

## Post-war rehabilitation and international involvement<sup>1</sup>

- ❑ The date set for elections in Côte d'Ivoire was postponed once again, due to the lack of political will among the different parties involved in the process.
- ❑ The new government elect in Macedonia set out a series of measures aimed at improving the country's economic situation.
- ❑ The UN Security Council approved the terms of reference for the new peace-building fund, aiming to raise 250 million dollars in voluntary donations.

The following chapter analyses **the evolution during the last three months of the 20 countries** regarded as being in a phase of post-war rehabilitation. Given that the nature of the conflict, the way in which a peace agreement or cessation of hostilities is brought about and the contents of such agreements all have a bearing on the way that this process evolves, the countries analysed in this chapter have been **classified** by continent and analysed on the basis of **indicator no. 4**, one of the analytical indicators used during the preparation of the Alert Report<sup>2</sup>. At the end of the chapter is a section dealing with the **most important international initiatives** that have taken place, as seen from the perspective of international involvement.

**Chart 4.1. Classification of countries engaged in post-war rehabilitation**

Group	Start	Country	Evolution over the last three months
1	1994	Rwanda	<b>Progress:</b> A policy on foreign aid has been adopted as a frame of reference to identify the country's financing priorities for potential donors.
	1995	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Progress:</b> Political parties began preparations for the general elections to be held during October.
	1996	Guatemala	<b>Stalemate:</b> Political parties illegally began an electoral campaign in preparation for future elections.
	1997	Tajikistan	<b>Deterioration:</b> The apathy among ordinary people as regards the political situation is benefiting strict controls by the government.
	1999	Serbia (Kosovo) <sup>3</sup>	<b>Deterioration:</b> Talks on status continued without any conclusion being reached.
	1999	Timor-Leste	<b>Progress:</b> A new government was elected and will have support from the United Nations, which will act more as a goodwill mission than as an interventionist force.
	2001	Sierra Leone	<b>Progress:</b> Elections have been set for 28 July 2007.
	2001	Macedonia, FYR	<b>Progress:</b> The results of the recent elections have received the blessing of the international community.
	2003	Liberia	<b>Progress:</b> The positive progress seen since the election of new President E. Johnson-Sirleaf has continued.
	2005	Indonesia (Aceh)	<b>Progress:</b> The mandate of the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM) was extended until December.
2	1999	Guinea-Bissau	<b>Stalemate:</b> It was announced that a donor conference was likely to be held in Geneva at the beginning of November 2006.
	2000	Eritrea	<b>Stalemate:</b> The border demarcation issue remained at a standstill and the government continued to restrict the movements of UNMEE.
	2002	Angola	<b>Stalemate:</b> President J. E. Dos Santos still failed to set an election date.

<sup>1</sup> Post-war rehabilitation is understood to mean the coordinated actions of various primary, secondary and tertiary agents, with or without an international mandate or leadership, aimed at tackling the following issues: security of the local population; priority humanitarian requirements and the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees; physical reconstruction and the reinstatement of basic institutional services; the resolution of fundamental incompatibilities (socio-economic, democratic and institutional normalisation); reconciliation, respect for human rights and the fight to combat impunity; regional stability and reincorporation in international bodies and forums; and the empowerment of civilian society and the establishment of good governance through international involvement.

<sup>2</sup> Indicator no. 4: 1) Countries or territories that have reached a cessation of hostilities or have signed a peace agreement (either as the result of one party emerging victorious or through mediation by third parties) and in which post-war rehabilitation is progressing reasonably well; 2) Countries or territories in which a peace agreement or cessation of hostilities exists but is progressing badly and thus impeding post-war rehabilitation work; 3) Countries or territories that remain in a state of war but which are receiving considerable amounts of post-war international aid, which is often used as an incentive to facilitate the pursuit or fulfilment of an agreement that will allow hostilities to be brought to an end.

<sup>3</sup> 'Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo)' has now become known as 'Serbia (Kosovo)' due to the formal separation of 'Serbia' and 'Montenegro' following the independence referendum held in the latter territory on 21 May 2006 and the entry to the United Nations of the new State of Montenegro on 28 June 2006.

