

must be aware of the ways in which such processes can also undermine confidence and increase insecurity among disputants. Second, while the international community has an important role to play in conflict resolution processes in Africa, disputants have become remarkably adept at overcoming many of the verification problems which usually justify international intervention in the first place. This is particularly important given that the international community has often had to overcome its own limitations in conflict resolution processes.

The penultimate section of the paper considers various *security*-building measures in Africa. These are measures which are like CBMs insofar as they may provide a sense of security and well-being for disputants, but are ultimately unverifiable (except in the long term) and potentially reversible. Democracy and power-sharing, economic development and micro-disarmament are all important security-building measures.

Finally, this paper concludes with a brief listing of policy recommendations for Canada which have emerged out of the previous discussion. These include the prompt approval and implementation of peace missions; the encouragement of indigenous means of conflict resolution; the identification of credible and capable individuals for mediation purposes; the provision of various technologies to assist verification, demobilization and communications; assistance for various conflict resolution processes through transportation and facilitation; assistance in processes of disarmament and demobilization; and, finally, the encouragement of generalized development and the reduction of external demands on conflict-prone states.