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Documentation of the Work of the
Peacebuilding Commission

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.*

First session began with a few speeches from delegates looking to convince their fellow delegates on a particular agenda that they favored. There seemed to be a majority in the room that favored the first topic, the situation in the Central African Republic. They entertained a few suspensions of the meeting in order to discuss the setting of the agenda. After three unsuccessful attempts, the committee adopted agenda I-III-II. After setting the agenda, delegates were organized into different working groups based on similar ideas and approaches. By the second session, four working groups really emerged focusing on four different aspects of the situation in CAR: the reestablishment of the rule of law and good governance; the economic empowerment of women; the reconciliation between Muslims and Christians and Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration as well as security reforms.

At the third session, the delegates used their speaker's time to present the solutions they were working on. Three suspensions of the meeting were entertained so that the delegates could hand their working papers in. By the end of the session, four working papers had been submitted to the dais.

Delegates further discussed capacity building, gender perspective, and the funding of peacebuilding in CAR. In their speeches, delegates expressed the need to reinforce cooperation in order to adopt a comprehensive report. By the end of the fourth session, five other working papers were submitted to the dais. Delegates used the suspensions in the fifth and sixth session to edit their working papers and to try to merge them. Despite two failed attempts to merge within the committee, the group working on capacity building and funding of peacebuilding in CAR and the group working on regional cooperation and gender perspective in CAR succeeded in merging their working papers. By the end of the seventh session, eight draft report segments had been accepted by the dais.

Delegates used the first suspension of the eighth session to submit amendments on the draft reports segments to the dais. During formal session, delegates further reaffirmed the need for cooperation and collaboration among Member States in the committee in their speeches. During voting session, seven report segments were adopted. Friendly amendments were accepted on the last five report segments.

Demonstrating once again the Commission's dedication, delegates used the last 45 minutes of the session to discuss the second topic *Strategies for Rebuilding Critical Institutions in Post-Conflict Societies*. A working group managed to submit a working paper on microfinance and agriculture to the dais by the end of the eighth session. The *Peacebuilding Commission* ended on a proud note reflective of the collaborative and cooperative atmosphere present during sessions.



Code: PBC/1/1

Committee: The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Topic: Responding to the Situation in the Central African Republic

1 **I. Introduction**

2
3 **A. NATIONAL RECONCILIATION**

- 4
5 1. Between one-third and one-half of post-conflict societies relapse into violence within 5 years. A major cause of
6 relapse is a failure to address the fundamental causes of conflict on the ground. Truly stable peace requires the
7 inclusion of all actors of society in a nationally driven dialogue. The importance of building an inclusive and
8 long-term peace was affirmed in PBC/6/OC/6, in which the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) declared its
9 commitment to peacebuilding.
- 10
11 2. National ownership is a central element of successful peacebuilding, as affirmed repeatedly by this body in
12 PBC/6/OC/6, the 2010 Review documents, and the 2012 Roadmap for Action. In order for peacebuilding to
13 succeed, national actors must be supported rather than supplanted by international engagement.
- 14
15 3. The 2013 Report of the Secretary-General S/2013/787 on the conflict in the Central African Republic (CAR)
16 notes that the deterioration of the conflict has raised intergroup tensions, which have further escalated violence.
17 Increasingly, violence has been directed along religious lines between Muslims and Christians, including
18 serious violations of human rights such as summary killing, torture, and rape. The increasingly sectarian nature
19 of the conflict in the Central African Republic requires a strategy that achieves reconciliation between groups.
20 Without addressing the increasing animosity between religious groups, lasting peace cannot be achieved.
- 21
22 4. In Liberia, the PBC assisted in the development of the Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peacebuilding,
23 and Reconciliation (Roadmap to Peace). The Roadmap to Peace was designed as a holistic framework to
24 encourage coherence of institutions, structures, systems, mechanisms, and human resources to work on
25 reconciliation and peacebuilding. Focusing on addressing historical, present, and future sources of intergroup
26 divide in cultural, political, and institutional contexts, the Roadmap to Peace aims to change mindsets, repair
27 relationships, and alter institutions in an eighteen-year time period.
- 28
29 5. S/RES/1674 (2006) indicates that a comprehensive approach to national reconciliation is key to preventing
30 armed conflict from reoccurring; in addition it also notes that refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)
31 are particularly impacted by armed conflict and therefore need increased protection and assistance as they
32 integrate back into society. In S/2014/142, the Secretary-General noted that targeted violence against the
33 Muslim community have caused displacement of Muslim populations and worsened the refugee situation.
34 According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number of IDPs in the CAR now totals
35 over 400,000.
- 36
37 6. Further, the PBC recognizes that promoting the participation of women in reconciliation processes is integral,
38 as:
- 39
40 a. Women are instrumental in increasing acceptance and tolerance. According to the PBC Working
41 Group on Lessons Learned on Enhancing Gender Responsive Reconciliation Processes, women
42 are more likely to voice the concerns of other marginalized groups.
- 43
44 b. Women have distinct experiences from men in conflict situation. As stated by Report Number
45 Four on Providing for Peacekeeping by the International Peace Institute, the inclusion of women
46 can reveal information on the identities of local power brokers, division of labor, access to
47 resources, kinship and patronage networks, and community security threats and interests.
- 48
49 c. Women are highly invested in seeing peace succeed. For example, the United Nations
50 Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Report on the Role of Women in

51 Reconstruction: Experience in Rwanda noted that the women were “determined not to see their
52 country slide back but instead move forward towards lasting peace and reconciliation.”
53

54 **B. RULE OF LAW AND GOOD GOVERNANCE**

- 56 7. The PBC Country-specific Configuration for the CAR was established with the Letter of Referral from the
57 Security Council to the Chair of the PBC on 3 June 2008.
58
- 59 8. After a visit in March 2014, the Chair of the Central African Republic Country-specific Configuration came to
60 the conclusion that establishing peace and security in the CAR through mediation and capacity building, while
61 focusing on the integrity and identity of the CAR and its people is mandatory for a stabilization of the CAR.
62
- 63 9. The PBC in its 68th session (2014) came to the agreed conclusion that government and civil society leaders,
64 including the representation of women and minority groups, need to be included for the promotion of growth in
65 a post conflict society.
66
- 67 10. The Libreville Peace Agreement signed in January 2013, which was mediated by the Economic Community of
68 Central African States (ECCAS), included reforms to the judicial system, as well as various economic and
69 social reforms.
70
- 71 11. A strong emphasis was placed on the need for the PBC to continue to engage actively with the CAR
72 Government at the Informal meeting of the Central African Republic Country-specific Configuration on 13
73 November 2013, calling attention to the redeployment of local administration and reestablishment of law and
74 order, and good governance and public finance transparency.
75
- 76 12. The CAR is a party to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which was the first legally
77 binding instrument against corruption.
78
- 79 13. Resolution S/RES/2134 in 2014 extended the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African
80 Republic (BINUCA) mandate until 31 January 2015 and provided African, French, and European-led forces
81 with a mandate under Chapter VII of the UN charter.
82
- 83 14. The report of the Secretary General A/63/81 stated that only national actors can address their society’s needs
84 and goals in a sustainable way and encouraged relevant UN organizations to strengthen the coordination and
85 collaboration between development and humanitarian entities.
86
- 87 15. The report of the Secretary General S/2013/787 emphasized the deterioration of the situation in the CAR, then
88 highlighting the need for international and regional coordination. The United Nations Office of the High
89 Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) reports that 65,000 individuals have fled to neighbouring states,
90 allowing for the conflict to permeate the entire region.
91

92 **C. REGIONAL COOPERATION, CAPACITY BUILDING, FUNDING AND GENDER** 93 **PERSPECTIVE IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC’S PEACEBUILDING PROCESS**

