

6. *Immediate attention should be accorded to operationalizing the concept of protection in a way that can be conveyed to the foreign and defence policy establishments of the SHIRBRIG member states. A joint DND-DFAIT team could be assigned to translate The Responsibility to Protect into military terms, which can be readily understood and acted upon.*
7. *Further effort must be devoted to identifying the SHIRBRIG's limitations and requirements in future UN operations mandated to protect civilians. As a mission of this nature may be imminent, it would be irresponsible to neglect this task. Already, there are concerns that the SHIRBRIG will need to recruit additional participants and expand the headquarters, planning element and brigade pool. A four-day workshop would be conducive to addressing potential requirements at the political, strategic, operational and tactical levels. Prior planning will help to avoid potential failure.*
8. *Securing agreement and MOU for participating in UN operations that entail protection of civilians should be on the agenda of the next ministerial-level SHIRBRIG conference. Participants noted that the Steering Committee is not inclined to prompt modernization or adaptation, particularly when the issue may be relatively new and controversial. These are decisions, which merit the attention of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and National Defence of the participating member states.*
9. *Given the importance of avoiding a more divided, heavily armed and risky world, governments should encourage further detailed study of a UN Constabulary or a dedicated UN Emergency Service. What would be required to initiate such services? Would it be cost-effective to develop a multidimensional service composed of professional military, police and civilian volunteers from all regions, recruited, trained and employed by the UN? What structure would correspond to the needs of diverse emergencies and future conflicts?*