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grassroots associations when long-term policies are formulated, and also when major crises occur.

Canada seems to do well in UN peacekeeping with the Blue Helmets; this has been its traditional role. But more emphasis should be placed on development within peacekeeping operations. In this regard, the civilian dimension of intervention is what should be emphasized more in the future. The Blue Helmets, who are responding increasingly to tasks outside their mandate, should be supported by civilian peacekeepers, as with the "White Helmets" in charge of prevention and rehabilitation in conflict zones.

The likelihood of failure is greater when conflicts occur in places of extreme poverty and underdevelopment, or when the mandate to intervene is vague and not supported by the UN.

In such cases, there should be more effective cooperation by the international community, and especially less militaristic intervention, based on relieving poverty and on sustainable development. In such cases, the efforts of the NGOs and other civilian stakeholders devoted to development must be sustained and incorporated systematically in all of the peacekeeping operations.

What are the three levels of intervention in the consolidation of peace.

- a) This is a matter of crucial strategic importance. Through it, conflict can be avoided and the cost of operations reduced considerably. It should involve as many stakeholders as possible. The difficulty lies in the fact that a genuine political will must exist on the part of the international community and the protagonists involved in the field.
- b) Conventional peacekeeping is no longer suited to the contemporary type of conflict, which arises primarily within states. Such conflicts require more coordination by the UN and a

permanent intervention force. The model of intervention most consistent with Canada's image would be sending civilian peacekeeping brigades to reconstruct and rehabilitate.

- c) These are worthy concerns, but all ODA must be channelled toward promoting peace and sustainable development. Better financial and technical support--changing the trend and moving toward 0.7%--and increased support for programs to eliminate poverty must guide the Canadian government's priorities. This approach would encourage people to take charge of their development and reduce dependency. It would also open the way for greater physical and psychological resistance to catastrophes.

Should Canada focus its peace consolidation efforts on countries currently experiencing crisis, those on the verge of a crisis, or those that have achieved a fragile peace and are reconstructing.

The question is a difficult one, since it is difficult to go beyond death totals and other media extravagance and establish priorities in human dramas. That which is connected with peacekeeping must be done through a UN peacekeeping force, in which Canada, along with the other countries, is doing its share.

Attention must also be given to prevention and reconstruction, a process in which Canada has considerable expertise, especially when integrated with the expertise of the NGOs and initiatives of the "White Helmet" variety. This kind of unit can operate without too much expense in countries where peace is tenuous or where a crisis exists, and would open the way for a selection based on the resources available.