

government could include creation of an environment conducive to private sector investment in support of reconstruction. NGO and private sector partnerships are of primary importance, especially in areas such as energy, forestry, engineering and consulting. Tools and guidelines to help Canadian companies invest in Nigeria should be developed. Foreign aid and investment/trade efforts should be mutually complimentary. Canadian business can play a leverage role with multinational companies to build confidence and address investment issues such as respect for human rights.

- External mediation by Canadians of the constitutional reform process could be a 'value-added' feature of Canadian foreign policy. Support for the Sovereign National Conference will create the right 'optics' and show broader support for transition at the political level.
- Efforts to strengthen civil society through Canadian aid or partnerships can situate basic needs projects (water, health, education) within a broader context of social empowerment. This might include efforts towards economic reform at both the micro- and macro-levels, such as support for a 'peoples' economy'. Simple, basic developmental inputs could help create a 'climate of hope' towards a new era in Nigeria, so that the Canadian role is simultaneously to promote leverage within IFIs for debt relief, support grassroots economic empowerment initiatives, and help broker a constitutional reform process.
- Long-term support for reform of the judiciary, the police, and the military (through such mechanisms as the Military Training Assistance Program) would eventually reinforce sound economic management and democratic development.

The tables beginning overleaf indicate the rationale and potential for Canada's role by summarizing the key recommendations for Canadian foreign policy raised by the Conference.