National Model United Nations • New York

Conference B (13 - 17 April 2014)

Documentation of the Work of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)
Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

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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

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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 subtopics 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 subsegments 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.
I. Introduction

A. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

1. The situation in the Central African Republic is urgent and will require collaborative and multi-faceted cooperation from not only the international community, but also the many bodies within the United Nations. As the United Nations has already addressed the situation in the Central African Republic in former peacekeeping mission MINURCAT with limited success, it is necessary that this next mission prioritize disarmament, demobilization and reintegration into society. A country, even based on democracy cannot blossom without the citizens becoming civilians instead of militants.

2. Considering that each day this conflict is allowed to continue more lives are lost, the Peacebuilding Commission greatly appreciates the expedient action of the Security Council in Security Council resolution 2149 and the deployment of multidimensional operations with the protection of civilians as its utmost priority. There is a clear possibility that the conflict could spill over into neighboring countries. Long-term movements towards Security Sector Reform are the ultimate goal and a lack of these provisions was the failure of previous missions both inside and outside the Central African Republic. Furthermore, having noticed that the implementation of the Security Council resolution 2127 was not effective on every border, especially in the northwest corner of the country, the Peacebuilding Commission fully supports an embargo on the arms established by this specific resolution.

3. The Security Council has charged the Peacebuilding Commission via Security Council resolution 1645 with the reconstruction and recovery of conflict zones. The Peacebuilding Commission is focused on coordinating and developing best practices to ensure the feasibility and sustainability of peace in post conflict zones. Such practices will follow the Country-Specific Configuration as outlined in PBC/5/CAF/3. The Peacebuilding Commission however would advise that the programme continue to be adapted to fit the current needs of the conflict.

4. There are specific members of society who may not be armed combatants but must also be reintegrated into post-conflict society with careful consideration. The importance of the inclusion of women in disarmament and peacebuilding processes was recognized in the Beijing +10 Platform for Action. In this instance and in subsequent operations, the Peacebuilding Commission will continue to make this a priority. Children, as outlined in Security Council resolution 1314 and the proceeding Security Council resolution 1261, must be reintegrated back into society. Therefore, special considerations must be taken in regards to ensuring the safety of women and children in this process.

5. In the recent report from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Cooperation Between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, the Security Council addressed the vital role that regional intergovernmental organizations can play in regards to effective and long lasting peace. Bearing this in mind, the Peacebuilding Commission implores that all subsequent and future decisions and actions made in the Central African Republic at least consider the support and cooperation of relevant regional actors.

6. One of the causal factors in this situation of anarchy and upheaval in the Central African Republic is identified as the amount of illicit small arms that have been circulating within the country and across its boarders. According to the report The Central African Republic and Small Arms Regional Tinderbox, formulated by the research project Small Arms Survey, many of the illicit SALW (Small Arms and Light Weapons) entered the country via rebel conflict within the Democratic Republic of Congo and Chad. The Gun Policy Organization reports that although the amount of unlawfully held guns cannot be reported precisely, an estimated 50,000 firearms are currently circulating around the country.
7. The Peacebuilding Commission must once again recall the conclusions deduced in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects which clearly illuminated the detrimental effect that the illicit trade of small arms have on developing countries and their integral role in civilian warfare and civil conflict. The prevention of smuggling arms into the CAR would assist in stopping any possibility of re-armament. There are existing bans on weapon smuggling, notably the Security Council resolution 2127 however the Peacebuilding Commission would recommend more resources be devoted.

8. Additionally, the framework outlined by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research; Building a Framework for SALW Aid Effectiveness: Opportunities and Challenges, provides a comprehensive set of best practices emphasizing the importance of incentivizing disarmament. This necessity is further supported by Security Council resolution 2149 and Security Council resolution 2127, which grant the authority to destroy illicit firearms to MISCA forces during periods of conflict as a disarmament measure.

9. Disarmament of combatants in the Central African Republic is essential in bringing an end to violence. The Peacebuilding Commission recognizes that economic factors often play a large role in the militarization of civilians. In matters of civil warfare, economic opportunities are often lacking for affected citizens. Further, property destruction cripples immediate economic development; especially in primary sectors like agriculture and resource extraction. As such, effective disarmament solutions will include measures that offer alternative means of self-sufficiency outside of militia participation.

10. This conflict has produced 65,000 refugees fleeing to Chad, Cameroon, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, bringing the total number to 220,000 refugees and more than 100,000 people internally displaced within the Bangui airport alone. Internally Displaced Peoples (IDP) are especially vulnerable within their home countries as conflict spreads. In regards to their reintegration, and in particular the reintegration of refugee combatants, initiatives must follow a specific framework that aims to maintain the stability of the country as well as assuring that the refugees entering the country will be able to enjoy the same opportunities as the rest of the population. Other projects in the past that have proved to be successful are the initiatives in Liberia and Ghana supported by Security Council resolution 1509; in which the refugees learned basic skills to support the development of their country. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) supported these efforts.

B. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

11. We keep in mind that the Central African Republic (CAR) bears the primary responsibility of its own peacebuilding. Therefore, the PBC recommends the following suggestions in consideration of the will and intent of the will of CAR.

12. CAR is experiencing volatile conditions due largely to fluctuating factors including refugees and internally displaced peoples (IDPs). There are currently 2.2 million people in the Central African Republic (CAR) in need of humanitarian aid, 625,000 IDPs, and 312,000 refugees. The population migration places immense burden on current transportation infrastructure, which does not have the capacity to provide for the fleeting population.

13. Infrastructure is one of the most essential peacebuilding mechanisms available. The PBC recognizes that through the building of vital physical infrastructure such as roads, rail, airports, ports, waterways and energy supply lines, it is possible to address the short, medium and long-term issues associated with re-building post-conflict societies. In the short term, the provision of properly functioning airports, an adequate road network, paved roads, and railroads can aid in the distribution of provisions required when peace is initially restored. In the medium term, greater access to ports, water transportation, and energy distribution can aid in intra- and inter-trade and distribution lines being established as well as the free movement of people. Finally, in the long-term, through the building of highways, access to ports through land bridges, the provision of a railway network as well as the building of communication lines. Secondarily following the construction of physical infrastructure is the development of social infrastructure such as schools and hospitals.

14. Some of the key areas in which there are clear deficiencies in the provision of critical infrastructure include: there being no rail network; no functioning waterway trading channel; only four hundred miles of paved road and two paved runways; the poor distribution of electricity and telecommunications services; a lack of health
professionals and health facilities and supplies both rural and urban areas; a gap in the provision of clean drinking water, education and housing.

15. Financial capital is a precondition for physical and social infrastructure. Lack of constant or increased GDP revenue generation presents a significant hindrance for the government to provide the financial capital and resources. Private industry development is a connection between development infrastructure systems and providing citizens with training and skills through employer job creation. Additionally, direct investment and foreign direct investment are alternate and viable options to stabilize and generate revenue sources and increase trade.

16. Though the UN Development Program supported a recent Special Project of 9.7 million USD for small infrastructure development and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a 125 million USD funding project for transportation and regional trade, these steps are just the beginning and will not cover the necessary costs of adequately developing the infrastructure of CAR.

C. IMPLEMENTING JUSTICE IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

17. In light of the 2011 "Conclusions and Recommendations of the Second Biannual Review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic," PBC/5/CAF/3, the Commission reemphasizes clauses 14 and 28 which assert PBC's commitment to reforming the justice sector, developing legislative frameworks, and increasing the participation of civil society in legal institutions.

18. The PBC highlights development gaps currently in the judicial system of the Central African Republic, particularly in the training and skillset required for an effective system. Without a central government or identity, a state in anarchy often has multiple factions with different loyalties, providing difficulties in maintaining the discipline and coordination of a cohesive police force, loyal to the law. This also creates a legal system undermined by lawyers and judges that cannot make sound or consistent judgment with the state’s best interest in mind. S/RES/1960 encourages effective prosecution methods of sexual violence and we draw from this facilitation as a guide for the development of CAR's judicial system.

19. Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/24 on International Cooperation for the Improvement of Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, particularly in Africa as well as the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems encourage Member States to implement criminal justice reform to promote the participation of civil society organizations in the reform process to cooperate with them.

20. Article I of General Assembly resolution 58/4 provides provisions to “prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively.”

21. The African Union is the main intergovernmental organization in Africa and thus needs to be involved in the affairs inside the Central African Republic because of its influence and experience in the region supporting the Central African Republic especially in the field of law enforcement provision.

22. In the March 2010 Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Approach to Transitional Justice, the United Nations’ interpretation of transitional justice is presented as the various processes and mechanisms that function with the aim of helping society to “come to terms with a legacy of large scale past abuses, in order to ensure accountability, serve justice and achieve reconciliation”.

23. In CAR, the Human Rights and Justice Section of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the CAR (BINUCA) supports efforts to promote respect for human rights, the rule of law, justice and accountability. Despite the CAR’s period of Inclusive Political Dialogue (IPD) in December 2008, and the emergence of a national unity government, regional conflicts driven by the Lords Resistance Army and ethnic tensions between the different communities of CAR have persisted. However, following the IPD’s national dialogue public forum in December 2008, a key recommendation was made for the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission in CAR to address suspected war crimes and human rights violations committed in the country.
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.
33. Therefore the PBC sees funding and financing as one of the key impediments to any progress in improving post-conflict scenarios such as CAR, but therefore can also be considered as one of the key ways in which this commission can work to improve the situation in a post conflict CAR.

34. Currently only $33 Million has been committed by the PBF to CAR, which is clearly insufficient when considering the scale and costs of rebuilding countries that have faced serious and long-running conflict. Thus the PBC looks to the global community to deliver more financial assistance in order to provide CAR with a bright future.

