

require the participation of military actors (Bush,1996:83). According to Boutros-Ghali, "peace-keeping is the deployment of a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all the parties concerned, normally involving United Nations military and/or police personnel and frequently civilians as well." In the early 1990s, it was increasingly found, however, that with a rise in intra-state conflict, traditional peacekeeping operations were not able to resolve the conflicts at hand without incorporating the need to rebuild civilian institutions of government as well. The concept of **Peace building** - action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict - was thus born (Boutros-Ghali,1992:11).

Despite Canada's recent pledge to support Peace building, the Canadian government is still working out the priorities of Peace building and how best to implement them. Fairly clear consensus has emerged around the ultimate goal: human security and the prevention of further violence. Moreover clear consensus has emerged around the constraints on Peace building: short time frame for initial action, volatile social conditions, weak civic and governmental institutions, and economic scarcity (Axworthy, Bush, Ball). What hasn't been firmly established, however, is how Canada may best assist another country in its transition to peace; nor how long assistance is required. **How do we define peace building: What does human security and the prevention of further violence mean to women in post-conflict regions?**

Several models have recently been considered by the Canadian government as possible approaches to effective Peace building. These models include **a)diplomatic mediation and conflict prevention** (whether carried out by governments, international organizations and/or NGOs **b)classic peace-keeping** as conducted by military and police forces, but adapted for