


THE NORTH-SOUTH INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT 2009



The North-South Institute
L'Institut Nord-Sud



The North-South Institute (NSI) is Canada's leading, non-profit, non-partisan and independent think tank dedicated to improving people's lives in the developing world through research that engages policy-makers and influences action. For more than 30 years, we have partnered with fieldworkers, academics and analysts in developing countries, generating findings that support poverty reduction, social justice and NSI's vision of research for a fairer world.

The North-South Institute (Canada)
NSI Annual Report 2009

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



Roy Culpeper

The financial and economic meltdown that plunged much of the world into the worst crisis since the Great Depression continued in 2009 to plague developed and developing countries and remained the defining challenge for the world's leaders. Most countries continue to suffer from high unemployment, low trade, weak investment volumes and a global economy on life support for more than two years since the meltdown began.

As the crisis spread and deepened, it left indelible marks on many people least able to withstand its effects. In response, NSI generated evidence supporting practical solutions that focused on policies that benefit the poor, promote economic and human recovery, and provide alternatives to help militate against future crises.

NSI's ongoing research into financing for development, including the Institute's work on the feasibility of a Currency Transaction Tax (CTT) and Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) in sub-Saharan Africa, demonstrated our ongoing commitment to reducing global poverty, the crisis notwithstanding. In 2009, the Institute continued its tradition of informing and influencing policy debates, most notably when our ground-breaking CTT work was referenced by a number of European leaders. Moreover, our investigation into DRM, which proposed as a long-term strategy to reduce aid dependence, is generating fresh evidence in support of a policy shift by both donors and recipient countries toward more inclusive partnerships and greater country ownership of development programs. Additionally, NSI set its research sights on responses to the crisis itself, specifically on strengthening global governance and, through our research project on *Policy Responses to Unfettered Finance*, on new ideas for preventing similar future economic breakdowns. Our 2009 *Canadian Development Report* focuses on policy alternatives for a world in crisis.

At the same time, the Institute examined other pressing development challenges, from innovative ideas for strengthening healthcare systems in Africa and supporting indigenous rights in Latin America to research that promotes security in Afghanistan and democracy in fragile states.

In many respects, 2009 has been a threshold year, including one for me personally. After 23 years at NSI, 15 of them as president, I announced that I would be stepping down in August 2010 to pursue my own interests in research for development in new and exciting ways. I leave the Institute convinced that the work we do matters: from reports that draw attention to pressing development issues to growing partnerships with researchers in developing countries and to findings, including our research on debt and finance, which was publicly acknowledged as contributing to Canada's African debt forgiveness policy. It has been an incredible privilege to be part of the NSI team and to belong to an organization that truly helps make the world a better place. I know that NSI will continue to build on its success through its unwavering commitment to meaningful research for development that aims to improve policies and change lives.

Sincerely,

Roy Culpeper
President and CEO
August 2010

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OUR WORK IN 2009

The North-South Institute (NSI) is a catalyst for positive change through research that engages, informs and spurs policies that reduce poverty and increase social justice in the developing world. In 2009, to better reflect evolving global development challenges, we updated our research program, and our work covered four thematic priorities: Trade, Aid and Inclusive Governance; Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding; Strengthening Systems, Protecting People; and Global Volatility and the Search for Policy Responses.

In response to the unprecedented financial and economic crisis, we dedicated our annual *Canadian Development Report*, NSI's flagship publication, to research that looked to new ways to make aid more effective and to finance development.

In 2009, we also strengthened our partnerships with global leaders in the development field and, closer to home, formalized an agreement with the University of Ottawa that will see our two organizations work more closely on future research and related projects. Notwithstanding these changes, NSI's work continued to be grounded in our mission and history. It relies largely on our growing network of partners in government, international development organizations and NGOs and our strong collaboration with researchers in the developing world. Above all, we remain committed to research that generates innovative and practical solutions that respond to the needs of the poor in the developing world.



UN Photo: Eric Kanatstein

TRADE, AID AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

The year 2009 was characterized by shrinking trade, a rapid retreat from aid and plunging foreign direct investment in the developing world that dropped to less than half of that in 2008. While 2009 was the year that saw the engine of economic growth pulled into reverse and protectionism rise as a result of the ongoing financial and economic crisis, it also offered opportunities to generate new global economic solutions and inform decisions through rigorous and relevant research — including options that force decision-makers to think outside the box.

For example, in 2009 we looked at the state of multilateral trade negotiations, most notably, the impact of another year of economic uncertainty on the negotiating positions of key emerging economies like Brazil, India and China at the ongoing Doha Round of World Trade Organization (WTO) trade talks. In the fall, NSI presented our research results to the WTO president and senior staff as well as to some of the world's leading trade researchers at the WTO Public Forum in Geneva, the organization's annual keynote event.

