

- 1. What strengths do Canadians bring to the task of peacebuilding, in terms of our political values and institutional capabilities (both governmental and non-governmental). As a society, what weaknesses do we have. In other words, what are Canadians likely to be good at, and likely to be bad at when it comes to peacebuilding.
- 2. Peacebuilding is a new form of activity for Canada in foreign policy; but there are at least three existing models which we could follow in trying to create a Canadian capability in peacebuilding,
 - a) diplomatic mediation and conflict prevention (whether carried out by governments, international organizations and/or NGOs);
 - b) classic peacekeeping as conducted by military and police forces, but adapted for civilians (e.g. the "civilian peace-keepers" model, as described in the discussion paper);
 - c) development assistance, adapted to meet the needs of demobilizing ex-combatants and rebuilding the institutions of government and of justice.
- 3. What kinds of peacebuilding activities are encouraged by each of these models; what kinds are discouraged. Should we try to focus on just one, or two of these models; or should we try to do all three.
- 4. Should Canada concentrate its peacebuilding efforts:
 - a) in countries which are currently in crisis (e.g. Bosnia, Rwanda, Liberia, Afghanistan);
 - b) in countries on the verge of crisis (e.g. Kyrgyzstan, Burundi, other regions of central and western Africa); or,
 - c) in countries which have achieved a fragile internal peace and are now trying to rebuild (e.g. Haiti, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Israel/Palestinian Authority).