II. Mandate

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

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

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

35. The Peacebuilding Commission suggests the creation of disarmament centers within the CAR following the precedents set in BINUCA and MINUSA. These would be safe zones where individuals can peacefully turn in their weapons in exchange for the resources outlined in section 13 of this report located within close proximity to conflict areas including but not limited to, areas near Bangui and north western areas of the Central African Republic where as many as 902,000 people have been displaced. The Peacebuilding Commission would recommend that these centers be facilitated by UN peacekeeping troops with the cooperation of African Union forces and the utilization of already existing troops from France for additional assistance, working exclusively under the Security Council mission starting in September 2014.

36. Before destruction, current and future disarmament centers need to expand their capacity to document the origin of the weapon and the personal information of the individual who has surrendered the weapon, as their voluntary action should be commended and routes of trafficking can be tracked. The weapons will ultimately be destroyed by UN peacekeeping troops, as demonstrated in Mozambique and Liberia.

37. As a means of promoting regional collaboration, these disarmament zones should be coordinated by both the African Union and UN peacekeepers and monitored by the UN as a means of ensuring transparency.

38. The Central African Republic’s economy is overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture with over 70% of the population working in this sector alone. The prosperity of this economy hinders on an environment safe enough for markets and with ample land to cultivate. Citizens lacking these necessities may be inclined to join militia groups. A lack of opportunity within the Central African Republic hinders the likelihood of rebels surrendering their arms. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends that a system be developed to promote disarmament by offering incentives in agriculture, medical care, and future employment within the Central African Republic in areas of development and infrastructure.

39. Health care should also be considered a priority considering that former combatants, child soldiers and associated parties have no access to medical aid and its availability can be used a means of incentivizing
disarmament. Various NGOs could work in the area including but not limited to, International Committee of the
Red Cross, Red Crescent Movement, and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). The Drugs for Neglected Diseases
Initiative will also be crucial considering that the rainy season in the CAR is approaching and extremely high
malaria rates are associated with this season; this initiative could possibly reduce by 46% malaria associated
death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. The withdrawal of UN Police troops and UN peacekeepers must be coupled with an effective training
of local civilians in order to create a sound police department and national army and secure long-term
peace after the withdrawal of international forces. Such initiatives would inspire support and
confidence in the security authorities, as they are representatives of the wills and reality of the
citizenry, which is essential in a post-conflict setting.
d. Furthermore, the Peacebuilding Commission has ascertained that there is a constant need for effective border security to deter a variety of significant issues threatening the security and potential peacebuilding process of the CAR. Cross-border movement of weapons, human trafficking, and unsafe trade routes comprise key issues surrounding border security. Prevention of arms smuggling into the Central African Republic plays a key role in stopping all possibility of rearmament within the region. Bans on the entrance of arms to the Central African Republic for the purpose of combating UN sponsored forces are underway under provision of Security Council resolution 2127. Greater focus must continue within the surrounding African Union Member States to prevent the flows of arms over the border into the Central African Republic. The Peacebuilding Commission acknowledges the need for African collaboration in the reconstruction process of the Central African Republic. The African Union is to be included in the consultation process with all neighboring countries of the Central African Republic as to secure the borders of the country and to prevent the smuggling of light weapons and small arms. This is a critical process due to the fact that through the involvement of the African Union we will create cooperation between neighboring African states, which are directly affected by the smuggling of SALW.

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

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

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

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

45. As refugees re-enter the country, durable solutions for their integration must be implemented and those who are internally displaced must also be considered.

a. The initiation of a legal process that can guarantee that the refugees’ rights will be upheld upon their return along with transitional courses to ease their return is necessary.

b. Economic opportunities must be made available without prejudice to ensure that the livelihood of the population is not put in jeopardy.

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

d. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends that the Security Council further investigate the creation of more “safe-zones” monitored by peacekeeping personnel so refugee camps areas that are currently overcrowded are offered some relief. These zones for refugees should also orient themselves around education and continuity so that citizens are ready to resettle when the conflict ends. Indeed, the PBC understands that education will be integral in the reintegration of child soldiers and internally displaced children. Thus, the PBC encourages the construction of “peace schools” in these safe-zones; schools
where children of all religious backgrounds could unify to foster communication and community growth and make peace a social norm.

**B. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

46. The PBC seeks to focus the international community’s attention on the immediate critical infrastructure needs of the CAR. Such critical infrastructure includes roads, railways, airports, access to ports, power distribution and generation, the improvement of water-based transportation and communication links.

47. The PBC suggests that the building and reconstruction of roads, with a particular emphasis on the building of paved roads, bridges and where possible highways, is of critical importance to the short, medium and long term peace-building efforts in the CAR. In particular, roads provide the necessary precondition for economic development. Primary industries such as mining and agriculture – the economic backbone of the CAR’s economy – will benefit by having new and improved means of transportation. Such roads will broaden the opportunities for the further exploitation of the CAR’s abundant natural resources, as well as deepen the current primary industry base of the country.

