

trafficking and addiction; traffic accidents; gender issues; transboundary criminal activity; terrorism; environmental degradation; and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Last year the Centre held a variety of workshops and activities: a gender and democratization workshop; a child soldiers conference; a small arms conference; and a human security forum. Preparations were being made for a regional workshop for the judiciary.

Stephen Baranyi, of the International Development Research Centre, elaborated on exciting research that Southern institutions are doing on peacebuilding and human security and flagged a few approaches for developing transnational partnerships on these issues. Common research agendas emerging in both the South and the North are related to the definitional debate on human security; the connections between globalization and human insecurity; the ethical dimensions of human security; gender-sensitive analyses of peace-making, peacekeeping and other human security issues; and the uses and abuses of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in war and peace processes. Additional issues on which Southern organizations are doing important research include: the uneven track record of truth and reconciliation commissions and war crimes tribunals, and the cost/benefits of alternate approaches to transitional justice; policy and programmatic options for promoting security sector reform; and macro-economic, fiscal and social policy aspects of post-war reconstruction, viewed from a Southern rather than Northern donor perspective. IDRC supports research on regional security in different sub-regions of the South (e.g. Central America and Southern Africa). While partnering with Southern institutions poses some challenges, benefits of such collaborations are two-fold. First, there is much to be learned from their knowledge (including their perspectives on Northern policy debates), and for them to gain from a relationship with us (e.g. access to latest literature, methodologies, resources, and capacity to disseminate information). Second, collaboration increases the prospects for policy uptake. Baranyi offered three models for North-South research partnering: the conventional Northern-led approach; South-South partnership, where Southern institutions from different regions collaborate to design, fundraise, and manage joint projects; and finally a mixed model whereby the initiative emerges from either the North or the South, and where both sides are meaningfully involved in implementing, learning from and reaping the benefits of the project. He pointed out that it is a false assumption that most of the comparative and theoretically-sophisticated research on human security issues takes place in the North, while Southerners do case studies, test theories or gather data for others' research. Rather, a great deal of exciting research on human security issues is emerging from the South.

Don Hubert, of the Peacebuilding and Human Security Division of DFAIT, focused on policy relevant research priorities on human security. He suggested that deductive conceptual work on human security is reaching the limits of its usefulness, and that the next advances in thinking about human security are likely to be based on inductive reasoning, building from what we know outwards. Hubert presented the many connections within the human security agenda, including human rights, humanitarianism, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, disarmament and public safety. Linking those agendas could increase the effectiveness of research on human security. He also underlined the importance of basing interventions on the priorities of affected populations, and mentioned the efforts made by the World Bank (*Voices for the Poor*), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (*People on War*), to seek community views on priorities and approaches. Finally, Hubert contended that research should move beyond international relations and start to focus on issues such as community-based policing. Institutions that are closest to