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Documentation of the Work of the
Peacebuilding Commission
Peace Building Commission

Committee Staff

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<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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Agenda

1. Responding to the Situation in the Central African Republic
2. Strategies for Rebuilding Critical Institutions in Post-Conflict Societies
3. Increasing Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding

Delegate Awards

- Guatemala
- Canada

Report adopted by the committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBC/1/1</td>
<td>Responding to the Situation in the Central African Republic</td>
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</table>
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.
I. Introduction

A. NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

1. Between one-third and one-half of post-conflict societies relapse into violence within 5 years. A major cause of relapse is a failure to address the fundamental causes of conflict on the ground. Truly stable peace requires the inclusion of all actors of society in a nationally driven dialogue. The importance of building an inclusive and long-term peace was affirmed in PBC/6/OC/6, in which the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) declared its commitment to peacebuilding.

2. National ownership is a central element of successful peacebuilding, as affirmed repeatedly by this body in PBC/6/OC/6, the 2010 Review documents, and the 2012 Roadmap for Action. In order for peacebuilding to succeed, national actors must be supported rather than supplanted by international engagement.

3. The 2013 Report of the Secretary-General S/2013/787 on the conflict in the Central African Republic (CAR) notes that the deterioration of the conflict has raised intergroup tensions, which have further escalated violence. Increasingly, violence has been directed along religious lines between Muslims and Christians, including serious violations of human rights such as summary killing, torture, and rape. The increasingly sectarian nature of the conflict in the Central African Republic requires a strategy that achieves reconciliation between groups. Without addressing the increasing animosity between religious groups, lasting peace cannot be achieved.

4. In Liberia, the PBC assisted in the development of the Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peacebuilding, and Reconciliation (Roadmap to Peace). The Roadmap to Peace was designed as a holistic framework to encourage coherence of institutions, structures, systems, mechanisms, and human resources to work on reconciliation and peacebuilding. Focusing on addressing historical, present, and future sources of intergroup divide in cultural, political, and institutional contexts, the Roadmap to Peace aims to change mindsets, repair relationships, and alter institutions in an eighteen-year time period.

5. S/RES/1674 (2006) indicates that a comprehensive approach to national reconciliation is key to preventing armed conflict from reoccurring; in addition it also notes that refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are particularly impacted by armed conflict and therefore need increased protection and assistance as they integrate back into society. In S/2014/142, the Secretary-General noted that targeted violence against the Muslim community have caused displacement of Muslim populations and worsened the refugee situation. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number of IDPs in the CAR now totals over 400,000.

6. Further, the PBC recognizes that promoting the participation of women in reconciliation processes is integral, as:

   a. Women are instrumental in increasing acceptance and tolerance. According to the PBC Working Group on Lessons Learned on Enhancing Gender Responsive Reconciliation Processes, women are more likely to voice the concerns of other marginalized groups.

   b. Women have distinct experiences from men in conflict situation. As stated by Report Number Four on Providing for Peacekeeping by the International Peace Institute, the inclusion of women can reveal information on the identities of local power brokers, division of labor, access to resources, kinship and patronage networks, and community security threats and interests.

   c. Women are highly invested in seeing peace succeed. For example, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Report on the Role of Women in
Reconstruction: Experience in Rwanda noted that the women were “determined not to see their country slide back but instead move forward towards lasting peace and reconciliation.”

B. RULE OF LAW AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

7. The PBC Country-specific Configuration for the CAR was established with the Letter of Referral from the Security Council to the Chair of the PBC on 3 June 2008.

8. After a visit in March 2014, the Chair of the Central African Republic Country-specific Configuration came to the conclusion that establishing peace and security in the CAR through mediation and capacity building, while focusing on the integrity and identity of the CAR and its people is mandatory for a stabilization of the CAR.

9. The PBC in its 68th session (2014) came to the agreed conclusion that government and civil society leaders, including the representation of women and minority groups, need to be included for the promotion of growth in a post conflict society.

10. The Libreville Peace Agreement signed in January 2013, which was mediated by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), included reforms to the judicial system, as well as various economic and social reforms.

11. A strong emphasis was placed on the need for the PBC to continue to engage actively with the CAR Government at the Informal meeting of the Central African Republic Country-specific Configuration on 13 November 2013, calling attention to the redeployment of local administration and reestablishment of law and order, and good governance and public finance transparency.

12. The CAR is a party to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which was the first legally binding instrument against corruption.

13. Resolution S/RES/2134 in 2014 extended the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) mandate until 31 January 2015 and provided African, French, and European-led forces with a mandate under Chapter VII of the UN charter.

14. The report of the Secretary General A/63/81 stated that only national actors can address their society’s needs and goals in a sustainable way and encouraged relevant UN organizations to strengthen the coordination and collaboration between development and humanitarian entities.

