



START/GTSR

Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force

Groupe de travail sur la Stabilisation et la Reconstruction

Global Peace and Security Fund (GPSF) CONCEPT PAPER – APPLICATION FORM

CONCEPT PAPER

- To be completed by the Proponent and submitted to a GPSF Project Officer.
- Maximum of 3 pages, minimum font Arial Narrow 10, Arial 10 or Times New Roman 11
- The information in this Concept Paper will be assessed according to how well the proposed project supports:
 - START's priorities as listed on: http://www.international.gc.ca/START-GTSR/about-a_propos.aspx
 - Canada's Action Plan on Women Peace and Security as described on: http://www.international.gc.ca/START-GTSR/women_canada_action_plan-plan_action_femme.aspx?lang=eng
- The Proponent will be notified in writing if the Concept Paper has been endorsed or not endorsed by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD).
- If the Concept Paper is endorsed by DFATD, the GPSF Application will be sent back to the Proponent who will then be invited to complete a Full Proposal.

GPSF Project Concept Paper				
(Maximum 3 pages, minimum font Arial Narrow 10, Arial 10 or Times New Roman 11)				
PROJECT DETAILS				
Project Title	1814, 1914: Lessons of the Past, Visions of the Future			
Date of Proposal	02/11/2014	Country where project will be implemented	Austria, Canada, UK, India, Bahrain	GPSF Number [REDACTED]
Proponent Information	Legal Name of organization:	International Peace Institute (IPI)		
	Name of Representative:	Andrea Pfanzelter		
	Title:	IPI Senior Director and Head, Vienna Office		
	Email:	[REDACTED]		
	Telephone:	[REDACTED]		
	Fax:			
	Cell:			
Project Time frame	04/01/2014 – 08/29/2014, 5 months			
Fiscal year(s) (1 April - 31 March)	(A) Funding requested from GPSF in \$ CAD per fiscal year	(B) Other Sources of Funding		
2013-2014		Amount(s)	Source(s)	
2014-2015 (TBD)	EUR 181.750	TBD		
2015-2016 (TBD)				
	GPSF cannot presently fund projects beyond 2013-2014. ?			
Total	(A) = EUR 181.750	(B) = EUR 545.250		
Total Project Cost	(A) + (B) = EUR 727.000			
PROBLEM STATEMENT				
2014 marks the centenary year of the outbreak of World War One and the bicentenary year of the opening of the Congress of Vienna – two dates that profoundly shaped the course of our history. Today, the world stands at another crossroads. Mutually reinforcing contemporary challenges endanger the international system. Threats and risks spread through fragile and conflict-affected states affecting the entire systemic resilience, the seemingly uncontrollable spread of organized crime and terrorism, economic instability, climate change and social disparities – most notably protracted disparities, inequalities and vulnerabilities between man and women, especially in conflict situations. Today, we need to ask ourselves at the highest levels of decision making and holistic thinking: Is the international system capable of coping with a world under stress? How can we deal with contemporary threats, and prepare for the challenges of tomorrow in a system that safeguards effective global governance and international security, based on freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. While in 1814, at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the concerted powers of Europe were architects of a new international system, the leaders of 1914 have famously been described as sleepwalkers, stumbling into war. Looking back at these two pivotal periods in history raises striking parallels with how today's leaders are trying to cope with contemporary challenges. How can critical historical awareness stimulate policy-making to secure a better future? What will future historians say of the leaders of 2014: are we architects or sleepwalkers? And what kind of a world do we want for 2114? To learn from the lessons of 1814 and 1914, and to design clear visions for a common, secure future, the International Peace Institute (IPI) together with the Salzburg Global Seminar will bring leaders from the worlds of politics, diplomacy, and the military, together with historians, journalists, political scientists, philosophers, and writers for a unique global conversation over the course of four days at the beautiful Schloss Leopoldskron in Salzburg (where parts of <i>the Sound of Music</i> were filmed). The seminar will be preceded by a series of one day events that will look at issues relevant to 1814 and 1914 and their impact on contemporary developments.				
EXPECTED RESULTS				

