

the occupier-occupied relationship of the larger political context due to Israeli domination of the application process and joint activity, the location of the activity in Israel, and dissemination of funding through the Israeli organisation. In order to redress this concern, it is essential that both groups discuss ideas together, write proposals together, share funding, and divide the activities equally in both geographical areas in order to achieve mutual economic benefits (for example, hotels, food, and other incidentals).¹⁶

- (6) The last policy prescription addresses the CFDD priority for projects that offer sustained and ongoing institutional relationships. It is necessary to have a more rigorous follow-up process indicating how the project outcomes will be disseminated into the community and how the joint relationships will be sustained into the future. For example, CFDD may wish to inquire about how the organisations will secure matched funding for future projects or CFDD may wish to participate more closely with other international donors to finance longer-term projects.

Concluding Remarks:

This article has explored the transition in Canadian foreign policy from peacekeeping to peacebuilding, and from national security to human security, based on a case study of the CFDD in Israel/Palestine and Jordan. Fieldwork in these areas in the year 2000 revealed a series of challenges and opportunities related to the CFDD in terms of its mandate, administration, and concrete experiences of the participants. While many of the projects have been successful in fulfilling their stated objectives, there continue to be concerns about the viability of such projects during a period in which the peace negotiations have consistently faltered and public opinion in Israel, Palestine, and Jordan has become more wary of inter-ethnic dialogue. While the intentions of peacebuilding and human security are positive and essential to the establishment of peaceful relations between peoples in the region, not only between governments, there are significant obstacles that lie in the way of joint peace activism. The future of Canadian involvement in the Middle East will depend to a large extent on refining its administration of such programs as the CFDD and participating more closely with other international donors. While difficult to quantify, the programs underwritten by such concepts as human security and peacebuilding are essential for empowering civil society and generating grassroots support for the diplomatic process, without which peace in inter-ethnic conflict zones may be unattainable in the long-term.

¹⁶ As suggested by Naseef Mu'allam in his own research, "Palestinian Israeli Civil Society Co-operative Activities", unpublished manuscript, prepared for Helsinki Workshop, November 27-28, 1999.