48. The PBC suggests that particular attention be paid to the development and improvement of the limited number of airports and airstrips that currently exist in the CAR. The PBC understands that there are currently only two to three paved airports in the CAR, with the major airport in the capitol Bangui currently obstructed by IDPs. Airports are essential to both the humanitarian and economic needs of the country. The World Food Program highlighted the poor airport infrastructure of the CAR as an impediment to their ability to provide the humanitarian assistance desperately needed. In the long-term airports are essential to the delivery of logistical and material support, especially in relation to the supply of goods for the social infrastructure of the country.

49. The PBC acknowledges railways to be an essential component of the overall infrastructure matrix, especially for the movement of those primary products extracted and produced to points of exchange. Railways are also important to the delivery of all materials needed for the general reconstruction process, distribution of humanitarian aid and public transportation. Currently there are no railroads in the CAR so this infrastructure project should be considered a matter of immediate international importance. By addressing the construction of railroads quickly the Government of the CAR will be able to take advantage of the open corridors currently available along the limited road network to reduce the possibility of impinging upon the property of those already living close to such corridors as well as to reduce the overall construction costs.

50. Continuing on as part of the PBCs suggestions in relation to the construction of a railway network, the PBC also recommends that attention be paid to the establishment of regional agreements and the establishment of well-maintained infrastructure links between the CAR and those neighboring countries that have access to ports. Such links could be achieved by working through the established ECCAS process and the African Union, as well as through bilateral agreements. Through access to ports CAR will have access to overseas markets and all of the opportunities associated with being connected to the rest of the world.

51. The PBC recognizes that the CAR has the ability to domestically generate substantial amounts of hydro-electricity as well as fossil fuelled power for distribution throughout the country. A key area in which the PBC believes international attention ought to be paid is in efforts to improve the distribution of such electricity generation. The population of the CAR is dispersed throughout the country, with Bangui only one of a number of population centers needing access to reliable and affordable power. Therefore, the PBC suggests that efforts be directed to building the poles, wires and sub-stations necessary to deliver electricity to all corners of the country. This will aid in improving the social and economic livelihood of the CAR. The PBC encourages partnership between Member States, NGOs and private industry to share resources, information and technology to support energy development.

52. The PBC believes that other than land and air, waterways also provide a potential means for the movement of goods and people throughout the country and inter-state. The PBC recognizes that the current waterway infrastructure is severely deficient and lacks financial support, with current means of transportation limited to traditional boats and local interaction and economic structures. The PBC also understands that costs associated with opening up the country’s waterways to other transport options such as barges and larger ferries many be
costly, however, the PBC aims to see all possible infrastructure options for the CAR considered in order to provide an overarching plan for the social and economic future of the country.

53. The PBC understands that the CAR currently lacks the infrastructure necessary to provide for a widespread and efficient communications sector. SOCATEL, the state run telecommunications company is currently charges with providing the infrastructure required to deliver telephone and internet services throughout the country, however, due to a lack of capital and base of expertise, current telephone connection levels only cover a small percentage of the population; with mobile and internet coverage confined only to the capital city. As telecommunications are essential to the delivery of short, medium and long-term proposals in the peacebuilding process, and are important to both the social and economic future of the CAR, the PBC sees investment in the basic internet, mobile and landline services of the country as being integral to its future. The PBC believes that a particular point of focus should be on the provision of cheap and widely available satellite technology as a way of seeing all corners of the country capable of gaining access to means of communication. However, the PBC also recognizes that other infrastructure priorities such as roads and electricity must be provided before much of the work in building a telecommunications sector can be achieved.

54. In order to emphasize the infrastructures mentioned previously, the PBC recommends open dialogue, platform and workshop collaboration between relevant regional actors and private corporations on secure and neutral basis, and furthermore suggests collaboration between UN organs, International Organizations and NGOs in order to promote industry development and create jobs in the subsequent fields. The health industry would strongly benefit from workshops with medical organizations such as the World Health Organization and foreign specialists to support the training of medical staff and invest in hospitals and clinics to provide the necessary infrastructure based on health policy. Developing transportation and infrastructure will support companies and investors by increasing accessibility and encouraging further development not only with urban areas but also in rural areas to support trade between both.