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	2003	Congo	<b>Progress:</b> An awareness campaign was launched in relation to the disarmament process at the same time as the DDR programme was introduced.
	2003	Côte d'Ivoire	<b>Deterioration:</b> The disarmament process was halted and there were confrontations during the hearings set up to determine individual citizenship.
	2005	Sudan (South)	<b>Progress:</b> The United Nations set up a radio station in Juba to inform people about the peace-building process.
	2004	Haiti	<b>Progress:</b> Donors once again showed their support for the rehabilitation process at the sixth donor conference held since 2004.
3	2001	Afghanistan	<b>Deterioration:</b> H. Karzai reinstated two former governors accused of corruption in order to fight the Taliban militias in the south of the country.
	2003	DR Congo	<b>Deterioration:</b> The need to hold a second round of elections led to confrontations between supporters of J. Kabila and J. P. Bemba,
	2003	Iraq	<b>Deterioration:</b> The government promoted the International Compact as a way of reaching a new alliance with the international community.

### 4.1. Country by country analysis

The following sections contain descriptions of the countries regarded as being in a rehabilitation phase, grouped into continents.

#### Africa

##### a) Southern Africa

In **Angola**, President J. E. Dos Santos has yet to set a date for **elections** in the country. In spite of this, the international community has not brought any pressure to bear on the government to speed up this decision. This has meant that **donors** have not provided the financing needed to inform and educate the ordinary people about the electoral process. Given the lack of access to information in the provinces and the anxiety among the general populace over the holding of elections, these programmes are of vital importance to the whole process. As regards the **repatriation** of the 29,000 Angolan refugees still living in Zambia, the Angolan government and the USA gave eight million dollars to pay for the process, which was led by the UNHCR and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and finally completed towards the end of September. On the issue of **mine-clearance**, the Minister for Social Affairs, J. B. Kussumua, asked for help from the international community in order to extend the **mine-free** areas in the country and thus facilitate the rebuilding of roads and bridges. According to President J. M. Dos Santos, elections cannot be held until the main roads and railway lines have been cleared of mines, a process that he estimates will end during the second half of 2007. Finally, Angola was chosen to chair the Organising Committee of the UN's Peace-Building Commission<sup>4</sup> for one year.

##### b) West Africa

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the process to **register Ivorian citizens** remained at a standstill, and although the **disarmament** process was initiated, it was subsequently interrupted due to the lack of political will from any of the parties involved in the process, in spite of the positive advances that had been seen at the beginning of July. The Task Force appointed by the United Nations to supervise the application of Resolution 1633 indicated that it would be impossible for **elections** to be held as planned on 31 October if there was no advance in these processes. The events of recent months have made it clear that Prime Minister C. K. Banny is still unable to find a way of going ahead with the process that should lead to the holding of elections, in spite of the powers invested in him. He has therefore begun to be seen as an accomplice of President L. Gbagbo, rather than the neutral mediator that he was regarded as when he gained the support of both opposition groups and the international community.

<sup>4</sup> See Barometer 9 and School of Peace Culture; *Alert 2006! Report on Conflicts, Human Rights and Peace-Building*. Icaria, 2006.

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**Guinea-Bissau** hosted the sixth **meeting of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP)**, at which the country's leader, J. Bernardo "Nino" Vieira, was elected president of the CPLP. During the course of the meeting, the Community's eight member countries made a series of undertakings aimed at helping Guinea-Bissau in its fight to combat poverty and hunger, with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The beginning of November 2006 was also suggested as the most likely date for a **donor conference** in Geneva, an event that has been postponed until now due to the stalemate in the post-war rehabilitation process. Finally, the capital Bissau was declared to be **mine-free** following an operation carried out by two NGOs.

A donor conference or "**Partnership Meeting**" was held in **Liberia** in the middle of July, with help from members of the Liberian government and representatives from the donor community, who welcomed the development agenda prepared by President E. Johnson-Sirleaf. This agenda sets out new objectives for the country that go beyond the targets set out in the Accra Agreement, as these have already been reached in the eyes of the international community. This conference therefore served **to underline the achievements of the new government**, which has now been in power for six months, and evaluate its capacity for implementation and the speed with which tangible results can be expected to be felt by the ordinary population. It was finally decided that a larger donor conference would be held in mid-October in Washington, when it was hoped that donors would provide sufficient financial backing to support the President's agenda.

