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Documentation of the Work of the
Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

<i>Director</i>	Dominika Ziemczonek
<i>Chair / Rapporteur</i>	Uziel Marte

Agenda

- I. Responding to the Situation in the Central African Republic
- II. Peace Consolidation in West Africa
- III. Increasing Women's Participation in Peacebuilding Operations

Reports adopted by the Committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
PBC/1/1	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration and Security Sector Reform in the Central African Republic	24 Y / 0 N / 0 A
	Sustainable Development and Infrastructure	Acclamation
	Implementing Justice in the Central African Republic	Acclamation
	Good Governance and Civic Engagement	Acclamation
	The Current Status of Women in the Central African Republic	23 Y / 1 A
	Funding and Financing	Acclamation

Summary Report

The Peacebuilding Commission held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Responding to the Situation in the Central African Republic
- II. Increasing Women's Participation in Peacebuilding
- III. Strategies for Rebuilding Critical Institutions in Post-Conflict Societies

The session was attended by representatives of 23 Member States. Opening session began with statements made by delegates regarding their preference for the agenda order. Ultimately, the committee chose the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) followed by topics three, and two respectively. Delegates expressed an interest in including Women's Empowerment in the report for topic one, as the delegates felt that this was a relevant part of the current crisis in the CAR.

By Monday, proposals for solutions of the topic and negotiations during suspensions of the meeting made up the majority of session time. Delegates coordinated the division of the report into several parts, assigning specific sub-topics to different working groups, including the current status of women in the CAR, funding and financing, sustainable development and infrastructure, Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) and Security Sector Reform (SSR), humanitarian relief, Justice in the CAR, and political instability and civil society-. These working groups developed early in the session and worked generally independently of each other. In the afternoon session the first working paper was turned in; three or four other working papers were turned in shortly after.

By Tuesday, the working group identified the topics they would address in the report, which included sections on justice, DDR, good governance, humanitarian aid, women's empowerment, and funding—they chose seven sub-segments of the report. On Tuesday evening the working groups continued strengthen their papers, expanding on the topics in an expansive and in-depth manner. In the evening session, delegates joined together during the suspension of the meeting to discuss the order the report should be in, which yielded negotiations that went into Wednesday.

By Wednesday, the delegates continued editing their report segments. Delegates continued editing report segments, and began to engage in more negotiations between the different working groups. In the afternoon the committee moved into voting bloc with seven report segments accepted as draft reports. With the exception of one draft report segment which failed, all of the draft reports segments were adopted by consensus and Report Segments 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, and 1/7 were adopted by acclamation.

Code: PBC/1/1

Committee: The Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Responding to the Situation in the Central African Republic

1 **I. Introduction**
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3 **A. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION AND SECURITY SECTOR**
4 **REFORM IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**
5

- 6 1. The situation in the Central African Republic is urgent and will require collaborative and multi-faceted
7 cooperation from not only the international community, but also the many bodies within the United Nations. As
8 the United Nations has already addressed the situation in the Central African Republic in former peacekeeping
9 mission MINURCAT with limited success, it is necessary that this next mission prioritize disarmament,
10 demobilization and reintegration into society. A country, even based on democracy cannot blossom without the
11 citizens becoming civilians instead of militants.
12
- 13 2. Considering that each day this conflict is allowed to continue more lives are lost, the Peacebuilding
14 Commission greatly appreciates the expedient action of the Security Council in Security Council resolution
15 2149 and the deployment of multidimensional operations with the protection of civilians as its utmost priority.
16 There is a clear possibility that the conflict could spill over into neighboring countries. Long-term movements
17 towards Security Sector Reform are the ultimate goal and a lack of these provisions was the failure of previous
18 missions both inside and outside the Central African Republic. Furthermore, having noticed that the
19 implementation of the Security Council resolution 2127 was not effective on every border, especially in the
20 northwest corner of the country, the Peacebuilding Commission fully supports an embargo on the arms
21 established by this specific resolution.
22
- 23 3. The Security Council has charged the Peacebuilding Commission via Security Council resolution 1645 with the
24 reconstruction and recovery of conflict zones. The Peacebuilding Commission is focused on coordinating and
25 developing best practices to ensure the feasibility and sustainability of peace in post conflict zones. Such
26 practices will follow the Country-Specific Configuration as outlined in PBC/5/CAF/3. The Peacebuilding
27 Commission however would advise that the programme continue to be adapted to fit the current needs of the
28 conflict.
29
- 30 4. There are specific members of society who may not be armed combatants but must also be reintegrated into
31 post-conflict society with careful consideration. The importance of the inclusion of women in disarmament and
32 peacebuilding processes was recognized in the Beijing +10 *Platform for Action*. In this instance and in
33 subsequent operations, the Peacebuilding Commission will continue to make this a priority. Children, as
34 outlined in Security Council resolution 1314 and the proceeding Security Council resolution 1261, must be
35 reintegrated back into society. Therefore, special considerations must be taken in regards to ensuring the safety
36 of women and children in this process.
37
- 38 5. In the recent report from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, *Cooperation Between the United Nations*
39 *and Regional Organizations*, the Security Council addressed the vital role that regional intergovernmental
40 organizations can play in regards to effective and long lasting peace. Bearing this in mind, the Peacebuilding
41 Commission implores that all subsequent and future decisions and actions made in the Central African Republic
42 at least consider the support and cooperation of relevant regional actors.
43
- 44 6. One of the causal factors in this situation of anarchy and upheaval in the Central African Republic is identified
45 as the amount of illicit small arms that have been circulating within the country and across its borders.
46 According to the report *The Central African Republic and Small Arms Regional Tinderbox*, formulated by the
47 research project *Small Arms Survey*, many of the illicit SALW (Small Arms and Light Weapons) entered the
48 country via rebel conflict within the Democratic Republic of Congo and Chad. The *Gun Policy Organization*
49 reports that although the amount of unlawfully held guns cannot be reported precisely, an estimated 50,000
50 firearms are currently circulating around the country.
51

- 52 7. The Peacebuilding Commission must once again recall the conclusions deduced in the United Nations
53 *Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* which clearly illuminated
54 the detrimental effect that the illicit trade of small arms have on developing countries and their integral role in
55 civilian warfare and civil conflict. The prevention of smuggling arms into the CAR would assist in stopping any
56 possibility of re-armament. There are existing bans on weapon smuggling, notably the Security Council
57 resolution 2127 however the Peacebuilding Commission would recommend more resources be devoted.
58
- 59 8. Additionally, the framework outlined by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research; Building a
60 Framework for SALW Aid Effectiveness: Opportunities and Challenges, provides a comprehensive set of best
61 practices emphasizing the importance of incentivizing disarmament. This necessity is further supported by
62 Security Council resolution 2149 and Security Council resolution 2127, which grant the authority to destroy
63 illicit firearms to MISCA forces during periods of conflict as a disarmament measure.
64
- 65 9. Disarmament of combatants in the Central African Republic is essential in bringing an end to violence. The
66 Peacebuilding Commission recognizes that economic factors often play a large role in the militarization of
67 civilians. In matters of civil warfare, economic opportunities are often lacking for affected citizens. Further,
68 property destruction cripples immediate economic development; especially in primary sectors like agriculture
69 and resource extraction. As such, effective disarmament solutions will include measures that offer alternative
70 means of self-sufficiency outside of militia participation.
71
- 72 10. This conflict has produced 65,000 refugees fleeing to Chad, Cameroon, and the Democratic Republic of the
73 Congo, bringing the total number to 220,000 refugees and more than 100,000 people internally displaced within
74 the Bangui airport alone. Internally Displaced Peoples (IDP) are especially vulnerable within their home
75 countries as conflict spreads. In regards to their reintegration, and in particular the reintegration of refugee
76 combatants, initiatives must follow a specific framework that aims to maintain the stability of the country as
77 well as assuring that the refugees entering the country will be able to enjoy the same opportunities as the rest of
78 the population. Other projects in the past that have proved to be successful are the initiatives in Liberia and
79 Ghana supported by Security Council resolution 1509; in which the refugees learned basic skills to support the
80 development of their country. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) supported
81 these efforts.
82

83 **B. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 84
- 85 11. We keep in mind that the Central African Republic (CAR) bears the primary responsibility of its own
86 peacebuilding. Therefore, the PBC recommends the following suggestions in consideration of the will and
87 intent of the will of CAR.
88
- 89 12. CAR is experiencing volatile conditions due largely to fluctuating factors including refugees and internally
90 displaced peoples (IDPs). There are currently 2.2 million people in the Central African Republic (CAR) in need
91 of humanitarian aid, 625,000 IDPs, and 312,000 refugees. The population migration places immense burden on
92 current transportation infrastructure, which does not have the capacity to provide for the fleeing population.
93
- 94 13. Infrastructure is one of the most essential peacebuilding mechanisms available. The PBC recognizes that
95 through the building of vital physical infrastructure such as roads, rail, airports, ports, waterways and energy
96 supply lines, it is possible to address the short, medium and long-term issues associated with re-building post-
97 conflict societies. In the short term, the provision of properly functioning airports, an adequate road network,
98 paved roads, and railroads can aid in the distribution of provisions required when peace is initially restored. In
99 the medium term, greater access to ports, water transportation, and energy distribution can aid in intra- and
100 inter- trade and distribution lines being established as well as the free movement of people. Finally, in the long-
101 term, through the building of highways, access to ports through land bridges, the provision of a railway network
102 as well as the building of communication lines. Secondarily following the construction of physical
103 infrastructure is the development of social infrastructure such as schools and hospitals.
104
- 105 14. Some of the key areas in which there are clear deficiencies in the provision of critical infrastructure include:
106 there being no rail network; no functioning waterway trading channel; only four hundred miles of paved road
107 and two paved runways; the poor distribution of electricity and telecommunications services; a lack of health

108 professionals and health facilities and supplies both rural and urban areas; a gap in the provision of clean
109 drinking water, education and housing.

