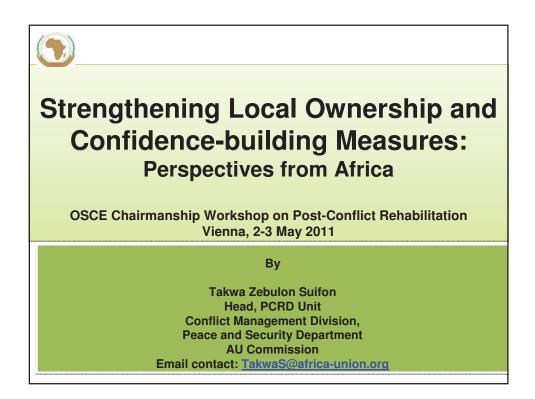
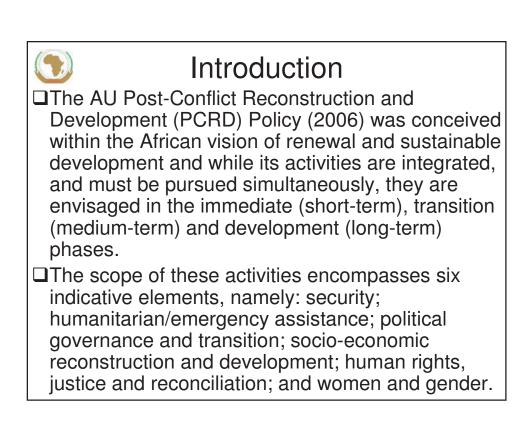
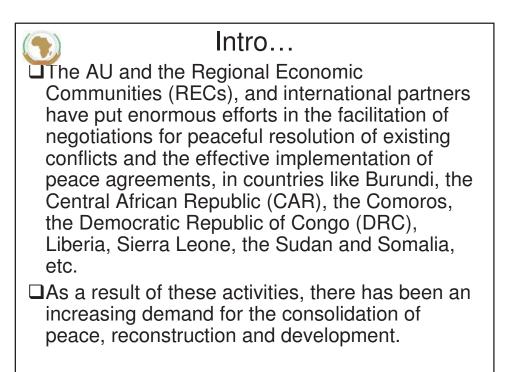
Presentation for the OSCE Chairmanship Workshop on Post-Conflict Rehabilitation: Stabilization, Reconstruction and Peacebuilding, Working Session 2

ENGLISH only







in Africa

- How to effectively consolidate peace and prevent relapse into violence (e.g. the Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia);
- How to help address the root causes of conflict (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Guinea);
- How to encourage and fast-track planning and implementation of reconstruction activities (The Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo); and
- enhance complementarities and coordination between and among diverse actors engaged in PCRD processes (all countries emerging from conflict).
- Absence of, or delay in the coming of concrete peace dividends (all cases of PCRD).





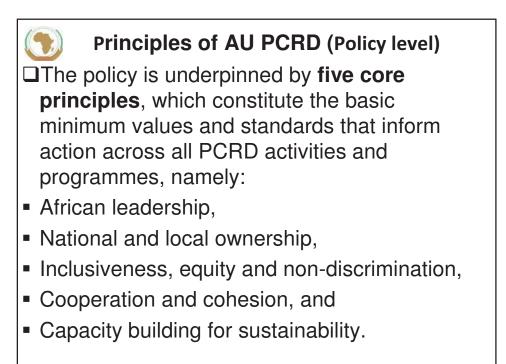
"A sustainable peace process is one that is locally generated and externally supported..."

- Ownership of post-conflict peace process, reconciliation and confidence building measures (CBMs) is critical; easier said than done.
- Lots of local initiatives go unnoticed especially if they are not in areas of concern to donors, regional organisations (such as DDRRs,SSR,etc)
- Ownership and many levels (Regional, subregional, national, local/community or grassroots)

Addressing ownership gap: Banjul Decision (2006)

- Establishment of the an African Union Standing Multidimensional Committee (AUSMC) on PCRD
- Development of African experts on PCRD
- Mobilization of resources for the implementation of PCRD policy
- Enhancement of African capacity
- Strengthening of capacity of relevant African NGOs to address post-conflict issues
- Establishment of an African Union Volunteers program (AUV)