There were three notable events in **Sierra Leone** during the last three months. Firstly, President A. T. Cava set 28 July 2007 as the **date for the elections**, asking the National electoral Commission to establish the date on which campaigning would begin. In this connection, some parties (including the SLPP, which is currently in power) were accused of having started their campaigns illegally. Secondly, Sierra Leone was **one of the countries selected by the United Nations Peace-Building Commission** for inclusion in its working programme for this year, thus further focusing the attentions of the international community. As a result, UNIOSIL, the government of Sierra Leone and the Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum organisation held a conference on Peace-Building Strategy in Sierra Leone. Finally, UN Secretary General K. Annan visited the country for a second time<sup>5</sup> to talk to the government about the country's needs in its continuing efforts at peace-building. In this regard, a report prepared by the United Nations highlighted the continuing struggle to combat corruption and unemployment and the need to stimulate economic growth as the **main challenges** to the consolidation of peace in the country<sup>6</sup>.

### c) Horn of Africa

In **Eritrea**, the situation of **stalemate** that has dogged the rehabilitation process failed to show any improvement. Negotiations between members of UNMEE and the government of Eritrea have continued throughout the course of the last three months, with a view to finding a solution and making some kind of progress<sup>7</sup>. The UN Secretary General's Assistant Special Representative, A. Ennifar, took over as acting head of the UN mission after his predecessor as Special Representative left UNMEE.

In **Sudan (South)**, the poor conditions that prevail in the areas to which the displaced are returning have led UN agencies on the ground to focus their activities on issues relating to the reintegration of those returning, rather than trying to encourage the return of more refugees and displaced people. The implementation of the **disarmament process** also increased tensions among the different groups, leading to seven parts of the country being placed on a state of maximum alert due to questions of security. The last three months also saw a debate on the

<sup>5</sup> The Secretary General's first visit took place in 2000.

<sup>6</sup> See "Second Report by the Secretary General on the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone" S/2006/695, 29 August 2006, at: <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/478/31/PDF/N0647831.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>7</sup> For more information, see the chapter on peace processes.

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government's ability to manage **oil revenues** and the international **donations** received by the country, though it should be pointed out that up until now only 56% of the money promised has actually been forthcoming. Elsewhere, South Africa, as the current president of the African Union's Ministerial Committee for Post-Conflict Reconstruction<sup>8</sup>, began a series of seminars to offer some SPLM groups the opportunity to build **good governance and administration skills**. Finally, the United Nations set up a **radio station in Juba** to inform people about all the aspects of the peace deal and its implementation. It should be pointed out that the introduction of a similar initiative in the north of the country was blocked, a demonstration of the current tensions between the United Nations and the government in Khartoum.

### d) Great Lakes and Central Africa

In **Congo**, The Ministry for Social Affairs, Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and Family Affairs signed an agreement with the UNDP to implement a project aimed at facilitating the **socio-economic integration of vulnerable groups**. A total of 21 million dollars will be provided by the African Development Bank for the project, which forms part of the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy. In addition, as the **National Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Program**<sup>9</sup> was launched, an awareness campaign was introduced to publicise the DDR programme among both civilian and government groups. The campaign involves members of parliament, personnel from the country's decentralised authorities, representatives from returning communities and religious leaders, who from now on will be responsible for identifying and trying to resolve any conflict that may arise at a local level during the implementation of the DDR programme. Finally, as regards **regional cooperation**, the Congolese government signed a military cooperation agreement with Angola under which the armed forces of both countries will share their experiences relating to military and security issues along their common border.

Both presidential and parliamentary elections were held in **DR Congo** during the course of the last three months. According to the observer teams present, these went off peacefully and adhered to international standards. Nevertheless, according to some international organisations, various anomalies and irregularities were reported in a number of electoral colleges, which accounted for nearly 70% of the 25 million people who turned out for the polls. However, the announcement that it would be necessary to hold a second round after counting was complete caused fighting to break out between the presidential guard of J. Kabila (who obtained 45% of the vote) and supporters of J. P. Bemba (who obtained 20%). This fighting eventually forced a ceasefire agreement between the parties with verification teams formed from the main security forces present in the capital<sup>10</sup>. Some analysts indicated that an eventual victory by one of the candidates could be violently disputed by the loser.