- 110
- 111 15. Financial capital is a precondition for physical and social infrastructure. Lack of constant or increased GDP
112 revenue generation presents a significant hindrance for the government to provide the financial capital and
113 resources. Private industry development is a connection between development infrastructure systems and
114 providing citizens with training and skills through employer job creation. Additionally, direct investment and
115 foreign direct investment are alternate and viable options to stabilize and generate revenue sources and increase
116 trade.
- 117
- 118 16. Though the UN Development Program supported a recent Special Project of 9.7 million USD for small
119 infrastructure development and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a 125 million USD funding
120 project for transportation and regional trade, these steps are just the beginning and will not cover the necessary
121 costs of adequately developing the infrastructure of CAR.

122 **C. IMPLEMENTING JUSTICE IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

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- 124
- 125 17. In light of the 2011 "Conclusions and Recommendations of the Second Biannual Review of the Strategic
126 Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic," PBC/5/CAF/3, the Commission reemphasizes
127 clauses 14 and 28 which assert PBC's commitment to reforming the justice sector, developing legislative
128 frameworks, and increasing the participation of civil society in legal institutions.
- 129
- 130 18. The PBC highlights development gaps currently in the judicial system of the Central African Republic,
131 particularly in the training and skillset required for an effective system. Without a central government or
132 identity, a state in anarchy often has multiple factions with different loyalties, providing difficulties in
133 maintaining the discipline and coordination of a cohesive police force, loyal to the law. This also creates a legal
134 system undermined by lawyers and judges that cannot make sound or consistent judgment with the state's best
135 interest in mind. S/RES/1960 encourages effective prosecution methods of sexual violence and we draw from
136 this facilitation as a guide for the development of CAR's judicial system.
- 137
- 138 19. Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/24 on International Cooperation for the Improvement of Access
139 to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, particularly in Africa as well as the United Nations Principles and
140 Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems encourage Member States to implement
141 criminal justice reform to promote the participation of civil society organizations in the reform process to
142 cooperate with them.
- 143
- 144 20. Article I of General Assembly resolution 58/4 provides provisions to "prevent and combat corruption more
145 efficiently and effectively."
- 146
- 147 21. The African Union is the main intergovernmental organization in Africa and thus needs to be involved in the
148 affairs inside the Central African Republic because of its influence and experience in the region supporting the
149 Central African Republic especially in the field of law enforcement provision .
- 150
- 151 22. In the March 2010 Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Approach to Transitional
152 Justice, the United Nations' interpretation of transitional justice is presented as the various processes and
153 mechanisms that function with the aim of helping society to "come to terms with a legacy of large scale past
154 abuses, in order to ensure accountability, serve justice and achieve reconciliation".
- 155
- 156 23. In CAR, the Human Rights and Justice Section of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the
157 CAR (BINUCA) supports efforts to promote respect for human rights, the rule of law, justice and
158 accountability. Despite the CAR's period of Inclusive Political Dialogue (IPD) in December 2008, and the
159 emergence of a national unity government, regional conflicts driven by the Lords Resistance Army and ethnic
160 tensions between the different communities of CAR have persisted. However, following the IPD's national
161 dialogue public forum in December 2008, a key recommendation was made for the establishment of a truth and
162 reconciliation commission in CAR to address suspected war crimes and human rights violations committed in
163 the country.

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D. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

- 24. The Central African Republic is one of the world’s least developed countries, and following its independence in 1960, the country has experienced significant periods of political instability.
- 25. In 2013, the Economic Community of Central African states (ECCAS) facilitated the cooperative efforts of regional leaders in creating a ‘political roadmap’ for the CAR. ECCAS established an 18-month transitional government. However, decline in the security, human rights, and humanitarian situation of the country led to the resignation of this transitional government. As a result, the government has lost its authoritative voice and legitimacy in the Central African Republic.
- 26. After basic security needs have been addressed, development in other areas can commence, particularly in the social, economic and political development sectors. In order to ensure lasting and self-sufficient recovery and rebuilding, political institutions and frameworks must be provided.
- 27. Additionally, a fundamental step following the security and primary institution of peacebuilding, is communication via telecommunications, printed news, and other forms of media. However, the Central African Republic currently lacks a transparent media sector for the free dissemination of information and press. Compiling information and ensuring accessibility and distribution of information is crucial in the development of any state. It is a necessity that CAR develop its current communication network as it is insufficient to provide and meet the demand of its population. Currently, CAR transmission networks consist of the government owned Radiodiffusion Television Centrafricaine and radio network, two licensed private TV stations, and two international broadcasters. Communication via any method is critical in providing transparency and promoting representation and inclusion not only internally, but also to open dialogue between CAR and the international community. Furthermore, information and media access increases political efficacy and participation.

E. THE CURRENT STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- 28. The situation of women in the Central African Republic at present is dire. Women, and children, in conflict are amongst the most vulnerable, and the United Nations must actively seek to protect these individuals in times of conflict. Similarly, violent and discriminatory attitudes against women during conflict continue after the conflict’s resolution.
- 29. This report acknowledges the 2010 findings of the UN High Commissioner of Human Rights, which found sexual violence against women, as well as the gendered economic and social discrimination, to be pervasive in the Central African Republic. Furthermore, despite the ending of conflict, the safety of women has proven to continue to be vulnerable in post-conflict societies. The Peacebuilding Commission should thus provide comprehensive recommendations for the protection of women in post-conflict situations.
- 30. The Peacebuilding Commission recalls the passing of Security Council resolution 1325, as well as the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, which aims to ensure women’s rights to representation and participation in all political, economic, and social spheres of society. The PBC recommends work to be done in conjunction with UN-Women, for the most cohesive and comprehensive solutions to be found in the region.

F. FUNDING AND FINANCING

- 31. One of the core issues facing failed states in post-conflict situations is the efficient allocation of funding. The maintenance of effectual and coordinated funding is important to create a sustainable and peaceful future for those societies affected by conflict.
- 32. The fundamental reasons for such lack of funding often lies in lack of awareness of problems the affected countries are facing, as well as a lack of political motivation.

- 219 33. Therefore the PBC sees funding and financing as one of the key impediments to any progress in improving
220 post-conflict scenarios such as CAR, but therefore can also be considered as one of the key ways in which this
221 commission can work to improve the situation in a post conflict CAR.
222
- 223 34. Currently only \$33 Million has been committed by the PBF to CAR, which is clearly insufficient when
224 considering the scale and costs of rebuilding countries that have faced serious and long-running conflict. Thus
225 the PBC looks to the global community to deliver more financial assistance in order to provide CAR with a
226 bright future.
227

228 **II. Mandate**

229
230 The 2000 Brahimi Report recommended that the UN develop a body to facilitate and streamline these various
231 activities that define peacebuilding. In 2004, the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change echoed the
232 need to fill this institutional gap in peacebuilding, and brought forth the idea of creating a commission. In December
233 2005, the resultant intergovernmental advisory body, known as the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), was
234 established according to UN General Assembly resolution 60/180, and the Security Council resolution 1645. The
235 commission was designed to provide a forum for the local government, International Financial Institutions and other
236 benefactors to exchange experiences and advice. Both resolutions establish the PBC “to bring together all
237 relevant actors, to marshal resources and advise on, and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding
238 and recovery” as well as those designed to “lay the foundation for sustainable development.” Moreover, the PBC
239 makes recommendations, monitors progress, garners financial support for peacebuilding, and works heavily with
240 partners in the UN system.
241

242 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

243 **A. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, REINTEGRATION AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM** 244 **PROCESSES IN THE CAR**

