

must also be addressed. In reflecting upon mortality rates as a principal indicator of human insecurity more thought should be given to concepts such as rage, humiliation and certain forms of personal insecurity (torture, rape) which are often assigned a different weighting by victims of violent conflict.

In the presentations and subsequent discussion a number of issues and challenges were stressed. At this point, it is unclear what sort of political system will emerge in Afghanistan. The drug trafficking issue is significant as opium crop substitution efforts have been disappointing. Information coming out of Afghanistan is often sporadic, incomplete, disjointed, and may be distorted by the US and allied powers in certain instances. In general, more attention and research is vital in order to clarify current challenges as part of the overall rebuilding and reconstruction processes within Afghanistan. Women are under-represented in the decision-making processes. A degree of impunity exists in Afghanistan as a number of individuals within the emerging government may have committed war crimes. Rebuilding and reconstruction schemes are often employed with a 'cookie-cutter' approach. It was also noted that the issue of weapons of mass destruction in nearby Pakistan and India is not generally part of discussions about the future of Afghanistan the absent from the discourse on Afghanistan.

The following recommendations emerged from the session:

- In all areas of rebuilding and reconstruction, long-term efforts must be undertaken.
- Regional dimensions, such as drug-trafficking, external support for domestic warlords, and the simmering conflict between Pakistan and India, must be addressed.
- Gender issues ranging from decision-making processes to peace education must be reinforced.
- The Afghani diaspora should be asked for help and assistance, ranging from financial and humanitarian aid to insights on how to rebuild the country.
- The private sector in Afghanistan is generally weak and should be strengthened and separated from its traditionally tight association with the government.

Rapporteur: Andrew Grant, Dalhousie University

SESSION 8: Peacebuilding and Human Security Post-September 11th

SESSION 8: PEACEBUILDING AND HUMAN SECURITY POST SEPTEMBER 11TH

In a break with tradition, the 2002 Consultations were the scene of a timely and lively debate on the challenges in peacebuilding and human security post September 11th that brought together the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Bill Graham, Lieutenant Colonel Gaston Côté, of the Department of National Defence, Rieky Stuart of Oxfam Canada, Pierre Beaudet of Alternatives, Morteda Zabouri from the University of Montreal and Paul Evans, of the University of British Columbia. Chaired by James Wright of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and moderated by veteran broadcaster Ann Medina, the session focused on three major themes: the War on Terrorism, Multilateralism and What