

3. priorities of stake-holders (i.e., priorities of Nigerian partners have to be identified before funding/projects are approved to avoid donor-led investment. The aim is usually to create an enabling environment rather than directly/unilaterally intervene in development.),
4. chances of success,
5. building on the Canadian reputation abroad.

6. Policy Options for Canada and Sites of Intervention

During the roundtable there were several recommendations for Canadian action in Nigeria:

1. Canada could help Nigerian with *constitutional issues*, however, not necessarily through Track I initiatives. Instead, the value added of sharing/imparting the challenges Canadians have been facing with their own coexistence could be valuable. Caution was raised against formal assistance/advice on constitutional issues. Canada could also act as a neutral broker in creating a safe forum for the constitutional debate to take place, indirectly and directly encouraging the North (in particular) to make Nigeria a true federation built on solid constitutional foundations. At the international level, including the UN, Canada could also pressure for a National Conference
2. Canada could strengthen *human rights* by voicing concerns and alerting the international community of human rights abuses. It could also provide funds to organisations/NGOs aimed at promoting human rights in Nigeria (including investigation of human rights abuses). There has been a general concern expressed that Canada and others have significantly scaled back their human rights activities in Nigeria since the transition began.
3. Canada could contribute to lasting *stability and peace in Nigeria* by encouraging the government to address core issues, including the Constitution. Canada could make the case publicly that national reconciliation is unlikely without tackling these issues and engaging civil society in the process.
4. The Canadian government could quickly re-established a *visa processing office* for Nigerians. Some participants pointed out that the issue falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and there is not much the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade can do.
5. Canada could assist with *judicial and legal reforms*. Given the fact that the courts often can not pay clerks and sometimes even do not have any paper, setting up an alternative dispute-resolutions system in designated areas could be useful.
6. Canada could assist with the *reform of the military*. Caution was raised that defence