15. The report of the Secretary General S/2013/787 emphasized the deterioration of the situation in the CAR, then highlighting the need for international and regional coordination. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) reports that 65,000 individuals have fled to neighbouring states, allowing for the conflict to permeate the entire region.

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

16. The PBC was established on December 15th 2005 in S/RES/1645 (2005), aiming at providing strategies to establish peace and security and lay the foundation for a sustainable development. The PBC first placed the situation in the CAR on its agenda on June 12th 2008. Since then, the resulting lack of security, order and non-functioning national institutions in CAR alarms the PBC and exacerbates the need to get actively involved within the opportunities this body is given.

17. The PBC is gravely concerned about the current security and economic challenges the CAR has to face. This includes the ongoing destabilization of the country, especially the clashes in the capital of Bangui, and the resulting lack of economic investment from the private sector respectively.
18. As stated in the PBC’s founding documents S/RES/1645 (2005) and A/RES/60/180 (2005), the PBC calls upon all the relevant actors to base the approaches by the international community on a broad consensus in order to show CAR the willingness to help itself in restoring security, order and rebuilding capacities, thereby fully respecting its national ownership. Therefore, the PBC urges the world community to take an active stand in regard to the unfolding crisis in the CAR with respect to peacekeeping, peacebuilding and humanitarian relieve.

19. The Security Council has mandated BINUCA to foster the transition process, support the conflict prevention and humanitarinan assistance and sustain stabilization of security aspects. Specifically, the current situation, as observed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), of approximately 900,000 CAR internal displaced citizens within the borders of its sovereign territory further destabilizes the socio-political landscape and needs to be settled.

20. The Committee recognizes the efforts of all the regional and local organizations, such as the African Union (AU) and the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA) as mandated by the Security Council resolution S/RES/2127 (2013), including its reaffirmation in S/RES/2134 (2014).

21. In order to guarantee/ensure national sustainable development, the PBC emphasizes the importance of promoting economic stability as a key factor to ensure peace and order in the CAR. It is therefore a logical step to expand the funding for peacekeeping and peacebuilding in the CAR.

22. The PBC also keeps in mind the necessity of South-South cooperation in order to support durable results and values the necessity of national capacity building in CAR through multidimensional and multilateral efforts as an effective approach to comprehensively shift from short-term action to long-term solutions.

23. Given that CAR has faced and is still facing several challenges as far as the security sector is concerned, the PBC stresses the importance of acting within the scheme of the Security Sector Reform (SSR) launched for the first time in CAR in April 2008. Furthermore, the PBC is looking forward to establishing security based, financial, administrative, judicial and technological mechanisms to enable national ownership and self-determination in a long term.

24. The necessity of restoring security and order is evaluated by the PBC as a first priority, while this body acknowledges to simultaneously set up capacity building through regional actors in order to lay foundation for sustainable peace and development. The PBC wishes to keep on collaborating with regional and local organizations, recognizing the importance of the 18 months plan submitted by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), while at the same time highlighting the need to postpone the deadline.

25. The PBC recognizes the work MISCA has done since its implementation. The PBC also underlines “the swift efforts made by ECCAS, AU and the countries in the region to solve the political and security crisis” and highly welcomes the negotiations held in Libreville from 8-11 January 2013 under the auspices of ECCAS as stated in the Security Council resolution S/RES/2088 of 2013.

26. Furthermore, it emphasizes the need for strategic security partnership between United Nations (UN), AU, European Union (EU) and ECCAS. Therefore, the PBC suggests to the UN Security Council to discuss the possible lift of previously imposed sanctions throughout the process of implementation of the current peacebuilding operation in the CAR.

27. By focusing on regional actors, the PBC reaffirms the Resolution 266 of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights from 7th of March 2014, which expresses the need to promote Human Rights in the crisis region.

28. Since the adoption of resolution S/RES/1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security until Security Council Report S/2010/466 of September 7th 2010, the essence of a gender perspective in all peacebuilding processes has always been highlighted. The PBC believes that the rights of women and gender-equality are strongly interrelated; indeed rights of women should never be overlooked in order to establish and maintain peace. It is of high priority to enforce basic human rights to female victims of the crisis in CAR.
29. Moreover, all member states are called to abide by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) agreement, which defines the concept of discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national plans to end such discrimination.

30. By solving the crisis through a solution-based approach, the PBC highly emphasizes the need for a specific implementation that stays true to the culture and character of CAR.

D. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

31. In regards to promoting gender equality and economic empowerment, Millennium Development Goal 3 (MDG3) declares that gender inequality persists in the work and economic sectors, as seen in the CAR. As stated by PBC/7/OC/3, the economic empowerment of women is essential for effective peacebuilding and overall growth of a post-conflict society.

32. More specifically, CEDAW indicates that all women have the right to bank loans, mortgages, and other forms of financial credit. The Secretary General’s 7-Point Action Plan (A/65/354) also includes provisions on economic recovery, stating that post-conflict programs should specifically target women as a beneficiary group.

