

As noted earlier in this paper, violence against women takes place in both public and private. In order for women to feel "secure," and in order for them to be able to contribute to the rebuilding of their families, their lives, and their nation, two important needs must be addressed. First their practical needs must be met. For displaced and refugee women, this may mean access to shelter for themselves and their family. Moreover, women must have access to daily items such as birth control and sanitary pads (Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre, 1995, 14-15) as well as medical and psychological support to begin their healing. Second, and equally important, women's strategic interests must be met. This means addressing the root sources of oppression against women manifested prior to, during, and after the armed conflict (Wali, 1995:338). a society cannot heal if large sectors of its population are being cast as political symbols or objects of nationalist goals. Nor can it heal if the violence has retreated behind closed doors. **What specific needs could Canada address re: Women's Health?**

CONCLUSION

In nations rebuilding, it is women more often than not who head the households, who earn the money to feed their families, and who pick-up the pieces at a war's end. When responding to the question; how can women support reconstruction? The answer is therefore clear. In order for women to effectively rebuild the nation, however, another question must be answered; how can reconstruction support women? As Kenneth Bush has noted, Peace building is not about assisting a return to the status quo prior to the conflict (Bush, 1995). More often than