In **Rwanda**, the government adopted the country's **primary policy on external aid**, which included many of the elements of the Paris Declaration<sup>11</sup>. This policy represents a reference framework which has been set up by the Rwandan government to inform donors of the country's financing priorities and improve the management and organisation of the aid received by the government. The aim of this new system is to strengthen national implementation of development activities in which the more than 400 million dollars that Rwanda receives each year in foreign aid is being invested. However, this new policy still offers no response to the current lack of coordination between the central authorities and local governments (which also receive direct financial contributions from both development agencies and donors). Finally, it should be pointed out that since its foreign debt was cancelled, Rwanda has been unable to ask

<sup>8</sup> This Ministerial Committee includes the Foreign Ministers from South Africa, Ethiopia, Algeria, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan.

<sup>9</sup> See the chapter on disarmament.

<sup>10</sup> Each verification team includes an officer from MONUC, an officer from the EU military force present in the capital, a representative from the country's army and a member of both J.P. Bemba's and J. Kabila's guard.

<sup>11</sup> The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, an international agreement signed in March 2005 in which more than one hundred heads of government, agency chiefs and other officials promoted the appropriation and standardisation of development aid and mutual responsibility [...].

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for any loans, meaning that it is reliant upon unrepayable subsidies if it is to guarantee basic services for its ordinary citizens.

### Land ownership rights

During the Great Lakes Regional Conference the countries taking part signed a white paper to regulate the ownership of land and buildings. This document represents a highly positive step towards ending the kinds of dispute over land and property that often arise in countries emerging from periods of armed conflict. The aim of the law is to guarantee the ownership rights of people returning after being displaced, as well as to protect property from pillaging, destruction and robbery. It will also serve as a reference point for the various countries in the region that attended the Conference, such as Burundi, DR Congo, Central African Republic, Rwanda and Uganda. The Conference was organised by the United Nations and the African Union together with representatives from Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia.

The majority of countries do not have adequate legal provisions governing land ownership and there are many loopholes in the legislation that leave the door wide open to abuse. While this white paper represents an advance, it should be pointed out that these countries are all party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the African Charter for Human Rights which already cover the right to property and housing and legally secure tenure. These countries were therefore already under the legal obligation to enforce these rights and protect victims. Although this initiative sends out a positive signal in dealing with one of the main problems confronted in post-war rehabilitation processes, its existence is no guarantee of success, since its application and implementation will continue to depend on the political will and commitment of the individual countries involved.

### America

In **Guatemala** the parties began their pre-electoral campaigns in preparation for the elections which are to be held next year, in spite of the fact that campaigning is forbidden until the formal electioneering period has been determined. The different political organisations disguised these pre-electoral activities as membership recruitment campaigns. Only two of the eighteen parties that are expected to put up candidates during the forthcoming elections failed to reach the minimum 15,220 members required by law. Most of the parties have links with big business and have already been involved in previous administrations. As regards plans by leaders of the Maya indigenous community to form their own party to stand in the elections, the final details will not be known until the 2007 electoral process begins.

The UN Security Council has extended the mandate of its **peace-keeping force** in **Haiti** for a further six months, although the Secretary General had asked for a 12-month extension. The total number of troops remains at 9,000. The persistent **lack of security** in the country remained the main obstacle to the implementation of specific rehabilitation work. The failure to increase the number of security troops did not, however, stop the steady increase in incoming financial aid, which once again demonstrates the lack of coordination between security and development. In this connection, at **donor conference** held this quarter (the sixth since 2004), donors promised to give 750 million dollars, much less than the 7,000 million requested by the government, to finance a five-year development plan for the period from 2006 to 2011. Elsewhere, the European Commission introduced a **budgetary support** programme for Haiti in the amount of 10.2 million euros, aimed at guaranteeing the continuity of the government's macro-economic and financing programme, under which the government must show improved governance, reduce poverty and achieve macro-economic stability. In this regard, the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) declared that Haiti could be included under its Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.

### Asia and the Pacific

International organisations continued to take action in **Tajikistan** to promote democratic electoral principles, reform of the legal sector and the development of civil society. In addition,

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the Freedom House organisation published a report<sup>12</sup> in which it underlined the **apathetic attitude of the ordinary population towards the political situation**, its main concern being the maintenance of peace and stability, while the government continued to adopt an ever more authoritarian approach. The controls adopted by the government that reflect its **growing authoritarianism** include compulsory registration for NGOs, the continued repression of media organisations that are not aligned to the regime itself and the actions taken against potential political rivals in the run-up to the presidential elections planned for November of this year.

