

liability should be legally reflected in contracts it undertakes with clients.

- *Equal treatment and compensation for those deployed:* Some participants pointed out that the government does not value civilians that have gone outside of the government-led programmes. There are differences in compensation, availability of resources and status. Most participants agreed that there should not be different tiers of people going to the field. All civilians should have a kit before they are deployed which includes travel insurance and a deployment allowance. Until now, insurance costs were not covered by CIDA's programmes. It is time that the Canadian government assumed liability for these civilians. The deployment allowance provided by the DND for their personnel is large, while NGOs have a difficulty obtaining minimum funds for civilians. However, others pointed out that streamlining deployment in such a way would be unmanageable and that "government can not be all things to all people for all deployments." Therefore, they suggested, only government-funded deployments (including, perhaps, those indirect deployments like UNVs) ought to have a common base (i.e., insurance, travel cost, pre-deployment allowance, access to briefing/debriefing sessions and material, etc.).
- *Competition versus Coordination:* Many participants pointed out that the competition for funds (and recognition) and the lack of a coordinative mechanism often hinder effective deployment. While some participants called for a better coordination (through DFAIT or a large deployment NGO) others discouraged these efforts and emphasised the entrepreneurial spirit of individual candidates.
- *Role of DFAIT:* The role of the government should be to carry the Canadian flag and open doors for civilians abroad. Some participants pointed out that the selection of candidates for deployment should remain outside of government due to possible political interference and nepotism (although this may apply to non-governmental organisations as much as the government). Furthermore, some said that the government should build safety nets and communication links for civilians on the ground. To this end, some argued, Canadian missions abroad should be regularly briefed on Canadian civilian activity, for instance (keeping in mind the responsibilities of parent agencies, such as the UN or the OSCE). DFAIT was challenged to help with visas (including the visa requirement for Canadians in Macedonia) and other matters on the diplomatic side.
- *Due recognition of civilians upon their return home:* There was a general agreement that public awareness about the work of civilians in peace-support and peacebuilding is very low. There is a need to recognise their contributions and make their stories known.

The Chair concluded the roundtable with a promise of a report. He thanked the participants for their valuable contributions and promoted continued cooperation. He also reminded them of the CCFPD's mandate to help Canadians engage in foreign policy development and encouraged policy proposals for funding.