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246
- 247 35. The Peacebuilding Commission suggests the creation of disarmament centers within the CAR following the
248 precedents set in BINUCA and MINUSA. These would be safe zones where individuals can peacefully turn in
249 their weapons in exchange for the resources outlined in section 13 of this report located within close proximity
250 to conflict areas including but not limited to, areas near Bangui and north western areas of the Central African
251 Republic where as many as 902,000 people have been displaced. The Peacebuilding Commission would
252 recommend that these centers be facilitated by UN peacekeeping troops with the cooperation of African Union
253 forces and the utilization of already existing troops from France for additional assistance, working exclusively
254 under the Security Council mission starting in September 2014.
255
- 256 36. Before destruction, current and future disarmament centers need to expand their capacity to document the origin
257 of the weapon and the personal information of the individual who has surrendered the weapon, as their
258 voluntary action should be commended and routes of trafficking can be tracked. The weapons will ultimately be
259 destroyed by UN peacekeeping troops, as demonstrated in Mozambique and Liberia.
260
- 261 37. As a means of promoting regional collaboration, these disarmament zones should be coordinated by both the
262 African Union and UN peacekeepers and monitored by the UN as a means of ensuring transparency.
263
- 264 38. The Central African Republic’s economy is overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture with over 70% of the
265 population working in this sector alone. The prosperity of this economy hinders on an environment safe enough
266 for markets and with ample land to cultivate. Citizens lacking these necessities may be inclined to join militia
267 groups. A lack of opportunity within the Central African Republic hinders the likelihood of rebels surrendering
268 their arms. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends that a system be developed to promote disarmament by
269 offering incentives in agriculture, medical care, and future employment within the Central African Republic in
270 areas of development and infrastructure.
271
- 272 39. Health care should also be considered a priority considering that former combatants, child soldiers and
273 associated parties have no access to medical aid and its availability can be used a means of incentivizing

274 disarmament. Various NGOs could work in the area including but not limited to, International Committee of the
275 Red Cross, Red Crescent Movement, and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). The Drugs for Neglected Diseases
276 Initiative will also be crucial considering that the rainy season in the CAR is approaching and extremely high
277 malaria rates are associated with this season; this initiative could possibly reduce by 46% malaria associated
278 death.

279
280 40. The Peacebuilding Commission finds it absolutely necessary to cease the flow of illicit arms into the Central
281 African Republic. Neighboring states and arms exporters must take direct measures towards assisting in this
282 process. This will be achieved with the cooperation of the African Union, the Security Council and other
283 regional groups. The process is extensive; however disarmament is not sustainable if more illicit weapons are
284 readily available. The Peacebuilding Commission suggests that the current embargo be reaffirmed and
285 extended. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research has outlined many methods for preventing
286 arms trafficking, which the Peacebuilding Commission would recommend, for implementation.

287
288 41. Exporters should be required to complete end-use documentation for all weapons and combat equipment prior
289 to shipment. Exporters should also be required to complete transport documentation detailing scheduled dates
290 and routes used in transportation of weapons and combat equipment and delivery verification.

291
292 42. The Peacebuilding Commission suggests that domestic governments strictly enforce penalties against
293 individuals that engage in illicit trade of weapons and combat equipment. Such penalties may include but are
294 not limited to, monetary fines, removal of arms brokering licenses or imprisonment.

295
296 43. As refugees re-enter the country, durable solutions for their integration must be implemented and non-
297 combatants who are internally displaced must also be considered. The initiation of a legal process which can
298 guarantee that the refugees' rights will be upheld upon their return along with transitional courses to ease their
299 return. Economic opportunities must be made available without prejudice to ensure that the livelihood of the
300 population is not put in jeopardy. In conjunction with transitional measures for the returning population, to
301 avoid alienation the host country's population must also be carefully prepared for the reintroduction of refugees
302 back into the county. The Peacebuilding Commission strongly recommends that further initiatives to facilitate
303 this process be investigated. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends that the Security Council further
304 investigate the creation of more "safe-zones" monitored by peacekeeping personnel so areas that are currently
305 overcrowded are offered some relief. These zones should also orient themselves around education and
306 continuity so that citizens are ready to resettle when the conflict ends.

307
308 44. In the interest of promoting long-term peace and community reconciliation, there are several short-term and
309 long-term measures that should be implemented. These actions should recall the Security Council resolution
310 2149, which emphasized the importance of a multidimensional training of troops and peacekeeping personnel
311 within the Central African Republic Transitional Authorities. These measures will ensure that the troops of
312 CAR and the African Union are equipped with the necessary skills and experience to resolve issues in their own
313 jurisdictions in order to limit future foreign intervention.

314
315 a. The CAR transitional government and UN police troops and peacekeepers must work together to
316 actualize the four categories in the SSR program as implemented in Liberia previously: enhancing
317 democratic control of security institutions, professionalizing those institutions, strengthening the rule
318 of law, and ensuring that civil institutions are capable of oversight.

319
320 b. In regards to hiring, the UN personnel and CAR civilians must work collectively to ensure recruits
321 receive adequate gender sensitive, human rights and rule of law education.

322
323 c. The withdrawal of UN Police troops and UN peacekeepers must be coupled with an effective training
324 of local civilians in order to create a sound police department and national army and secure long-term
325 peace after the withdrawal of international forces. Such initiatives would inspire support and
326 confidence in the security authorities, as they are representatives of the wills and reality of the
327 citizenry, which is essential in a post-conflict setting.

328

329 d. Furthermore, the Peacebuilding Commission has ascertained that there is a constant need for effective
330 border security to deter a variety of significant issues threatening the security and potential
331 peacebuilding process of the CAR. Cross-border movement of weapons, human trafficking, and unsafe
332 trade routes comprise key issues surrounding border security. Prevention of arms smuggling into the
333 Central African Republic plays a key role in stopping all possibility of rearmament within the region.
334 Bans on the entrance of arms to the Central African Republic for the purpose of combating UN
335 sponsored forces are underway under provision of Security Council resolution 2127. Greater focus
336 must continue within the surrounding African Union Member States to prevent the flows of arms over
337 the border into the Central African Republic. The Peacebuilding Commission acknowledges the need
338 for African collaboration in the reconstruction process of the Central African Republic. The African
339 Union is to be included in the consultation process with all neighboring countries of the Central
340 African Republic as to secure the borders of the country and to prevent the smuggling of light weapons
341 and small arms. This is a critical process due to the fact that through the involvement of the African
342 Union we will create cooperation between neighboring African states, which are directly affected by
343 the smuggling of SALW.
344

345 e. Cooperation among the security sector (police, defense forces, intelligence) within the Central African
346 Republic should be of priority as UN Peacekeepers and MISCA train security forces for the future
347 autonomy of the Central African Republic
348

349 f. In order to increase transparency of the security sector within the Central African Republic,
350 information regarding the activities of the security forces would be made available to increase trust
351 between the citizen basis and the security forces.
352

353 g. Post conflict counseling should be made readily available for former combatants, victims of sexual
354 violence and child soldiers as the successful reintegration and healing of these bodies in similar fashion
355 to the SC/RES/2147, which addressed this issue in the neighboring Member State, the Democratic
356 Republic of Congo.
357

358 h. In addition to previous measures, it is recommended that a forum be created where community
359 members can openly discuss issues within the community. The Peacebuilding Commission encourages
360 NGO's and local groups to create community centers and workshops where discussion can occur
361 safely for all members of the community. Debate and updates on the status of the military may also be
362 a possible function in these central locations.
363

364 45. As refugees re-enter the country, durable solutions for their integration must be implemented and those who are
365 internally displaced must also be considered.
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367 a. The initiation of a legal process that can guarantee that the refugees' rights will be upheld upon their
368 return along with transitional courses to ease their return is necessary.
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370 b. Economic opportunities must be made available without prejudice to ensure that the livelihood of the
371 population is not put in jeopardy.
372

373 c. In conjunction with transitional measures for the returning population, to avoid alienation the CAR's
374 population must also be carefully prepared for the reintroduction of refugees back into the county. The
375 Peacebuilding Commission strongly recommends that further initiative to facilitate this process be
376 investigated.
377

378 d. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends that the Security Council further investigate the creation
379 of more "safe-zones" monitored by peacekeeping personnel so refugee camps areas that are currently
380 overcrowded are offered some relief. These zones for refugees should also orient themselves around
381 education and continuity so that citizens are ready to resettle when the conflict ends. Indeed, the PBC
382 understands that education will be integral in the reintegration of child soldiers and internally displaced
383 children. Thus, the PBC encourages the construction of "peace schools" in these safe-zones; schools

384 where children of all religious backgrounds could unify to foster communication and community
385 growth and make peace a social norm.
386

