

DOWNLOAD PDF POST CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 1 : PSC Report | Spotlight on post-conflict reconstruction and development in Africa

The challenge of violent conflicts and its impact on socio-economic development in Africa has remained a daunting task. The African Union (AU) and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have put enormous efforts in the facilitation of negotiations for peaceful resolution of existing conflicts and.

This section is deemed necessary for it will determine the justification of the research project. Post conflict reconstruction and development is not a new concept because it can be interrelated to the Marshall Plan after the Second World War. However, each country transitioning from conflict to peace should be well-versed on the causes of the particular conflict. The post conflict reconstruction systems have recurring stages, scopes, and procedures that are familiar. Since the end of the cold war, the nature of disputes transformed; new independent states in Africa were slowly developing but at the same time intra state conflicts were also on the rise. Post conflict reconstruction and development is deemed necessary because weak nations lack the capability for autonomous recovery. Unlike traditional conflict reconstruction and development processes which focused on avoiding a resumption of conflict, state rebuilding focuses on reestablishing the states domination over the means of force. Other objectives include the re-establishment of political foundations, the advancement of political contribution and human rights, the provision of social amenities and financial salvage. He further argues that peace is rooted in integrity, the construction of factual relations and societal arrangements through an essential respect for human rights, and peacefulness as reality. The accuracy of conflict transformation is based on the core of his work which involved engaging himself in positive change enterprises that comprised and surpassed the solution of particular problems. Conflict transformation can be defined as an approach to conflicts that goes past the resolution of specific difficulties and seeks to address the very nature of the relationship of individuals or parties in conflict. It involves the following aspects; Personal dimension, the relational dimension, the structural dimension and the ethnic dimension. Personal dimension emphasizes on the variations caused and preferred by the party. It comprises of the intellectual, demonstrative and divine aspects of human practice over the reason of disputes. Relational dimension looks at the variations affected and anticipated for the head-on interactions. Concerns of sentiments, control, interdependency, and the cooperating aspects of disputes are vital. Structural dimension looks at the fundamental sources of conflict, and insists on the ways in which communities, administrations, and institutions are constructed, sustained, and transformed by disputes. It is about the ways individuals construct and establish social, economic, and official interactions that will provide basic human wants and deliver contact to resources and decision-making. Lastly, the cultural dimension states that disputes transform the behaviors of a certain group and also the ways that cultural values affect the improvement of procedures that handle and react to dispute. Security comprehends the setting up of mutual and individual safety, and is the requirement for attaining positive results in the other key factors of post conflict reconstruction. Critically, it involves securing the lives of noncombatants from direct violence and the re-establishment of regional integrity. Justice and Reconciliation emphasizes on the necessity of a responsible legitimate system which will handle cases of past abuses. For example; the formation of a lawful society, a transparent judicial system, just laws, humane prisons, and formal and informal guidelines for resolving grievances. Social and Economic security discourses important societal and financial desires; for instance the setting up of an disaster relief, re-establishment of vital facilities to the people, laying the base for a feasible economy, and the beginning of a comprehensive, justifiable development framework. Leadership and Contribution discourses the need for legitimate, operational political and administrative establishments and participatory procedures. For example; the establishment of an effective constitutional arrangement, reinforcing the public sector administration and guaranteeing an active and transparent participation of the civil societies in the construction of a new government and its strategies. Not to mention that infrastructure was destroyed and the entire population relied on relief or donated basic needs. Rwanda needed more than just a reconstruction policy to rebuild. Rwanda saw the need to focus on the

