

the mainstream literature have suggested that public funding sacrifices NGOs' values, autonomy, and ability to affect positive change. The purpose of this paper is to examine the extent to which these concerns are justified in the context of CIDA's financial support of two differently sized NGOs – CARE Canada and the International Centre for Community Based Rehabilitation (ICACBR) – in Bosnia-Herzegovina throughout the post-conflict period. I argue that this literature is limited in three respects. First, several of the assumptions are empirically inaccurate in the Canadian case; second, some of the policy prescriptions offered are neither theoretically nor practically constructive; and finally, the critiques of the donor-NGO relationship are based on a comparison with an idealistic conception of an NGO that competition for private and public sources of funding is increasingly undermining. I propose that this normative bias can be remedied through reconceptualizing publicly funded NGOs as being value-oriented Public Service Contractors.

### ***Biography***

Sarah Tarry is currently a Masters Student in the Department of Political Science at Dalhousie University. Her MA thesis centres on examining the dual processes of NGO funding and project implementation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. She received her BA (Hons) in political science from the University of Calgary in 1999. Her publications include, "'Widening' and 'Deepening': An Analysis of Security Definitions in the 1990s" *Journal of Military and Strategic Studies*, Fall 1999; and "A European Security and Defense Identity: Dead on Arrival?" *The McNaughton Papers*, 11. Her research interests include International Relations theory and International Political Economy.

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#### *Establishing Human Security from the Ashes of War-torn El Salvador*

### ***Abstract***

In our quest for peace, security and stability, fear and violence have the unique ability to inspire both silence and anarchy. In El Salvador and other parts of Latin America, fear has been essentially institutionalized and normalized into society itself. My paper specifically examines the role of foreign intervention in El Salvador's efforts to progress from a 'legacy of fear' to a 'legacy of peace'. Whether it was the United States' provision of weapons for counterinsurgencies, or the United Nations' mediation role in the peace process, the international community has the ability to both facilitate and undermine this process. One key issue underlining the perpetuation of the 'legacy of fear' is rooted in maintaining a status quo in which socio-economic inequities flourish.

### ***Biography***

Julie Salgado double majored in Environmental Studies and Political Science at York University, and is presently pursuing a Masters of Arts (in Political Science – International Relations) degree at the same institute. Prior to returning to graduate school, she worked with the US Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, the World Health Organization