33. Currently, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the CAR is USD 3.9 billion with 55 percent of the GDP derived from the agricultural sector. Given that women make up 50.5 percent of the population, the Secretary-General recognizes the widespread poverty, primarily affecting women and children, caused by the prolonged conflict.

34. Sierra Leone serves as a successful example of a grassroots microfinancing initiative for women that financed the agricultural and business sectors immediately post-conflict, which stabilized the local economy and prevented relapse of further conflict. Like Sierra Leone’s project, the Liberian Peace Huts effectively worked to provide income-generating programs through a regional, grassroots-based approach, utilizing the Liberian cultural phenomenon aspect of palava huts. These usually serve as community gathering places for reconciliation and discussion of important issues. By putting women in the power position of the mediators, the Peace Huts allowed for economic empowerment, as well as reconciliatory action.

E. SHORT TERM CIVILIAN SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

35. The N’Djamena Declaration was created as a result of the Libreville Agreements that were held on January 11, 2013, and it notes the importance of regional cooperation within the African continent. The Peacebuilding Commission wishes to address the situation in the CAR while still abiding by the N’Djamena Declaration and ensuring the sovereignty of the CAR.

36. The BINUCA Mandate states the necessity to “assist in reconciliation efforts” and the “stabilization of the security situation by advising on […] security sector governance and reform (SSR).”

37. Previously, ongoing peacekeeping operations in the Central African Republic were ineffective due to on ground security dangers and threats to peacebuilding officials. The constant danger and threat against officials hastened the exit of the peacebuilding officials leading to increased emphasis on peacekeeping and peacebuilding by the Peacebuilding Commission.

F. RESPONSE TO FUNDING ISSUES IN THE CAR

38. Reaffirming the purpose of the UN as indicated in Article 1 of the UN charter, to achieve international cooperation in solving humanitarian crisis and in promoting human rights.
39. Further recognizing the Right of Freedom from violence as listed in UN Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000 (A/55/L.2).

40. The PBC is concerned that the carnage in the CAR could escalate into genocide if left unchecked, and requires urgent actions from the international community.

41. Supporting the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his 2009 report regarding peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, the PBC recognizes the importance of existing capacities and needs at the national and subnational levels. Using and supporting national capacity should be the first preference for international assistance. The PBC supports the close cooperation of BINUCA with the transition government, as advocated by the Security Council’s resolution (S/2013/557). The PBC recognizes the need for regional expertise in identifying set priorities in the CAR, and believes that as a field office of the UN Department of Political Affairs, BINUCA is well suited to adapt to issues that present themselves in the CAR. This body reiterates the PBC’s core principle of national ownership as a guarantee for local empowerment and state sovereignty.

42. As highlighted in S/2010/611, the government of the CAR has specifically asked the UN for additional assistance in the administration of funds. By recognizing the humanitarian crisis, the Humanitarian Coordinator has prompted the common humanitarian fund for the CAR to allocate funding in an effort to alleviate the most pressing needs (S/2013/470). In fact, PBC is deeply convinced that much more international support should be provided.

43. Alarmed by the current gaps in funding between pledged donations and operational funds being provided to the Central African Republic, as referenced in the UNOCHA study on aid allocation in the CAR, the PBC believes that reaffirming the United Nations Development Group’s Post Conflict Needs Assessment (2007) will provide knowledge of inefficiencies and ways to improve aid allocation. Alarmed by the current gaps in funding between pledged donations and operation funds being provided to the CAR, as referenced in the UNOCHA study on aid allocation within the CAR, the PBC believes that reaffirming the UN Development Group’s Post Conflict Needs Assessment (2007) will provide and additional framework in guaranteeing the proper allocation of funds. This reevaluation of aid will help to streamline and minimize gaps in aid donations. The PBC is confident we can work with multiple organizations in order to fully streamline and properly allocate all funds.

44. The PBC recognizes the need to reaffirm developed countries’ pledge of 0.7 percent of Gross National Product to be contributed to aid development and integration. The PBC is also committed to fulfilling the promise made by The Group of Eight to doubling aid to States present in the African Union. The PBC acknowledges the need to have humanitarian funding to be applied for assistance from the immediate response facility. Humanitarian funds should be utilized to implement the reforms needed to re-engage with the international community to address urgent social needs.

G. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, REINTEGRATION AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM IN CAR

45. Following the visit of the Chair of the CAR Configuration of the PBC, the PBC is aware of the ongoing crisis in the CAR and has issued a report prioritizing the steps to resolve the crisis.

46. The PBC recognizes the necessity of integrating local stakeholders into the peacebuilding process in CAR and stresses the fundamental importance of national ownership and empowerment. The PBC also recognizes the importance of respecting each Member State’s sovereignty as established in the United Nations Charter, Chapter I, Article 2.