- 94
- 95 16. The PBC was established on December 15th 2005 in S/RES/1645 (2005), aiming at providing strategies to
96 establish peace and security and lay the foundation for a sustainable development. The PBC first placed the
97 situation in the CAR on its agenda on June 12th 2008. Since then, the resulting lack of security, order and non-
98 functioning national institutions in CAR alarms the PBC and exacerbates the need to get actively involved
99 within the opportunities this body is given.
100
- 101 17. The PBC is gravely concerned about the current security and economic challenges the CAR has to face. This
102 includes the ongoing destabilization of the country, especially the clashes in the capital of Bangui, and the
103 resulting lack of economic investment from the private sector respectively.
104

- 105 18. As stated in the PBC's founding documents S/RES/1645 (2005) and A/RES/60/180 (2005), the PBC calls upon
106 all the relevant actors to base the approaches by the international community on a broad consensus in order to
107 show CAR the willingness to help itself in restoring security, order and rebuilding capacities, thereby fully
108 respecting its national ownership. Therefore, the PBC urges the world community to take an active stand in
109 regard to the unfolding crisis in the CAR with respect to peacekeeping, peacebuilding and humanitarian relieve.
110
- 111 19. The Security Council has mandated BINUCA to foster the transition process, support the conflict prevention
112 and humanitarian assistance and sustain stabilization of security aspects. Specifically, the current situation, as
113 observed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), of approximately 900,000 CAR
114 internal displaced citizens within the borders of its sovereign territory further destabilizes the socio-political
115 landscape and needs to be settled.
116
- 117 20. The Committee recognizes the efforts of all the regional and local organizations, such as the African Union
118 (AU) and the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA) as mandated
119 by the Security Council resolution S/RES/2127 (2013), including its reaffirmation in S/RES/2134 (2014).
120
- 121 21. In order to guarantee/ensure national sustainable development, the PBC emphasizes the importance of
122 promoting economic stability as a key factor to ensure peace and order in the CAR. It is therefore a logical step
123 to expand the funding for peacekeeping and peacebuilding in the CAR.
124
- 125 22. The PBC also keeps in mind the necessity of South-South cooperation in order to support durable results and
126 values the necessity of national capacity building in CAR through multidimensional and multilateral efforts as
127 an effective approach to comprehensively shift from short-term action to long-term solutions.
128
- 129 23. Given that CAR has faced and is still facing several challenges as far as the security sector is concerned, the
130 PBC stresses the importance of acting within the scheme of the Security Sector Reform (SSR) launched for the
131 first time in CAR in April 2008. Furthermore, the PBC is looking forward to establishing security based,
132 financial, administrative, judicial and technological mechanisms to enable national ownership and self-
133 determination in a long term.
134
- 135 24. The necessity of restoring security and order is evaluated by the PBC as a first priority, while this body
136 acknowledges to simultaneously set up capacity building through regional actors in order to lay foundation for
137 sustainable peace and development. The PBC wishes to keep on collaborating with regional and local
138 organizations, recognizing the importance of the 18 months plan submitted by the Economic Community of
139 Central African States (ECCAS), while at the same time highlighting the need to postpone the deadline.
140
- 141 25. The PBC recognizes the work MISCA has done since its implementation. The PBC also underlines "the swift
142 efforts made by ECCAS, AU and the countries in the region to solve the political and security crisis" and highly
143 welcomes the negotiations held in Libreville from 8-11 January 2013 under the auspices of ECCAS as stated in
144 the Security Council resolution S/RES/2088 of 2013.
145
- 146 26. Furthermore, it emphasizes the need for strategic security partnership between United Nations (UN), AU,
147 European Union (EU) and ECCAS. Therefore, the PBC suggests to the UN Security Council to discuss the
148 possible lift of previously imposed sanctions throughout the process of implementation of the current
149 peacebuilding operation in the CAR.
150
- 151 27. By focusing on regional actors, the PBC reaffirms the Resolution 266 of the African Commission on Human
152 and Peoples' Rights from 7th of March 2014, which expresses the need to promote Human Rights in the crisis
153 region.
154
- 155 28. Since the adoption of resolution S/RES/1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security until Security Council
156 Report S/2010/466 of September 7th 2010, the essence of a gender perspective in all peacebuilding processes
157 has always been highlighted. The PBC believes that the rights of women and gender-equality are strongly
158 interrelated; indeed rights of women should never be overlooked in order to establish and maintain peace. It is
159 of high priority to enforce basic human rights to female victims of the crisis in CAR.
160

- 161 29. Moreover, all member states are called to abide by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
162 Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) agreement, which defines the concept of discrimination against
163 women and sets up an agenda for national plans to end such discrimination.
164
- 165 30. By solving the crisis through a solution-based approach, the PBC highly emphasizes the need for a specific
166 implementation that stays true to the culture and character of CAR.
167

168 **D. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

169

- 170 31. In regards to promoting gender equality and economic empowerment, Millennium Development Goal 3
171 (MDG3) declares that gender inequality persists in the work and economic sectors, as seen in the CAR. As
172 stated by PBC/7/OC/3, the economic empowerment of women is essential for effective peacebuilding and
173 overall growth of a post-conflict society.
174
- 175 32. More specifically, CEDAW indicates that all women have the right to bank loans, mortgages, and other forms
176 of financial credit. The Secretary General's 7-Point Action Plan (A/65/354) also includes provisions on
177 economic recovery, stating that post-conflict programs should specifically target women as a beneficiary group.
178
- 179 33. Currently, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the CAR is USD 3.9 billion with 55 percent of the GDP derived
180 from the agricultural sector. Given that women make up 50.5 percent of the population, the Secretary-General
181 recognizes the widespread poverty, primarily affecting women and children, caused by the prolonged conflict.
182 In fact, the economic crisis in the CAR has been shown to increase women's exposure to rape by 30 percent and
183 prostitution by 9.5 percent. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in E/ECA/SDG/6 has reported the
184 need for appropriate training of trainers to support young micro-entrepreneurs and women in order to combat
185 the eight percent unemployment rate in the CAR.
186
- 187 34. Sierra Leone serves as a successful example of a grassroots microfinancing initiative for women that financed
188 the agricultural and business sectors immediately post-conflict, which stabilized the local economy and
189 prevented relapse of further conflict. Like Sierra Leone's project, the Liberian Peace Huts effectively worked to
190 provide income-generating programs through a regional, grassroots-based approach, utilizing the Liberian
191 cultural phenomenon aspect of *palava* huts. These usually serve as community gathering places for
192 reconciliation and discussion of important issues. By putting women in the power position of the mediators, the
193 Peace Huts allowed for economic empowerment, as well as reconciliatory action.
194

195 **E. SHORT TERM CIVILIAN SECURITY SECTOR REFORM**

196

- 197 35. The N'Djamena Declaration was created as a result of the Libreville Agreements that were held on January 11,
198 2013, and it notes the importance of regional cooperation within the African continent. The Peacebuilding
199 Commission wishes to address the situation in the CAR while still abiding by the N'Djamena Declaration and
200 ensuring the sovereignty of the CAR.
201
- 202 36. The BINUCA Mandate states the necessity to "assist in reconciliation efforts" and the "stabilization of the
203 security situation by advising on [...] security sector governance and reform (SSR)."
204
- 205 37. Previously, ongoing peacekeeping operations in the Central African Republic were ineffective due to on ground
206 security dangers and threats to peacebuilding officials. The constant danger and threat against officials hastened
207 the exit of the peacebuilding officials leading to increased emphasis on peacekeeping and peacebuilding by the
208 Peacebuilding Commission.
209

210 **F. RESPONSE TO FUNDING ISSUES IN THE CAR**

211

- 212 38. Reaffirming the purpose of the UN as indicated in Article 1 of the UN charter, to achieve international
213 cooperation in solving humanitarian crisis and in promoting human rights.
214