387 **B. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 388
- 389 46. The PBC seeks to focus the international community's attention on the immediate critical infrastructure needs
390 of the CAR. Such critical infrastructure includes roads, railways, airports, access to ports, power distribution
391 and generation, the improvement of water-based transportation and communication links.
392
- 393 47. The PBC suggests that the building and reconstruction of roads, with a particular emphasis on the building of
394 paved roads, bridges and where possible highways, is of critical importance to the short, medium and long term
395 peace-building efforts in the CAR. In particular, roads provide the necessary precondition for economic
396 development. Primary industries such as mining and agriculture – the economic backbone of the CAR's
397 economy – will benefit by having new and improved means of transportation. Such roads will broaden the
398 opportunities for the further exploitation of the CAR's abundant natural resources, as well as deepen the current
399 primary industry base of the country.
400
- 401 48. The PBC suggests that particular attention be paid to the development and improvement of the limited number
402 of airports and airstrips that currently exist in the CAR. The PBC understands that there are currently only two
403 to three paved airports in the CAR, with the major airport in the capitol Bangui currently obstructed by IDPs.
404 Airports are essential to both the humanitarian and economic needs of the country. The World Food Program
405 highlighted the poor airport infrastructure of the CAR as an impediment to their ability to provide the
406 humanitarian assistance desperately needed. In the long-term airports are essential to the delivery of logistical
407 and material support, especially in relation to the supply of goods for the social infrastructure of the country.
408
- 409 49. The PBC acknowledges railways to be an essential component of the overall infrastructure matrix, especially
410 for the movement of those primary products extracted and produced to points of exchange. Railways are also
411 important to the delivery of all materials needed for the general reconstruction process, distribution of
412 humanitarian aid and public transportation. Currently there are no railroads in the CAR so this infrastructure
413 project should be considered a matter of immediate international importance. By addressing the construction of
414 railroads quickly the Government of the CAR will be able to take advantage of the open corridors currently
415 available along the limited road network to reduce the possibility of impinging upon the property of those
416 already living close to such corridors as well as to reduce the overall construction costs.
417
- 418 50. Continuing on as part of the PBCs suggestions in relation to the construction of a railway network, the PBC also
419 recommends that attention be paid to the establishment of regional agreements and the establishment of well-
420 maintained infrastructure links between the CAR and those neighboring countries that have access to ports.
421 Such links could be achieved by working through the established ECCAS process and the African Union, as
422 well as through bilateral agreements. Through access to ports CAR will have access to overseas markets and all
423 of the opportunities associated with being connected to the rest of the world.
424
- 425 51. The PBC recognizes that the CAR has the ability to domestically generate substantial amounts of hydro-
426 electricity as well as fossil fuelled power for distribution throughout the country. A key area in which the PBC
427 believes international attention ought to be paid is in efforts to improve the distribution of such electricity
428 generation. The population of the CAR is dispersed throughout the country, with Bangui only one of a number
429 of population centers needing access to reliable and affordable power. Therefore, the PBC suggests that efforts
430 be directed to building the poles, wires and sub-stations necessary to deliver electricity to all corners of the
431 country. This will aid in improving the social and economic livelihood of the CAR. The PBC encourages
432 partnership between Member States, NGOs and private industry to share resources, information and technology
433 to support energy development.
434
- 435 52. The PBC believes that other than land and air, waterways also provide a potential means for the movement of
436 goods and people throughout the country and inter-state. The PBC recognizes that the current waterway
437 infrastructure is severely deficient and lacks financial support, with current means of transportation limited to
438 traditional boats and local interaction and economic structures. The PBC also understands that costs associated
439 with opening up the country's waterways to other transport options such as barges and larger ferries many be

440 costly, however, the PBC aims to see all possible infrastructure options for the CAR considered in order to
441 provide an overarching plan for the social and economic future of the country.
442

- 443 53. The PBC understands that the CAR currently lacks the infrastructure necessary to provide for a widespread and
444 efficient communications sector. SOCATEL, the state run telecommunications company is currently charges
445 with providing the infrastructure required to deliver telephone and internet services throughout the country,
446 however, due to a lack of capital and base of expertise, current telephone connection levels only cover a small
447 percentage of the population; with mobile and internet coverage confined only to the capitol city. As
448 telecommunications are essential to the delivery of short, medium and long-term proposals in the peacebuilding
449 process, and are important to both the social and economic future of the CAR, the PBC sees investment in the
450 basic internet, mobile and landline services of the country as being integral to its future. The PBC believes that
451 a particular point of focus should be on the provision of cheap and widely available satellite technology as a
452 way of seeing all corners of the country capable of gaining access to means of communication. However, the
453 PBC also recognizes that other infrastructure priorities such as roads and electricity must be provided before
454 much of the work in building a telecommunications sector can be achieved.
455
- 456 54. In order to emphasize the infrastructures mentioned previously, the PBC recommends open dialogue, platform
457 and workshop collaboration between relevant regional actors and private corporations on secure and neutral
458 basis, and furthermore suggests collaboration between UN organs, International Organizations and NGOs in
459 order to promote industry development and create jobs in the subsequent fields. The health industry would
460 strongly benefit from workshops with medical organization such as the World Health Organization and foreign
461 specialists to support the training of medical staff and invest in hospitals and clinics to provide the necessary
462 infrastructure based on health policy. Developing transportation and infrastructure will support companies and
463 investors by increasing accessibility and encouraging further development not only with urban areas but also in
464 rural areas to support trade between both.
465
- 466 55. In order to increase access to medical services, the PBC recommends the construction of hospitals first in urban
467 areas, in addition to clinics in rural areas to meet population demand. Partnerships between Member States and
468 NGOs provide a platform to share expertise and technologies, which will facilitate stronger and expedient
469 development of medical facilities and technologies. Newly constructed roads will be used for effective
470 emergency response and medical supply delivery. Also, the humanitarian services, especially in health, should
471 be more effective thanks to the expertise of Medical NGOs. For example, an NGO with the expertise of MSF
472 could train the personnel that will be working on the ground in CAR, so we can increase their knowledge and
473 capacities to adapt to different issues. The transfer and sharing of medical technologies and expertise between
474 Member States is crucial in supporting development in health services. Japan, for example, having a great
475 experience in medical technologies offered these types of expertise, and technologies sharing to countries in
476 need. Therefore, the PBC encourages all Member States with similar medical technologies to follow suit and
477 demonstrate international cooperation and support for CAR. Irrigation systems as supported by private
478 companies' investment will ensure access to clean water in in urban and rural areas to support industrial and
479 agricultural development. Regional cooperation through ECCAS further supports water port access and
480 multilateral development. Agriculture plays a primary role in the CAR's economy, employing over 70% of the
481 population in the Central African Republic. Growth and stability of the agricultural economy will do much in
482 ensuring a long-term opportunity exists for citizens of the Central African Republic to provide alternatives to
483 conflict and criminal behavior. The mass amount of refugees created by the conflict have led to a loss of
484 agricultural machinery and an unavailability of seed stock for the coming seasons due to excessive grain and
485 seed being consumed for food instead of being planted. Farmers across the Central African Republic have
486 formed their own interest groups known as Groupements d'Interêts Ruraux (Rural Interest Groups) to receive
487 local seed stock tailored for the region from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
488 (FAO) and from the World Food Program (WFP). Further collaboration with the World Bank's Agriculture and
489 Rural Development branch to fund farmers across the region will afford capital needed to return to small scale
490 agriculture for tool repair, returning fields that have went fallow, and eventual purchase of productive farm
491 animals. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends that a system that provides agricultural tools and support
492 material for combatants willing to disarm be introduced in the region through collaboration with the UN Food
493 and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the World Seed Project, and the United Nations Development Program
494 (UNDP). Alongside the DDR program, Supplementation of freely available agricultural machinery, seed stock,
495 and the information needed for the development of sustainable agriculture programs will assist in the effort to

496 incentivize disarmament and eliminate the economic draw of military involvement and help stimulate the
497 economy to foster lasting peace.

498

499 56. On a long term perspective, The PBC recommends the construction of schools to provide opportunities for
500 children outside of the militias or workforce areas and construct an organizational framework with the support
501 and involvement of UNESCO and UNICEF that enables the children to and stay in school safely and that also
502 makes sure that school attendance is kept. The Development Association for Education in Africa (ADEA), and
503 the African Bank of Development (BAD) can be key actors in the funding of the constructions, especially in
504 rural areas in order to spread education in every part of the country. When it comes to security, it is important
505 that children, and of course their parents feel safe going to school. If it's not the case, the school attendance
506 would drop and the education program wouldn't be effective. The PBC suggests to the government of Central
507 African Republic to use the Bolsa Familia initiative as a model to help families that make sure that their child
508 get to school safe, by giving them subsidies. These subsidies can be funded by the government, which can also
509 get financial help for this project from the ADEA and the International Institute of Planification of Education
510 (IPE).

511

512 57. Political services also have to be reinstated after the elections. The PBC encourages the construction and
513 reconstruction of the core physical and organizational governmental institutions, as well as service institutions,
514 such as postal service or telecommunications, and setting up workshops and trainings. For example, Spain
515 proposed, and the PBC encourages other Members States to follow its lead, to organize workshops in order to
516 educate the local workers in a way that they are independent and able to work effectively without any additional
517 external assistance. The objectives of these workshops and the construction of these institutions as well as the
518 political education of the population may lead to increased political participation in free elections. These
519 elections should be held no later than February 2015 as requested by the Security Council. By these actions, the
520 governmental employment opportunities are increased and using the transportation networks for employment
521 commutes helps increase reach between rural and urban areas.

522

523 58. To keep focus on the whole population of the CAR, the PBC urges the Security Council to revisit the purpose of
524 the mandate of United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), completed in
525 2010. The revisiting of the project is to reintegrate the refugees in Chad back to CAR and IDPs through the
526 Peacebuilding Fund and with the collaboration of the UNHCR. The economic opportunities provided above
527 support the reintegration of IDPs and refugees through the provision of revenue generation sources and training.
528 Therefore Central African Republic would have access to a bigger employment market. Additionally, the new
529 transportation infrastructure will provide the means for social reintegration and economic development from
530 neighboring regions to CAR.