47. The United Nations Security Council reauthorized the mission of BINUCA, the deployment the European Union force and passed targeted sanctions to help restore peace to CAR in S/RES/2134. The PBC would like to implement the Secretary General’s six-point initiative to respond to the crisis. The African-led International Support Mission to Central Africa (MISCA) is tasked with protection of civilians, restructuring of defense and 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.
53. Facilitation of a national reconciliation strategy through the CSC in the CAR should focus on the following:

a. Establishing priorities and recommendations for national reconciliation. In Liberia, the recommendations of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission formed the basis of the Roadmap. Similarly, national reconciliation in the CAR should begin by establishing a body to identify the priorities which will guide reconciliation. The nature of this body should be determined primarily by national actors, and coordination with the CAR CSC should leverage the institutional knowledge and lessons learned by the PBC to support national efforts. The CSC should work to identify relevant actors to be included in the development of the national reconciliation strategy, such as:

i. Civil society groups, such as the Action Urgente pour un Developpment Durable en Centrafrique (AUDDC) and Groupe d’Action de Paix et de Formation pour la Transformation,

ii. Regional bodies, such as Economic Community of Central African States and the African Union,

iii. Religious and ethnic groups, such as the Organization for Islamic Cooperation and the CAR Evangelical Alliance,

iv. Women’s organizations, such as Femmes Africa Solidarite and Association of Women’s Lawyers of Central Africa.

b. Providing timelines and mechanisms for regular review and assessment. The Commission encourages the CAR CSC to regularly assess progress in implementing the national reconciliation strategy. The specific method and standards of review should be determined in conjunction with national actors. Reviewing progress with the CAR CSC allows the reconciliation strategy to utilize past PBC experiences to enhance implementation.

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

a. Changing mindsets is essential to reconciling groups. Negative stigmas and stereotypes prevent successful dialogue between groups, and the perpetuation of biased narratives often serves as a pretext for violence. In this area, the reconciliation strategy should address:

i. Engaging religious leaders from all faiths in promoting tolerance, alleviating inter-group tensions, and advocating peace, perhaps modeling after what was seen in the National Peace Council of Ghana, where numerous religious leaders were successfully brought together for decision-making and cooperative political processes.

ii. Utilizing civil society organizations and media to promote tolerance and combat negative stereotypes and stigmas, especially through media channels such as radio and cellular networks. Projects such as that of the Association of Journalists for Human Rights (RJDH) and Internews who work together with community correspondents to organize and distribute daily news bulletins to local radio stations. Additionally, Internews has partnered with USAID to distribute wind up short wave radios to members of the community in order to promote access to media and discussion. The PBC encourages further implementation and development of programs such as these across the country.

b. Mediation provides a peaceful means of conflict resolution, which will encourage nonviolent settlement of disputes. The General Assembly noted the value of mediation in sustaining peace in A/RES/65/283, and further recognized the value of PBC support in this area. The Liberia Roadmap noted that strengthening mediation provides an “infrastructure for peace” which can sustain peace gains. The CAR CSC should strengthen mediation within the national reconciliation
strategy, keeping in mind the recommendations of A/66/811 and the Guidance for Effective Mediation, particularly:

i. The importance of engaging religious leaders in the mediation process, especially given the escalation of religious violence in the CAR. In S/2013/787, the Secretary-General recognized the efforts of religious leaders in the CAR alleviate tensions and prevent further violence. National reconciliation should amplify these efforts.

ii. The perspectives of women should be fully incorporated into the mediation process, as reflected in the UN-Women and Department of Political Affairs’ 2010 joint strategy on women and mediation.

iii. Utilizing fully the lessons learned from previous reconciliation efforts, such as the reconstruction program in North Uganda, as well as sharing of information and expertise to strengthen the mediation process. Specific emphasis should be placed on the experience of regional actors.

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

a. Promoting the participation of women in the reconciliation process, through the creation of an initiative similar to the Liberian Women’s Initiative, which was used as a channel for the women to participate in peace talks, lobbying, and mediating with warring factions.

b. Reintegrating displaced populations into their communities of origin, keeping in mind:

i. The importance of drawing on the experience from programs such as the UN Trust Fund for Human Security in devising a strategy for reintegration of displaced populations. The CAR CSC, in conjunction with the PBSO, can leverage institutional knowledge from the PBC and UN bodies such as UNHCR in formulating a reintegration strategy.

ii. Reintegration must respect the rights of minority populations and combat their displacement from places of origin. The PBC recommends that the CAR CSC work to identify displaced populations, their places of origin, and means of return that minimize the possibility of further violence.

B. RULE OF LAW AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

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

a. Sharing of best practices for good governance.

b. Pooling of resources for the support of the establishment of peace and security necessary for free and secure elections.

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

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

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.

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:

   a. Community interviews about the candidate, providing feedback on community involvement and good will.

   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.

