

- Ask African countries that they create and develop financing agreements that will enable them to increase the capacities of their IGOs;
- Help Africans to develop professional peace intervention forces, which implies:
 - Training in peacekeeping;
 - Promotion of security sector reform;
 - Professionalisation of security forces;
 - Contribution to the logistical support to African peace operations.

2. Promote human security

Canada must continue to work hard on trying to influence the change in mentalities in Africa towards security concerns. In this respect, the tasks are numerous and complex:

Action

- Continue to fight a number of problems that pose specific challenges to African security:
 - anti-personal land mines;
 - utilisation of children in armed conflicts;
 - traffic in small arms;
 - the exploitation of natural resources as a factor in regional insecurity;
 - endemic diseases and AIDS;
 - refugees and displaced persons;
- Increase the civilian control over the security sector in Africa;
- Convince African countries to adopt a view of security that will not be reduced only to military and police dimensions;
- Limit military expenses in order to devote more resources to the amelioration in the life conditions of citizens.

3. To keep Africa on the agenda and priorities of the international community and Canada

Promoting a more active role for regional organisations should not mean a withdrawal of the international community from the management of African security problems. Canada must continue to deploy efforts within the United Nations, in other organisations, and with its various partners to make sure that Africa remains a priority, in the spirit of the UN Millennium objectives, and of the Action Plan for Africa agreed upon by G-8 members in July 2002.