531

532 59. To encourage the basic infrastructures stated previously, the PBC recommends the implementation of a regional
533 economic plan with multiple purposes in order to encourage investors to consider the Economic Community of
534 Central African States (ECCAS) in their business plans through the above-described workshops. Through the
535 ECCAS, CAR would then have increased access to maritime transportation and provides incentives for
536 investments, as they will have increased access to CAR. The PBC finally suggests that the ECCAS be provided
537 with investment opportunities and incentives through loans with preferential interest rates from organizations
538 such as the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, hoping that these organizations take note of the
539 importance and the gravity of the current situation.

540

541 **C. IMPLEMENTING JUSTICE IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

542

543 60. The PBC recommends establishing mobile courts in refugee camps in the Central African Republic. The
544 implementation will be guided by the mobile gender courts in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and
545 Uganda that have been in place since 2013. Previous mobiles courts in camps judge minor crimes and in the
546 Central African Republic would remain in each camp for up to a month, depending on the case load and would
547 return to the region three times annually; extensions and accommodations would be negotiable.

548

549 61. The PBC recommends the education of law professionals in the CAR in conjunction with the African Court on
550 Human and People's Rights, so as to place emphasis on human rights not only for the short-term, but for the

551 long-term future of the CAR. Additionally, as listed in sub-section 8, the implementation of mobile courts may
552 act as a mechanism to bring the first wave of justice to disconnected portions of the country.
553

554 62. The temporary mobile court system should prosecute low to mid-level crimes, be under the guidance of the
555 African Court on Human and People's Rights, work to provide real experience to law and judicial personnel in
556 training, provide education and information to populations the mobile court system serves, and establish
557 immediate rule of law in the CAR to pave the way for further development and transfer into a permanent
558 judicial system.
559

560 63. A Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) is suggested to be implemented only after fighting has ceased in
561 order that this mechanism has the best chance of success, and should be implemented in conjunction with
562 mobile courts. The mobile courts will serve to provide the citizens of CAR with a short- term, transitional tool
563 for upholding the rule of law in this country, providing a decentralized and inclusive approach to documenting
564 testimony of victims of the recent atrocities. It is recommended that the mobile courts will also facilitate
565 opportunities for the documentation of testimonies from victims and perpetrators that would be willing to
566 engage in a public forum for the public disclosure of crimes committed and violations experienced, in the form
567 of a public and nationwide TRC. It is the position of the PBC that this recommendation is put forward to the UN
568 Security Council for consideration as a pressing means of effectively addressing the security situation in CAR,
569 as the body capable of making legally binding resolutions.
570

571 64. In line with the approach taken by the mobile court system, it is recommended that the TRC be a decentralized
572 and inclusive mechanism, which would operate not only in Bangui but also in each major urban location across
573 the country. In recognition of the sensitivity of the nature of the crimes experienced by women during this
574 conflict, the PBC would recommend that women have the option to share their stories at the TRC without the
575 presence of the men that are implicated in the crimes that these women have experienced.
576

577 65. However in the long-term, in achieving a well-developed justice system in the CAR, we recommend training of
578 law professionals to create a culture of justice by cooperation between multiple states with developed courts of
579 all types of legal systems, and the CAR, through the Malaysian Technical Corporation Programme (MTCP).
580 The MTCP, as a facilitator for experience and knowledge-sharing between over 140 different countries, may act
581 as a supplement to the overall UN mission and training of Central Africans in the overall peacebuilding
582 strategy. The MTCP, based in Kuala Lumpur, is capable of dedicating long term commitment to the CAR, and
583 providing short term response with mobile training workshops capable of acting in CAR. This should include
584 legal practice, prosecution, and criminal investigation processes. Additionally, mobile courts should supplement
585 the permanent court system during its development and operation, until infrastructure has achieved a level in
586 which citizens can reach permanent judicial facilities.
587

588 66. The PBC recommends training community members for establishing a legitimate police force and judicial
589 system. The PBC believes that through the development a law enforcement agency that citizens of CAR can be
590 confident and supportive of a police force under their government. This development process of said police
591 force and judicial system, is limited strictly in those spheres, and merely supplements the overall SSR effort as
592 detailed earlier in the report.
593

594 67. The PBC proposes cooperation between the African Court on Human and People's Rights with CAR lawyers
595 and trainees. In tandem with mobile courts and legal institution-building initiatives, One-Stop-Centers (OSCs)
596 would contribute to the development of a legitimate, equitable, and accessible justice system in CAR. In CAR,
597 the establishment of a criminal justice system will be for naught if citizens do not have access to legal
598 representation, information, and aid. As such, PBC recommends the establishment of legal OSCs, similar to the
599 UNDG models that confront sexual and gender based violence that reflects previous legal programs established
600 in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The PBC recommends including legal information, counseling services,
601 legal guidance, representation/legal counsel and experience for future legal advisors in order to effectively
602 approach implementing justice in the CAR.
603

604 68. The PBC recommends that the African Union deploy Formed Police Units (FPO) from surrounding African
605 nations into CAR in order to mentor and provide additional and more specialized training for existing police
606 forces. The CAR forces would be trained in criminal investigation, as well as basic police duties. With this

607 training, CAR will be able to maintain order and uphold the already existing laws, as well as become stable
608 enough to resist subversion. The leadership shown by other African nations will encourage and inspire the CAR
609 forces as they expand upon their knowledge of protecting civilians in times of humanitarian crises.

610
611 69. The PBC recommends comprehensive cooperation of United Nations Peacekeeping troops with local law
612 enforcement personnel in implementing rule of law. Encouraging Central African forces to address their issues
613 will allow them to acquire real experience, and will improve their effectiveness. The PBC sees this all-level
614 cooperation addressing issues of communication, equality in training, and standardization of equipment and
615 weaponry.

616
617 70. With instability primarily deriving from conflicting groups within the CAR, based on differences in religion and
618 ethnicity, as well as an overall individual disconnect to the State of the CAR, law enforcement needs support
619 from the local populous to ensure quality recruitment and fluidity of operations amongst its local personnel. The
620 PBC recommends that in order to gain support for initiatives, there should include diversity training, cultural
621 sensitivity in operations and uniting various group identities toward common goals in the CAR.

622
623 71. It is the PBC's assessment that potential recruits to government law enforcement are at high risk for desertion
624 and/or contributing in efforts unaligned with that of the state, and thus should develop the law enforcement of
625 the CAR through initial and ongoing training, providing real experience to local police and transition of training
626 to CAR police supervision.

627
628 72. We recommend a platform, such as the MTCP, that can facilitate training between developed law enforcement
629 systems and law enforcement in the CAR. The MTCP would provide training and guidance for local law
630 enforcement through the provisions outlined in sub-section 14.

631
632 73. We encourage training and operations of both local and foreign law enforcement to be initially located through
633 facilities in the CAR capital of Bangui, as its security is the most vital and these facilities will likely join other
634 mechanisms in the overall peacebuilding process in creating the new definition of the CAR's future.

635
636 74. In terms of recruitment, because the lack of a current police force requires immediate personnel to conduct
637 initial operations, we recommend three main strategies in recruiting a police force for a stable, authoritative
638 government. First, as a qualified police force must be educated and literate to work effectively in reporting and
639 law comprehension, educational incentives for citizens desiring a position in the new force can benefit the force,
640 the individual, and the state as a whole. Secondly, financial incentives such as legitimate wage and
641 compensation will increase individual stability and a desire to contribute to enforcing a peaceful society.
642 Thirdly, as a product of citizens of the CAR comprising police forces that are present in the public eye and
643 incorporated with foreign facilitated law enforcement operations, the legitimacy of law enforcement within
644 CAR can be achieved, aiding to stimulate recruitment.

645
646 75. In regards to developing an effective and just legal system, it is first of the utmost priority that all parties
647 participate in developing an agreeable code of law that reflects the values of the citizens in the CAR. Only then
648 can the rule of law have just authority and promote impartiality, fairness, and honesty in the court system.

649
650 76. A period of extensive dialogue between each of the parties to the conflict, alongside political, religious and
651 community leaders, is a necessary prerequisite to achieving a platform for sustainable peace and reconciliation
652 in the CAR. Through such dialogue, it is envisaged that a consensus can be reached among the aforementioned
653 stakeholders on the most appropriate steps to be taken to achieve reconciliation and unity on a national scale.
654 The PBC recommends that a robust strategy for transitional justice in CAR be established through a holistic and
655 inclusive period of consultation with said stakeholders, with the PBC recommending the following approach.

656
657 77. One of the key objectives of truth and reconciliation commissions is to achieve a sense of shared purpose
658 among sections of society that have been savagely divided by conflict and violence. The common mission of
659 truth and reconciliation commissions is for the achievement of genuine national unity and reconciliation, and a
660 recognition that by abandoning the search for revenge and punishment for the cause of forgiveness and
661 understanding serves as a powerful medicine for countries ill from the impact of violent conflict. The PBC
662 recommends that as part of a proposed TRC for CAR there will be provisions for amnesty, the nature and

663 specificity of which will be determined by the future architects and figureheads of such a TRC mechanism. The
664 PBC would recommend that amnesties be offered to low level criminals involved in acts of non-gender based or
665 sexual violence, on the condition that they relinquish any weapons that they possess and commit to a period of
666 public or community service to be agreed upon by the TRC.