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:

   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.

   b. Be accessible to relevant decision makers, such as the TAs within the CAR, BINUCA personnel, and the ECCAS leadership council.

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:

   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.

   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.

   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.

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.
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.
65. As part of a holistic strategy for CAR, the PBC recommends a regional based and supported capacity building training strategy called the Central African Republic Multilateral Approach (CARMA).

a. This long-term approach aims at achieving institution-building and financial independence in order to guarantee national ownership and national sovereignty.

b. The PBC encourages regional actors, such as Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tunisia, to host the training of Central African Republic citizens in the financial, judicial and administrative branch.

c. Training in the financial field focuses on sensibilization of CAR citizens to bring the lesson learned of tax revenue systems into practical concordance with CAR’s municipal structure. A similar approach is applied for the judicial and administrative branch as well.

d. Trainees are chosen on the basis of religious and ethnic affiliations as well as on regional and gender-based proportions in order to empower every part of society to work as a milestone for efficient nation building.

e. Necessary technological devices and software for the trainings will be provided by a program within the South-South Cooperation initiated by India and several African states.

f. Training is recommended to be supervised by the AU in order to coordinate the multilateral efforts conducted by the host nations for the purpose of establishing an equal and professional level. To increase the level of expertise, outside experts are invited to train local staff on behalf of the AU. It is further highly recommended by the PBC, to create an AU special committee on capacity building training as the supervisory body.

g. The PBC kindly asks the newly established AU special committee to provide reports on quarterly basis on the progress that has been made.

h. In order to guarantee a sufficient funding of the project, the PBC expresses its hope to convince donor nations and organizations for voluntary contributions to the training’s host nations in order to keep up highly professionalized standards to make the implementation of the personnel successful. This is not only limited to financial distribution, but can also apply for a supply of hardware and software, training experiences and facilities, being necessary for training. The PBC also sees a possible entry point for more financial involvement through the UN General Assembly 5th Committee with additional monetary donations by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

66. As a starting point expanding funding for Peacekeeping operations in the CAR and establishing a roadmap towards an efficient and regional based and supported Capacity-Building Training Strategy (CARMA), the PBC recommends promoting a seven-day Conference for restoring security and order in the CAR.

a. CAR transitional authorities and MISCA will serve as hosts, inviting representatives from regional organizations, such as AU, ECCAS, EU and bilateral contributions, such as Canada’s Pan Africa Regional Program. This Conference will take place in Bangui, in the fourth quarter of the year 2014, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

b. The topics to be set on the agenda are: regional strategies on restoring security and order in the CAR, finding regional and sub-regional funding mechanism for Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding, evaluating and monitoring Capacity-Building training strategies in the areas of Security Sector Reform, financial, administrative and judicial institutions.

c. Local speakers and international experts are invited to join forces in order to tackle pressing issues that the CAR is confronting. Expert panels in various sectors, such as security, economy and administration, will be set up to efficiently solve pressing problems and provide advice and expertise. This conference will foster an exchange in knowledge and ideas and will be beneficial
for the CAR. Due to the inclusion of local staff and experts, a culturally sensitive approach will be achieved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

      ii. As far as politics is concerned, the PBC Working Group on Lessons Learned has profound knowledge in best practical examples such as women’s participation in the decision making processes and national reconciliation, therefore the PBC recommends knowledge transfer to the CAR- Country- Specific Configuration (CSC). This CSC is the most adequate organ to facilitate this knowledge transfer due to its current involvement with the national transitional authorities of the CAR. This information will be provided during consultations on a regular basis. Women may play a pivotal role in CAR’s national reconciliation process, taking into consideration the management of capacity building.

The PBC recommends the use of the model provided by the women of Sierra Leone, who in 1995 established the Women Organized for a Morally Enlightened Nation (WOMEN) and mobilized the women of Sierra Leone to participate in national reconciliation efforts by voting in the country is transitional elections and participating in the political scene.
iii. Concerning military operations, the PBC endorses women both as soldiers and medical personnel. In the 1990s, South Africa began to incorporate women of all races and socio-economic background into the South African National Defence Force (SANDF).

663. The PBC, recalling the “Enhancing Women’s participation in peacebuilding and post-conflict planning” joint project made by the UN Development Programme, UN Women, and the EU, encourages the creation of a similar plan for the CAR including the involvement of regional actors and institutions as the AU and the ECCAS. The aim of this project will be:

   a. mapping the initiatives on women, peace and security and collect them in a database;
   b. starting dialogue with Men’s, Women’s, and Youth’s groups;
   c. producing a report on Women, Peace, and Security in CAR.

D. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

70. The PBC welcomes cooperation between our body and other agencies, such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), due to their focus on grassroots work in regards to gender roles in agriculture, especially recognizing the enormity of the role of agriculture in the CAR. We may look towards the example of the action taken in Kyrgyzstan, where UN Women cooperated with the PBC in successfully administering PBF funds to Women Peace Committees, which worked to empower women economically.