In addition, we turned our sights on the deepening trade and investment relationship between Canada and Latin America, a region that accounts for more than half of Canadian foreign investment in the developing world. We also advised developing countries on concluding fairer trade agreements by strengthening their negotiating capacity to maximize the benefits of trade, particularly poverty reduction. Specifically, our NSI experts helped the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with its negotiations toward a free trade agreement in services with Canada, providing research critical to unifying the negotiating position of CARICOM countries.

As well, NSI examined declining flows from western nations to the developing world caused by reductions in global remittances and donor country retrenchment. Concentrating on the poorest countries of Africa, we investigated the impacts and implications of reduced assistance and the consequent need to both scale-up aid and seek innovative

NSI presented our research results to the WTO president and senior staff as well as to some of the world's leading trade researchers at the WTO Public Forum.

approaches to militate against the worst effects of the current global downturn which, among other things, threatens progress on achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals. Drawing on our research, we offered practical approaches to improve development effectiveness through enhanced partnerships and greater local ownership. And following the success of our *Does Aid Work* conference, CIDA asked for our input on implementing Canada's new *Official Development Assistance Accountability Act*, which applies to all federal departments that provide development assistance.

NSI continues its tradition of research designed to better identify and define problems, provide practical solutions that inform development agendas and help reduce poverty and strengthen social justice. In 2009, we continued our emphasis on longstanding development issues that, crisis or not, require attention in order to support developing world growth. Top priorities went to governance issues and the recognition of social and economic rights.

In the case of our pioneering work in Latin America, NSI's multi-year research projects focused on the rights of indigenous and Afro-descendant people. Specifically, we examined the application of

OUR PROJECTS

Analysis of Canadian Regulatory Regimes

The BRICS at the WTO Doha Development Round: Comparing Crisis-Born Agendas and Strategies

Dialogue on Canadian - Latin American Economic Relations

Free and Informed Prior Consultation

Indigenous Peoples and Mining in Suriname - Building Community Capacity and Encouraging Dialogue

Indigenous Perspectives on Consultation and Decision-Making about Mining and Other Natural Resources in Latin America

NSI experts helped the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with its negotiations toward a free trade agreement in services with Canada.

international standards and mechanisms to reduce conflict among these peoples, and between them and their governments and the international mining companies operating where they live. Our projects: *Indigenous Perspectives on Consultation and Decision-Making about Mining and Other Natural Resources in Latin America* (Guyana), *Indigenous Peoples and Mining in Suriname - Building Community Capacity and Encouraging Dialogue* and *Free and Informed Prior Consultation* (Colombia) supported these aims.

Our work in Guyana helped develop a program to raise awareness of indigenous rights, and international standards for negotiating land use, especially among indigenous peoples, many of whom are unaware of their rights. In this regard, we broke new ground in Suriname in our efforts with local communities, government and private-sector mining operators.

In Guyana, our research informed the negotiation of that country's first-ever environmental and social impact agreement that compensated indigenous people for the damage done to their land as well as providing them with a share in the benefits arising from the proposed megaproject. In addition, leaders of the indigenous Lokono tribe, whose people would be most affected by the project, also drafted a development plan to guide future land use, another first. And through our project, these leaders also met with Canada's Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation people to share experiences on working with governments and the private sector on issues such as native rights, corporate and government responsibilities and the impact of large-scale mining on indigenous communities.

Finally in 2009, NSI began a new project in Colombia examining mechanisms such as the application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles that would require indigenous and Afro-descendant people to be included in decision-making processes around large-scale extractive developments. These three projects illustrate how NSI responds to development needs with innovative solutions that meet the challenges to growth and prosperity.

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EVIDENCE

For 35 years, NSI research has been sought out and used by decision-makers to address global issues through evidence-based approaches.

Twice in 2009 our researchers were summoned to testify before Canadian parliamentary committees to share their research findings. Senior Researcher Viviane Weitzner spoke before the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade to inform their decision on private member's Bill C-300, the Act on Corporate Accountability of Mining, Oil and Gas Corporations in Developing Countries, drawing on her research on the impact of mining on indigenous peoples in Suriname and Colombia.

NSI Researcher Jennifer Salahub was also called to share her expertise, this time presenting recommendations to the Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights for Canada's implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, drawing on her research on women and policing in Haiti, Burundi and Sudan. These included establishing special gender funds to support programs aimed at ending violence against women and encouraging Canada to lead by example by building more gender sensitive police forces at home.

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACEBUILDING

Border skirmishes, armed attacks on civilians, election-related violence and all-out wars in 2009, demonstrated the need for innovative approaches to conflict prevention and peacebuilding. From India and Pakistan to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, in Kenya and Zimbabwe, and in Iraq and Afghanistan, lives were lost and peace shattered for millions of ordinary people who strove simply to earn a living and raise their families in stability instead of strife.

At NSI, our peacebuilding research generates solutions to improve the lives of civilians in conflict-affected countries, by focusing on the major issues and critical sectors at the heart of the turmoil.

Our work in 2009 concentrated on prevention and peacebuilding in Afghanistan, Burundi, Haiti and Sudan – fragile states in need of international donor support. NSI research analyzed issues involved in creating transparent and effective military and police forces in these countries.