- 215 39. Further recognizing the Right of Freedom from violence as listed in UN Millennium Declaration of 8
216 September 2000 (A/55/L.2).
217
- 218 40. The PBC is concerned that the carnage in the CAR could escalate into genocide if left unchecked, and requires
219 urgent actions from the international community.
220
- 221 41. Supporting the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his 2009 report regarding peacebuilding in
222 the immediate aftermath of conflict, the PBC recognizes the importance of existing capacities and needs at the
223 national and subnational levels. Using and supporting national capacity should be the first preference for
224 international assistance. The PBC supports the close cooperation of BINUCA with the transition government, as
225 advocated by the Security Council's resolution (S/2013/557). The PBC recognizes the need for regional
226 expertise in identifying set priorities in the CAR, and believes that as a field office of the UN Department of
227 Political Affairs, BINUCA is well suited to adapt to issues that present themselves in the CAR. This body
228 reiterates the PBC's core principle of national ownership as a guarantee for local empowerment and state
229 sovereignty.
230
- 231 42. As highlighted in S/2010/611, the government of the CAR has specifically asked the UN for additional
232 assistance in the administration of funds. By recognizing the humanitarian crisis, the Humanitarian Coordinator
233 has prompted the common humanitarian fund for the CAR to allocate funding in an effort to alleviate the most
234 pressing needs (S/2013/470). In fact, PBC is deeply convinced that much more international support should be
235 provided.
236
- 237 43. Alarmed by the current gaps in funding between pledged donations and operational funds being provided to the
238 Central African Republic, as referenced in the UNOCHA study on aid allocation in the CAR, the PBC believes
239 that reaffirming the United Nations Development Group's Post Conflict Needs Assessment (2007) will provide
240 knowledge of inefficiencies and ways to improve aid allocation. Alarmed by the current gaps in funding
241 between pledged donations and operation funds being provided to the CAR, as referenced in the UNOCHA
242 study on aid allocation within the CAR, the PBC believes that reaffirming the UN Development Group's Post
243 Conflict Needs Assessment (2007) will provide and additional framework in guaranteeing the proper allocation
244 of funds. This reevaluation of aid will help to streamline and minimize gaps in aid donations. The PBC is
245 confident we can work with multiple organizations in order to fully streamline and properly allocate all funds.
246
- 247 44. The PBC recognizes the need to reaffirm developed countries' pledge of 0.7 percent of Gross National Product
248 to be contributed to aid development and integration. The PBC is also committed to fulfilling the promise made
249 by The Group of Eight to doubling aid to States present in the African Union. The PBC acknowledges the need
250 to have humanitarian funding to be applied for assistance from the immediate response facility. Humanitarian
251 funds should be utilized to implement the reforms needed to re-engage with the international community to
252 address urgent social needs.
253

254 **G. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, REINTEGRATION AND SECURITY SECTOR** 255 **REFORM IN CAR** 256

- 257 45. Following the visit of the Chair of the CAR Configuration of the PBC, the PBC is aware of the ongoing crisis in
258 the CAR and has issued a report prioritizing the steps to resolve the crisis.
259
- 260 46. The PBC recognizes the necessity of integrating local stakeholders into the peacebuilding process in CAR and
261 stresses the fundamental importance of national ownership and empowerment. The PBC also recognizes the
262 importance of respecting each Member State's sovereignty as established in the United Nations Charter,
263 Chapter I, Article 2.
264
- 265 47. The United Nations Security Council reauthorized the mission of BINUCA, the deployment the European
266 Union force and passed targeted sanctions to help restore peace to CAR in S/RES/2134. The PBC would like to
267 implement the Secretary General's six-point initiative to respond to the crisis. The African-led International
268 Support Mission to Central Africa (MISCA) is tasked with protection of civilians, restructuring of defense and
269 security sectors, and stabilization of state authority. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

with financial support from the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), has been working diligently to build the capacity of CAR's police and gendarmerie forces.

48. This body recognizes the commitment of the United Nations Security Council to stability in CAR in S/RES/2127. The PBC reiterates this call for the implementation of effective Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), as well as repatriation and resettlement programs when necessary. The PBC also recognizes the more than 6,000 child soldiers in CAR.
49. The PBC notes that, though the root causes of conflict in CAR include corruption and lack of a stable, efficacious government framework, the sectarian divide is extremely prominent in the ultimate manifestation of the conflict. A/RES/65/138 highlighted the necessity of promoting interreligious tolerance and cultural dialogue. The PBC notes the importance of this discourse in an ultimate resolution of the conflict in the Central Africa Republic. An interreligious dialogue will also help on the road to reconciliation.
50. The PBC notes the continuing progress in fostering gender equality in CAR as a critical aspect of peacebuilding. The PBC applauds the United Nations Development Program's twenty-six million dollar program in CAR to promote peacebuilding and social cohesion. The PBC further believes that the continuation of these efforts will help bring women into peacebuilding, the political process and reformed security frameworks.

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, 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. NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

51. To address the sectarian dimension of the conflict, the PBC should facilitate the creation of a national reconciliation strategy for the Central African Republic. The PBC's experience in its engagement with Liberia can provide a model for this facilitation. In Liberia, PBC engagement supported the creation of a roadmap for achieving national reconciliation through mutual cooperation and commitments established in PBC/4/LBR/2. The PBC recommends the adoption of a similarly holistic approach to national reconciliation in the Central African Republic. The origins of the current conflict are not entirely religious in nature; however, the development of sectarian violence exposes deeper structural divides between communities. A holistic approach to national reconciliation addresses this issue at the structural level, rather than merely ameliorating the effects of these cleavages.
52. Although the PBC looks to its engagement with Liberia as a model, the specific circumstances and national context of the Central African Republic must be accounted for in formulating a strategy for the Central African Republic. Priorities must be nationally identified and implementation should be nationally owned. Lessons learned from reconciliation in similar conflicts, such as Sierra Leone, should be considered as well. The existing Country-Specific Configuration (CSC) for the Central African Republic should serve as a point of coordination between PBC and relevant actors.

325 53. Facilitation of a national reconciliation strategy through the CSC in the CAR should focus on the following:
326

- 327 a. Establishing priorities and recommendations for national reconciliation. In Liberia, the
328 recommendations of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission formed the basis of the Roadmap.
329 Similarly, national reconciliation in the CAR should begin by establishing a body to identify the
330 priorities which will guide reconciliation. The nature of this body should be determined primarily
331 by national actors, and coordination with the CAR CSC should leverage the institutional
332 knowledge and lessons learned by the PBC to support national efforts. The CSC should work to
333 identify relevant actors to be included in the development of the national reconciliation strategy,
334 such as:
335
- 336 i. Civil society groups, such as the Action Urgente pour un Developpment Durable en
337 Centrafrique (AUDDC) and Groupe d'Action de Paix et de Formation pour la
338 Transformation,
 - 339
 - 340 ii. Regional bodies, such as Economic Community of Central African States and the African
341 Union,
 - 342
 - 343 iii. Religious and ethnic groups, such as the Organization for Islamic Cooperation and the
344 CAR Evangelical Alliance,
 - 345
 - 346 iv. Women's organizations, such as Femmes Africa Solidarite and Association of Women's
347 Lawyers of Central Africa.
 - 348
- 349 b. Providing timelines and mechanisms for regular review and assessment. The Commission
350 encourages the CAR CSC to regularly assess progress in implementing the national reconciliation
351 strategy. The specific method and standards of review should be determined in conjunction with
352 national actors. Reviewing progress with the CAR CSC allows the reconciliation strategy to utilize
353 past PBC experiences to enhance implementation.
354

355 54. Drawing on the experience of the Liberia Roadmap, the PBC further recommends that the national
356 reconciliation strategy take note of the following:
357