55. In order to increase access to medical services, the PBC recommends the construction of hospitals first in urban areas, in addition to clinics in rural areas to meet population demand. Partnerships between Member States and NGOs provide a platform to share expertise and technologies, which will facilitate stronger and expedient development of medical facilities and technologies. Newly constructed roads will be used for effective emergency response and medical supply delivery. Also, the humanitarian services, especially in health, should be more effective thanks to the expertise of Medical NGOs. For example, an NGO with the expertise of MSF could train the personnel that will be working on the ground in CAR, so we can increase their knowledge and capacities to adapt to different issues. The transfer and sharing of medical technologies and expertise between Member States is crucial in supporting development in health services. Japan, for example, having a great experience in medical technologies offered these types of expertise, and technologies sharing to countries in need. Therefore, the PBC encourages all Member States with similar medical technologies to follow suit and demonstrate international cooperation and support for CAR. Irrigation systems as supported by private companies’ investment will ensure access to clean water in in urban and rural areas to support industrial and agricultural development. Regional cooperation through ECCAS further supports water port access and multilateral development. Agriculture plays a primary role in the CAR’s economy, employing over 70% of the population in the Central African Republic. Growth and stability of the agricultural economy will do much in ensuring a long-term opportunity exists for citizens of the Central African Republic to provide alternatives to conflict and criminal behavior. The mass amount of refugees created by the conflict have led to a loss of agricultural machinery and an unavailability of seed stock for the coming seasons due to excessive grain and seed being consumed for food instead of being planted. Farmers across the Central African Republic have formed their own interest groups known as Groupements d’Interêts Ruraux (Rural Interest Groups) to receive local seed stock tailored for the region from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and from the World Food Program (WFP). Further collaboration with the World Bank’s Agriculture and Rural Development branch to fund farmers across the region will afford capital needed to return to small scale agriculture for tool repair, returning fields that have went fallow, and eventual purchase of productive farm animals. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends that a system that provides agricultural tools and support material for combatants willing to disarm be introduced in the region through collaboration with the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the World Seed Project, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Alongside the DDR program, Supplementation of freely available agricultural machinery, seed stock, and the information needed for the development of sustainable agriculture programs will assist in the effort to
incentivize disarmament and eliminate the economic draw of military involvement and help stimulate the
economy to foster lasting peace.

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

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

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

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

C. IMPLEMENTING JUSTICE IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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

61. The PBC recommends the education of law professionals in the CAR in conjunction with the African Court on
Human and People’s Rights, so as to place emphasis on human rights not only for the short-term, but for the
long-term future of the CAR. Additionally, as listed in sub-section 8, the implementation of mobile courts may act as a mechanism to bring the first wave of justice to disconnected portions of the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

68. The PBC recommends that the African Union deploy Formed Police Units (FPO) from surrounding African nations into CAR in order to mentor and provide additional and more specialized training for existing police forces. The CAR forces would be trained in criminal investigation, as well as basic police duties. With this
training, CAR will be able to maintain order and uphold the already existing laws, as well as become stable
enough to resist subversion. The leadership shown by other African nations will encourage and inspire the CAR
forces as they expand upon their knowledge of protecting civilians in times of humanitarian crises.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

77. One of the key objectives of truth and reconciliation commissions is to achieve a sense of shared purpose
among sections of society that have been savagely divided by conflict and violence. The common mission of
truth and reconciliation commissions is for the achievement of genuine national unity and reconciliation, and a
recognition that by abandoning the search for revenge and punishment for the cause of forgiveness and
understanding serves as a powerful medicine for countries ill from the impact of violent conflict. The PBC
recommends that as part of a proposed TRC for CAR there will be provisions for amnesty, the nature and
specificity of which will be determined by the future architects and figureheads of such a TRC mechanism. The PBC would recommend that amnesties be offered to low level criminals involved in acts of non-gender based or sexual violence, on the condition that they relinquish any weapons that they possess and commit to a period of public or community service to be agreed upon by the TRC.

78. Another essential component to the reconciliation process and healing for victims is providing a gender-specific environment that tends to the needs of specific gender issues in dealing with the atrocities of the CAR. The PBC calls on the commission’s membership to commit to proportional funding contributions required to recruit the services of professional counselors in the field of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). These counselors would ideally be sourced from within the Sub Saharan African region, providing voluntary counseling services as a form of reparation to victims of atrocities that wish to receive such help and support. The purpose of this would be to facilitate the success of reconciliation while prioritizing the healing of victims.

79. In order to bring an end to the cycle of violence and the tendency towards the dehumanization of the other in CAR, the PBC considers it crucial to facilitate the public and candid expression of grievances and suffering of the people of CAR in an environment free of retribution and the threat of stigmatization and punishment. It is recommended that the TRC would only provide a platform for lower level, common perpetrators of violence in the recent conflict. It is recognized by the PBC that concurrent with the implementation of the TRC, the International Criminal Court (ICC) remains an option for the CAR in prosecuting the most egregious of human rights violations, including crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing, and that the PBC maintains neutrality in this decision. However, the PBC recommends that efforts to build CAR’s judicial system and respect for the rule of law be done in consideration of the need to specifically pursue criminal proceedings targeted at these key initiators of the violence in CAR. The purpose of this would be to demonstrate the international community’s commitment to prosecuting these grave crimes and to provide justice for victims of said crimes.

80. Because of the great lack of communication and information as well as the inability of the interim government to punish violators of Human Rights, the PBC encourages launching a database which is designed to record the atrocities committed in the Central African Republic, and aid in background checks for potential personnel in the judicial system.

81. Violations against law will be recorded by regional leaders, NGOs and other UN entities including UNHCR, UNHRC, UNICEF, and UN-Women, provided that the organization(s) receives authorization from the United Nations and approval in the CAR; especially, children and women who are targeted by violent actions.

