.89 | -20.86 | -24.27 |
| Stocks | 8.50 | 8.39 | 8.74 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (Stock) | 78.71 | 72.57 | 63.46 |
| Other Investments | 12.64 | 15.02 | 14.42 |
| Total | 95.39 | 88.50 | 74.90 |

Sources: Statistics Canada, *Canada's International Investment Position 2001, 2002*

Table 2: Estimates of Net Income from Canadian Loans to and Investments in Developing Countries¹ (\$ billions)

| | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Loans | 0.69 | 1.21 | 1.01 |
| Bonds | -1.08 | -1.56 | -1.77 |
| Stocks | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0.13 |
| Foreign Direct Investment (Stock) | 3.43 | 3.85 | 3.33 |
| Other Investments | -0.34 | -0.24 | -0.39 |
| Total | 2.95 | 3.36 | 2.31 |

Source: The North-South Institute calculations based on Statistics Canada, *Canada's International Investment Position 2000, 2001* and Statistics Canada, *Canada's International Investment Position 2001, 2002*

Table 3: Net Canadian Income per Dollar of ODA

| | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Net Income from all sources (\$ billions) | 2.95 | 3.36 | 2.31 |
| Net ODA (\$ billions) | 2.78 | 2.75 | 2.59 |
| Ratio | 1.06 | 1.22 | 0.89 |

¹ The definition of developing countries used here refers to all non-OECD countries.

THE PROJECT PIPELINE

In addition to the work described in other sections of this *Review*, the Institute has launched a number of new projects in recent months. These include:

Migrant workers and globalization

This research project analyzes the benefits for migrant workers operating in a globalized economy. Entitled *Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program as a Model of Best Practices in Migrant Workers Participation in the Benefits of Economic Globalization*, the project will study the temporary labour migration from Mexico to Canada and from the Caribbean to Canada. It will identify the areas where the program can build better management and employment practices to address the areas where workers' best interests have not been fully considered.

Contact: R.G. Robinson at rrobinson@nsi-ins.ca

International development studies in Canada

This project of the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development (CASID) and the NSI, is entitled *International Development Studies in Canada: 'A White Paper'*. It will involve a review of the theoretical state of international development studies in Canada; a review of the institutional context for the study of international development in Canada; and a set of recommendations to enhance the study of international development in Canada. The principal output of this project will be a 'White Paper', to challenge the status quo and invite broad participation where the need for change is indicated.

Contacts: Ann Weston at aweston@nsi-ins.ca; Heather Gibb at hgibb@nsi-ins.ca

Trade agreements, labour mobility and gender equality

NSI is beginning a new research project entitled *Engendering Labour Mobility Provisions in Trade Agreements: A Canadian Case Study* on trade policy in the services sector. It will focus on provisions in trade agreements such as the North-American Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Both agreements deal with labour mobility, especially the mobility of service providers. The project, funded by Status of Women Canada, will examine how these commitments interact with Canadian gender equality policies in particular, and with labour market policies more generally.

Contacts: Ann Weston at aweston@nsi-ins.ca; Heather Gibb at hgibb@nsi-ins.ca; Chantal Blouin at cblouin@nsi-ins.ca

Land and violence

This new project entitled *Land and Violence in Post-Conflict Situations: Lessons from Case Studies in Asia, Africa and Latin America*, flows from a presentation at the World Bank, on NSI's project on Conflict Impact of Agrarian Policies, now completed. Through a review of the recent research on land policy and conflict, and through a series of case studies by locally-based researchers, the project will identify lessons to be learned by funders about the conflict impact of land policies. The case studies cover the three continents: Africa and the Middle-East (Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Palestine); the Americas (Colombia and Guatemala); and Asia (Cambodia, Sri Lanka).

Contact: Jean Daudelin at jdaudelin@nsi-ins.ca

Evaluating the impact of economic policies on poverty

NSI will develop a concept paper as part of its project *Macroeconomic Policy Impact Assessment*. It will draw on regional and global experience in linking poverty monitoring and evaluation to the impact of economic policies. The document will summarize the major lessons and make specific proposals for pilot-testing economic impact assessment in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s regional programme "The Macroeconomics of Poverty Reduction" in Asia-Pacific.