Our work offered practical approaches to inform public policy directed at respecting human rights, particularly on the challenges women face in accessing justice and security. Our recommendations supported strong, professional institutions that would also promote peace and protect women and men.

In Sudan, NSI partnered with the University of Juba's Centre for Peace and Development Studies to conduct the first locally led policy research project examining police reform and community security issues in Southern Sudan. The project engaged well-placed decision-makers and surveyed civilians, identifying common security problems and assessing the police reform process. The project identified:

- the need for training for the Southern Sudan Police Service in civilian law enforcement principles and discipline;
- lack of public confidence in the police given that many officers are former members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, and the perceived human rights abuses stemming from corruption and lack of professionalism.

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OUR PROJECTS

Security Sector Reform and the Responsibility to Protect in Burundi, Haiti and Sudan: A Research, Policy Dialogue and Capacity-Building Project

Access and Action: Monitoring Gender (Un)Equal Access to Justice and Public Security in Fragile States

Privileging Southern Voices on Gender and Police Reform

Elections and Conflict

Recommendations to bilateral and multilateral donors and the Government of Southern Sudan stressed the critical need for:

- infrastructure and organizational development of the police service;
- a police training academy in Juba and training centres in 10 states;
- an enforceable code of conduct for police officers;
- human rights and gender-sensitivity training; and
- legislative, organizational and infrastructure support.

In Afghanistan, NSI worked with the Women and Children Legal Research Foundation in Kabul to examine women's access to legal and social justice. The resulting research, summarized in *Assessing Gendered Access to Justice in Afghanistan*, highlighted the important work of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission in advocating for justice for women and girls whose rights were disregarded in interactions with the justice system. The project

explored the delicate balancing act women in Afghanistan face as they negotiate both the formal and informal systems of justice. The research recommended ways to slowly establish and expand pockets of fair and accountable governance by:

- raising people's awareness of their rights;
- selecting and training male and female officials;
- improving the legislative framework;
- encouraging a process of dialogue to ensure informal systems of justice do not violate women's rights;
- recording informal justice decisions that are enforced in formal courts; and,
- focusing on eliminating the worst human rights abuses.

In Haiti, NSI worked with local researchers Dr. Yves-Francois Pierre and Isabelle Fortin to explore

NSI's research in the area of peacebuilding and conflict prevention supported the global need for stability and security that must exist in order to carry out development goals.

measures necessary to reform the Haitian National Police. Canada has deep ties to Haiti and to this capacity-building project, having long deployed RCMP officers to train Haitian counterparts. The research defined the challenges to effective police governance and to the reform process. The researchers highlighted the serious sexual harassment and discrimination facing women within the police service, as well as the public's negative perception of its police. The project's practical recommendations focused on the need for improving police:

- communication with civil society, the public and national and international donors;
- transparency;
- management structures;
- recruitment, training, and training curricula; and,
- treatment of women, to encourage their greater participation in the Haitian National Police.



Within Canada, NSI brought leaders in conflict resolution and electoral processes from Africa, Australia, Europe, North America and the United Nations together for a two-day workshop entitled “Elections and Conflict: Promoting Good Practice in Electoral Conflict Management.” The workshop offered expert advice and illustrated good practices on how to prevent conflict and mitigate electoral violence in fragile states such as Afghanistan, Iran, Kenya, Pakistan and Zimbabwe. Discussion focused on the need for broadly accepted, neutral, independent electoral commissions, with interventions throughout the electoral cycle. The ideas and networks that emerged from the workshop shaped a new research agenda on the challenges of democratic development in conflict-prone states, focusing on the need for donors to commit resources to post-election institutional support. Findings will culminate in a volume edited by NSI Senior Researcher David Gillies, entitled *Elections in Dangerous Places: Democracy and the Paradoxes of Peacebuilding*, to be published in 2011.

Overall, NSI’s research in the area of peacebuilding and conflict prevention supported the global need for stability and security that must exist in order to carry out development goals.

ENGAGEMENT

In 2009, Afghanistan continued to be Canada’s primary nation for development assistance and military engagement. Thus a public discussion of the implications of United States’ policy in the region was a topical and necessary aspect of democratic engagement.

When President Barack Obama’s administration in March 2009 adopted “AfPak,” a new foreign policy approach signalling more focus on Pakistan to help stabilize Afghanistan, NSI quickly analyzed how this approach would affect regional security.

Shortly after President Obama’s announcement, NSI engaged with leading policy- and decision-makers from Canada, the United States and Europe through a public round table examining the role of Canada, Germany and other NATO allies in the wake of the U.S. policy shift.

NSI and a prominent German foundation, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Canada, organized and co-hosted the round table. This timely event enabled important allies to share their perspectives with the United States and NATO.

During the event, participants explored the merits of a regional approach that could risk obscuring important differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan and flagged the concern that the term “AfPak” could unnecessarily impede diplomatic efforts. The U.S. administration later dropped the reference, citing the ire of Pakistani officials.

