



ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

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).*