Contact: Rodney Schmidt at rschmidt@nsi-ins.ca

Studying poverty reduction in Vietnam

The objective of this project is to produce a policy-oriented case study on the macroeconomics of poverty reduction for Vietnam as part of the UNDP's regional programme. Among other activities within this project entitled *Case Study of Macroeconomic Policies for Poverty Reduction in Vietnam*, NSI will assist in developing an overall case-study workplan, based on an agreed division of labor among the team members.

For more information, contact Rodney Schmidt at rschmidt@nsi-ins.ca 

Canadian Development Report 2001/02 – This fifth edition of the Canadian Development Report marks The North-South Institute's 25th anniversary. Following an introduction by NSI President, Roy Culpeper, five guest contributors from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Canada, reflect upon positive changes for the coming years.

CDR 2001/02 also includes up-to-date statistics and analysis on Canada's human, financial and trade relations with the developing world
ISBN 1-896770-42-8 \$30

Review Fall 2001 – This special edition of *Review* offers a collection of fond memories and comments on the occasion of The North-South Institute's 25th anniversary, while providing unique insight into the Institute's future.

ISSN 118-4347 no charge

**Journeys Just Begun:
From Debt Relief to
Poverty Reduction**

by Roy Culpeper and John Serieux (June 2001) – The two essays in this volume critically examine the adequacy of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiatives and the more general issue of financing for the poorest countries.

**ISBN 1-896770-40-1
\$12**

**Gender Mainstreaming -
Good Practices
from the Asia
Pacific Region**
by Heather Gibb
(June 2001) – This book was produced for the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Gender Integration of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). It provides examples of how gender is relevant to APEC committees and working groups, focusing on three broad issue areas: promoting small and medium-size enterprises, science and technology, and sustainable food production.
ISBN 1-896770-41-X \$12

POVERTY AND POLICY COHERENCE

Le Cas du Mali

by Claudie Gosselin and Bani Touré (November 2000 – available in French only) – This is the first report in a series of four case studies within The North-South Institute's project on *Poverty and Policy Coherence* – This document is based on a series of interviews conducted in Mali and in Canada. It outlines the tremendous efforts made by the Mali government, the community of donors and CIDA in the fight against the extreme poverty that persists in Mali.

ISBN 1-896770-36-3 \$10

**Canada's Development Cooperation
in Bangladesh**

by Fahimul Quadir and M. Mahbubur Rahman Morshed (November 2001) – Second in a series of four reports, *Canada's Development Cooperation in Bangladesh* provides a base from which to analyse how aid and non-aid policies and programs are both formulated and implemented in Bangladesh.

ISBN 1-896770-37-1 \$10

The Case of Jamaica

by Leith L. Dunne and Alicia Mondesire (March 2002) – This is the third report in a series of four studies which make up The North-South Institute's project on Poverty and Policy Coherence. The Case of Jamaica considers both the issue of vertical coherence within Canada's aid policies and the relationship of Canada's official aid policies to those of the Jamaican government, other donors and NGOs involved in poverty reduction initiatives in Jamaica.

ISBN 1-896770-38-X \$10 

LESSONS FROM CANADA

by Ann Weston and Daniel-Pierre Antoine (upcoming)
– This final report from NSI's research project on *Poverty and Policy Coherence* summarizes the lessons from the three case studies in Mali, Bangladesh and Jamaica.
ISBN 1-896770-39-8 \$10

EXPLORING INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES...

