



across disciplines, different NGOs working in the same field and bringing academics and NGOs together. In order to promote thinking about policy needs and options, government officials are participants at Centre discussions, rather than leaders of government led consultations. These experiments and experiences have generated open dialogue, a search for common ground, and cross sector learning. In the search for policy ideas and public contributions to policy making this is a useful evolution from State-Stakeholder relations.

In moving from basic project funding, multi sector partnerships have been built around some specific policy development needs and issues. These include, over two years, Nigeria, Burma, nuclear weapons, children and conflict, new technologies, small arms, the Arctic, Eastern Europe and internet education. Around these and other issues partners include academics, NGO specialists, other experts, business, labour and sometimes parliamentarians and journalists.



Partnership with government officials includes a broad reach across the department of Foreign Affairs (Ministers Axworthy, Chan, Kilgour and CIDA Minister Marleau, Directors General like Ingrid Hall, Paul Durand, Margaret Huber, Sandelle Scrimshaw, Trish Lortie, Ambassadors such as Marc Lemieux, Ken Sundquist, Don Smith, Bernard Giroux, Mary Simon, John Bell, desk officers for countries and issues, policy planning staff, Minister's staff) and regularly CIDA policy and specialist staff. Increasingly other government department officials have been involved in Centre activities, for example Justice and the RCMP on small arms, Environment Canada on water and human security, Defence on nuclear weapons, and Indian and Northern Affairs on arctic international relations. These partnerships enable public policy development input and feedback from government officials.



International partnerships include joint projects with the Stockholm Institute for Peace Research (Middle East policy options), the U.S. National Democratic Institute (democratic development in Bosnia), the International Crisis Group, close consultations in the establishment of the new British Centre for Foreign Policy, work with the International Council for Canadian Studies, the inclusion of INTERPOL, the International Red Cross, UNICEF and the Norwegian and other foreign embassies in a range of projects and activities, plus advice to other governments such as Germany in the establishment of a National Forum there.

At home, the 40 CCFPD roundtables have been designed for cross-sector participation and partnership with government officials, academics, NGOs and others.

As we approach our third birthday a third stage of evolution is underway. Connecting with Canadians and building citizen, institutional and government partnerships were essential pre-requisites for policy development impact. As citizens have taken advantage of the opportunities for their own projects (this past year for example: humanitarian law, small arms, Congo, war crimes, NATO, child labour) and as roundtables on current issues and problems (and the National Forum) have generated policy ideas and options, there is now a body of work that can be assessed and policy developments that can be analysed and reported.

Policy options roundtables and projects funded by the CCFPD are designed to explore and generate possible policy options for Canada's foreign policy.