- 358 a. Changing mindsets is essential to reconciling groups. Negative stigmas and stereotypes prevent
359 successful dialogue between groups, and the perpetuation of biased narratives often serves as a
360 pretext for violence. In this area, the reconciliation strategy should address:
361
- 362 i. Engaging religious leaders from all faiths in promoting tolerance, alleviating inter-group
363 tensions, and advocating peace, perhaps modeling after what was seen in the National
364 Peace Council of Ghana, where numerous religious leaders were successfully brought
365 together for decision-making and cooperative political processes.
366
 - 367 ii. Utilizing civil society organizations and media to promote tolerance and combat negative
368 stereotypes and stigmas, especially through media channels such as radio and cellular
369 networks. Projects such as that of the Association of Journalists for Human Rights
370 (RJDH) and Internews who work together with community correspondents to organize
371 and distribute daily news bulletins to local radio stations. Additionally, Internews has
372 partnered with USAID to distribute wind up short wave radios to members of the
373 community in order to promote access to media and discussion. The PBC encourages
374 further implementation and development of programs such as these across the country.
375
- 376 b. Mediation provides a peaceful means of conflict resolution, which will encourage nonviolent
377 settlement of disputes. The General Assembly noted the value of mediation in sustaining peace in
378 A/RES/65/283, and further recognized the value of PBC support in this area. The Liberia
379 Roadmap noted that strengthening mediation provides an "infrastructure for peace" which can
380 sustain peace gains. The CAR CSC should strengthen mediation within the national reconciliation

381 strategy, keeping in mind the recommendations of A/66/811 and the Guidance for Effective
382 Mediation, particularly:

- 383
- 384 i. The importance of engaging religious leaders in the mediation process, especially given
385 the escalation of religious violence in the CAR. In S/2013/787, the Secretary-General
386 recognized the efforts of religious leaders in the CAR alleviate tensions and prevent
387 further violence. National reconciliation should amplify these efforts.
- 388
- 389 ii. The perspectives of women should be fully incorporated into the mediation process, as
390 reflected in the UN-Women and Department of Political Affairs' 2010 joint strategy on
391 women and mediation.
- 392
- 393 iii. Utilizing fully the lessons learned from previous reconciliation efforts, such as the
394 reconstruction program in North Uganda, as well as sharing of information and expertise
395 to strengthen the mediation process. Specific emphasis should be placed on the
396 experience of regional actors.
- 397

398 55. The Commission further recommends that the CAR CSC address the following issues of specific concern:

- 399
- 400 a. Promoting the participation of women in the reconciliation process, through the creation of an
401 initiative similar to the Liberian Women's Initiative, which was used as a channel for the women
402 to participate in peace talks, lobbying, and mediating with warring factions.
- 403
- 404 b. Reintegrating displaced populations into their communities of origin, keeping in mind:
- 405
- 406 i. The importance of drawing on the experience from programs such as the UN Trust Fund
407 for Human Security in devising a strategy for reintegration of displaced populations. The
408 CAR CSC, in conjunction with the PBSO, can leverage institutional knowledge from the
409 PBC and UN bodies such as UNHCR in formulating a reintegration strategy.
- 410
- 411 ii. Reintegration must respect the rights of minority populations and combat their
412 displacement from places of origin. The PBC recommends that the CAR CSC work to
413 identify displaced populations, their places of origin, and means of return that minimize
414 the possibility of further violence.
- 415

416 **B. RULE OF LAW AND GOOD GOVERNANCE**

417

418 56. The PBC invites Transitional Authorities (TAs) within the CAR to enhance collaborative efforts with regional
419 bodies, including the AU, ECCAS, neighbouring states, and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
420 (OIF). These collaborative efforts would include:

- 421
- 422 a. Sharing of best practices for good governance.
- 423
- 424 b. Pooling of resources for the support of the establishment of peace and security necessary for free
425 and secure elections.
- 426

427 57. This body recognizes the importance of enhancing transparency between TAs and civil society, by
428 implementing a forum where communities can engage with TAs to foster trust-building between government
429 and civilian groups, such as the Assembly of Civil Society in Guatemala, which included the representation of
430 civilian leadership from various groups and regions so as to be as comprehensive as possible. These forums
431 would function in the following ways:

- 432
- 433 a. Sub-regional organizations which have participated actively in the transitional system would
434 contribute to these forums, as good governance emanates from the participation of all actors of the
435 civil society. All new and emerging groups, such as religious organizations and special interest
436 groups, within the civil society of the CAR would be invited participate in these forums.

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442
- b. Forums between TAs and civil society should be held when final peace agreements between disputing factions has been agreed upon. These forums should be held in the capital, Bangui but also in other major cities and in relevant urban areas, or wherever fighting has occurred to make sure affected populations have their voice heard.
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447
58. This commission recommends that the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) under the AU evaluate vital institutions in the CAR, ensuring their capacity and integrity. The data collected by those fact-finding missions can then provide recommendations for TAs, regional actors, and relevant UN entities to foster transparency and increase validity in the international community.
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59. Furthermore, the PBC suggests enhanced coordination between the APRM and relevant UN entities such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in facilitating the hiring process of interim government officials, and further suggests the implementation of background checks on possible candidates for all levels of the TA. These background checks would enhance transparency and efficiency by relying upon:
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455 a. Community interviews about the candidate, providing feedback on community involvement and good will.
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458 b. The UNDP's Anti-Corruption Focus Area, providing guidelines for eschewing corruption and developing knowledge products to assist anti-corruption programming at the country-specific level.
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60. This body encourages the sharing of best practices between states that have undergone conflict situations and BINUCA. This would be achieved by partnering with the Africa Peace Forum (APFO), an NGO that conducts research and analysis and provides a platform for communication between African states that have undergone post-conflict transition in the past, through recommendations on the implementation of national policy. The APFO aids in the creation of an online database on Conflict Early Warning Response Systems. This database would:
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469 a. Monitor, track, and analyse conflicts in the Great Lakes Region and disseminate that information to policy makers in the CAR and other strategic actors who can influence response.
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472 b. Be accessible to relevant decision makers, such as the TAs within the CAR, BINUCA personnel, and the ECCAS leadership council.
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61. The PBC stresses the importance of fostering dialogue between factions in the CAR and therefore recommends increased collaboration with the AU, using Liberia's Palava Huts Initiative as a model. This initiative would:
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481 a. Train mediators within conflicting parties in conducting dialogue and conflict resolution strategies for local level disputes, such as domestic grievances. These faction representatives can help to resolve conflicts in a culturally sensitive manner and assist in preventing future struggles through transparency as well as information exchange, bridging divides through understanding and the promotion of good will.
 - 482
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485 b. Provide an open forum for individuals to admit wrongful acts and seek reconciliation within the community, led by respected decision makers such as elders and especially women, providing a sanctuary for grievances.
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489 c. Utilize the AU to help provide a secure negotiation environment, while remaining impartial to the conflicting parties, holding regular meetings to provide support and help build peace in the respective communities.
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62. The body stresses the effectiveness of the Gacaca Court System in Rwanda, which helped reconcile Rwandan ethnic groups through a traditional open dialogue court system, and encourages TAs to implement a similar system with international support for building legal capacities.

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- a. This court system would function through the following capacities:
 - i. Justices would be appointed through elections at the local level, with legal expertise from the PBC to ensure neutrality and impartiality as well as the safety of those involved. BINUCA would act as a facilitator to contact eligible and qualified individuals within the CAR with legal background to run for election for the court system. Individuals could also be recommended to run by community members or choose to run themselves.
 - ii. Justices would be trained to meet ICC standards through the guidelines of l' Association des Hautes Juridiction de Cassation des Pays Ayant en Partage l'Usage du Français (AHJUCAF), an IGO which connects judges and lawyers in neighboring states within the region to advise on best legal practices among French-speaking states in Africa, ensuring consistency throughout the region.
 - iii. High profile cases that exceed the scope of traditional justice, such as crimes against humanity and war crimes will be referred to the national judicial system. If deemed necessary, these cases could then be recommended to the International Criminal Court.
- b. Funding for training of justices would be provided by the Financial and Private Sector Development unit of the Law and Justice Institutions, thematic Group of the World Bank, which supports training for justice sector actors, not only in courts, but also in specialist tribunals, ministries of justice, bar associations and legal aid entities.