Public perception and fatigue with the conflict in Afghanistan drew the attention of many speakers, who suggested new communication strategies for the NATO allies engaged in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Participants stressed the need to listen to a range of Afghan voices and to civilians living with the impact of the international actors’ decisions in the region.

STRENGTHENING SYSTEMS, PROTECTING PEOPLE

Clearly and dramatically, the current global crisis has laid bare how much more susceptible vulnerable populations are to its effects. The International Labour Organization estimates that 20 million more people will be jobless as a result of this crisis — women, migrant workers and the poor being among the most at risk. The rise in joblessness is no doubt partly responsible for the drop in remittances to developing countries. In fact, remittances in 2009 fell by as much as 10 per cent, according to the World Bank.

Meanwhile, longer-term development challenges like persistent poverty or crumbling health systems only added to the sense of urgency. That is why research, more than ever, is so vital to informing policies

Specifically, our research into the effects of the crisis on female migrant workers concentrated on gender-sensitive policy responses for migrant workers in Asia, before turning our lens on Jamaica.

OUR PROJECTS

The Diaspora Giving Back:
Strengthening Health Care
Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa

A Women's Empowerment
Approach to Temporary
Labour Migration



UN Photo: Kibae Park

that strengthen social and economic systems and protect people when they need it most. In 2009, for example, NSI set its sights on examining the impacts of the economic crisis on temporary foreign migrant workers, particularly women, as well as proposing an innovative solution aimed at mobilizing diasporas for development.

Specifically, our research into the effects of the crisis on female migrant workers concentrated on gender-sensitive policy responses for migrant workers in Asia (Malaysia, Cambodia and Thailand), before turning our lens on Jamaica for a more in-depth analysis of the relationship between women and migration in the context of the global economic slowdown. Partnering with a researcher from the University of the West Indies in Jamaica, we were able to examine the issue from both a Jamaican (a migrant worker “sending-country”) and a Canadian (a “receiving-country”) perspective, resulting in targeted policy solutions focused on addressing gender equality in temporary labour migration policies. These findings and recommendations are to be included in NSI’s next edition of the *Canadian Development Report* that will take an in-depth look at the economic crisis in development.

Research aimed at improving existing development policies is only part of our approach. The NSI also generates innovative ideas designed to address medium- and longer-term development challenges. Our work on improving healthcare systems in sub-Saharan Africa is a case in point. The research project *The Diaspora Giving Back: Strengthening Health Care Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa*, seeks to draw health professionals back to their African homelands for short-term work assignments, in order for them to share their expertise, experience and commitment. Beginning in Zimbabwe and Malawi, the multi-year project aims to harness the skills of the diaspora to help strengthen healthcare systems that continue to fail, despite years of small-scale health sector reforms, increased development assistance and major global health initiatives.



UN Photo: M. Wild

INFLUENCE

At home and abroad, governments and policy forums in 2009 sought NSI’s perspective and advice, particularly on how to ensure that the benefits of trade and development are equitably shared. The U.K. Department of International Development (DFID) chose NSI to help it develop a gender equality and trade strategy. This NSI project aligned U.K. trade policy with its development goals, ensuring a strong focus on gender equality.

NSI Vice-President and Director of Research Ann Weston and researchers Julie Delahunty and Heather Gibb designed a training package for the U.K. department, including eight case studies, to help its officials understand the way their trade policy affected men and women differently.

The NSI project also had a spin-off effect outside Britain. As a result of the NSI recommendations, DFID persuaded the World Bank and other donors, including CIDA, to integrate gender into their trade programming. NSI’s research also influenced CIDA and the World Bank to ensure their programs distribute trade benefits on a gender-equitable basis.

In addition, NSI used conferences, global fora and parliamentary proceedings to share knowledge and education that reached key decision-makers and influenced development policy in Canada and internationally. Researcher Gibb highlighted the impact of trade and economic policies on gender when she spoke about their effects on migrant women in Asia at the International Conference on Gender and the Global Economic Crisis held at UN headquarters in New York. Gibbs’s work pointed to the international agreements that countries can draw upon to protect migrant women, who are often forced into the underground economy when they lose their jobs. She also highlighted practical approaches to strengthen memoranda of understanding in bilateral trade agreements, as well as national labour legislation and policies.



GLOBAL VOLATILITY AND THE SEARCH FOR POLICY RESPONSES

Despite fledgling signs of recovery in late 2009, the financial and economic crisis has continued to grip the globe and threatened to undermine years of progress. Indeed, the development model of the past three decades with its emphasis on market forces, lower taxes and downsized states came under increasing scrutiny amid the ongoing global uncertainty. Having proven inadequate to the challenge, some argue that the model needs fixing; others maintain that it has not delivered and that alternative systems are needed in order for development to realize its promise of expanding opportunities and transforming lives for the better.