82. The documentation will be supervised by the UNHRC to ensure the reliability of the information collected. The data collected will then be provided to the higher courts in CAR once they are established, the African Court of Human and People’s rights as well as the TRC.

83. The PBC calls for a three-step plan to incorporate a database and address conflict in the CAR. It will begin by sending UN personnel who work in congruence with and supervise the beginning foundations of a Central African police force, which are supposed to write down all testimonies of atrocities in the refugees camps. By documenting the grievances the refugees have suffered, more information will facilitate accountability and promote awareness for the crimes committed. The refugees will then incorporated in promoting and supporting the work of the various levels of the law, such as data collection, law enforcement, legal OSC’s and as representatives in the judicial system. It will then include BINUCA and the African-led International Support Mission to the CAR (MISCA) in recording the violations of human rights. Including regional actors will not only further progress, but will foster a cooperative environment for all of the Central African Republic. Lastly, it will incorporate established and trained CAR police force. The police force and the judicial system will then apply the information in the database to prosecute crimes and generate reestablish rule of law.

84. Once the courts are established and judges have been trained, it will prosecute perpetrators, enable the country to follow up on crimes committed and to foster trust in the domestic institutions. The database will then serve as an essential tool for prosecution in the judicial system and reconciliation with the TRC.

D. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT
85. Free and fair elections are crucial for the transparency of governance in the Central African Republic, which will increase the political stability and legitimacy of a governing body. The PBC recognizes the role of the Independent Electoral Commission of the Central African Republic (CEI), which is charged with the preparation, organization, and supervision of presidential, legislative, regional and municipal elections. The PBC recommends however, that support be provided through several bodies. Firstly, the PBC recommends coordination with peacekeepers set to deploy on September 15, 2014, to provide logistical, technical and security support before, during, and after elections. Additionally, the PBC recommends coordination with the UN Development Program and the UN Department of Political Affairs to print and distribute ballots as well as train the staff of polling stations.

86. The PBC further recommends some amendments be made to current electoral processes for the assurance of free and fair elections in the post-conflict society of the Central African Republic. Currently, voter registration in the CAR is extremely poor, because of inaccessibility of the greater population to vote, because of irregularities in electoral processes and security threats. The government should implement a state-initiated voter registration with effective management that is both transparent and inclusive. Secondly, the CEI is urged to provide adequate voter awareness and education programs, so as to increase voter registration and participation. Internally displaced persons and refugees who have lost their documents should also be provided the opportunity to register and vote. Voter registration programs should also be created and implemented not just in city centers but also in regional communities so as to ensure widespread representation of the population in electoral processes. The PBC urges the CEI to work in conjunction with UN peacebuilders, as well as regional partners such as the Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa, in achieving these electoral reform aims. Additionally, the PBC recognizes the EU commitment of €20 million for the support of the electoral process, and recommends portions of this fund be directed to supporting the CEI in electoral reform programs.

87. The PBC recognizes the assistance that international election monitors have had in the provision of fair and free election processes throughout Africa and around the world. The PBC also recognizes that electoral monitors are often best suited to be sourced from within the country in focus, or at least from within the continent where such expertise exists, so as to account for cultural understandings and considerations. The PBC recommends some key proposals to the UNSC and the UNGA to be considered as a matter of urgency so as to provide for proper monitoring of elections once they are held capable of occurring. Firstly, the PBC requests that the UNSC address the need for election monitors to be sent into the CAR to monitor elections that are to be held there post-conflict in its agenda. The UNSC should preferably source these monitors from within the African continent, whether that monitoring body is the African Union, the SADC, ECOWAS, the electoral institute of South Africa, or a combination of all or some of them. The PBC further recommends that all monitoring is conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and the Code of Conduct for International Election Observation and the Code of Conduct for International election observers.

88. Additionally, the PBC would like to highlight the fact that elections during conflict are often ineffective, illegitimate, and divisive because the threat of violence not only prevents voter registration and turnout, but also makes it difficult for governing bodies to act with authority. Whilst we recognize the deadline of February 2015, as set by the UNSC, the PBC would strongly recommend the UNSC and the National Transitional Council to reevaluate and reschedule elections in light of the ongoing conflict. The PBC recommends instead that, through the collaboration of the PBC, the UNSC and the NTC, continuous reevaluation be made, every three months, regarding the feasibility and practicality of elections in the Central African Republic. This process should begin from the deployment of UN peacekeepers. However, the PBC nevertheless encourages the creation of mechanisms for free and fair elections as soon as possible, so that these mechanisms may be implemented as soon as it is feasible in a post-conflict context.