- 667
- 668 78. Another essential component to the reconciliation process and healing for victims is providing a gender-specific
669 environment that tends to the needs of specific gender issues in dealing with the atrocities of the CAR. The PBC
670 calls on the commission's membership to commit to proportional funding contributions required to recruit the
671 services of professional counselors in the field of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). These counselors
672 would ideally be sourced from within the Sub Saharan African region, providing voluntary counseling services
673 as a form of reparation to victims of atrocities that wish to receive such help and support. The purpose of this
674 would be to facilitate the success of reconciliation while prioritizing the healing of victims.
- 675
- 676 79. In order to bring an end to the cycle of violence and the tendency towards the dehumanization of the other in
677 CAR, the PBC considers it crucial to facilitate the public and candid expression of grievances and suffering of
678 the people of CAR in an environment free of retribution and the threat of stigmatization and punishment. It is
679 recommended that the TRC would only provide a platform for lower level, common perpetrators of violence in
680 the recent conflict. It is recognized by the PBC that concurrent with the implementation of the TRC, the
681 International Criminal Court (ICC) remains an option for the CAR in prosecuting the most egregious of human
682 rights violations, including crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing, and that the PBC maintains neutrality
683 in this decision. However, the PBC recommends that efforts to build CAR's judicial system and respect for the
684 rule of law be done in consideration of the need to specifically pursue criminal proceedings targeted at these key
685 initiators of the violence in CAR. The purpose of this would be to demonstrate the international community's
686 commitment to prosecuting these grave crimes and to provide justice for victims of said crimes.
- 687
- 688 80. Because of the great lack of communication and information as well as the inability of the interim government
689 to punish violators of Human Rights, the PBC encourages launching a database which is designed to record the
690 atrocities committed in the Central African Republic, and aid in background checks for potential personnel in
691 the judicial system.
- 692
- 693 81. Violations against law will be recorded by regional leaders, NGOs and other UN entities including UNHCR,
694 UNHRC, UNICEF, and UN-Women, provided that the organization(s) receives authorization from the United
695 Nations and approval in the CAR; especially, children and women who are targeted by violent actions.
- 696
- 697 82. The documentation will be supervised by the UNHRC to ensure the reliability of the information collected. The
698 data collected will then be provided to the higher courts in CAR once they are established, the African Court of
699 Human and People's rights as well as the TRC.
- 700
- 701 83. The PBC calls for a three-step plan to incorporate a database and address conflict in the CAR. It will begin by
702 sending UN personnel who work in congruence with and supervise the beginning foundations of a Central
703 African police force, which are supposed to write down all testimonies of atrocities in the refugees camps. By
704 documenting the grievances the refugees have suffered, more information will facilitate accountability and
705 promote awareness for the crimes committed. The refugees will then be incorporated in promoting and supporting
706 the work of the various levels of the law, such as data collection, law enforcement, legal OSC's and as
707 representatives in the judicial system. It will then include BINUCA and the African-led International Support
708 Mission to the CAR (MISCA) in recording the violations of human rights. Including regional actors will not
709 only further progress, but will foster a cooperative environment for all of the Central African Republic. Lastly,
710 it will incorporate established and trained CAR police force. The police force and the judicial system will then
711 apply the information in the database to prosecute crimes and generate reestablish rule of law.
- 712
- 713 84. Once the courts are established and judges have been trained, it will prosecute perpetrators, enable the country
714 to follow up on crimes committed and to foster trust in the domestic institutions. The database will then serve as
715 an essential tool for prosecution in the judicial system and reconciliation with the TRC.
- 716

717 **D. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT**

718

- 719 85. Free and fair elections are crucial for the transparency of governance in the Central African Republic, which
720 will increase the political stability and legitimacy of a governing body. The PBC recognizes the role of the
721 Independent Electoral Commission of the Central African Republic (CEI), which is charged with the
722 preparation, organization, and supervision of presidential, legislative, regional and municipal elections. The
723 PBC recommends however, that support be provided through several bodies. Firstly, the PBC recommends
724 coordination with peacekeepers set to deploy on September 15, 2014, to provide logistical, technical and
725 security support before, during, and after elections. Additionally, the PBC recommends coordination with the
726 UN Development Program and the UN Department of Political Affairs to print and distribute ballots as well as
727 train the staff of polling stations.
728
- 729 86. The PBC further recommends some amendments be made to current electoral processes for the assurance of
730 free and fair elections in the post-conflict society of the Central African Republic. Currently, voter registration
731 in the CAR is extremely poor, because of inaccessibility of the greater population to vote, because of
732 irregularities in electoral processes and security threats. The government should implement a state-initiated
733 voter registration with effective management that is both transparent and inclusive. Secondly, the CEI is urged
734 to provide adequate voter awareness and education programs, so as to increase voter registration and
735 participation. Internally displaced persons and refugees who have lost their documents should also be provided
736 the opportunity to register and vote. Voter registration programs should also be created and implemented not
737 just in city centers but also in regional communities so as to ensure widespread representation of the population
738 in electoral processes. The PBC urges the CEI to work in conjunction with UN peacebuilders, as well as
739 regional partners such as the Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa, in achieving these
740 electoral reform aims. Additionally, the PBC recognizes the EU commitment of €20 million for the support of
741 the electoral process, and recommends portions of this fund be directed to supporting the CEI in electoral
742 reform programs.
743
- 744 87. The PBC recognizes the assistance that international election monitors have had in the provision of fair and free
745 election processes throughout Africa and around the world. The PBC also recognizes that electoral monitors are
746 often best suited to be sourced from within the country in focus, or at least from within the continent where such
747 expertise exists, so as to account for cultural understandings and considerations. The PBC recommends some
748 key proposals to the UNSC and the UNGA to be considered as a matter of urgency so as to provide for proper
749 monitoring of elections once they are held capable of occurring. Firstly, the PBC requests that the UNSC
750 address the need for election monitors to be sent into the CAR to monitor elections that are to be held there
751 post-conflict in its agenda. The UNSC should preferably source these monitors from within the African
752 continent, whether that monitoring body is the African Union, the SADC, ECOWAS, the electoral institute of
753 South Africa, or a combination of all or some of them. The PBC further recommends that all monitoring is
754 conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and the Code
755 of Conduct for International Election Observation and the Code of Conduct for International election observers.
756
- 757 88. Additionally, the PBC would like to highlight the fact that elections during conflict are often ineffective,
758 illegitimate, and divisive because the threat of violence not only prevents voter registration and turnout, but also
759 makes it difficult for governing bodies to act with authority. Whilst we recognize the deadline of February
760 2015, as set by the UNSC, the PBC would strongly recommend the UNSC and the National Transitional
761 Council to reevaluate and reschedule elections in light of the ongoing conflict. The PBC recommends instead
762 that, through the collaboration of the PBC, the UNSC and the NTC, continuous reevaluation be made, every
763 three months, regarding the feasibility and practicality of elections in the Central African Republic. This process
764 should begin from the deployment of UN peacekeepers. However, the PBC nevertheless encourages the
765 creation of mechanisms for free and fair elections as soon as possible, so that these mechanisms may be
766 implemented as soon as it is feasible in a post-conflict context.
767
- 768 89. The PBC recognizes the various religious, ethnic, and political groups amongst the citizens of the Central
769 African Republic and the current lack of a single, unified national identity, governmental legitimacy, and
770 political stability. It is often the case that forcing conflicting parties to unify may actually lead to further
771 instability rather than unification. Despite this, equitable representation of all groups of society is essential in
772 comprehensive and inclusive peacebuilding. The PBC recommends that governing bodies remain open and
773 accessible to all facets of societies, including minority groups.
774