At NSI, our research in 2009 examined the ongoing economic upheaval to help identify solutions to mitigate the worst impacts of the crisis and militate against such threats in the future. It also sought alternative policies in support of doing development differently. Set against the backdrop of emergency meetings of G20 countries aimed to arrest the

Our research on domestic resource mobilization in sub-Saharan Africa is responding to renewed calls for more local ownership of development projects and alternative mechanisms to finance them.

OUR PROJECTS

Domestic Resource Mobilization

Policy Responses to Unfettered Finance

deepening crisis and co-ordinate measures to stimulate the global economy, NSI's work highlighted our long-standing commitment to creating and sharing policy-relevant research that is focused on critical development issues.

For instance, our Policy Responses to Unfettered Finance (PRUF) project continued to explore

the impacts and responses to the challenges imposed by the economic crisis. It also draws lessons from countries like Canada that withstood the crisis relatively well, in the hopes that others may benefit. At the same time, as many donor countries retreat from development assistance and remittances continue to fall, our research on domestic resource mobilization in sub-Saharan Africa is responding to renewed calls for more local ownership of development projects and alternative mechanisms to finance them.

Meanwhile, our Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) project explores the possibility of reducing dependence on external assistance by generating greater domestic savings and investments. Through its five in-depth case studies of Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda, DRM identified how donor countries can best support home-grown development initiatives. Our work on DRM continues NSI's leadership in the area of innovative financing for development, which includes other pioneering initiatives like our ongoing investigation into the technical feasibility and revenue-raising potential of a global currency transaction tax.

IMPACT

Nobel prize-winning economist James Tobin first proposed taxing currency transactions in the early 1970s to curtail short-term speculation and stabilize international financial markets. But in 2009, it was Rodney Schmidt, Principal Researcher at The North-South Institute, whose work on the feasibility of such a tax gave it traction with world leaders and global economic development groups.

In a series of papers, consultations and meetings with parliamentarians, cabinet ministers, members of the U.S. Congress, officials in the United Kingdom, Belgium and France, Schmidt demonstrated that the so-called "Tobin tax" would not disrupt financial exchange markets and could raise at least US\$33 billion annually for global development initiatives. Schmidt's work thus showed it is possible to implement, monitor and collect such a tax.

Schmidt, who renamed the levy the Currency Transaction Tax (CTT), proposed a tax of just .005 per cent on the \$1 trillion worth of international currency transactions per day.

Proponents believe the tax could finance an international pool of dedicated resources to support health or poverty reduction initiatives, help realize the UN Millennium Development Goals and support the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

When international catastrophes strike, a fund financed by the CTT could quickly mobilize aid without waiting for the pledge-gathering process that nations do not always honour.

The CTT would be assessed on dealers in the foreign exchange market and be collected by financial clearing or settlement systems.

The United Kingdom, Germany and France all support such a tax system as do key advisers to President Barack Obama. In 2009, Schmidt also briefed officials with the International Monetary Fund and the UN Development Programme.

The growing global support for the Currency Transaction Tax as a tool that could help regulate financial markets and transform the way development is financed demonstrates the impact of the NSI research.



Principal Researcher Rodney Schmidt

OUTREACH

NSI actively reaches out to Canadian and international policy-makers, international development organizations, civil society representatives, academics and the media to communicate our research results. We believe that our research must be made readily available to policy- and decision-makers in order to have an impact. Through NSI publications, events, the web and its media relations outreach, the Institute engages with key audiences, providing expertise that helps inform development debates and decisions.

MEDIA

In 2009, the Institute's researchers were featured frequently in the media, including television, radio, print and online publications. Their work received both national and international attention, including the publication of several op-eds and letters-to-the-editor through which NSI contributed to the discussion of development issues.

To further ensure that NSI research remains on the radar of journalists and other stakeholders, the Institute issued 20 media releases, produced a monthly edition of our electronic bulletin NSI News, as well as two podcasts: *The Currency Transaction Tax: New Funding Solutions for Development* and *Police Reform in Southern Sudan*.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

The Canadian Development Report is NSI's annual flagship publication, showcasing our research and focusing on the year's most pressing development issues. This year's report – *Financing Development in Times of Global Crisis* – provided an analysis of the obstacles to development prompted by the financial crisis. The report also offered new ways of funding development, a challenge even in a favourable economic climate. The official *Canadian Development Report* launch took place in February at IDRC. Launches were also held in Toronto at the Munk Centre and in Montreal at UQAM.