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following issues so as to ensure total post conflict reconstruction and development; concentrate on ensuring both internal and external security, proper practice of democracy where there was responsible governance and citizens participation, ensure that the people who took part in the genocide crimes are apprehended hence promote repairable, reconcilable justice, promotion of human rights and fight impunity, rely on humanitarian aid for social and economic development, mobilize all types of resources and strengthen socio-economic policies regarding women. As a result, in the year , the RPF made efforts to create a coalition government which was based loosely on the power sharing arrangements that were part of the mandate of the Arusha Accords. In the state of tension government posts were circulated amongst the RPF and opposition parties though not including the MRND and other radical groups. When Paul Kagame became the Prime Minister, majority of the leaders were unsatisfied with the new government, some Hutu leaders chose to resign after claiming to have been marginalized. Due to the growing tensions and poor leadership skills in the government majority of the leaders resigned in the year , after allegations of corruption among others. Kagame succeeded Bizimungu as president in March , with elections scheduled for His adversary, Tswagirimungu came back to vie against him unfortunately for him his MDR party was banned and excluded from elections, for having been suspected of attempting to divide the people of Rwanda. MDR followers were arrested and taken to prison. Due to lack of an opposition party, Kagame was nominated in to a presidential term that was seven years, having gathered Rwanda has been able to develop an effective security and intelligence apparatus which has been able to efficiently control the misbehavior of opposition parties, for example; during elections Rwanda was able to deal with internal opposition especially those who were on a mission to divide the state and re start the animosity of tribes all over again. However the vulnerability still remains with the allowance of the multiparty system in Rwanda, where ethnic extremists may rise again, and hence giving little room for competitive democracy. Free press is also another factor that has been greatly scrutinized by the government; the policy has ensured specific limits within the press as it was the main instigator of the Rwandan Genocide. The memories; the rivalry against Tutsi and vice versa, that was incited by both the media and political leadership, and the unpredictability of the oncoming catastrophe of the genocide cannot be easily forgotten. Alusala argues that Disarmament is one key issue that Rwanda could not ignore, since one of the main goals was to obtain justice for the Genocide victims. The fact that weapons were and still are readily available threatens the wellbeing of the citizens as genocide could be sparked at any moment. Goose and Smyth argued and predicted that arms race in Rwanda was on the way because other states assisted in fueling the Rwandan war; both the conflicting parties took part in purchasing weaponry through private sources within the open market. The Rwandan government experienced bankruptcy in its economy due to payments for these armaments. Former Warsaw Pact Countries also played a part in supplying both sides with weaponry after they saw an opportunity in Rwanda after the fall of the Berlin Wall. However, Rwanda has not focused on disarmament internally and was not considered as a component of peace building. The government argues that disarmament is not the States priority at the moment. The Rwanda government claimed that the forces linked with the former Rwandan army EX-FAR and interhamwe militias are the ones who supported and took part in the Rwandan Genocide and blamed for destabilizing the region. Therefore, Rwandan government argues that those who need the disarmament process are the EX-FAR and the interhamwe militia. After the genocide Rwanda showed immense efforts in rebuilding the State in that the foreign ministers together with President Kagame gathered to review efforts of improving peace and security in the region in February As a result, the United Nations advised the Rwanda government to focus on creating a secure environment for disarmament, this is important because it would enable disarmament programmes to operate effectively so as to avoid another relapse of conflict. Both the conflicting parties; Hutus and Tutsis; should be involved in the disarmament process and all levels of policy formulation. Rwandan Citizens should have their confidence in safety within their own boundaries rebuild. The improvement of post disarmament mechanisms such as small arms deliberate collection or the development of weapons for development programmes is also important because it would enable the collection of weapons that have not yet been surrendered. Lastly, to ensure that

