

accomplishes much in the longer-run, Canada could facilitate power sharing negotiations between conflicting parties standing for election.

IV. Governance of Peace-Support Operations

Issues related to the overall governance of peace-support operations were raised including:

- *Developing rosters of candidates for peace-support operations:* There was a broad agreement among the participants that the right personnel are key in carrying out any peace-support operation successfully. Rosters of properly screened and assessed candidates, on the line of CANADEM, could be developed around the world and Canada could take the lead in building this tool. Special rosters of stand-by public sector employees, justice/legal professionals and others would be very useful. Roster of immigrants wishing to participate in a peace-support operation in the country of their origin could also be developed, recognising their potential vulnerability on the ground and the need for special attention to their security. Ways to get candidates ready for deployment have to be found. The Red Cross model, where candidates pay for their training in order to obtain a standby status, could be an option.
- *Management of candidates at home:* Government agencies take an unreasonably long time in reacting to requests (applications) of candidates who are often responsive and work short-term assignments. The government has to be faster, more flexible and more understanding in dealing with these clients to minimise slippage and forge stronger partnerships. More responsiveness is also necessary on the part of the receiving agencies (i.e., the UN and the OSCE).
- *Ground rules for candidates:* General rules (guidelines) for candidates should be created. (Stipulations should, for instance: state the need for prior experience for deployment to a war zone, address confidentiality, etc.).
- *Pre-deployment training and briefing:* Many participants raised civilian pre-deployment training as critical and presently lacking. How to prepare the right personnel in extremely short time including: immunisation shots, land-mine awareness, first aid training, cultural sensitisation, and so on? While some participants called for a universal training facility, which would be funded by the government, others supported the reliance on independent education/training institutions like the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, where the government could help fund individual candidates. With regard to the latter case, participants raised concerns about the lack of a universal accreditation system, different levels of preparedness based on the quality of a training institution, and related issues.
- *The management of contracts between parties at home.* Participants broadly agreed that the government should be liable for some aspects of peace-support operations and its