89. The PBC recognizes the various religious, ethnic, and political groups amongst the citizens of the Central African Republic and the current lack of a single, unified national identity, governmental legitimacy, and political stability. It is often the case that forcing conflicting parties to unify may actually lead to further instability rather than unification. Despite this, equitable representation of all groups of society is essential in comprehensive and inclusive peacebuilding. The PBC recommends that governing bodies remain open and accessible to all facets of societies, including minority groups.
90. In light of the importance the PBC places on the protection of all people and the granting of fair representation, the PBC proposes dialogue about the potential reforming of the current Central African Constitution. Under the supervision of the United Nations, the PBC proposes the creation of an independent commission with members including, but not limited to Central African officials and members of the government, representatives from the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), UN experts on constitutional processes, and representatives of various NGOs that have been working in the CAR over the last years. All these parties should work together so as to identify potential problems in the existing constitution, particularly where it may have relevance on situations that create daily frustration in the lives of civic society. The PBC recalls a similar model established in Liberia after civil war, and the manner in which the Center for the Constitutional Democracy managed to encourage reform of many outdated laws, such as those of gender discrimination, in that specific circumstance.

91. The PBC also recommends the distribution of public audiences throughout the Central African Republic, so that the citizens’ opinions can be evaluated and seriously considered during the constitutional reform process. These audiences are to take place in every region of the Central African Republic and are to be framed by the officials from the previously suggested commission for constitutional reform. The whole process should be funded using the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF). All points presented during those audiences are to be summarized by representatives and analyzed in the Commission for Constitutional Reform.

92. The PBC also recommends the constitutional reform process to take into consideration the different indexes provided by various NGOs and UN bodies. Information such as the Democracy Index, the Corruption Index, the Gender Empowerment Measure and similar measurements are crucial factors in the process. Those factors were evaluated in the East Timor constitutional reform process and the success was immediate, as women are now greatly respected in the democratic field. Hence, the PBC suggests the CAR to inspire their constitutional reform from the past successful processes.

93. The PBC recognizes an opportunity to strengthen the CAR’s legislation on basic human rights and therefore recommends that the CAR pass national legislation that conforms to international law. Specifically, the PBC recommends that the CAR’s constitution be reformed to contain provisions conforming to these international conventions and resolutions such as the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESC), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

94. The PBC suggests discussion begins with the implementation of temporary quotas in the Central African Parliament. Though simply transitional, those quotas will give the opportunity to the Central African citizens to get a preview of what a gender balanced parliament could look like. Moreover, the PBC recommends the adoption of those temporary quotas during the whole mandate of the first democratically elected Central African Republic. The suggested percentage of female representatives is to be determined by the Constitutional Reform Commission. In the first national election, the PBC would suggest then for a transition to formal electoral processes without quotas. Similar measures have been tested in Timor-Leste, when the United Nations Rule of Law made propositions about eventual constitutional changes after the end of the civil war, which has had a lasting impact on engagement of women in politics, particularly in Asia.

95. The access to information is a vital part of the stabilization of every country and its development. With current infrastructure capabilities, communication development in CAR will occur through segmented processes to eventually reach full implementation and dispersion. It is essential that the Central African Republic provide to its population the resources necessary for the civilian population to communicate with each other, and express their different points of view, in order to increase the participation of citizens in civic society and the international community.

96. The PBC recommends engagement with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to support the implementation of digital and technological resources, which allow and support Central African civil society in the creation of independent media centers. Moreover, it is necessary that mechanisms for the Central African population be implemented for the Central African population to have the opportunity to access government information and policy, for transparency as well as the legitimization of government, through print as well as
web access. Thus, the PBC encourages NGO bodies and private organizations to support the creation of independent media outlet locations in both rural and urban settings.

97. The PBC recognizes the critical role dialogue plays in resolving existing hostilities between conflicting groups. The PBC also observes that throughout the conflict in the CAR, there has been very little dialogue between the Christian and Muslim communities.

98. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends that the European Commission and the United Nations Foundation fund a project similar to the People’s Peacemaking Perspective (PPP), in the Central African Republic. This project was funded by the European Commission and was a worldwide initiative. It allowed the local people in areas of conflict to indirectly communicate their needs to policy makers in the EU and around the world through compiled reports. Like the original PPP, the PBC recommends this project be run, or at least advised on, jointly by Conciliation Resources and Saferworld.

99. The PBC recommends that open accessible forums be held in the CAR, in which Christian and Muslim civilians may come together to share their stories of pain, with the ultimate goal of party to the conflict understanding the humanity of each other. Such forums would be fairly easy to create and maintain, needing only a safe location and a few personnel. The PBC recommends that a local civilian leader, assisted by either a UN peacekeeper or an NGO official, moderate these discussions in these forums. The PBC recommends that these forums be held at a regional level in or near areas of high violence and high population density, as well as in and between smaller and less populated villages and towns if feasible.

100. The PBC recommends the enactment of a cross-border women’s exchange program, in which women from the two sects may travel in security to the communities of the other sect to engage in dialogue with local civilians. Women are chosen as the agents of this mission, as they are, generally speaking, the supporters of the household within the culture of the CAR. As such, they make great conduits to take information and conversations back to their communities. The ultimate goal is to engage the community and generate dialogue about the humanity of the ‘other’ throughout each community.