PUBLICATIONS

Reports

Canadian Development Report 2009: Financing Development in Times of Global Crisis
Amar Bhattacharya, Aniket Bhushan, Roy Culpeper, Rodney Schmidt, John W. Foster, and Fabrina Furtado, February 2009

Promoting Human Rights through Private Sector Development: Summary Report of the Panel Discussion hosted by The North-South Institute
Haley Milko, May 2009

A New Approach to Afghanistan/Pakistan? Regional Cooperation and Transatlantic Coherence
Krista Nerland, June 2009

Police Reform in Southern Sudan
Abraham Sewonet Abatneh, Alfred Sebit Lokuji and Chaplain Kenyi Wani, June 2009

Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Low Income Countries – Analysis of Transmission Channels, Recovery Scenarios, Policy Options and Strategies
Aniket Bhushan, June 2009

Elections and Conflict: Promoting Good Practice in Electoral Conflict Management
David Gillies and Nana Kwamie, October 2009

Engaging African Diaspora in Strengthening Health Systems in the SADC Region
Rudi Robinson, November 2009

Book Excerpts

Liberalization Shocks and Social Protection Policies: Lessons from the East Asian Financial Crisis

Aniket Bhushan and Chantal Blouin, for publication in *Globalization and Health - Pathways, Evidence and Policy*, Routledge, April 2009

Managing Health Professionals' Mobility to Maximize Benefits and Reduce the Negative Impacts on Supply in Sub-Saharan Africa

Rudi Robinson, for publication in *Moving Health Sovereignty*, edited by the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Ashgate, April 2009

The Challenge of Globalization to Health Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Labour Market Perspective

Rudi Robinson, for publication in *Moving Health Sovereignty* edited by the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Ashgate, April 2009

Building a Regional Peacekeeping Capacity: The Challenges Facing the African Union in Darfur

Krista Nerland, for publication in *Regional Security in the Post Cold War Horn of Africa*, Institute for Security Studies, August 2009

The Future of Development Cooperation in a Changing Climate

Bill Morton and Sarah Mohan, for publication in *Rethinking Development in a Carbon Constrained World – Development Cooperation and Climate Change*, Foreign Affairs Finland, September 2009

Regional Agreements and the WTO: The Gyration Gears of Interdependence

Pablo Heidrich and Diana Tussie, for publication in *Redesigning the WTO for the 21st Century*, edited by Debra P. Steger, produced by the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), December 2009

Policy Briefs

Police Reform in Southern Sudan - Measuring the public's sense of security

Abraham Sewonet Abatneh, Alfred Sebit Lokuji and Chaplain Kenyi Wani, June 2009

Non-DAC donors and reform of the international aid architecture

Bill Morton and Lama Hammad, July 2009

Development Effectiveness: Towards New Understandings

Bill Morton and Shannon Kindornay, September 2009

Policy Responses to Unfettered Finance - Beyond Band-Aid Solutions to the Crisis, Towards a New Development Paradigm

Roy Culpeper, Aniket Bhushan, Pablo Heidrich and John W. Foster, September 2009

Working Papers

Moving Free, Prior and Informed Consent from the Fringes to the Centre Stage: Exploring the context of opposition and opportunity in Canada

Meaghan Simms and Viviane Weitzner, March 2009

Perspectives on Impacts of the Economic Crisis for Women Migrant Workers in Asia

Heather Gibb, April 2009

Just Add Gender? Challenges to Meaningful Integration of Gender in SSR Policy and Practice

Jennifer Salahub and Krista Nerland, May 2009

Enough Foreign Direct Investment Quickens Economic Growth Everywhere

Rodney Schmidt, May 2009

Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Low Income Countries – Responding to the Crisis: What is needed at the international level? What can developing Low Income Countries do?

Aniket Bhushan, June 2009

Impacts of the Economic Crisis: Women Migrant Workers in Asia

Heather Gibb, July 2009

China and the Doha Development Agenda

Chen Ling Him and Jiang Yu Wang, September 2009

India: Strategies at the Doha Development Agenda - July and Beyond

Rajiv Kumar and Swapna Nair, September 2009

The Future of Canada's Engagement in Sudan

David Gillies and Krista Nerland, September 2009

The International Financial Crisis and Brazil in the Doha Development Round

Saulo Nogueira, September 2009

Latin America and the World Trade Organization: Current and Future Scenarios

Pablo Heidrich, working paper prepared for the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), December 2009

Environmental Scan, Access and Action Series: Assessing Gendered Access to Justice in Afghanistan

Hangama Anwari, Cheshmak Farhoumand-Sims and Krista Nerland, December 2009

Vue Panoramique, Séries Accès et Action : Équité de Genre, Justice et Sécurité en Haïti

Isabelle Fortin et l'équipe de l'URAMEL : Marine Desmousseaux, Me Mona Jean, Dr Marjorie Joseph, Me Israël Petit Frère, December 2009

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Crisis as Opportunity to Balance Aid with Development Finance Alternatives

Aniket Bhushan and Bill Morton, policy note prepared for the Forum on the Future of Aid, July 2009

Security Sector Reform Monitor: Burundi, No. 1

Jennifer Salahub and Sarah Pinnington, publication by the Centre for International Governance Innovation, November 2009

LATN NEXOS No. 10 – Canadian-Latin American Relations

Pablo Heidrich, Chantal Blouin, Arne Ruckert, Laura Macdonald and Claudia de Fuentes, publication by the Latin American Trade Network, November 2009

The Future Role of IMF in Low-Income Countries, Including Debt Relief and Sustainability