In **Timor Leste**, former Foreign Minister J. Ramos Horta was appointed Prime Minister following the resignation of M. Alkatiri, which came as a direct result of the fighting that had broken out during the previous quarter after around 600 soldiers were expelled from the army<sup>13</sup>. It should be pointed out that, according to the latest report by the UN Secretary General<sup>14</sup>, the **underlying causes** that led to this **outbreak of violence**, namely the confrontations between the country's armed forces and the police force, the friction between eastern and western parts of the country and the large number of weapons that remain in civilian hands, have yet to be resolved, in spite of the fact that a new government has been put in place. The report also set out the duties to be performed by the new mission, UNMIT, after **the completion of UNOTIL's mandate at the end of August**. The main task of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative in the future will be to offer goodwill and support for political dialogue and reconciliation, while also coordinating global aid from the international community, leaving the Timorese themselves to head up any action required to resolve some of the difficulties that have been identified, with support from the international community. The new government will have nine months before the first parliamentary elections since independence are held.

In **Indonesia (Aceh)**, the **mandate of the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM) was extended** through to December. The reason for this was the postponement of local **elections**, which had originally been scheduled for August but will now take place in mid-December. An increased police presence is expected in the region in the run-up to the elections, in spite of the fact that one of the stated aims of the peace agreement was a reduction in police numbers. Finally, the approval by the Indonesian parliament of **new legislation** for Aceh led to criticism from the GAM as well as from some NGOs, as it contravened some of the points included in the peace agreement signed between the GAM and the government. Among other issues they denounced the fact that the Human Rights Court that is to have jurisdiction in the province, as approved by the country's parliament, will not have any power to try crimes committed prior to its creation, meaning that it will not be able to hear crimes perpetrated during the course of the armed conflict.

In spite of the increased lack of security and fighting with Taliban militias in **Afghanistan**, the United Nations opened **new UNAMA offices** in the east, south and southeast of the country. Furthermore, NATO assumed command of military operations by the ISAF, which until that point had been under the command of the international coalition led by the USA. Elsewhere, the government began a **consulting process** with all the key sectors of Afghan society with a view to preparing a National Development Structure for Afghanistan. The government intends to make a hands-on analysis of all the action required in order to reduce poverty and achieve economic growth. This initiative was in sharp contrast to the reinstatement by President H. Karzai of two former governors accused of corruption in the south of the country, who were also granted the power to rearm their illegal militias in order to fight Taliban forces. This infuriated **NATO** high command, along with the Japanese government, which has invested 91 million dollars in the disarmament of 62,000 members of these militias. The UN Secretary General's Representative, T. Koenigs, said that in taking this action the President had ignored parliament, which generally acts as a controlling body over the government in such issues.

<sup>12</sup> Freedom House; Nations in Transit 2006, August 2006. at: <http://www.freedomhouse.org/nitransit/2006/tajikistan2006.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> See the chapters on tensions and rehabilitation in Barometer 11.

<sup>14</sup> See the Secretary General's report on Timor-Leste under Security Council Resolution 1690 (2006), 8 August 2006, at: <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/448/36/PDF/N0644836.pdf?OpenElement>

## Europe

**General elections** were held in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**. According to the early results, H. Silajdzic, who was Foreign Minister during the armed conflict, has taken the Muslim seat on the revolving tripartite presidential body. H. Silajdzic is a fierce proponent of the abolition of the two autonomous regions from which the country is made up. Meanwhile, the preliminary results from the Rep. Sprska indicated that the Serbian seat would be taken by N. Radmanovic, whose party recently proposed that a referendum be held on the issue of the secession of the Serbian part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while I. M. Jovic may be re-elected to the Croatian seat. In this regard it should be pointed out that the result of the referendum on independence for Montenegro, combined with developments in the talks on the status of Kosovo, led to a series of actions directed at seeking a **referendum on the secession** of Rep. Sprska. The main proponent of this initiative was M. Dodik, leader of the SNSD and Prime Minister of the region. It should be pointed out that **the different component parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina are not federal entities** and under international law have no right to self-determination. Finally the Executive Committee of the **Peace Implementation Council (PIC)** suggested the possibility that the Office of the High Representative (OHR) might finally be withdrawn from the country at the end of June 2007, though such a move would depend on the progress made in the reform process currently underway with a view to being able to join the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Europe.

