

that have been taught for 50 years?" Another commented that curricula are incredibly difficult to change. It would be very useful if the Consortium could provide ways of introducing human security into classrooms. Another noted that when looking for positive examples of interdisciplinarity, women's studies departments are good examples. Women's studies scholars have been involved in these issues for 30 years. It was also suggested that community colleges offer similar courses and wariness of political science ownership should be practiced. New teachers are not even taught the principles of sustainable development, let alone the newer concept of human security, one participant said, and that there was a very big gap between what was being discussed and what teachers are expected to bring into the classroom.

Rapporteur: Taylor Owen, University of British Columbia

SESSION 5: Welcome by The Honourable Denis Paradis, Secretary of State (Latin America, Africa, la Francophonie)

Charlotte Maxwell, Executive Committee member of the CPCC, introduced The Honourable Denis Paradis, Secretary of State for Latin America, Africa, la Francophonie, who formally welcomed everyone to the consultations on behalf of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and began his remarks by stating that Canada is playing a leadership role in developing the human security agenda. Most conflict is now within states, rather than between states, with civilians as primary targets. There has been an expansion in non-state actors, including terrorists and warlords, who have no respect for human rights or humanitarian law and who believe themselves to be above the law. There are grave concerns regarding failed states in Africa and parts of Asia, along with the more widespread crisis of governance and state capacity that imperils peace and regional stability. It is time to protect civilians more adequately, to bring an end to impunity, to support fragile democracies, to prevent post-conflict states from regressing to conflict prone situations, and to assist governments in taking measures to address transnational criminal activities and terrorism. Traditional security mechanisms cannot guarantee the security of Canadians. Better defences are not enough. Success over the long term requires an enhancing of the safety of people both at home and abroad.

The human security agenda has a long list of impressive successes, according to the Secretary of State, such as the campaign that resulted in the Ottawa Convention on the prohibition and destruction of anti-personnel land mines, as well as the campaign for the signature and ratification of the Rome Statute that led to the formal creation of the International Criminal Court. On the UN Security Council, Canada ardently defended the importance of protection of civilian populations, of children affected by war, and the role of women in peace and security.

The \$50-million fund available over five years under the Human Security Program constitutes a unique tool for policy development, he noted. The fund supports institutions such as the CPCC, CCHS and the Regional Centre for Human Security based in Amman, Jordan. The program also provides flexibility to react quickly to initiatives on the ground, which are often identified by NGOs and research centres dealing with peacebuilding and human security issues. Canada and other like-minded countries have made human security an integral part of discussions, programs