



Further points for consideration:

- in building democracy, Canada has the ability to assist countries where decentralized government is suitable;
- currently, Canada is trying to do everything: conflict resolution, democracy building, reconstruction, peacekeeping, emergency relief, etc. Should we continue as is, or begin to establish priorities. How should we go about establishing priorities especially since Canadians seem to want to be doing everything. We can't do everything and assist everybody;
- Canada needs a group of policies, not a single policy to deal with all situations;
- we risk being neo-colonial if we are trying to reconstruct the world in our own image and our own definitions. Canada should not forget its own history and how it has at times, behaved as a neo-colonial power within its own borders.

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### Setting Priorities

Resources aren't infinite. Canada must set priorities - not on the kind of intervention - as we must be multi-faceted. We need to intervene more selectively. Canada should specialize in pre-conflict, conflict or post-conflict intervention.

What influences the decision-making process for intervention now:

1. highest need (Somalia);
2. highest opportunity (Haiti);
3. highest strategic interest;
4. highest political expediency;
5. actions must relate and adhere to international standards to counter cultural imperialism debates. What are the priorities within this

process. Need to define peacebuilding - that it is a long-term process that can take place after a conflict but also in times of peace. The issue of late and early intervention needs to be revisited - what is most effective.

Should Canada be doing one rather than the other. We need to revisit the case for intervention. Civilian peacebuilding needs to be explored in depth. Citizens, rather than government, should be involved in peacebuilding. This is less threatening to recipient countries. We need to address public education and the impact of the media - how to sell to Canadians that spending money half way across the globe is a good investment for Canada. To have successful peacebuilding you need the consent of the population of the country and you must have trust and openness. Whether we are invited and by who (a credible source within the country) leaves broader opportunity for involvement.

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### Conclusions

1. Canada must shift priorities and emphasize the ethical principle of democratization and its implementation. We should commit to this priority and sell the vision to the Canadian public through effective public education.
2. Democratic development cannot be segregated or isolated from economic development and social development. Peacebuilding must take into account these elements on an integrated and interrelated basis.
3. Response and intervention must be long-term as these are deep seated problems.