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The unprecedented global conversation of Salzburg shall, above all, stimulate critical historical awareness and policy making aimed at strengthening resilience of the international system. It will encourage new thinking on dealing with contemporary threats and challenges, and promote new approaches to multilateral cooperation. In Canada and across the globe, culminating at the Salzburg seminar, brief expert keynote addresses, interactive discussions as well as role playing exercises (complemented by a stimulating social program, including literary talks, concerts, and art exhibitions) will develop an understanding among decision makers of key driving forces that threaten the international system today, and in the century to come. Policy option shall be explored to secure effective global governance, with equal rights and opportunities for all men and women alike. In addition to provoking new thinking and approaches to international peace and security, one of the outcomes will be an edited book on the main ideas generated by the project.	
ACTIVITIES	
With the support of GPSF, the envisaged IPI project will encompass the following activities to produce the impact and outcome noted above: • <u>Activity 1:</u> A series of one day events that will examine issues relevant to 1814 and 1914 and their impact on contemporary developments. Envisaged locations include Ottawa, London, Manama, New Delhi, and Vienna. • <u>Activity 1a:</u> Vienna. <i>Security and human rights in an age of terror.</i> April 2014 Beyond the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the pre-war period in Europe was plagued by a wide range of "terrorist" attacks. What was the nature of terrorism and policies for stability in the 19th and early 20th century? What is the threat from terrorism today, and how effectively are we coping with it? Does there need to be a trade-off between security and justice, human rights and civil liberties? • <u>Activity 1b:</u> Ottawa. <i>North America and Europe: Is the relationship still special?</i> In 1814, British troops attacked Washington and burned the White House. Two hundred years later, Canada and the United States are close allies, and the United States and the United Kingdom enjoy a special relationship. How did the wars of the past centuries shape the destinies of Canada, the US and their relationship to Europe? What will the meaning of Euro-Atlantic security be in the next century? • <u>Activity 1c:</u> New Delhi. <i>Shrinking time and space: the impact of information and technology on IR.</i> This meeting will recall industrial and technological revolutions of the past and look at the impact of information and technology on contemporary international relations – is the system more stable or less secure? How have relations between "centers of power", new players and networks changed? • <u>Activity 1d:</u> Manama. <i>The Impact of World War One on the Middle East and Beyond / Transcending Borders, Conflict Prevention and Rethinking Cooperation in the 21st Century [tbd]</i> Located in the heart of a turbulent and historically stirred region, the Bahrain-conference will rethink the impact of the World War I, the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 and the San Remo Conference of 1920 on the shaping of the Modern Middle East. Alternatively, scenarios for the future of the Middle East may be discussed, given the potential outcomes of the Syrian conflict, with a special focus on the "border problem" and corresponding collaboration on the economic, infrastructural and cultural fronts to provide solutions for regional cooperation and stability. • <u>Activity 2:</u> A unique Global Conversation at Schloss Leopoldskron in Salzburg. 26-29 August 2014. In addition to the above noted outline and setup of activities, the event will be structured along the following thematic blocks covering an entire day each: (1) Is History Repeating Itself? (2) Making War and Peace, (3) Lest We Forget, and (4) Risk and Resilience. Participants will include top-level political decision makers and renowned key thinkers on the issues. • <u>Activity 3:</u> A short film will be produced specially for the event on the lessons learned from 1814 and 1914 for today. • <u>Activity 4:</u> Keynote presentations are to be circulated to Salzburg participants in advance as backgrounders. In conclusion of the project, a book, made up of the pre-Salzburg papers and selected presentations from the Salzburg seminar will be published – guiding key actors in their policy making decisions.	
GENDER CONSIDERATIONS	

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It is no secret that systemic and deeply embedded gender inequality was a key driving force of warfare and social conflict in the past centuries. Whatever stability the Concert of Europe managed to establish two hundred years ago – civil liberties, human rights, and the differentiated needs of men, women, boys and girls were certainly not part of the deal. When World War One broke out and devastated an entire continent, leaving a generation of widows and orphans behind, all key decisions were taken by men. Today, a new mindset is on the rise, based on international cooperation and experiences of the past. As inter-state warfare has all but vanished, the struggle for the empowerment of women has created unprecedented stability and thriving societies. But where there is violence, patterns of discrimination against women (and other minorities) persist – and vice versa. The UN Security Council has passed key resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) aimed at preventing conflict and (sexual) violence against women, the protection of human rights implementing gender components into peacebuilding activities. The Salzburg global conversation represents a unique opportunity of advocacy for the meaningful participation and representation of women in policies that shape international peace and security. Participation of key decision makers and thinkers in the array of planned events – including Canadian women like Margaret Macmillan and Lise Frechette - will raise awareness and facilitate policies aimed at equal opportunities among genders, in line with Canada's Implementation Framework for the UN Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. Finally, the envisaged publication (see Activity 3) will represent a crucial training and educational component.			
PROJECT RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES			
A potential risk is that IPI does not secure a second grant to match a possible GPSF contribution. But we are optimistic of receiving a significant contribution from Norway. There is a risk that a sufficient number of high-level participants will not attend, but this can be mitigated by securing the participation of a number of high-level participants at an early stage (including the Foreign Minister of Canada), and others are more likely to follow. Preliminary contacts indicate a significant interest from a critical mass of influential policy makers. It could be challenging to organize some of the one-day events outside of Vienna, but this risk is being mitigated by contacting reliable partners.			
NOTIONAL BUDGET			
<i>Provide a notional breakdown of costs per activity area (ie. not line item), reflective of the activities previously listed in this Concept Paper, with a short description of the costs associated with each activity. Please clearly identify if the budget is in CAD or another currency.</i> Activity 1: EUR 185.000 (travel and accommodation for meetings in Canada, UK, Bahrain, Austria, India) Activity 2: EUR 442.000 (travel, accommodation, logistics, administration, speakers fees, representation, etc.) Activity 3: EUR 45.000 (research and production of documentary film, licences for distribution) Activity 4: EUR 55.000 (remuneration for authors, production, publishing, printing, and dissemination)			
CAPACITY TO DELIVER PROJECT			
Has your organization previously received funds from the Government of Canada?			Yes ☒
			No ☐
If yes, from which department?		When? (list years)	
Please briefly explain your organization's engagement in the region or your specific expertise in the proposed activities.			
The International Peace Institute (IPI) is an independent, international not-for-profit think tank with offices in New York, across from United Nations headquarters, and in Vienna. IPI is dedicated to promoting the prevention and settlement of conflict by strengthening multilateral institutions. It sees peace and security as prerequisites for poverty eradication and development. To achieve its purpose, IPI employs a mix of policy research, strategic analysis, publishing, and convening. The Institute was founded in 1970 as the International Peace Academy (IPA), which focused on training military			

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officers and diplomats for United Nations peacekeeping operations. In 2008, the organization changed its name to the International Peace Institute to reflect its current identity as a research institution that works with and supports multilateral institutions, governments, civil society, and the private sector on a range of regional and global security challenges. IPI also carries out work in and on Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and Central Asia.

With a staff from more than twenty countries and a broad range of academic fields, IPI partners with regional organizations, think tanks, universities, and NGOs to conduct research, produce publications, and convene meetings in many parts of the world.

Other partners: Salzburg Global Seminar