In **Serbia (Kosovo)**, the UN Secretary General's Special Representative and Head of UNMIK, **S. Jessen-Petersen, completed his mandate** and was replaced by J. Rucker, who has until now been responsible for the economic and reconstruction work being done by UNMIK. There were **further talks** during the course of the last three months between the Contact Group and the authorities in charge of the province, dealing with the region's status and other practical aspects, though no specific result was achieved. Everyone is waiting for the report that the UN Secretary General's Representative M. Ahtisaari is planning to present to the UN Security Council during the last quarter of this year. This report will once again condition the attitude adopted by the international community with regard to the status of the province. It should be pointed out that, as regards the requirements that the parties are supposed to fulfil under the eight standards, there was still no sign that might indicate that minority rights will be guaranteed in any potential future state in the event that this decision becomes final.

**Parliamentary elections** were held in **Macedonia**, and according to international observers they met all the proper international standards, though there were reports of intimidation in some isolated areas with a majority Albanian population. The party in opposition before the elections, the VMRO-DPMNE led by N. Gruevski, gained 45 out of a total of 120 parliamentary seats. After forming a coalition with the Democratic Party of Albania (DPA) and the New Social Democrat Party (NSDP) it was able to obtain a total of 65 seats, four more than it needed to form a government. The Albanian party that gained the most votes, the DUI, led by former rebel leader A. Ahmeti, tried to disrupt the results of the elections by threatening inter-ethnic instability, though this did not find any support among the ordinary people, who are more interested in improving economic conditions, as shown by the results of the elections themselves. Such improvements form the main objective of the **executive** formed by Prime Minister N. Gruevski, the former Minister of the Economy (1998 – 2002), as one can see from the programme presented by the recently appointed government. The **international community** declared its support for this new political arrangement, as demonstrated by the announcement from the World Bank of a new four-year strategy to support economic development in the country.

## Middle East

The last quarter saw the signing of the **International Compact for Iraq**, put forward by the Iraqi government as a way of establishing a new alliance with the international community that will promote political economic and social development during the next five years. The Compact, which has gained the support of the international community, is intended to reflect the links

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between political progress and advances in the areas of security and recovery, an essential condition if sustainable regional and international investment is to be obtained. In spite of these supposed advances at an international political level, it is important to mention the high levels of sectarian violence and ethnic rivalry suffered throughout the country, which could be said to be in a state of civil war, with around 3,000 people dying each month according to the United Nations. Finally, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1700, approving the extension of UNAMI's mandate for a further 12 months<sup>15</sup>.

### 4.3. Other items on the agenda

This section deals with aspects relating to the theory and analysis of post-war rehabilitation, along with good practices and the lessons learned in this area.

#### a) Institutional relations within United Nations integrated missions<sup>16</sup>

The design and implementation of United Nations operations in post-armed conflict situations in which various aspects of peace-building have to be coordinated is guided by the principle of integration. An understanding of the responsibilities, powers and role of each of the UN officers that may potentially form part of the international response to a complex situation is a key factor when it comes to facilitating coordination between the mission and the United Nations systems already present on the ground.

#### **Potential members of United Nations missions, their duties, responsibilities and powers**

**Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG)** – The highest ranking UN representative in a country, the SRSG is in charge of all United Nations activities. He/she represents the Secretary General in the country and speaks for the organisation. He/she also sets out the general framework that must guide the mission's activities and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), ensuring that all the components of the United Nations system that are active in the country in question work in a coordinated and consistent manner. He/she is answerable to the Secretary General via the Assistant Secretary General for Peace-Keeping. The SRSG is assisted by two deputies, one of whom carries out the duties of DSRSG/RC/HC. He/she may be appointed as the Designated Officer and will then be ultimately responsible for the security of all personnel, reporting to the Secretary General via the Assistant Secretary General for Security.

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General / Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC)** – The DSRSG acts under the direct supervision of the SRSG, for whom he/she must prepare reports and whom he/she must notify of all communications set up through the other two positions that he/she holds, as described below. The SRSG will also be responsible for informing the DSRSG of all communication with the organisation's headquarters.

As RC, they are responsible for coordinating the work of the UNCT and planning and coordinating United Nations development operations. They are also responsible for coordinating the actions of donors in respect of rehabilitation and development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assists them in any duties they have to carry out as RC, and they must also present reports to the Administrator of the UNDP.

