

It is also necessary to coordinate the response of outsiders. The matter of resources is critical. The UN and other agencies have to provide assistance. Funding is especially required to reintegrate ex-combatants into society. Donor conferences, such as have been held for the Balkans, must be replicated for other regions. International support is also needed for the important public security or civilian policing sector. Adebajo also noted the importance of putting a stop to illicit activities. In addressing all of these concerns it will be essential for the international community to dig deeper to provide resources.

He noted the real contribution that Nigeria, through ECOWAS, made to these conflicts when many others in the international community had turned away. He argued that despite Nigeria's political interests in intervening (for domestic, regional and international reasons) it was effective in securing a settlement in Liberia. Sierra Leone on the other hand has been much more problematic.

Adopting a more critical view, Dr. Jean Daudelin addressed what he viewed as some of the fundamental dilemmas surrounding 'humanitarian occupation'. He started by noting that prevention is always better than getting there too late, but there are circumstances where the international community must intervene. As a result it was, in his view, both unavoidable and necessary to have a full and frank discussion of intervention. Greater clarity on this matter was essential to avoid paralysis. Daudelin identified four issue areas or problems that needed to be addressed.

First, was the scope of peacebuilding operations. Peacebuilding was not a short-term matter. Indeed peacebuilding with its attendant intervention is inevitably long and protracted because it only occurs where there are massive human rights violations. Intervenors therefore must be in for the long haul. Yet our expectations are still for the short term. The international crisis group has argued that you should think in terms of tasks, not time.