71. The PBC recognizes the ability of economic educational programs to be very effective in achieving long-term development goals, and promotes partnership with organizations such as the Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association’s mWomen Program, which utilizes mobile operators and cellular devices to promote the spread of women’s financial literacy. Through provision of easier access to banking and financial management to women, the mWomen program would allow women in the CAR to gain knowledge of how to manage their own finances.

72. Given that the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Central African Republic states that the majority of women engage in poorly paid work in the informal sector and that their access to bank loans is severely restricted, the PBC recognizes the success of microfinance programs in similar contexts and encourages the implementation in the CAR of regionally-based solutions such as The Friendship Bridge Trust Bank Model, which proved effective in providing loans to marginalized women in Guatemala. The Trust Bank Model also combines microcredit services with culturally oriented education, which makes it a better example for implementation in the CAR. Further, the following are important to create with microfinance services, and the PBC recommends that these services include:

   a. A system of presence and trust,
   b. A banking system focused on long-term savings,
   c. Provisions for giving loans,
   d. Methods for preventing abuse and reviewing performance.

73. The PBC highly recommends establishing a two-year timeframe to take action to provide microfinance services and access to financial literacy education, given that one half to two thirds of post-conflict societies relapse into conflict within a five year time period.

74. The PBC notes the necessity of utilizing a grassroots approach in respecting the cultural landscape of the CAR and encourages local experts to have a larger role in the financial education of their communities through discussions and workshops, potentially funded through the Peacebuilding Fund. Further, additional knowledge could be solicited from outside experts, in the hopes of creating a more trust enabling atmosphere between the
community and those being invited in. Emphasis should be put on bottom-up and participatory approaches in order to ensure they are culturally appropriate, sustain local needs, and take into account the CAR’s history, experiences, and identity. For example, the Gender Expert and Support Teams (GEST) that were used in the Darfur Peace Agreement utilized local experts to include a gender perspective in the agreement.

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

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

E. SHORT TERM CIVILIAN SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

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

a. The Peacebuilding Commission advises the Security Council to establish Training Centers in the Central African Republic following the template of the Civilian Capacity Center, the Hiroshima Peacebuilding Center (HPC) and the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa (EFTCA) and other world models with similar Peacebuilding goals for the purpose of teaching Central African civilians Peacebuilding and how to maintain a sustainable community and state.

b. We encourage these new Central African Republic Peacebuilding Centers to incorporate a curriculum based on building capacity and developing human resources as well as basic safety and security, public administration, and justice as outlined in the Civilian Capacities, HPC, and EFTCA and other world models with similar Peacebuilding goals.

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

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

79. The DDR approach entitled Disarmament for Development (D4D) is a program conducted by humanitarian workers in cooperation with local community authorities, which centers on the needs of the latter and essentially provides for development incentives in exchange of weapons. The first step would be to collect data
on the amount and nature of the weapons (including, but not limited to: mortar, rocket launcher, AK-47/GM-3, pistol/revolver/handgun, grenades, ammunition, machetes) present, either being used or stocked, within the community. The second step is the gathering of said weapons, which are to be turned in to a proper body mandated in disposing of weapons. Subsequently, development tools will be distributed to the local communities, which in turn will benefit the entire community. Focusing on the community level rather than the individual level will establish an increased integration within the broader community and further encourage them to prioritize the good of the community before their own, resulting in a genuine local integration. The development tools are to be decided according to the need expressed by the local communities themselves, and should include but not be limited to:

a. On a short term basis, exchanging SALW for aid in the form of food in collaboration with the World Food Program (WFP), providing temporary housing by partnering with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and guidance of former combatants in their future reintegration.

b. On a long term basis, the D4D ensures a follow-up of the former combatants throughout a 5-year period with the Global Micro Lending Initiative promoted by the UN Development Programme (UNDP). The Peacebuilding Commission encourages an intermediary body be formed between the citizens, the government and NGOs in order to organize the purchase of land by civilians wishing to take part in a microfinance activity.

80. In order to facilitate the achievement of the Disarmament for Development program, the Peacebuilding Commission would endorse a process that would re-inscribe the Central African Republic into the Kimberley Certification Scheme, from which it was expelled in 2013. As a result of that, the export of diamond and some raw materials are not regulated, thus implying a parallel trade of blood diamonds. Reintegrating CAR in the process will, therefore, stabilize economically the country thus creating a fertile foundation for the disarmament for development program.

81. In the past, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) like Médecins sans Frontieres, the International Red Cross and Crescent, and the Human Rights Watch have been operating within an inadequately secured environment therein severely hampering humanitarian efforts hitherto taking the form of:

a. Médecins sans Frontieres and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent sending medical assistance thus enhancing civil health outcomes.

b. Organizations like Human Rights Watch monitor crimes against humanity such as the impunity with regards to mass rapes, killings, and looting against the civilian population, and report them to the International Criminal Court.

c. Previously, in 2008, the PBF allocated $31 million for demobilization and reintegration of children, women participation in conflict resolution and security reform; however, more still can be done. The Peacebuilding Commission therefore strongly encourages an increase in these allocations.