101. The PBC recognizes the existence of corruption within the governing bodies of the CAR. The existence of this corruption is harmful to the future prosperity of the nation as it moves into the peace-building process. The PBC recommends that the government of CAR strengthen the High Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, and to specifically address corruption within its agenda, in order to prevent and address any corruption in the government. The Committee will operate under principles of complete transparency, as a way to gain the trust of the people and demonstrate their dedication towards erasing and monitoring corruption. The PBC recommends that this Committee work in collaboration with the UNODC, in order to create mechanisms to prevent the proliferation of corruption within the Committee itself. The PBC further recommends that the Committee establishes a way for the citizens of CAR to contact the committee in order to anonymously report any corruption that they may notice. This will maximize the efficiency of the Committee in addressing corruption as soon as it is noticed. The PBC recommends that the functions and powers of this committee be as follows: the ability to analyze and investigate any reports of corruption, the ability to take action when sufficient evidence is found of corruption, the ability to coordinate the suitable next step with the CAR government, and the ability to educate and inform the public of the work the Committee has done.

E. THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

102. As of 2008, women composed 2% of all peacekeeping troops. The current goal, set by the DPKO, is to have 10% of female military officers and 20% of female police by 2014. We are still far from this point. Evidence shows that an increased presence of women in peacebuilding operations would allow women in the civil population to gain more confidence and engage in dialogue with peacekeepers.

103. Furthermore, women have demonstrated a greater level of understanding for local, cultural and religious customs, and thus are often more accessible to the local population than their male counterparts in the context of establishing dialogue. This would allow them greater capacity in peace operations, because they can better consult and attend to the needs of women in post-conflict societies. Increased women’s participation in peace
operations makes subsequent inclusion of principles of gender equity in the constitutional and legal framework of post-conflict societies more likely.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

112. Additionally, the PBC calls for the mandatory requirement of gender training for peacebuilding personnel, including those in middle and senior management. This will make peacebuilding operations more accessible to female staff, which may not previously feel like peacebuilding is an appropriate or accessible position for them and their gender. Furthermore, gender training of lower level peacebuilding personnel has proven to have
positive effects for the propagation of positive attitudes about female equity and women’s rights, through a bottom-up approach, to ensure that each level of peacebuilding has a consistent and equitable perspective on gender. Such gender training programs have also seen the decrease of gender-based crimes committed by the staff of UN-led peace operations.

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

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, it is necessary for more countries to work together with NGOs and international organizations in order to provide equal opportunities and protection for women. Consequently, the PBC must continue to prioritize a gender perspective in all its programs. The international community calls on different women’s NGOs such as Global Network Women’s Peacebuilders (GNWP) and other similar organizations to participate in the peace process in the CAR. These organizations have the resources to provide the population of the CAR with the mechanisms to empower women, and the PBC considers itself as a central coordinator for such peacebuilding activities, anticipating that its working relationships with CAR’s NGO sector can be strengthened further in this context.
120. The PBC encourages the GNWP to bring together their various women’s NGOs from around the globe to support women’s empowerment in the Central African Republic, and through their work, implement SCR1325 and other significant international tenants on women’s rights. Additionally, the PBC recommends the issuing of a periodical report to the PBC and the wider international community, to inform on the empowerment process in the Central African Republic.

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

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

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F. FUNDING AND FINANCING

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

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

126. The PBC aims to highlight the ongoing nature of the conflict in the CAR and the need to raise and continue raising awareness of the issues faced by the people of the CAR once the conflict has ceased and the peace-building process begins. The PBC suggests the implementation of a media campaign to address the issue of awareness. The PBC suggests the campaign be coordinated by a multitude of UN actors, led by the UN General Assembly and other human rights-oriented bodies. The aim of raising awareness is to see an increase in global financial and logistical support to the PBF as well as possible direct funding to CAR itself. The PBC wishes to see particular attention given to the garnering of financial support from private donors as well as Government actors and individual Countries.
Additional to the financial aid delivered by the PBF, the PBC suggests the inclusion of the private sector through greater partnerships with public institutional efforts to raise and direct finance to the CAR. For instance, the PBC suggests that attention is given to the establishment of local initiatives with particular reference to previous successful programs such as the Grameen Bank in India. This bank is funded by borrowers and non-borrowers who provide small-scale loans to entrepreneurs – particularly women – to aid in grass-roots peace-building efforts. The PBC also suggests encouraging greater donor activity especially from international organizations such as UN financial bodies and various member states. This may be achieved through the establishment of a donor conference under the auspices of the office of the General Secretary. The specific focus of the conference should be on the need for financial support in the peace-building process in the CAR. The PBC believes that such a conference will focus the mind of the international community on the specific financial needs of the peace-building process in the CAR in a way that the PBF and other UN financial bodies cannot due to the breadth of their mandate. Continuing on such a conference will, unlike other fundraising bodies, concentrate on raising funds from the private sector, with the high-profile and intimate nature of such conferences tailor made to allow small and large private donors to get adequate recognition for any contributions they may make.