C. REGIONAL COOPERATION, CAPACITY BUILDING, FUNDING AND GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC'S PEACEBUILDING PROCESS

- 63. The PBC encourages a strengthening of BINUCA's mandate, which includes:
 - a. The support for the implementation of the transition process through the 18 months plan submitted by the ECCAS.
 - b. Support for conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, enhancing cooperation between all UN agencies such as the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
 - c. The extension of state authority, strengthening its institutions by providing special monetary aid and training programs.
 - d. The support for the stabilization of the security situation and the promotion and protection of human rights, by improving the police system.
- 64. The PBC advocates for local institutions' efforts to stabilize this critical situation, hoping for a deployment of regional forces in order to establish a long lasting peace:
 - a. To achieve these goals, the PBC renews its commitment to cooperate with other UN agencies in particular with the UNHCR, which has strived to protect civilians from international crimes, by a more efficient reallocation of resources.
 - b. Furthermore, this body promotes regional peacekeeping efforts such as the AU's action with financial support from the World Bank, the Peacebuilding Fund and the African Development Bank.
 - c. With the provisions of specific training programs to military forces and medical personnel, the PBC aims at awarding a possible relapse into conflict.

- 548 65. As part of a holistic strategy for CAR, the PBC recommends a regional based and supported capacity building
549 training strategy called the Central African Republic Multilateral Approach (CARMA).
550
- 551 a. This long-term approach aims at achieving institution-building and financial independence in
552 order to guarantee national ownership and national sovereignty.
553
 - 554 b. The PBC encourages regional actors, such as Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tunisia, to
555 host the training of Central African Republic citizens in the financial, judicial and administrative
556 branch.
557
 - 558 c. Training in the financial field focuses on sensibilization of CAR citizens to bring the lesson
559 learned of tax revenue systems into practical concordance with CAR's municipal structure. A
560 similar approach is applied for the judicial and administrative branch as well.
561
 - 562 d. Trainees are chosen on the basis of religious and ethnic affiliations as well as on regional and
563 gender-based proportions in order to empower every part of society to work as a milestone for
564 efficient nation building.
565
 - 566 e. Necessary technological devices and software for the trainings will be provided by a program
567 within the South-South Cooperation initiated by India and several African states.
568
 - 569 f. Training is recommended to be supervised by the AU in order to coordinate the multilateral efforts
570 conducted by the host nations for the purpose of establishing an equal and professional level. To
571 increase the level of expertise, outside experts are invited to train local staff on behalf of the AU. It
572 is further highly recommended by the PBC, to create an AU special committee on capacity
573 building training as the supervisory body.
574
 - 575 g. The PBC kindly asks the newly established AU special committee to provide reports on quarterly
576 basis on the progress that has been made.
577
 - 578 h. In order to guarantee a sufficient funding of the project, the PBC expresses its hope to convince
579 donor nations and organizations for voluntary contributions to the training's host nations in order
580 to keep up highly professionalized standards to make the implementation of the personnel
581 successful. This is not only limited to financial distribution, but can also apply for a supply of
582 hardware and software, training experiences and facilities, being necessary for training. The PBC
583 also sees a possible entry point for more financial involvement through the UN General Assembly
584 5th Committee with additional monetary donations by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).
585
- 586 66. As a starting point expanding funding for Peacekeeping operations in the CAR and establishing a roadmap
587 towards an efficient and regional based and supported Capacity-Building Training Strategy (CARMA), the PBC
588 recommends promoting a seven-day Conference for restoring security and order in the CAR.
589
- 590 a. CAR transitional authorities and MISCA will serve as hosts, inviting representatives from regional
591 organizations, such as AU, ECCAS, EU and bilateral contributions, such as Canada's Pan Africa
592 Regional Program. This Conference will take place in Bangui, in the fourth quarter of the year
593 2014, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).
594
 - 595 b. The topics to be set on the agenda are: regional strategies on restoring security and order in the
596 CAR, finding regional and sub-regional funding mechanism for Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding,
597 evaluating and monitoring Capacity-Building training strategies in the areas of Security Sector
598 Reform, financial, administrative and judicial institutions.
599
 - 600 c. Local speakers and international experts are invited to join forces in order to tackle pressing issues
601 that the CAR is confronting. Expert panels in various sectors, such as security, economy and
602 administration, will be set up to efficiently solve pressing problems and provide advice and
603 expertise. This conference will foster an exchange in knowledge and ideas and will be beneficial

604 for the CAR. Due to the inclusion of local staff and experts, a culturally sensitive approach will be
605 achieved.
606

607 67. The PBC recommends initiating the training of CAR's personnel 30 days after the CRSO has ended in order to
608 coordinate the multilateral efforts on the operational level within a sufficient timeframe.
609

610 a. Seeing the need of a sufficient duration of training CAR citizens of at least twelve months, the
611 PBC recommends synchronizing the training with the time frame implemented by S/RES/2134
612 (2014), which calls for an election until the end of February 2015, taking into consideration the
613 conference's outcome.
614

615 b. Furthermore, the PBC recommends that six months after training has been initiated, the progress
616 in CAR should be evaluated and thus leading to a re-evaluation on the decision of lowering
617 sanctions to be decided by the Security Council. The AU will be a significant component in
618 monitoring progress. Biannual reports submitted by an expert committee on the situation in the
619 CAR will be established. Furthermore, the active involvement of NGOs monitoring the situation
620 in the CAR is encouraged.
621

622 68. Increasing representation of women within institutions is strongly interrelated with the success of peacebuilding
623 operations. The PBC believes that this can be achieved starting from a local level, cooperating for instance with
624 the Human Rights Council to reinforce the African Commission Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) by
625 providing funding, as stated in the 7-Point Action Plan proposed by the Secretary's General Report A/65/354-
626 S/2010/466. This includes the commitment of the UN to ensure that a 15 percent of the UN-managed funds are
627 dedicated to projects that address women's specific needs. Therefore the PBC calls upon stakeholders to focus
628 on the following issues:
629

630 a. As far as justice is concerned, the PBC encourages the establishment of a legal framework by the
631 transitional government that prioritizes including women, following the example of Cambodia
632 where the drafting of the constitution during the UNTAC (United Nations Transitional Authority
633 in Cambodia) period involved a consultative process with women of all socio-economic classes
634 and from all part of the country.
635

636 b. As far as health is concerned, the PBC believes that the World Health Organization (WHO),
637 enhancing cooperation with local initiatives, such as the one carried out by the Catholic
638 Organisation for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID) will be able to provide medical and
639 psychological support to victims of sex gender based violence (SGBV).
640

641 i. As far as education is concerned, the PBC advocates for cooperation with UN Children's
642 Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
643 (UNESCO) in order to improve women's professional capacity and allow them to play a
644 more effective role in the society.
645

646 ii. As far as politics is concerned, the PBC Working Group on Lessons Learned has
647 profound knowledge in best practical examples such as women's participation in the
648 decision making processes and national reconciliation, therefore the PBC recommends
649 knowledge transfer to the CAR- Country- Specific Configuration (CSC). This CSC is the
650 most adequate organ to facilitate this knowledge transfer due to its current involvement
651 with the national transitional authorities of the CAR. This information will be provided
652 during consultations on a regular basis. Women may play a pivotal role in CAR's national
653 reconciliation process, taking into consideration the management of capacity building.
654 The PBC recommends the use of the model provided by the women of Sierra Leone, who
655 in 1995 established the Women Organized for a Morally Enlightened Nation (WOMEN)
656 and mobilized the women of Sierra Leone to participate in national reconciliation efforts
657 by voting in the country is transitional elections and participating in the political scene.
658