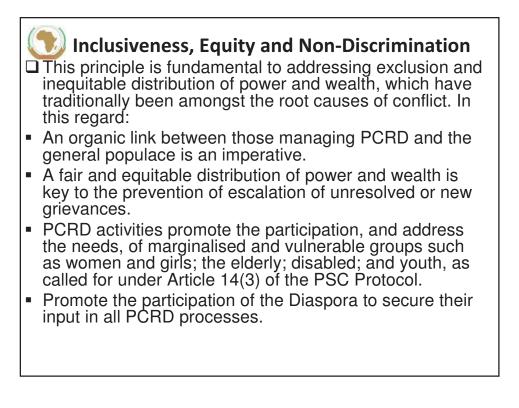


African Leadership:

- This principle is critical to ensure that the priorities, implementation and oversight remain the responsibility of African governments and that partners in reconstruction undertake to respect this leadership;
- Because PCRD political will to expedite the process, the AU provides strategic leadership and oversight of PCRD on the continent;
- The AU remains seized with the reconstruction agenda, defining its parameters and leveraging the different processes including resource mobilisation, division of roles, etc;
- Member States are mobilised to provide support and solidarity to countries in transition and in post-conflict;



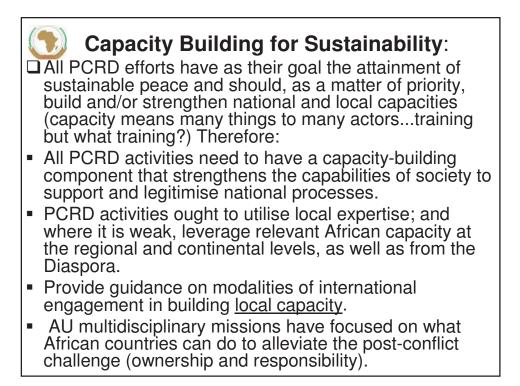
- This principle is critical to ensure that PCRD activities are aligned to local needs and aspirations, enhance a common understanding of a shared vision, maximise support for PCRD through the re-engagement of the population in their governance and guarantee sustainability of recovery efforts.
- Post-conflict reconstruction should assist in the rebuilding of legitimate state authority and the enhancement of national ownership of the process, creating a new consensus in governance.
- National leadership applies to all aspects of PCRD from assessment, implementation to monitoring and evaluation.
- Partnerships, particularly at the national level, between beneficiaries and the government, state and non-state actors, are critical to successful PCRD.





Cooperation and Coherence

- The complex challenges of PCRD, the pressure to deliver peace dividends, and the presence of a myriad of actors require cooperation and coherence to ensure that actors and activities respond to the needs and priorities of the affected country and peoples. In this regard:
- Cooperation and coherence clarifies, and defines roles and responsibilities in ways that guarantee <u>national ownership</u>, <u>African</u> <u>leadership</u>, <u>legitimacy and accountability</u>.
- Coordination of actors and activities optimises the use of resources, increases effectiveness and efficiency, and improves timeliness of response.
- Promotes transparency, mutual accountability, and shared objectives between the various local, national and international actors involved, which enhances trust and confidence across board.
- Enhances synergy of action, integrated planning and operations.
- Promote genuine partnerships and complementarity with the relevant international structures such as the UN Peace-building Commission.





Some examples of building consensus and confidence

- Addressing basic needs of the population (socioeconomic activities and human security needs).
 How can this be done in a coherent way achieve required impact ?
- Governments of national union/unity as platforms for confidence building (short term measures)
- Organisations of elections? (but also a source of renewed violence if not well handled). What innovative ways to deal with the dilemma?
- Regional level-partnerships and innovative relations between regional bodies and civil society for prevention against lapse and relapse



Conclusion

- AU PCRD policy intends to provide a framework for consistent and coherent strategy that will fast-track the planning and implementation of (quick-impact) programmes to consolidate peace. It is still in its implementation phase.
- Peculiar situation of women in violent conflicts; disproportionate suffering; victims of all forms of abuse and increased vulnerability even in post-conflict situations needs to be highlighted. However, women are seizing new economic and political opportunities that break traditional gender stereotypes, yet most PCRD interventions have often ignored or marginalized the women issues.
- Is it possible to own, lead and coordinate processes when you cannot fund? The policy provides parameters to improve coherence and coordination of all action, between state and non-state actors operating at local, national, regional or/and international levels, during all phases of PCRD.

