

- What gives anyone the right to impose onto others a particular view of what is the 'right' way to go about building an effective justice system?
- What right or legitimacy does anyone have to go into other countries and dictate to them what the appropriate process of peace building is?
- Where do peacebuilding and restorative justice concepts fit in a post-conflict scenario? Should a greater emphasis be placed on law enforcement or on broader social development work?
- The restoration of order that is not retributive is the goal. Retributive justice may, in itself, often contain the seeds of further conflict.
- Is there any way to avoid conflict?
- Summary of what the goals of restorative justice may be:
  - to resolve conflict;
  - to restore harmony;
  - to provide a mechanism whereby participants in the conflict might be held publicly accountable;
  - to provide a forum in which the "truth" might be heard;
  - to engage the involvement of those who have an investment in the community.
  - to provide an opportunity for some important social healing to take place.
- What are the practical means of promoting community involvement? Can some Canadian experiences in the field of crime prevention, or community policing not offer some useful examples?
  - Is it feasible to go to the community itself, assess its values, identify the stakeholders and build on an existing willingness to build peace?
  - Part of the problem always is that the values held by different members of the community may often be in conflict.
  - How can this be addressed during peacebuilding efforts that are trying to build on existing community strengths?
  - How can the UN (or another external party) assist a country in the development of a culturally relevant justice system?
  - The UN ought to, when called upon to resolve a conflict, acknowledge the differences and the difficulties between the sides and perhaps simply separate the parties.
  - In many cases, simply offering assistance to the ruling party may simply amount to perpetuating existing injustices and may simply exacerbate the underlying conflict.
- It is also important to address the economic factors that are, in most cases, the basis of the conflict.
- Essentially, it is important to address the underlying factors that engendered the conflict in the first place. It is realistic to expect to put in place a fair and efficient criminal justice system without first addressing some of the broader social justice issues that have likely precipitated the conflict in the first place?
- Once the basic needs of the population have been dealt with (i.e. food, shelter, safety), it becomes more reasonable to look at restorative justice.
- It is also important to make sure that the system that is being implemented is