- 659 iii. Concerning military operations, the PBC endorses women both as soldiers and medical
660 personnel. In the 1990s, South Africa began to incorporate women of all races and socio-
661 economic background into the South African National Defence Force (SANDF).
662
- 663 69. The PBC, recalling the “Enhancing Women’s participation in peacebuilding and post-conflict planning” joint
664 project made by the UN Development Programme, UN Women, and the EU, encourages the creation of a
665 similar plan for the CAR including the involvement of regional actors and institutions as the AU and the
666 ECCAS. The aim of this project will be:
667
- 668 a. mapping the initiatives on women, peace and security and collect them in a database;
 - 669 b. starting dialogue with Men’s, Women’s, and Youth’s groups;
 - 670 c. producing a report on Women, Peace, and Security in CAR.
- 671
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674 **D. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

675

- 676 70. The PBC welcomes cooperation between our body and other agencies, such as the United Nations Entity for
677 Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), due to their focus on grassroots work in
678 regards to gender roles in agriculture, especially recognizing the enormity of the role of agriculture in the CAR.
679 We may look towards the example of the action taken in Kyrgyzstan, where UN Women cooperated with the
680 PBC in successfully administering PBF funds to Women Peace Committees, which worked to empower women
681 economically.
682
- 683 71. The PBC recognizes the ability of economic educational programs to be very effective in achieving long-term
684 development goals, and promotes partnership with organizations such as the Groupe Spéciale Mobile
685 Association’s mWomen Program, which utilizes mobile operators and cellular devices to promote the spread of
686 women’s financial literacy. Through provision of easier access to banking and financial management to women,
687 the mWomen program would allow women in the CAR to gain knowledge of how to manage their own
688 finances.
689
- 690 72. Given that the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Central African Republic states that the
691 majority of women engage in poorly paid work in the informal sector and that their access to bank loans is
692 severely restricted, the PBC recognizes the success of microfinance programs in similar contexts and
693 encourages the implementation in the CAR of regionally-based solutions such as The Friendship Bridge Trust
694 Bank Model, which proved effective in providing loans to marginalized women in Guatemala. The Trust Bank
695 Model also combines microcredit services with culturally oriented education, which makes it a better example
696 for implementation in the CAR. Further, the following are important to create with microfinance services, and
697 the PBC recommends that these services include:
698
- 699 a. A system of presence and trust,
 - 700 b. A banking system focused on long-term savings,
 - 701 c. Provisions for giving loans,
 - 702 d. Methods for preventing abuse and reviewing performance.
- 703
704
705
706
- 707 73. The PBC highly recommends establishing a two-year timeframe to take action to provide microfinance services
708 and access to financial literacy education, given that one half to two thirds of post-conflict societies relapse into
709 conflict within a five year time period.
710
- 711 74. The PBC notes the necessity of utilizing a grassroots approach in respecting the cultural landscape of the CAR
712 and encourages local experts to have a larger role in the financial education of their communities through
713 discussions and workshops, potentially funded through the Peacebuilding Fund. Further, additional knowledge
714 could be solicited from outside experts, in the hopes of creating a more trust enabling atmosphere between the

715 community and those being invited in. Emphasis should be put on bottom-up and participatory approaches in
716 order to ensure they are culturally appropriate, sustain local needs, and take into account the CAR's history,
717 experiences, and identity. For example, the Gender Expert and Support Teams (GEST) that were used in the
718 Darfur Peace Agreement utilized local experts to include a gender perspective in the agreement.

719
720 75. According to the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Central African Republic, four out of
721 five women in the CAR are employed in the agricultural sector, making reform of land ownership necessary to
722 empower women working in agriculture. The PBC calls for the identification of priorities and development of
723 reforms to increase women's ownership of land. The CAR should use the Ugandan Land Act as potential land-
724 rights framework, because the Act rejects "practices which deny women, children, or use of any land," ensuring
725 that women's land rights are protected. More egalitarian ownership of land will allow women in the agricultural
726 sector to determine their own economic fates.

727
728 76. Women in existing civil society groups (such as Women's World Banking, the World Council of Credit
729 Unions) should be included in the process of identifying priorities and designing economic solutions in the
730 CAR. In the past, Guatemala's Assembly of Civil Society proved successful in including women in decision-
731 making in regards to community building, and could serve as a useful model in women's participation. National
732 inputs will be essential in developing efficient strategies for deploying microcredit and formulating effective
733 land reform. The Country-Specific Configuration for the CAR can serve as a point of coordination between
734 regional and national actors and the PBC. The Commission recommends the utilization of the CAR
735 configuration to incorporate national and regional voices in implementing these recommendations.

736 737 **E. SHORT TERM CIVILIAN SECURITY SECTOR REFORM**

738
739 77. The Peacebuilding Commission strongly suggests the implementation of disarmament, demobilization,
740 reintegration, and security sector reform to ensure long term, sustainable order in the Central African Republic,
741 while maintaining respect for the sovereignty of the CAR. To establish and maintain a secure environment in
742 the CAR, the Peacebuilding Commission recommends the creation of training centers for the education of
743 Central African civilians in peacebuilding and the conservation of lasting peace.

- 744
745 a. The Peacebuilding Commission advises the Security Council to establish Training Centers in the
746 Central African Republic following the template of the Civilian Capacity Center, the Hiroshima
747 Peacebuilding Center (HPC) and the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa
748 (EFTCA) and other world models with similar Peacebuilding goals for the purpose of teaching
749 Central African civilians Peacebuilding and how to maintain a sustainable community and state.
750
751 b. We encourage these new Central African Republic Peacebuilding Centers to incorporate a
752 curriculum based on building capacity and developing human resources as well as basic safety and
753 security, public administration, and justice as outlined in the Civilian Capacities, HPC, and
754 EFTCA and other world models with similar Peacebuilding goals.

755
756 78. As a means to promote peace and security, the Peacebuilding Commission proposes looking towards the August
757 2001 successful disarmament agreement used by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Ireland as a successful
758 disarmament program that eradicated the weapons held by the IRA, and a similar method that has been
759 successful in Sierra Leone. This forum recommends the establishment of an arms for development program in
760 the CAR in order to engage in successful disarmament initiatives that remove Small Arms and Light Weapons
761 (SALW) from combatants in exchange for country-specific community development:

- 762
763 a. Enhancing the partnership between relevant actors such as the CAR law enforcement officials and
764 French Troops until the Central Africans have finished their training at a training facility for
765 peacebuilding and peacekeeping to collect SALW and engage in the eradication of these
766 stockpiles as a preventative measure for the safety of civilians.

