

PROMOTING STABILITY AND SECURITY



Almost half of the world's poorest and most vulnerable live in fragile or conflict-affected states. Fragility and conflict are exacerbated

by pressures such as climate change, competition for resources (for example, land and water) and weak or corrupt governance. State fragility is also exploited by terrorists and criminals who undermine laws, institutions and values across borders. Both low-income and middle-income countries are struggling with these challenges. Canada's work with the international community, including with governments, civil society and the private sector, helps address fragility, insecurity and conflict.

In 2015-2016, Canada promoted global security and stability through a combination of diplomacy, deployments of experts and targeted projects with a host of partners, including foreign governments, international organizations and civil society. These efforts are an essential part of broader Canadian efforts to address underlying grievances and drivers of conflict that undermine development goals.

At the 2015-2016 International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-building, Canada helped shape global policy norms on how ODA can best be used to promote security and stability in fragile states by engaging with other donors, civil society, and the g7+ group of self-identified fragile states. This led to the April 2016 endorsement by over 40 countries of the Stockholm Declaration on Addressing Fragility and Building Peace in a Changing World, a political statement to advance the 2030 Agenda in fragile and conflict-affected states.

PROTECTING CIVILIANS

In 2015-2016, Canada combined its diplomatic and programming efforts through multilateral partnerships in priority countries to address immediate security and stabilization challenges. The protection of civilians and empowerment of women and girls have been key priorities for Canada.

Canada contributed \$13.7 million for landmine action initiatives worldwide, including in conflict-affected states such as Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq and Ukraine. This work made it possible for peacekeepers to carry out patrols, for humanitarian agencies to deliver assistance and for ordinary citizens to live without the fear that a single misstep could cost them their lives. Canada's contribution not only helped to clear



landmines and other explosive hazards, but also supported landmine risk education for vulnerable populations.

In 2015-2016, Canada also continued to support multilateral peace operations, and was an active member of the Global Coalition to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. Canada continued to exercise leadership at the UN on peace operations and the protection of civilians, particularly women and children, in armed conflict. Canada contributed to UN resolutions and reviews, and chaired the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Canada also reinforced the UN by providing \$270 million in assessed contributions for peacekeeping operations.

Canada also supported multilateral efforts at the regional level, deploying 70 personnel and a force commander to the Multinational Force & Observers mission in the Sinai Peninsula. This mission builds trust and fosters dialogue between Egypt and Israel. In Ukraine, Canada provided funding and deployed up to 25 experts (at any one time) to monitor implementation of the Minsk Agreement through the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine.