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- Threats to Democracy in the Americas, FOCAL, UBC (*Vancouver, March 3-4, 2000*)
- Canada, Indigenous Peoples and the Hemisphere (*Winnipeg, March 23, 2000*)
- Look Ahead to Windsor (*Ottawa, April 26, 2000*)
- Small Arms and the OAS Roundtable (*Ottawa, April 28, 2000*).

Policy Options Papers include:

- Canada and Hemispheric Narcotrafficking, James Rochlin (*Fall 1999*)
- Le Canada et la Zléa, Joël Monfils, Martin Roy, Gordon Mace and Jean-Philippe Thérien (*Fall 1999*).

Throughout the series of roundtables the role of civil society in foreign policy-making was endorsed by both the non-government participants and government officials. The practice of engaging the public in policy making has been growing around the world. This trend is evidenced, for example, by the CCFPD's discussions with representatives of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Unidad de Coordinación y Enlace), the establishment of a Unit for the Promotion of Democracy at the OAS, and the growing presence of NGOs at government-hosted events. Canada, in particular, has a flourishing Americas policy community on which to draw for advice and partnership and is seen as the major promoter of civil society inclusion in the Hemisphere. Despite these encouraging trends, policy makers are faced with challenges posed by anti-globalization activists at home and abroad. Questions of how to approach street protests and how to integrate better the views of civil society were frequently raised. The need to listen to the messages coming from the streets was emphasized along with the important role communication strategies play (*Ottawa, April 26, 2000*).

The roundtable discussions also recognized that Canada is well positioned to assume leadership in the Hemisphere since it is well respected in the region and, by the virtue of its middle-power status and non-colonial past, does not appear threatening. Indeed, a suggestion was made to see Canada as a kind of "Scandinavia" of the Hemisphere, through our use of soft power approaches, including the elements of Third Way or social democracy and multiculturalism. (*Ottawa, August 30, 1999*).

The need to address the challenges of globalization and mitigate the negative consequence it has on the still fragile Latin American democracies was expressed consistently. Human Security was perceived generally as the right approach to tackle the exhausting list of globalization-related threats. According to Barbara Arneil (*Calgary, March 17, 1999*) these threats could be broadly grouped into three categories:

1. threats stemming from a new economic environment (i.e., emergence of the so-called "competition state" and the growing reliance on free markets for economic and social development, growing polarization between the rich and the poor, instability of the capital financial markets, indebtedness, etc.),
2. threats stemming from growing "transnationalism"/ trans-boundary issues (i.e., drugs and small arms trafficking, migration and refugee movements, environmental degradation, spread of infectious diseases, etc.); and
3. threats brought by the changing nature of conflict (conflict increasingly occurs within state borders and is often generated by the state or para-government itself, whereby the state becomes the source of insecurity).