82. In an effort to show continued support to the process of Peacebuilding and as a measure of continued dedication to the civilians of the Central African Republic, the Peacebuilding Commission recommends that a new round of aid be given. As reported by the UN News Centre, the total amount of humanitarian aid needed in the Central African Republic totals $247 million. This is a large sum and cannot be supplied by any one member state alone. As such, the Peacebuilding Commission encourages member states and other top donors, who give to the Peacebuilding Fund to increase their own contributions to humanitarian aid in the Central African Republic. This aid will greatly improve the lives of many civilians within the Central African Republic, but we should not rest until all civilians are reached. To reach our goal of providing the necessary aid to the civilians of the Central African Republic, the Peacebuilding Commission encourages member states, NGOs, and the Private sector to increase direct aid up to the total of $247 million. In an effort to reach this goal, a first pledge of aid distribution will be provided for the purposes of aid focusing on food, water, medical services, temporary
housing, and other basic human rights as outlined in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, by member state donations, led by contributions from Japan and Norway.

83. One of the main issues that the Peacebuilding Commission recognizes as a part of increasing humanitarian assistance is the issue of security of the aid. All too often, the aid is delivered to the designated state and not delivered efficiently to the civilians who need it most. In recognition of this continual and recurring problem, the Peacebuilding Commission calls for an increase in security for escort and delivery of the humanitarian aid led by the regional actors of the African Union (AU). Only by working with regional partners can the aid be properly distributed and accomplish the goal of aiding the civilians of the Central African Republic. The Peacebuilding Commission therefore recommends that the following security increases be made:

   a. The security forces be given specialized training before beginning Peacebuilding missions, based on the model of the Civilian Capacities and Hiroshima Peace Builders’ Center, and other world models with similar Peacebuilding goals.

   b. Request the UN Security Council to authorize an increase in security troops and the adequate equipment to escort cargo and caravans of humanitarian aid. The African Union, in collaboration with the Central African Republic will lead this increase.

   c. Work with civilian leaders in the Central African Republic to determine the best locations for aid distribution, with a preference for community centers and centralized civilian areas. After zones have been determined, the security forces led by the African Union will secure and patrol these new zones.

   d. An increase in security for caravans and convoys of aid that travel throughout the Central African Republic.

F. RESPONSE TO FUNDING ISSUES IN THE CAR

84. The PBC recommends that attention be brought to the reform of existing common humanitarian fund process by including UN supports global experts in order to focus on eliminating the existing aid gaps. Currently within the CAR the largest gap exists in food security funds. Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has identified the need for $180 million resulting in the unmet needs totaling in excess of $140 million. The experts deployed by the UN will work to alleviate this issue by working with CAR officials on effective allocation of funds, with the goal of reaching the largest amount of civilians as possible with the limited funds thus far provided.

85. Fully alarmed by the situation in CAR and aware of the data presented by the United Nations Office for OCHA showing the large humanitarian aid gaps existing in the CAR, the PBC believes that an administered trust fund is required. Truly, a means of entry to the population in need and an increase in aid remain the two most important issues that should be addressed (S/2013/470). Efforts should be united to accurately resolve humanitarian crisis that currently affects 4.6 million people within the borders of the CAR. The current common humanitarian fund program active in the CAR is mainly focused on short-term efforts. The suggested UN administered trust fund would work to holistically approach the funding issue by transferring short-term results into long term fund sustainability.

86. To provide supplementary service including the political, social, security and humanitarian aspects of aid allocation. The PBC recommends for the reevaluation of additional research methods involving the reintegration of the Post-Conflict Needs Assessment to fully assess the types of aid being provided and distributed.

87. Encourages multiple UN agencies, foreign and regional experts, as well as numerous non-governmental organizations to provide not only financial, but non-monetary measures of donations in order to assess multiple aspects of the situation, and support any action being taken to improve the post conflict situation. In order to improve capabilities of the PBC in response to humanitarian crises in the CAR, we encourage the expansion of accepted aid from member states to be in accordance with the nine main components of Humanitarian response,
as provided by the CAR Situation Report No. 7. The PBC supports the current Civilian Capacity Initiative and believes this can a basis of expansion for the previously mentioned nine main components.

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

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

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

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

a. Through the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, we can reconstruct both regional and national forms of infrastructure.

b. Reestablishment of Security and Justice Sectors as previously and successfully pursued through the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

c. By reforming security and legal departments.

d. By utilizing the UNDG to implement societal rehabilitation and reconciliation to provide aid in sectors such as social cohesion, emergency deployment and local governance.

e. To revitalize economic prosperity through a variety of regional based projects as presented by the Community Economic Revitalization Board.