Roy Culpeper, published in The Future of the International Monetary Fund: A Canadian Perspective by the Centre for International Governance Innovation and the Canadian International Council, December 2009

EVENTS

Micronutrients - Top Development Priority of the Copenhagen Consensus Think Tank

29/01/09 – Seminar – Ottawa, Canada

Policy Responses to Unfettered Finance – Workshop I

12/02/09 – New York, USA

Launch of the Canadian Development Report 2009

26/02/09 – Ottawa, Canada

01/04/09 – Toronto, Canada

10/04/09 – Montreal, Canada

Security and Police Sector Reform in Haiti – Workshop

01/03/09 – Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Roundtable on Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Canada

05/03/09 – Toronto, Canada

Human Rights Impact Assessment

15/04/09 – Seminar – Ottawa, Canada

Developing capacity from within: Understanding change processes and theories of action

17/04/09 – Seminar – Ottawa, Canada

Access to Justice for Women Survivors of Violence in Latin America: Concepts, Paths and Outcomes

29/04/09 – Seminar – Ottawa, Canada

Dialogue on Promoting Human Rights in Private Sector Development

26/05/09 – Panel discussion – Ottawa, Canada

Introducing COEP: A Brazilian social mobilization network, working to combat hunger and poverty

27/05/09 – Seminar – Ottawa, Canada

Conflict Transformation in Afghanistan and Pakistan: The Role of Europe and Canada - Help Wanted?

03/06/09 – Roundtable – Ottawa, Canada

Roundtable: “From ‘bad neighbourhood’ to regional cooperation?”

03/06/09 – Ottawa, Canada

Policy Responses to Unfettered Finance - Impact and Responses to the Crisis in Low Income Countries - Workshop II

08/06/09 – Geneva, Switzerland

Canada's new CSR Strategy for the International Extractives Sector

16/07/09 – Roundtable – Ottawa, Canada

Uranium Mining – Impacts and Implications

27/08/09 – Presentation – Ottawa, Canada

NSI Roundtable with the University of Juba's Centre for Peace and Development Studies

02/09/09 – London, UK

Recent trends in Japan's aid policies and prospects for change

09/09/09 – Seminar – Ottawa, Canada

The Future of Canadian Official Development Assistance

28/09/09 – Conference – Ottawa, Canada

Building a Regional Peacekeeping Capacity: The Challenges Facing the African Union in Darfur

01/10/09 – Ottawa, Canada

Missing Pieces: An Analysis of the draft environmental and social impact reports for the Bakhuis Mining Project

16/10/09 – Presentation – West Suriname

Accessing Social Security for Temporary Foreign Workers in a Globalized Labour Market: Mission Impossible?

19/10/09 – Conference – Ottawa, Canada

What's Missing in the Response to the Global Financial Crisis?

19/10/09 – Conference – Ottawa, Canada

Elections and Conflict: Promoting Good Practice in Electoral Conflict Management

29/10/09 – Conference – Ottawa, Canada

Engaging African Diaspora in Strengthening Health Systems in the SADC Region – Workshop I

27/11/09 – Pretoria, South Africa

Labour Market Trends Worldwide: Forces of change and implications

14/12/09 – Presentation – Ottawa, Canada



Aisha Fofana Ibrahim

2009/10 HELLEINER VISITING RESEARCH FELLOW

In a further effort to strengthen North-South ties, the Institute in 2005 established the Helleiner Visiting Research Fellowship for a researcher from a low income country to undertake policy-relevant study in an area compatible with NSI's work.

In 2009, NSI welcomed fellowship recipient Aisha Fofana Ibrahim, Director of the Gender Research and Documentation Centre at Fourah Bay College, part of the University of Sierra Leone in Freetown. During her year at the Institute, Ms. Ibrahim conducted research on women's political participation in Sierra Leone, specifically a campaign in that country to introduce a 30 per cent gender quota aimed at increasing the number of women in public office.

Named after Professor Emeritus G.K. Helleiner, a founding member and former chair of the Institute, the fellowship is made possible through IDRC support.

OUR TEAM

NSI TEAM SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Roy Culpeper
President

Ann Weston
Vice-President and Research
Coordinator

Diane Guèvremont
Director of Finance and
Administration

Lois Ross
Director of Communications
and Publications
(until July)

RESEARCH STAFF

Abraham S. Abatneh
Researcher
(Peacebuilding and Conflict
Prevention)(until August)

Aniket Bhushan
Researcher
(Finance and Equitable Growth)

John Foster
Principal Researcher
(Governance, Reform and
Effective Development)
(until March)

Heather Gibb
Senior Researcher
(Employment and Migration)

David Gillies
Principal Researcher
(Peacebuilding and Conflict
Prevention)

Pablo Heidrich
Senior Researcher
(Trade and Natural Resources)

Bill Morton
Senior Researcher
(Governance, Reform and
Effective Development)

Krista Nerland
Researcher (Peacebuilding and
Conflict Prevention)
(until October)

Rudi Robinson
Senior Researcher
(Employment and Migration)