- 775 90. In light of the importance the PBC places on the protection of all people and the granting of fair representation,
776 the PBC proposes dialogue about the potential reforming of the current Central African Constitution. Under the
777 supervision of the United Nations, the PBC proposes the creation of an independent commission with members
778 including, but not limited to Central African officials and members of the government, representatives from the
779 United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), UN experts on constitutional processes, and
780 representatives of various NGOs that have been working in the CAR over the last years. All these parties should
781 work together so as to identify potential problems in the existing constitution, particularly where it may have
782 relevance on situations that create daily frustration in the lives of civic society. The PBC recalls a similar model
783 established in Liberia after civil war, and the manner in which the Center for the Constitutional Democracy
784 managed to encourage reform of many outdated laws, such as those of gender discrimination, in that specific
785 circumstance.
786
- 787 91. The PBC also recommends the distribution of public audiences throughout the Central African Republic, so that
788 the citizens' opinions can be evaluated and seriously considered during the constitutional reform process. These
789 audiences are to take place in every region of the Central African Republic and are to be framed by the officials
790 from the previously suggested commission for constitutional reform. The whole process should be funded using
791 the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF). All points presented during those audiences are to be
792 summarized by representatives and analyzed in the Commission for Constitutional Reform.
793
- 794 92. The PBC also recommends the constitutional reform process to take into consideration the different indexes
795 provided by various NGOs and UN bodies. Information such as the Democracy Index, the Corruption Index, the
796 Gender Empowerment Measure and similar measurements are crucial factors in the process. Those factors were
797 evaluated in the East Timor constitutional reform process and the success was immediate, as women are now
798 greatly respected in the democratic field. Hence, the PBC suggests the CAR to inspire their constitutional
799 reform from the past successful processes.
800
- 801 93. The PBC recognizes an opportunity to strengthen the CAR's legislation on basic human rights and therefore
802 recommends that the CAR pass national legislation that conforms to international law. Specifically, the PBC
803 recommends that the CAR's constitution be reformed to contain provisions conforming to these international
804 conventions and resolutions such as the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
805 (ICESC), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the Convention on the
806 Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
807
- 808 94. The PBC suggests discussion begins with the implementation of temporary quotas in the Central African
809 Parliament. Though simply transitional, those quotas will give the opportunity to the Central African citizens to
810 get a preview of what a gender balanced parliament could look like. Moreover, the PBC recommends the
811 adoption of those temporary quotas during the whole mandate of the first democratically elected Central
812 African Republic. The suggested percentage of female representatives is to be determined by the Constitutional
813 Reform Commission. In the first national election, the PBC would suggest then for a transition to formal
814 electoral processes without quotas. Similar measures have been tested in Timor-Leste, when the United Nations
815 Rule of Law made propositions about eventual constitutional changes after the end of the civil war, which has
816 had a lasting impact on engagement of women in politics, particularly in Asia.
817
- 818 95. The access to information is a vital part of the stabilization of every country and its development. With current
819 infrastructure capabilities, communication development in CAR will occur through segmented processes to
820 eventually reach full implementation and dispersion. It is essential that the Central African Republic provide to
821 its population the resources necessary for the civilian population to communicate with each other, and express
822 their different points of view, in order to increase the participation of citizens in civic society and the
823 international community.
824
- 825 96. The PBC recommends engagement with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to support the
826 implementation of digital and technological resources, which allow and support Central African civil society in
827 the creation of independent media centers. Moreover, it is necessary that mechanisms for the Central African
828 population be implemented for the Central African population to have the opportunity to access government
829 information and policy, for transparency as well as the legitimization of government, through print as well as

830 web access. Thus, the PBC encourages NGO bodies and private organizations to support the creation of
831 independent media outlet locations in both rural and urban settings.
832

- 833 97. The PBC recognizes the critical role dialogue plays in resolving existing hostilities between conflicting groups.
834 The PBC also observes that throughout the conflict in the CAR, there has been very little dialogue between the
835 Christian and Muslim communities.
836
- 837 98. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends that the European Commission and the United Nations
838 Foundation fund a project similar to the People's Peacemaking Perspective (PPP), in the Central African
839 Republic. This project was funded by the European Commission and was a worldwide initiative. It allowed the
840 local people in areas of conflict to indirectly communicate their needs to policy makers in the EU and around
841 the world through compiled reports. Like the original PPP, the PBC recommends this project be run, or at least
842 advised on, jointly by Conciliation Resources and Saferworld.
843
- 844 99. The PBC recommends that open accessible forums be held in the CAR, in which Christian and Muslim civilians
845 may come together to share their stories of pain, with the ultimate goal of party to the conflict understanding the
846 humanity of each other. Such forums would be fairly easy to create and maintain, needing only a safe location
847 and a few personnel. The PBC recommends that a local civilian leader, assisted by either a UN peacekeeper or
848 an NGO official, moderate these discussions in these forums. The PBC recommends that these forums be held
849 at a regional level in or near areas of high violence and high population density, as well as in and between
850 smaller and less populated villages and towns if feasible.
851
- 852 100. The PBC recommends the enactment of a cross-border women's exchange program, in which women from the
853 two sects may travel in security to the communities of the other sect to engage in dialogue with local civilians.
854 Women are chosen as the agents of this mission, as they are, generally speaking, the supporters of the
855 household within the culture of the CAR. As such, they make great conduits to take information and
856 conversations back to their communities. The ultimate goal is to engage the community and generate dialogue
857 about the humanity of the 'other' throughout each community.
858
- 859 101. The PBC recognizes the existence of corruption within the governing bodies of the CAR. The existence of this
860 corruption is harmful to the future prosperity of the nation as it moves into the peace-building process. The PBC
861 recommends that the government of CAR strengthen the High Commission for Human Rights and Good
862 Governance, and to specifically address corruption within its agenda, in order to prevent and address any
863 corruption in the government. The Committee will operate under principles of complete transparency, as a way
864 to gain the trust of the people and demonstrate their dedication towards erasing and monitoring corruption. The
865 PBC recommends that this Committee work in collaboration with the UNODC, in order to create mechanisms
866 to prevent the proliferation of corruption within the Committee itself. The PBC further recommends that the
867 Committee establishes a way for the citizens of CAR to contact the committee in order to anonymously report
868 any corruption that they may notice. This will maximize the efficiency of the Committee in addressing
869 corruption as soon as it is noticed. The PBC recommends that the functions and powers of this committee be as
870 follows: the ability to analyze and investigate any reports of corruption, the ability to take action when sufficient
871 evidence is found of corruption, the ability to coordinate the suitable next step with the CAR government, and
872 the ability to educate and inform the public of the work the Committee has done.
873

874 **E. THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

875

- 876 102. As of 2008, women composed 2% of all peacekeeping troops. The current goal, set by the DPKO, is to have
877 10% of female military officers and 20% of female police by 2014. We are still far from this point. Evidence
878 shows that an increased presence of women in peacebuilding operations would allow women in the civil
879 population to gain more confidence and engage in dialogue with peacekeepers.
880
- 881 103. Furthermore, women have demonstrated a greater level of understanding for local, cultural and religious
882 customs, and thus are often more accessible to the local population than their male counterparts in the context of
883 establishing dialogue. This would allow them greater capacity in peace operations, because they can better
884 consult and attend to the needs of women in post-conflict societies. Increased women's participation in peace

885 operations makes subsequent inclusion of principles of gender equity in the constitutional and legal framework
886 of post-conflict societies more likely.
887

888 104.As such, the PBC recommends that the gender proportions of peace operations in the Central African Republic
889 align with that of the goals of the DPKO, within two years after the end of conflict in the region.
890

891 105.
892 106.UN Security Council resolution 2149, passed on 10 April 2014, authorizes the recruitment of 1,400 formed
893 police unit personnel when deploying a new UN peacekeeping mission to CAR (MINUSCA) on 15 September
894 2014. To work towards meeting the goals of the DPKO as highlighted in article 8 of this working paper, it is
895 recommended that 280 of the authorized 1,400 formed police unit personnel positions for MINUSCA are
896 allocated to fully trained professional female police.

897 107.The PBC wishes to recommend the creation of a Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) in CAR, in order to help
898 to build security whilst further empowering the position of women in CAR. The purpose of an FFPU is to
899 support peacekeeping missions and local police, and to contribute to security by patrolling communities, all the
900 while providing women in local conflict situations with positive role models and with a level of reassurance that
901 could not be provided in the same way by male police officers. FFPU help to tackle sexual and gender-based
902 violence, also providing mediation, investigation, and training in the reconstruction of police services. The
903 recruitment of such a Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU), within the parameters of the Security Council's
904 authorized formed police unit personnel, requires a comprehensive and robust strategy in order that the success
905 of such a mission can be safeguarded.
906

907 108.It is recommended that the police and security forces of the PBC membership, as well as of the Republic of
908 India (a country which has recent experience of recruiting, training, and deploying an FFPU to Liberia)
909 collaborate to establish robust national selection criteria and processes for the recruitment of female police
910 officers that have the most appropriate experiences and aptitudes for the requirements of an FFPU in the context
911 of the conflict in CAR.
912

913 109.It is recommended that a recruitment campaign of 280 female police officers be communicated via the public
914 media, in public spaces, and in work places in countries that will be determined as a result of the establishment
915 of the national selection criteria. In the first instance, it is recommended that a campaign for the recruitment of
916 female police officers be launched in waves, with the first wave launched in countries that have previous
917 experience of recruiting, training, and deploying FFPU. It is recommended that the second wave take place in
918 countries with a sound track record for the professional recruitment and training of female police officers in UN
919 peacekeeping and other similar environments. A third wave of recruitment should take place in African regional
920 neighboring countries such as Rwanda, a fellow French-speaking country that already has a fully trained and
921 professional female police force.
922

923 110.It is recommended that the police and security forces of the sponsors and signatories of this working report are
924 called on to deliver a joint program of professional training to newly recruited female police officers, in
925 collaboration with senior security and policing representatives from CAR's Transitional Government, in order
926 to allow for the inclusiveness of and cultural sensitivity and applicability of this training.
927

928 111.It is recommended that the PBC work closely with UN-Women to learn valuable lessons from this agency in
929 terms of their substantive advice and recommendations for ensuring the most comprehensive and successful
930 recruitment, training, and deployment of female police officers to CAR, as well as in the context of helping to
931 guarantee the safety of these female police officers.
932

933 112.To make peacebuilding a more sustainable, attractive, and inclusive forum for women, the PBC recommends
934 the UN International Network of Female Police Peacekeepers to expand their objectives to include the greater
935 representation of women in peacebuilding as well as peacekeeping.
936

937 113.Additionally, the PBC calls for the mandatory requirement of gender training for peacebuilding personnel,
938 including those in middle and senior management. This will make peacebuilding operations more accessible to
939 female staff, which may not previously feel like peacebuilding is an appropriate or accessible position for them
940 and their gender. Furthermore, gender training of lower level peacebuilding personnel has proven to have

941 positive effects for the propagation of positive attitudes about female equity and women's rights, through a
942 bottom-up approach, to ensure that each level of peacebuilding has a consistent and equitable perspective on
943 gender. Such gender training programs have also seen the decrease of gender-based crimes committed by the
944 staff of UN-led peace operations.