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

a. Providing digital communication devices in an effort to increase accessibility to legal representation and protection.

b. Provide hotlines where individuals can report any occurring abuses anonymously based on a hotline already in Bangui, as provided by the Danish Refugee Council.

c. Create an Internet service, modeled after Malaysia’s My Procurement digital portal that would be provided in both urban and rural areas, to allow for the reporting of injustices from localities to government procurement practices.

G. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, REINTEGRATION AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM IN CAR
92. The Chair of the CAR Configuration noted in their report on their March 4-7, 2014 visit to CAR that the World Bank and Peacebuilding Fund are currently providing funds for a civil service program in CAR and that this funding is set to expire in four months. The PBC recommends this funding to be extended and repurposed to support the broader civil service, police, and military reforms described here. The provision of civil service salaries by other regional Member States should continue to support this.

93. The PBC recognizes the extant issues in CAR such as a lack of good governance. This problem became a pressing topic when the law enforcement was not able to maintain stability and the issue was aggravated. To improve the quality of governance for citizens, the PBC the implementation of a national Civil Service Board following the planned 2015 elections and the establishment of a functioning administration. This installment will help fill out CAR’s reconstituted civil service sector, including police forces employing qualified personnel.

   a. The members of this board should be appointed by the post-2015 elected government from a pool of candidates, after a review by BINUCA, and ought to develop a selection process for future board members.

   b. Following the establishment of a functioning judicial branch, a pool of candidates should be proposed by the judicial authorities. The executive branch would then nominate candidates who would subject to approval by CAR’s legislature.

   c. In order to optimize the proposed configuration, the PBC recommends the Civil Service Board be insulated from the partisan political process to the greatest extent possible, as an independent government agency with staggered five-year terms for members of the Civil Service Board. The board will remain under the auspices of the CAR government, but making it independent will reduce corruption in the bureaucracy.

94. The PBC, in response to the call for security sector reform in CAR as mentioned in S/RES/2127, suggests the implementation of a national university like the Royal Malaysian Police College and other similar institutions that will provide higher level education for upper echelon security forces. Training will increase the capacity of CAR’s police force and, in doing so, cut down on favoritism, corruption, and sectarian divisions that have plagued CAR during much of its history. The UNDP can be used to coordinate instruction provided by other Member States. This can be accomplished via the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and the Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations program. In the medium run, the UNDP’s Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections can continue to provide expertise until CAR is self-sufficient.

95. The successful Arms for Development (A4D) program in Sierra Leone can serve as a model for the implementation of a similar program in the Central African Republic. The A4D program encourages militants and other armed actors to give up their weapons to BINUCA in exchange for developmental assistance as tailored to their specific needs. The A4D program and broader DDR strategy should be implemented at a local level to incorporate existing power and community structures, while bearing in mind the rights and needs of individuals within communities and of minority.

96. Another step in effective DDR in the CAR is bridging the religious divide between Christians and Muslims. The PBC believes that integrating religious tolerance courses into the training programs for security personnel is one way to help reconcile the sectarian divisions that have been exacerbated by the conflict. Tailoring these lectures to the specific militia going through the DDR process will help reduce chances of the inflammation of tensions, for example, appropriate religious leader for these groups. These programs should capitalize on the desire for peace that has been widely expressed by religious leader in CAR. Activities should also include public dialogues between religious leaders, which will encourage Muslims and Christians to trust each other both on an individual level and as religious communities. These dialogue sessions can then be broadcast on United Nations and Mobile2 radio infrastructure to reach audiences across CAR.

97. Education for demobilizing non-state actors should include basic literacy education that focus on reading and writing as well as primary school-level mathematics. This will help equip former militants with the cognitive
and knowledge skills they need to provide for themselves in a positive manner and have a positive influence on their community, particularly in the formal economy of their country. The classroom educational component of DDR should also include information on gender tolerance and inclusion for men and women. During DDR and SSR efforts, women are often left out of the process because they do not have basic literacy skills. Subsequently, they are easily dismissed when they try to acquire positions in the security sector. Giving women greater access to these sorts of education programs will allow them to become a part of the security sector. These programs should be modeled on the Mapel DDR Cantonment in South Sudan run by United Nations Mission in South Sudan. The Mapel Cantonment trains former combatants in life skills and links them with job opportunities.

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

a. The PBC recommends the creation of secured camps which would serve to temporarily accommodate former child combatants. These child combatants should then be transferred to United Nations Children's Fund-supported transit and Orientation Centre which will facilitate re-integration into society.

b. The PBC emphasizes the importance of partnerships with specialized agencies currently active in CAR that focus on children. The World Health Organization (WHO) can provide a comprehensive health, including mental health, services for children.

c. The United Nations Children Fund can use initiatives similar to the School-in-a-Box program to provide education for children who are re-integrating into civilian life.

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