...on Consultation and Engagement within the Mining Sector of Latin America and the Caribbean

Documento final, Colombia: posibilidades y perspectivas de los pueblos indígenas en relación con las consultas y concertaciones en el sector minero en América Latina y el Caribe: exploración temática
by Gladys Jimeno (June 2002 – available in spanish only)
– This report highlights the complex issues facing Colombia's Indigenous peoples affected by mining and other activities on or near their ancestral lands. Based on participatory research undertaken by the Institute of Regional Studies of the University of Antioquia, the report focuses on the experiences of consultation and participation in decision-making of the Wayu People in the La Guajira area, the Koggi, Kankwamo, Wiwa and Arhuaco people of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, as well as the Chimila people.
ISBN 1-896770-45-2 (no charge online)

Meaningful Consultation and Participation in the Mining Sector? A Review of the Consultation and Participation of Indigenous Peoples within the International Mining Sector

by Gail Whiteman and Katy Mamen (June 2002)
– The issues surrounding meaningful consultation and participation of Indigenous peoples in decision-making about mining developments on or near their ancestral lands are complex and multi-faceted. This document disentangles and sheds light on these various layers of complexity by synthesising the most salient issues that emerge in the international literature on Indigenous peoples' participation and consultation in decision-making about mining.
ISBN 1-896770-46-0 (no charge online)

Mining and Amerindians in Guyana

by Marcus Colchester, Jean La Rose and Kid James (June 2002) – This document explores the issues at the crossroads of mining and Amerindian peoples in Guyana. It is based on participatory research undertaken by the Amerindian Peoples Association, a national Indigenous organization. The findings include the weakness of Guyanese governmental institutions dealing with

mining; the negative social and environmental impacts of small-scale mining on Amerindians, the divide and conquer tactics Amerindians face when dealing with medium and large-scale companies.

ISBN 1-896770-44-4 (no charge online)

CIVIL SOCIETY VOICES...

...and the Multilateral Organizations

Access and Influence: Tensions and Ambiguities in the World Bank's Expanding Relationship with Civil Society Organizations

by Paul J. Nelson (April 2002) – This study is part of NSI's project on *Civil Society Voices and the Multilateral Organizations*. It focuses on the tensions arising from the World Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and on the complex history of civil society relations.
ISBN 1-896770-50-9 \$10

Civil Society Voices and the International Monetary Fund

by Jan Aart Scholte (May 2002) – This is a report arising from NSI's *Civil Society Voices and the Multilateral Organizations* project. It examines the relations of the International Monetary Fund with civil society organizations.
ISBN 1-896770-51-7 \$10

The United Nations (working title)

by John W. Foster (August 2002) – Within the framework of NSI's project, this study examines the process of development of the United Nations Financing for Development Conference. It discusses issues of institutional coordination and policy "coherence" and focuses on the role of civil society organizations in the debate over international governance.
ISBN 1-89677—53-3 10\$

The WTO (working title)

by Annette Aurelie Desmarais (September 2002) – In this document from NSI's project, the author brings a history and knowledge of the global campesino movement to her examination of the relations between the WTO and small farmers.
ISBN 1-896770-52-5

TO ORDER...

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http://www.renoufbooks.com

Most publications are also available through NSI's website
nsi@nsi-ins.ca

E V E N T S

NSI's Africa Conference *Ownership and Partnership in Africa's Development strategy*

The North-South Institute organized a conference which gave voice to leading African experts on issues related to the *New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)*. The conference took place from April 30th to May 2nd, in Nairobi, Kenya and discussed issues such as financing for development, aid reform in Africa, aid coordination and donor reform, and other poverty reduction strategies in light of the UN Millennium Development Goals. The Working Group 2 of the Global Financial Governance Initiative (GFGI), chaired by NSI President, Roy Culpeper, hosted the meeting.

Mexico week

In February- March 2002, The North-South Institute co-sponsored a Conference and a Public Forum on the Voluntary sector in Canada and in Mexico. On February 26 and 27, participants at the "Transition to Democracy in Mexico" Conference, discussed issues regarding Mexican electoral reforms, human rights and reform of governance and civil society.

On February 28th and March 1st, the bilateral Roundtable "Enabling the Voluntary sector: The Role of Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks in Canada and Mexico", explored important topics related to civil society and government relations in both countries. The event gathered representatives of the Voluntary Sector Initiative, Canadian and Mexican NGOs, as well as representatives of the Mexican Government.