Jennifer Salahub
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and Conflict Prevention)

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RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Heather Baser
(Governance, Reform and
Effective Development)

Stephen Brown
(Governance, Reform and
Effective Development)

Chesmak Farhoumand-Sims
(Peacebuilding and Conflict
Prevention)

Isabelle Fortin
(Peacebuilding and Conflict
Prevention)

John Foster
(Governance Reform and
Effective Development)
(Since April)

Pamela Scholey
(Peacebuilding and Conflict
Prevention)

John Sinclair
(Finance for Equitable Growth)

INTERNS

Nana Kwamie
(Peacebuilding and Conflict
Prevention)

FELLOWS

Aisha Fofana Ibrahim
Helleiner Visiting Fellow
2009-2010

OPERATIONAL STAFF

Kathy Chen
Accounting and
Administration Officer

Cindy Germain
Information Officer

Elizabeth Last
Executive Assistant to the President

Karine LeBlanc
Communications Officer
(As of March)

Jane Maxwell
Senior Fundraising Officer

Diane Pichette
Receptionist/Administrative
Assistant
Administrative Assistant/CASID

Dina Shadid
Information Manager

Kent Spott
Computer Systems Administrator

Peter Thornton
Communications Officer
(until June)

FUNDING

CORE FUNDERS

Canadian International
Development Agency (CIDA)

International Development
Research Centre (IDRC)

German Marshall Fund of the
United States

Inter-American Development
Bank (IDB)

IDRC

Mennonite Central
Committee Canada

PROJECT FUNDERS

African Development Bank
(AfDB)

Aga Khan Foundation Canada
(AKFC)

CAW Social Justice Fund

Canadian Institutes of Health
Research (CIHR)

Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)

CHF partners in rural
development

CIDA Asia Branch

CEP Humanity Fund

The Centre for International
Governance Innovation (CIGI)

Commonwealth Foundation

Department for International
Development (DFID), UK

Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade
(DFAIT), Canada

Ford Foundation

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
of Finland

Office of Trade Negotiations/
Caribbean Regional Negotiating
Machinery

Overseas Development
Institute (ODI)

Public Health Agency of
Canada (PHAC)

The Presbyterian Church
in Canada

Steelworkers Humanity Fund

UKaid from the Department
for International Development
(DFID)

The United Church of Canada

United Nations

Walter and Duncan Gordon
Foundation

World Vision Canada

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(as at December 31, 2009)

| | 2009 \$ | 2008 \$ |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash | 71,966 | 67,482 |
| Short-term investments (at cost which approximates market value) | 845,383 | 955,451 |
| Accounts receivable | 16,346 | 24,193 |
| Projects contributions receivable | 74,311 | 200,583 |
| Prepaid expenses | 11,432 | 12,708 |
| | 1,019,438 | 1,260,417 |
| Capital Assets | 37,007 | 67,323 |
| Strategic Reserve Fund Investments | 700,000 | 700,000 |
| | 1,756,445 | 2,027,740 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 162,056 | 187,541 |
| Deferred project contributions | 696,393 | 943,074 |
| | 858,449 | 1,130,615 |
| NET ASSETS | | |
| Net assets invested in capital assets | 37,008 | 67,323 |
| Net assets restricted for strategic reserve funds purposes | 700,000 | 700,000 |
| Unrestricted net assets | 160,988 | 129,802 |
| | 897,996 | 897,125 |
| | 1,756,445 | 2,027,740 |

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(For the Year Ended December 31, 2009)

| | 2009 \$ | 2008 \$ |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| REVENUES | | |
| General Revenues | | |
| CIDA Grant | 1,331,864 | 1,322,350 |
| IDRC Grant | 197,607 | 256,288 |
| Donations | 29,911 | 31,592 |
| Book sales | 5,551 | 4,104 |
| Investment Income | 68,056 | 64,718 |
| Miscellaneous Income | 2,613 | 3,135 |
| | 1,635,602 | 1,682,186 |
| Project Revenues | | |
| Fees earned | 566,200 | 464,404 |
| Other project revenues | 611,561 | 1,149,358 |
| | 1,177,761 | 1,613,762 |
| Total Revenues | 2,813,363 | 3,295,948 |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Salaries and benefits | 1,622,771 | 1,626,694 |
| Rent | 198,014 | 177,886 |
| Administration | 181,355 | 168,776 |
| General research program expenses | 25,151 | 31,698 |
| General communications program expenses | 24,937 | 14,452 |
| Amortization | 30,965 | 26,472 |
| Direct project costs | 720,667 | 1,351,206 |
| Total Expenses | 2,803,860 | 3,397,184 |
| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES BEFORE FOREIGN EXCHANGE (LOSS) GAIN | 9,503 | (101,236) |
| FOREIGN EXCHANGE (LOSS) GAIN | (8,632) | 6,434 |
| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES | 871 | (94,802) |



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The North-South Institute thanks the Canadian International Development Agency for its core grant and the International Development Research Centre for its program and institutional support grant to NSI.