767
768 79. The DDR approach entitled Disarmament for Development (D4D) is a program conducted by humanitarian
769 workers in cooperation with local community authorities, which centers on the needs of the latter and
770 essentially provides for development incentives in exchange of weapons. The first step would be to collect data

771 on the amount and nature of the weapons (including, but not limited to: mortar, rocket launcher, AK-47/GM-3,
772 pistol/revolver/handgun, grenades, ammunition, machetes) present, either being used or stocked, within the
773 community. The second step is the gathering of said weapons, which are to be turned in to a proper body
774 mandated in disposing of weapons. Subsequently, development tools will be distributed to the local
775 communities, which in turn will benefit the entire community. Focusing on the community level rather than the
776 individual level will establish an increased integration within the broader community and further encourage
777 them to prioritize the good of the community before their own, resulting in a genuine local integration. The
778 development tools are to be decided according to the need expressed by the local communities themselves, and
779 should include but not be limited to:

- 780
- 781 a. On a short term basis, exchanging SALW for aid in the form of food in collaboration with the
782 World Food Program (WFP), providing temporary housing by partnering with the United Nations
783 High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and guidance of former combatants in their future
784 reintegration.
 - 785
 - 786 b. On a long term basis, the D4D ensures a follow-up of the former combatants throughout a 5-year
787 period with the Global Micro Lending Initiative promoted by the UN Development Programme
788 (UNDP). The Peacebuilding Commission encourages an intermediary body be formed between
789 the citizens, the government and NGOs in order to organize the purchase of land by civilians
790 wishing to take part in a microfinance activity.
 - 791
- 792 80. In order to facilitate the achievement of the Disarmament for Development program, the Peacebuilding
793 Commission would endorse a process that would re-inscribe the Central African Republic into the Kimberly
794 Certification Scheme, from which it was expelled in 2013. As a result of that, the export of diamond and some
795 raw materials are not regulated, thus implying a parallel trade of blood diamonds. Reintegrating CAR in the
796 process will, therefore, stabilize economically the country thus creating a fertile foundation for the disarmament
797 for development program.
- 798
- 799 81. In the past, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) like Médecins sans Frontières, the International Red
800 Cross and Crescent, and the Human Rights Watch have been operating within an inadequately secured
801 environment therein severely hampering humanitarian efforts hitherto taking the form of:
- 802
 - 803 a. Médecins sans Frontières and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent sending medical
804 assistance thus enhancing civil health outcomes.
 - 805
 - 806 b. Organizations like Human Rights Watch monitor crimes against humanity such as the impunity
807 with regards to mass rapes, killings, and looting against the civilian population, and report them to
808 the International Criminal Court.
 - 809
 - 810 c. Previously, in 2008, the PBF allocated \$31 million for demobilization and reintegration of
811 children, women participation in conflict resolution and security reform; however, more still can
812 be done. The Peacebuilding Commission therefore strongly encourages an increase in these
813 allocations.
 - 814
- 815 82. In an effort to show continued support to the process of Peacebuilding and as a measure of continued dedication
816 to the civilians of the Central African Republic, the Peacebuilding Commission recommends that a new round
817 of aid be given. As reported by the UN News Centre, the total amount of humanitarian aid needed in the Central
818 African Republic totals \$247 million. This is a large sum and cannot be supplied by any one member state
819 alone. As such, the Peacebuilding Commission encourages member states and other top donors, who give to the
820 Peacebuilding Fund to increase their own contributions to humanitarian aid in the Central African Republic.
821 This aid will greatly improve the lives of many civilians within the Central African Republic, but we should not
822 rest until all civilians are reached. To reach our goal of providing the necessary aid to the civilians of the
823 Central African Republic, the Peacebuilding Commission encourages member states, NGOs, and the Private
824 sector to increase direct aid up to the total of \$247 million. In an effort to reach this goal, a first pledge of aid
825 distribution will be provided for the purposes of aid focusing on food, water, medical services, temporary

826 housing, and other basic human rights as outlined in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, by
827 member state donations, led by contributions from Japan and Norway.

- 828
- 829 83. One of the main issues that the Peacebuilding Commission recognizes as a part of increasing humanitarian
830 assistance is the issue of security of the aid. All too often, the aid is delivered to the designated state and not
831 delivered efficiently to the civilians who need it most. In recognition of this continual and recurring problem,
832 the Peacebuilding Commission calls for an increase in security for escort and delivery of the humanitarian aid
833 led by the regional actors of the African Union (AU). Only by working with regional partners can the aid be
834 properly distributed and accomplish the goal of aiding the civilians of the Central African Republic. The
835 Peacebuilding Commission therefore recommends that the following security increases be made:
- 836
- 837 a. The security forces be given specialized training before beginning Peacebuilding missions, based
838 on the model of the Civilian Capacities and Hiroshima Peace Builders' Center, and other world
839 models with similar Peacebuilding goals.
 - 840
 - 841 b. Request the UN Security Council to authorize an increase in security troops and the adequate
842 equipment to escort cargo and caravans of humanitarian aid. The African Union, in collaboration
843 with the Central African Republic will lead this increase.
 - 844
 - 845 c. Work with civilian leaders in the Central African Republic to determine the best locations for aid
846 distribution, with a preference for community centers and centralized civilian areas. After zones
847 have been determined, the security forces led by the African Union will secure and patrol these
848 new zones.
 - 849
 - 850 d. An increase in security for caravans and convoys of aid that travel throughout the Central African
851 Republic.
 - 852

853 **F. RESPONSE TO FUNDING ISSUES IN THE CAR**

- 854
- 855 84. The PBC recommends that attention be brought to the reform of existing common humanitarian fund process by
856 including UN supports global experts in order to focus on eliminating the existing aid gaps. Currently within the
857 CAR the largest gap exists in food security funds. Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has identified
858 the need for \$180 million resulting in the unmet needs totaling in excess of \$140 million. The experts deployed
859 by the UN will work to alleviate this issue by working with CAR officials on effective allocation of funds, with
860 the goal of reaching the largest amount of civilians as possible with the limited funds thus far provided
- 861
- 862 85. Fully alarmed by the situation in CAR and aware of the data presented by the United Nations Office for OCHA
863 showing the large humanitarian aid gaps existing in the CAR, the PBC believes that an administered trust fund
864 is required. Truly, a means of entry to the population in need and an increase in aid remain the two most
865 important issues that should be addressed (S/2013/470). Efforts should be united to accurately resolve
866 humanitarian crisis that currently affects 4.6 million people within the borders of the CAR. The current common
867 humanitarian fund program active in the CAR is mainly focused on short-term efforts. The suggested UN
868 administered trust fund would work to holistically approach the funding issue by transferring short-term results
869 into long term fund sustainability.
- 870
- 871 86. To provide supplementary service including the political, social, security and humanitarian aspects of aid
872 allocation. The PBC recommends for the reevaluation of additional research methods involving the re-
873 integration of the Post-Conflict Needs Assessment to fully assess the types of aid being provided and
874 distributed.
- 875
- 876 87. Encourages multiple UN agencies, foreign and regional experts, as well as numerous non-governmental
877 organizations to provide not only financial, but non-monetary measures of donations in order to assess multiple
878 aspects of the situation, and support any action being taken to improve the post conflict situation. In order to
879 improve capabilities of the PBC in response to humanitarian crises in the CAR, we encourage the expansion of
880 accepted aid from member states to be in accordance with the nine main components of Humanitarian response,

881 as provided by the CAR Situation Report No. 7. The PBC supports the current Civilian Capacity Initiative and
882 believes this can a basis of expansion for the previously mentioned nine main components.
883

- 884 88. Request a renewal of BINUCA's mandate, in accordance with S/RES/2134, to enable the collaboration between
885 the BINUCA office and regional representatives. Also, the PBC requests that work with the transitional
886 government and local organizations follow protocol in accordance with S/RES/ 2121, in which the Security
887 Council updates BINUCA's mandate to include the areas of support for implementation of the transition
888 process, support for conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, support for stabilization of the security
889 situation, promotion and protection of human rights, and coordination of international actors.
890

- 891 a. Recognize the importance of regional outlook centers and encourage the revitalization and
892 extension of the current BINUCA program to investigate the possibility of larger facilities that
893 would encourage additional specialist courses an effort to be recognized at full training capacity
894 (FTC) by the Global Peace Operations Initiatives (GPOI).
895