The Price of Peace

The Political Economy of Peace Operations

On November 30-December 1, 2001, Roy Culpeper,

President of The North-South Institute, delivered the opening remarks at the International Conference sponsored by The North-South Institute and The Lester B. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Montreal. During the two-day meeting, several experts explored the complexity of the financial and political aspects of peace operations. Jean Daudelin, NSI Researcher, Conflict and Human Security, and Jocelyn Coulon, Director of the Lester B. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, were the principal organizers of the Conference

NSI celebrates 25 years of Research for a Fairer World

In November 2001, the Canadian Development Report 2001/02 was launched in conjunction with the festivities surrounding The North-South Institute's 25th Anniversary.

On November 21st, 2001, a reception gathered about 150 friends of NSI, former and current Board and staff members. John Loxley, Chair of The North-South Institute Board of Directors, opened the evening by welcoming and addressing the guests. Then, Roy Culpeper, NSI President, gave an overview of the Institute's history. Paul Martin, Federal Finance Minister, who was a Board Member from 1976 to 1989, also talked about the importance of the Institute's work over the years.


On November 22nd, Yao Graham and Jocelyn Dow were the guest speakers at a Newsmaker Breakfast at the National Press Club in Ottawa. Mr. Graham and Ms. Dow are two of the essayists who contributed to the CDR 2001/02. The event was well-attended by international development professionals and members of the media.

N E W S T A F F M E M B E R S

Rodney Schmidt – *Principal Researcher, Finance and Debt.*

Prior to joining the Institute on January 2002, Rodney was a Program Advisor for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and Coordinator of the Vietnam Economic and Environment Management Research Program (VEEM) in Hanoi. Rodney has also worked as International Economist for the International Finance and Economic Analysis Division, Department of Finance. Rodney holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Toronto

Véronique St-Jean – *Accounting and Administrative Officer*

Véronique joined the Institute in February 2002. She has worked in the field of accounting for the past four years. She is presently completing a Bachelor degree in Administration at l'Université du Québec à Hull (UQAH) in order to get her professional title in accounting. 

25 years
of research for a fairer world



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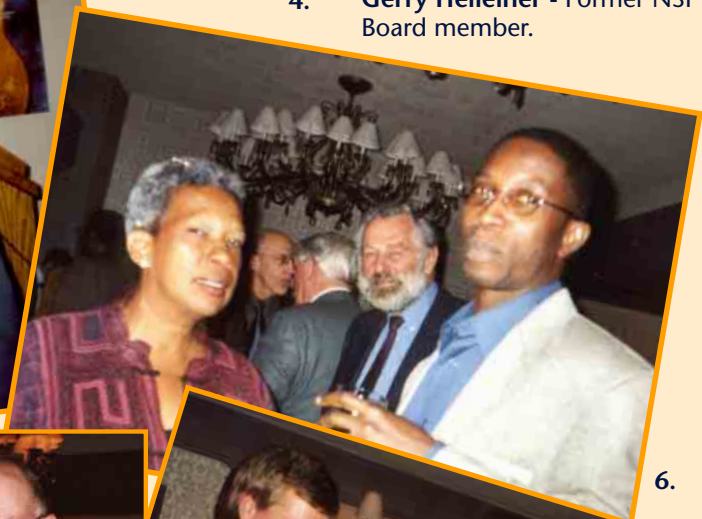


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- 1. **Roy Culpeper** - NSI President, **Huguette Labelle** - Former President of CIDA.
- 2. **Maureen O'Neil** - Former NSI President, **Roslyn Kunin** - NSI Board Member.
- 3. **Paul Martin** - Minister of Finance and Former NSI Board member.
- 4. **Bernard Wood** - Former NSI President., **Father Bill Ryan** and **Tim Brodhead** - Former NSI Board members.
- 5. **John Loxley** - Chair of NSI Board, **Roger Ehrhardt** - Former staff member.
- 6. **Jocelyn Dow** and **Yao Graham** - Guest contributors to CDR 2001/02. *Background* **Gerry Helleiner** - Former NSI Board member.



5.



6.

- 7. **Claire Paulin** - Former staff member, with spouse; **George Wright** - Former staff member
- 8. **Michael Pearson** and **Roslyn Kunyn** - NSI Board members.

7.



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