As HC they are responsible for planning and coordinating humanitarian operations and maintaining the links required to this end with governments, donors and the entire humanitarian community. The HC also presents reports to the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC). Whenever the HC is supported by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

<sup>15</sup> See the complete Resolution at:

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/462/56/PDF/N0646256.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>16</sup> For more information on UN integrated missions, see a summary at:

<http://www.escolapau.org/img/programas/rehabilitacion/buenas/bp002.pdf> (in Spanish)

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(OCHA), OCHA will keep a separate office to facilitate access to the wider humanitarian community. Finally, the DSRSG/RC/HC will also maintain contacts with any NGOs operating in the country.

In the event that the SRSG or the RSG are not resident in the country in which the mission has been deployed, the RC/HC will be responsible for keeping the SRSG or RSG up-to-date with the main developments and the operational work being done by the United Nations on the ground. The RSG will consult the RC/HC and the UNCT and keep them up-to-date with his/her own actions. The SRSG will be responsible for providing political guidelines for the RC/HC and the UNCT.

Presence of United Nations Representatives in countries undergoing PWR processes					
Countries involved in PWR	SRSG	DSRSG	HC	RC	RSG
Rwanda (1994)			M. Soumaré, UNDP		
Guinea-Bissau (1999)				M. Balima, UNDP	J. Honwana, UNOGBIS
Eritrea (2000)	A. Ennifar (Officer in charge), UNMEE	J. Adechi, UNMEE	M. Nyirongo, UNDP		
Sierra Leone (2001)	J. Victor Da Silva Angelo, UNIOSIL/UNDP				
Angola (2002)			P. Pirlot, UNDP		
Liberia (2003)	A. Doss, UNMIL	J. Ryan, DPKO			
DR Congo (2003)	W. Lacy Swing, MONUC	R. Mountain, MONUC/UNDP			
Congo (2003)				A. Agbenonci, UNDP	
Côte d'Ivoire (2003)	P. Schori, UNOCI	A. Mar Dieye, UNDP			
Sudan (South) (2005)	J. Pronk, UNMIS	M. Aranda da Silva, UN			
Guatemala (1996)				B. Rohr, UNDP	
Haiti (2004)	E. Mulet, MINUSTAH	A. Guindo, UNDP			
Tajikistan (1997)			W. Paton, UNDP		V. Sotirov, UNTOP
Timor-Leste (1999)	S. Hasegawa, UNMIT	F. Reske-Nielsen, UNDP			
Afghanistan (2001)	T. Koenigs, UNAMA	A. Haq, UNDP			
Indonesia (Aceh) (2005)		B. Asplund, UNDP			
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995)				C. McNab, UNICEF	
Serbia (Kosovo) (1999)	J. Rücker, UNMIK			F. Mauring, UNDP	M. Ahtisaari
Macedonia, FYR (2001)				M. Luisa Silva, UNDP	
Iraq (2003)	A. Jehangir Qazi, UNAMI	J. M. Fakhouri, UNAMI/UNDP			

### b) The Peace-Building Commission<sup>17</sup>

#### The new Peace-Building Fund

The UN General Assembly approved the terms of reference for the new Peace-Building Fund, which was in turn approved in December 2005 under the terms of the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions that gave final approval for the creation of a UN Peace-Building Commission.

According to these terms of reference, the fund may be used to finance intervention when it contributes directly to a country's stabilisation and where no other form of financing is available. The aim is to encourage long-term support from other donors. Countries that the fund may be used to finance are those considered appropriate by the Commission, though countries nominated by the UN Secretary General may also receive financing, even where they have not been considered by the Commission. The Commission Support Office will be mainly responsible for administering the fund, while the UNDP will be the official fund manager, using its own procedures and regulations to this end. The initial target for the fund is 250 million dollars, which is to be obtained through voluntary contributions from United Nations member states, the private sector, inter-governmental organisations and other financing sources.

<sup>17</sup> A new United Nations inter-governmental organisation created in response to the need, identified by the UN Secretary General, for a forum in which all the parties involved in rehabilitation can meet and coordinate the international response. For more information, see Barometer 10 and School of Peace Culture, *op. cit.*

## Post-war rehabilitation | Barómetro 12

Finally, the meetings originally scheduled for September to discuss the first two countries to be assisted by the Commission, Burundi and Sierra Leone, were eventually postponed until mid-October. No decision has yet been taken as to how civilian groups are to be allowed to participate in these meetings.