- 896 89. This body recognizes that infrastructure and delivery systems are often seriously damaged and that those
897 systems constitute very real and immediate needs for local people. Taking this into account, the PBC stresses
898 the importance of using peace dividends in the early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding. The recognition of
899 dividend and its connection with political milestones such as ceasefire, DDR or new governance arrangements
900 is paramount to meeting people's expectation. The commission believes that such measures could prevent
901 conflicts from flaring up again and encourage people's participation and contribution to lasting peace. This has
902 been clearly demonstrated by the World Food Program in South Sudan focusing on building government
903 capacity to manage a grain reserve.
904

- 905 90. Continue to integrate new and previous peacekeeping missions and operations already in place:
906

- 907 a. Through the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, we can reconstruct both
908 regional and national forms of infrastructure.
909
910 b. Reestablishment of Security and Justice Sectors as previously and successfully pursued through
911 the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).
912
913 c. By reforming security and legal departments.
914
915 d. By utilizing the UNDG to implement societal rehabilitation and reconciliation to provide aid in
916 sectors such as social cohesion, emergency deployment and local governance.
917
918 e. To revitalize economic prosperity through a variety of regional based projects as presented by the
919 Community Economic Revitalization Board.
920

- 921 91. The PBC urges the emphasis of the support towards government services in order to report abuses to a central
922 protection and peacekeeping administration.
923

- 924 a. Providing digital communication devices in an effort to increase accessibility to legal
925 representation and protection.
926
927 b. Provide hotlines where individuals can report any occurring abuses anonymously based on a
928 hotline already in Bangui, as provided by the Danish Refugee Council.
929
930 c. Create an Internet service, modeled after Malaysia's My Procurement digital portal that would be
931 provided in both urban and rural areas, to allow for the reporting of injustices from localities to
932 government procurement practices.
933

934 **G. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, REINTEGRATION AND SECURITY SECTOR**
935 **REFORM IN CAR**
936

- 937 92. The Chair of the CAR Configuration noted in their report on their March 4-7, 2014 visit to CAR that the World
938 Bank and Peacebuilding Fund are currently providing funds for a civil service program in CAR and that this
939 funding is set to expire in four months. The PBC recommends this funding to be extended and repurposed to
940 support the broader civil service, police, and military reforms described here. The provision of civil service
941 salaries by other regional Member States should continue to support this.
942
- 943 93. The PBC recognizes the extant issues in CAR such as a lack of good governance. This problem became a
944 pressing topic when the law enforcement was not able to maintain stability and the issue was aggravated. To
945 improve the quality of governance for citizens, the PBC the implementation of a national Civil Service Board
946 following the planned 2015 elections and the establishment of a functioning administration. This installment
947 will help fill out CAR's reconstituted civil service sector, including police forces employing qualified
948 personnel.
949
- 950 a. The members of this board should be appointed by the post-2015 elected government from a pool
951 of candidates, after a review by BINUCA, and ought to develop a selection process for future
952 board members.
953
- 954 b. Following the establishment of a functioning judicial branch, a pool of candidates should be
955 proposed by the judicial authorities. The executive branch would then nominate candidates who
956 would subject to approval by CAR's legislature.
957
- 958 c. In order to optimize the proposed configuration, the PBC recommends the Civil Service Board be
959 insulated from the partisan political process to the greatest extent possible, as an independent
960 government agency with staggered five-year terms for members of the Civil Service Board. The
961 board will remain under the auspices of the CAR government, but making it independent will
962 reduce corruption in the bureaucracy.
963
- 964 94. The PBC, in response to the call for security sector reform in CAR as mentioned in S/RES/2127, suggests the
965 implementation of a national university like the Royal Malaysian Police College and other similar institutions
966 that will provide higher level education for upper echelon security forces. Training will increase the capacity of
967 CAR's police force and, in doing so, cut down on favoritism, corruption, and sectarian divisions that have
968 plagued CAR during much of its history. The UNDP can be used to coordinate instruction provided by other
969 Member States. This can be accomplished via the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and the Corrections
970 Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations program. In the medium run, the UNDP's
971 Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections can continue to provide expertise until CAR is self-
972 sufficient.
973
- 974 95. The successful Arms for Development (A4D) program in Sierra Leone can serve as a model for the
975 implementation of a similar program in the Central African Republic. The A4D program encourages militants
976 and other armed actors to give up their weapons to BINUCA in exchange for developmental assistance as
977 tailored to their specific needs. The A4D program and broader DDR strategy should be implemented at a local
978 level to incorporate existing power and community structures, while bearing in mind the rights and needs of
979 individuals within communities and of minority.
980
- 981 96. Another step in effective DDR in the CAR is bridging the religious divide between Christians and Muslims. The
982 PBC believes that integrating religious tolerance courses into the training programs for security personnel is one
983 way to help reconcile the sectarian divisions that have been exacerbated by the conflict. Tailoring these lectures
984 to the specific militia going through the DDR process will help reduce chances of the inflammation of tensions,
985 for example, appropriate religious leader for these groups. These programs should capitalize on the desire for
986 peace that has been widely expressed by religious leader in CAR. Activities should also include public
987 dialogues between religious leaders, which will encourage Muslims and Christians to trust each other both on
988 an individual level and as religious communities. These dialogue sessions can then be broadcast on United
989 Nations and Mobile2 radio infrastructure to reach audiences across CAR.
990
- 991 97. Education for demobilizing non-state actors should include basic literacy education that focus on reading and
992 writing as well as primary school-level mathematics. This will help equip former militants with the cognitive

993 and knowledge skills they need to provide for themselves in a positive manner and have a positive influence on
994 their community, particularly in the formal economy of their country. The classroom educational component of
995 DDR should also include information on gender tolerance and inclusion for men and women. During DDR and
996 SSR efforts, women are often left out of the process because they do not have basic literacy skills.
997 Subsequently, they are easily dismissed when they try to acquire positions in the security sector. Giving women
998 greater access to these sorts of education programs will allow them to become a part of the security sector.
999 These programs should be modeled on the Mapel DDR Cantonment in South Sudan run by United Nations
1000 Mission in South Sudan. The Mapel Cantonment trains former combatants in life skills and links them with job
1001 opportunities.
1002

98. The PBC recognizes that children are involved in the conflict in CAR as combatants. However, these child
1003 soldiers must be considered victims of exploitation. As such, PBC recommends the implementation of a specific
1004 branch of DDR efforts in CAR that deal with the special needs of child soldiers.
1005

- 1006 a. The PBC recommends the creation of secured camps which would serve to temporarily
1007 accommodate former child combatants. These child combatants should then be transferred to
1008 United Nations Children's Fund-supported transit and Orientation Centre which will facilitate re-
1009 integration into society.
1010
- 1011 b. The PBC emphasizes the importance of partnerships with specialized agencies currently active in
1012 CAR that focus on children. The World Health Organization (WHO) can provide a comprehensive
1013 health, including mental health, services for children.
1014
- 1015 c. The United Nations Children Fund can use initiatives similar to the School-in-a-Box program to
1016 provide education for children who are re-integrating into civilian life.
1017

99. The PBC recognizes the importance of an effective, professional, and ethnically unified army for the purposes
1018 of foreign defense and internal security. This body is mindful of the recent success of the military training
1019 program in the Democratic Republic of Congo, pursuant to S/RES/2147, which augmented DR Congo's
1020 military capacity. Similarly, the European Union has a Training Mission (EUTM) in Mali to provide
1021 professional military training to the Malian military, which can also serve as a model. The PBC recommends
1022 the establishment of a military advisor mission to help train the army of CAR. Such missions are typically
1023 conducted by national or supranational governmental bodies in conjunction with deployed Peacebuilding and
1024 Peacekeeping missions. This training program should be run by professional military advisors and qualified
1025 civilians from foreign professional militaries with experience in foreign internal defense programs such as:
1026 France, Norway, Pakistan, Malaysia, Japan and South Africa. The program should also seek to integrate gender
1027 perspectives to the training curricula to help reduce gender based violence.
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