



Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy signs the Global Ban on Landmines Treaty in Ottawa, 3 December 1997, with Nobel Laureate Jody Williams of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, Cornello Sommaruga, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien.

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Building Partnerships for *Human Security*

A *New Diplomacy*

The emphasis on human security influences not only the objectives of Canada's foreign policy, but also the manner in which we pursue them. Advancing human security depends on a "new diplomacy" characterized by innovative international coalition building and close co-operation with civil society and the corporate sector. A mixture of powerful ideas, persuasive argument, public advocacy and, in particular, horizontal partnerships has proven effective. This diplomacy demonstrates the power of good ideas and pooled resources, and the importance of shared responsibility. It is elemental to addressing the challenge set out by the UN Secretary-General in his report to the Millennium Assembly and Summit that — in order to respond effectively to the realities of our world — we need "to govern better together."

International Organizations

Multilateralism is integral to the human security agenda. As a member of the UN Security Council (1999-2000), Canada has launched debate and promoted important progress on such issues as the physical and legal protection of civilians and the need for more humane and more effective sanctions regimes. At the UN Commission on Human Rights, we have championed freedom of expression, the human rights of women and the elimination of impunity.

Through the G-8, Canada has promoted co-operation on issues such as transnational crime and conflict prevention. In the OAS, Canada has sponsored a Ministerial Dialogue on Drugs, and in June 2000 we hosted the OAS General Assembly, where the hemispheric community addressed such human security issues as corruption and corporate social responsibility.

Membership in the Commonwealth and la Francophonie has facilitated our work with developing countries on human rights and democratic governance, and on strengthening African regional peacekeeping capacities. NATO and the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) are important forums for advancing such issues as conflict prevention, the elimination of landmines, the control of small arms flows, capacity building for expert deployment and the promotion of good governance.

Like-Minded Coalitions

Values-based coalition building is another dynamic element of the "new diplomacy." The Human Security Network is a good example. The Network, which now includes participation by over a dozen countries from all regions of the world, originally grew out of a bilateral arrangement between Canada and Norway — the "Lysøen" partnership, named for the Norwegian island where the idea was conceived. Building on the success achieved through