945
946 114. The PBC recognizes the positive impact that gender mainstreaming can have on efforts at peacebuilding in post
947 conflict situations. Understanding the various needs of both women and men post-conflict, the PBC
948 recommends that the logistical support of UN-Women is provided to build the capacities of existing women's
949 organization's, such as the Organization for Women in Self-Employment (WISE). Gender mainstreaming
950 initiatives will benefit both women and men by making the civil population by achieving a more representative
951 understanding and appreciation of the population as the whole. The purpose of this is to enable such
952 organizations to more effectively advocate robust approaches to gender mainstreaming by other organizations in
953 the area. This will provide these existing women's organizations with greater space to expand and serve their
954 purpose. The work of these existing organizations in attending to the needs of women in post-conflict situations
955 would help reshape and rebuild the Central African Republic as a more gender equitable society. Additionally,
956 attending to the needs of women as homemakers in society is just as essential as empowering women in
957 entering into leading roles, to ensure that the female voice is both heard and respected, alongside men, in all
958 facets of society.

959
960 115. Local economic growth can have significant impacts on long-term stability, but women's empowerment in the
961 economic sector is often overlooked in post-conflict peacebuilding. There is, however, a direct link between
962 women's empowerment and overall economic growth of a state. Currently, 45% of women in Africa work in
963 MSEs, or micro-entrepreneurships, working out of their homes in occupations such as food processing, basket
964 making, and cloth drying. This has proven very positive for lifting women out of poverty, as well as
965 empowering women in society.

966
967 116. Many women lack the necessary assets and starting capital for their small businesses. This pushes them to
968 invest in the consumption of their households rather than in their business. The PBC recommends short-term
969 economic incentives, such as small, short-term loans for micro financing, to encourage communities to accept
970 more women into the formal economy. Inspired by the Grameen Bank, the PBC encourages private initiatives
971 through websites like Xetic.org and the involvement of local banks like "The Bank of Central African States",
972 which could consider acting as a donor and a micro credit supervisor for women in the CAR. Also, the PBF
973 currently allocates 15% of all total funds to women's economic recovery projects, although it is recommended
974 by the PBC that this allocation of funds is increased. Long-term goals may include lifting the prejudice of
975 women working in non-traditional professions and investments in training programs for women's skill
976 development.

977
978 117. The PBC calls on the various financial and development bodies, including but not limited to regional
979 organizations such as the African Bank of Development, the Central Bank of Central African States, and
980 international bodies including the United Nations Development Program, United Nations Capital Development
981 Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to provide financial and loan opportunities for
982 women in the Central African Republic.

983
984 118. The PBC recommends these programs to be maintained and facilitated by local organizations, such as the
985 Economic Organization of West African States, and the Economic Commission on Africa, in order to create
986 infrastructure in CAR that will help women to integrate in the country's eventual post-conflict context.

987
988 119. Furthermore, it is necessary for more countries to work together with NGOs and international organizations in
989 order to provide equal opportunities and protection for women. Consequently, the PBC must continue to
990 prioritize a gender perspective in all its programs. The international community calls on different women's
991 NGOs such as Global Network Women's Peacebuilders (GNWP) and other similar organizations to participate
992 in the peace process in the CAR. These organizations have the resources to provide the population of the CAR
993 with the mechanisms to empower women, and the PBC considers itself as a central coordinator for such
994 peacebuilding activities, anticipating that its working relationships with CAR's NGO sector can be strengthened
995 further still in this context.

996

997 120.The PBC encourages the GNWP to bring together their various women’s NGOs from around the globe to
998 support women’s empowerment in the Central African Republic, and through their work, implement SCR1325
999 and other significant international tenants on women’s rights. Additionally, the PBC recommends the issuing of
1000 a periodical report to the PBC and the wider international community, to inform on the empowerment process in
1001 the Central African Republic.
1002

1003 121.The PBC recommends the creation of an educational program, for the generation of female empowerment in the
1004 Central African Republic, particularly among young girls. The only way to assure that young girls receive
1005 formal education is through the use of incentive programs. The PBC recommends the creation of a program
1006 similar to that of the successful Bolsa Familia initiative in Brazil, which will exchange successful school
1007 enrolment of young girls for the provision of medical aid to local families, as provided by the Central African
1008 Red Cross Society. These families would additionally receive a budget equivalent of 30.00USD monthly, which
1009 will help alleviate poverty and generate economic activity in the region.
1010

1011 122.The funds will be provided throughout the period of two years, and the PBC calls for continued and increased
1012 contributions to the UN Peacebuilding Fund from member states interested in enshrining female education and
1013 empowerment. A proportion of these funds should then be redirected and focused on the funding of educational
1014 programs for women and children in the Central African Republic. This program will thus prioritize female
1015 empowerment through education.
1016

1017 123.The PBC believes the successful implementation of these recommendations will bring more focus to the
1018 protection of women in post-conflict societies, as well as highlight the issues of women in post-conflict
1019 societies to the international forum. Such implementation will not only institute frameworks for the
1020 empowerment of women in the Central African Republic, but also create a basis for stronger monitoring
1021 mechanisms to examine options for the empowerment of women, and the protection of their basic human rights,
1022 women’s rights during the peacebuilding processes in various countries, should the need arise in the future. This
1023 report will also signify to the international community, and the civilians of the Central African Republic, the
1024 importance of women’s rights and development in post-conflict societies.
1025

1026 **F. FUNDING AND FINANCING**

1027
1028 124.To ensure adequate financing and funding to CAR post-conflict projects, the Peace-building Support Office
1029 (PBSO) working group on the CAR should especially focus on the Peace-building and Recovery Facility as it is
1030 the most pertinent body to the needs of the CAR when considering the longevity of the peace-building process.
1031 States, non- governmental organizations and the PBC should work together to find new ways to fund projects in
1032 the CAR in the Joint Steering Committee.
1033

1034 125.The PBC aims to prompt those countries and institutions that have in the past promised or pledged funding to
1035 the PBF or to CAR more specifically to keep their commitments and follow through with their pledges as a
1036 matter of urgency. The PBC suggests that such issues relating to the keeping of commitments and the
1037 performance of pledges be raised in earnest before the UN General Assembly in order to provide the global will
1038 necessary to see that pledges and commitments made are followed through. There are currently millions of
1039 dollars that have been pledged but are yet to be committed, and thus, through the efforts of the UN General
1040 Assembly the PBC hopes to see swift action in the allocation of such funds to the CAR so that all possible steps
1041 to build peace are made available and are met.
1042

1043 126.The PBC aims to highlight the ongoing nature of the conflict in the CAR and the need to raise and continue
1044 raising awareness of the issues faced by the people of the CAR once the conflict has ceased and the peace-
1045 building process begins. The PBC suggests the implementation of a media campaign to address the issue of
1046 awareness. The PBC suggests the campaign be coordinated by a multitude of UN actors, led by the UN General
1047 Assembly and other human rights-oriented bodies. The aim of raising awareness is to see an increase in global
1048 financial and logistical support to the PBF as well as possible direct funding to CAR itself. The PBC wishes to
1049 see particular attention given to the garnering of financial support from private donors as well as Government
1050 actors and individual Countries.
1051

1052 127. Additional to the financial aid delivered by the PBF, the PBC suggests the inclusion of the private sector
1053 through greater partnerships with public institutional efforts to raise and direct finance to the CAR. For instance,
1054 the PBC suggests that attention is given to the establishment of local initiatives with particular reference to
1055 previous successful programs such as the Grameen Bank in India. This bank is funded by borrowers and non-
1056 borrowers who provide small-scale loans to entrepreneurs – particularly women – to aid in grass-roots peace-
1057 building efforts. The PBC also suggests encouraging greater donor activity especially from international
1058 organizations such as UN financial bodies and various member states. This may be achieved through the
1059 establishment of a donor conference under the auspices of the office of the General Secretary. The specific
1060 focus of the conference should be on the need for financial support in the peace-building process in the CAR.
1061 The PBC believes that such a conference will focus the mind of the international community on the specific
1062 financial needs of the peace-building process in the CAR in a way that the PBF and other UN financial bodies
1063 cannot due to the breadth of their mandate. Continuing on such a conference will, unlike other fundraising
1064 bodies, concentrate on raising funds from the private sector, with the high-profile and intimate nature of such
1065 conferences tailor made to allow small and large private donors to get adequate recognition for any
1066 contributions they may make.