

inter-actor coordination in selected pilot peace-building projects, the results of which could then be evaluated. Another suggestion was to conduct a comprehensive study of the resources that Canada can contribute to post-conflict reconstruction. Reference was made to the existing Peace-building Contact Group as an example of such collaboration between government, NGOs, and the academic community.

It was also suggested that Canada could work in cooperation with other like-minded countries. The establishing of country-specific task forces (similar to that created to address the South Africa situation) was proposed as a potentially useful way to involve parliamentarians and build political and public support for Canadian peace-building initiatives. Further systematic policy research in these areas was recommended, as was the institutionalisation of a regular process of consultation with such researchers and academics. It was also suggested that Canada could increase its participation in the UNRISD War-Torn Societies Project.

The issue of limited resources also works in favour of policy responses which promote local capacity-building and sustainability. Current Canadian projects to promote conflict prevention in Africa are based on this approach, such as our support for OAU and Francophonie roundtables on regional security issues, and for roundtables in Burundi to engage local media figures, parliamentarians, and the military. Such projects are intended to build a long-term peace that is both preventive and sustainable.