come a long way; in others there is a considerable road to travel. Thinking about PSOs as integrated undertakings has advanced enormously in the last few years, but our ability to implement that thinking still lags. Peace support operations suffer from seemingly time-honoured problems: poor coordination, a lack of resources, and political infighting at the UN. The tendency to rely on regional organizations with little or no experience in "demonstrable" peacekeeping could bring us back to square one in a lot of ways.

Still there have been significant successes, notably in UNTAG, ONUSAL, MINUGUA, and UNTAES to name a few. Much depends on the skill of the personnel involved and the commitment of local actors. Future success will depend on providing the requisite resources, a workable mandate, and committed cooperative personnel all sharing the same aim.

Canada needs to bring to the table realistic suggestions for improving the planning, deployment, and implementation of these complex operations. It also needs to provide resources, both intellectual and financial, to support our participation in such missions. It is one thing to wring your hands about what needs to be done and quite another to provide resources to help ensure it happens.

ANNEX I

Defining Peacebuilding

If PSOs are those operations attending the implementation of a peace agreement, what is peacebuilding? It is important to answer this question since we are alleging that PSOs engage in peacebuilding activities while there continues to be some disagreement about precisely what peacebuilding is. Still, this is not the place to try and settle the debate. A quick survey of many of the definitions that have been proffered should tell us whether civilian activities conducted during PSOs qualify as peacebuilding.