



Youth involvement and the need to talk in their language was stressed. It is important that the Government look to supporting educational programs with an international focus. Such things as peer education as a mean to increase international awareness were applauded. The possibility of a government-produced hand-book on how improve and increase these education-based programs was suggested.

Generally, it was acknowledged by all that the lack of fiscal resources is the starting point for all government policy-making processes, thus the benefits of human resources and networks already in place was stressed. It is believed that through improved communication and coordination between government, military, NGOs, corporations and the rest, such concerned networks can be made much more effective. All facets of society within Canada must determine early on the degree of sustainable responsibility which they are willing to take, to ensure the success of peacebuilding.

Some key issues which were not addressed during the plenary session due to time constraints:

- Canada should continue its traditional and important role in peacekeeping;
- Foreign Affairs should continue to consult the key NGO players when considering a response to an emergency, e.g., demining, medical, emergency feeding, etc., and Foreign Affairs should further develop DND's standby capability and funding to allow key NGO's to participate in Canada's initial emergency response;
- Canada should develop its standards and training for Government personnel and NGOs in key areas of response, through Canadian institutions such as Lester B. Pearson International Peacekeeping Training Centre, the Canadian Red Cross, Canadian

International Demining Centre, Care Canada, the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, etc.;

- Canada should allow military personnel to be seconded for selected periods of time to NGOs to further enhance their abilities;
- whether it is confidence-building, interventions or reconstruction, Canada should fund Canadian NGOs first. When Canada contributes to bodies such as the OAS, World Bank, and the UN Demining Trust Fund, Canada should do so with an in-kind contribution through Canadian NGOs. If a Canadian capacity or service is available it must be utilized first;
- Canada should consider implementing a decentralization system of funding to allow NGOs to establish finances more effectively in relation to the needs and availability of resources. The funds should incorporate three levels: emergency assistance, development and demining. With such a high cost association with demining, it should have its own reserve so as not to impede other areas of humanitarian and emergency development.