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the weapons are completely destroyed or properly stored so that they cannot land into wrong hands again. According to the Rwandan tradition the word Gacaca means justice on the grass. Throughout the colonial era, Rwanda practiced the Western kind of legitimate system but the Gacaca practice kept on functioning as a traditional conflict resolution framework for the local population. After the Genocide attack Rwanda sort ways on how to bring Justice to the victims and through international intervention the option of using Gacaca arose immediately the genocide attacks began. Gacaca conducted its traditional role so as to get rid of the ordinary courts being over burdened with cases. These traditional courts also were also overburdened with cases of accused of genocide and the prisons were also getting over populated. However, during President Bizimungu Regime, the Gacaca courts were not effective because of corruption and biasness hence justice was not served effectively. The Gacaca court system was developed within a surrounding where matters of answerability were of much importance. Gacaca now is set up by the state with procedures installed by the government, whereas the traditional Gacaca was direct in its operations and goals. The indication was to integrate people, discuss the issues or challenges so as to reestablish peaceful relationships, and avoid animosity within the society. The nature of the old Gacaca put procedures were mostly figurative and restorative where verdicts took the form of compensation for the damage caused, whereas the existing Gacaca punishes individuals through prison verdicts. Despite the various problems facing Gacaca, it is vital to recognize that Rwanda is also facing enormous difficulties in its post-conflict reconstruction initiatives. Even though Rwanda has greatly improved after the Genocide, massacre, it still stands threatened with the existence of Hutu militias in DRC Congo, who threaten to invade Rwanda. On a positive note, Rwanda has laid emphasis on internal safety and economic development. However, there is a concern on refugees in neighboring states and the fact that some may not have experienced peace and reconciliation. The stability of each state in any region is connected to its neighbors. The instant security situation in the area therefore is determined by the effectiveness of the mechanisms used to guarantee an inclusive strategy that will promote peace and reconciliation in Rwanda. Rwanda cannot deal with this progression without the efforts of the neighboring states and the international society. After the conflict, Rwanda strived to ensure repairable, reconcilable justice, promotion of human rights and the fight against genocide. Rwanda has risen in both its economy and political stability. So far Rwanda has managed to construct the nation and its social capital, developed a credible State effectively governed by the rule of law and development of entrepreneurship of the private zone. Clearly Rwanda has greatly recovered from the Genocide and it is quite unlikely for the conflict to re occur again due to the peace building policies put in place. Africa needs to critically look at Rwanda and borrow some of the lessons that they have learnt during their post conflict reconstruction and development. This will help African States in dealing with escalating conflicts and also assist them in the creation of early warning systems that will help in dealing with conflicts before they go out of hand hence causing the spillover effects to other neighboring countries. In academic terms, the above explanation shows the importance of carrying out an assessment of the post conflict peace building in Rwanda so as to find out their achievements and challenges during the process, this will assist scholars and practitioners to come up with appropriate measures that will help in enhancing the process of peace building within African states today. This research project will encompass two theories that will explain the conflict in Rwanda and the post conflict peace building efforts within the state. In the African context most conflicts are regarded as synchronic, and so are the theory and practice of conflicts. The fact that every population has an obligation to maintain its own livelihood, every individual has to satisfy its own basic needs. The conflict is then inevitable in the sense that any generation may through its own behavior compromise the livelihood of succeeding generations. The theory of liberal peace sights governmental and financial liberalization as direct solutions to intense wars. Hence, advancement of individual rights, social equality, elections, constitutionalism, justice, assets rights, moral authority, and neo-liberal economics are essential to the international peace building strategy. The nature of Liberal internationalism is interventional as it goes beyond supporting specific countries evolving from conflict to promoting a normative plan. Immanuel Kant argues that peace is a result of the collaboration of states with a democrat form of rule. Hence, if the

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consent of the citizens is required in order to decide that war should be declared nothing is more natural than that they should be very cautious in commencing such a poor game, decreeing for them all the calamities of war. Rwanda focused on manipulating the environment through economic development, justice for victims and reconciliation, hence giving no room for tribal or ethnic clashes. This helped in promoting unity. They purchased and distributed weapons of indoctrination and at the same time incited the Hutu population that the strategy was justified. They did not recognize that demographic and economic policies would have addressed their issues in a peaceful and more effective way. Experts, scholars, international and regional organizations, and countries have struggled to categorize what institutionalizes peace after a conflict and what the important elements and stages likely to advance peace are. John Galtung argues that there is need for the creation of peace building structures for the promotion of maintainable peace by dealing with the deep causes of violent disputes and assisting the local institutions for peace management and conflict resolution. John Galtung further noted that there are three approaches to peace; peace keeping, peace-making and peace building. Initially the formation of the United Nations was a peace building initiative, where states formed an International Community with the idea of promoting peace and reducing conflict. The League of Nations acted as a platform during World War one whose main aim was to prevent the second world war from occurring, but due to failure in providing for effective post conflict peace building frameworks the operationalization of the League of Nations failed hence leading to the formation of the United Nations. Peace Building has quite a number of definitions from various scholars, from these definitions one can deduce the following; peace building involves external involvements that are intended to prevent the outbreak or reoccurrence of conflict, initiatives that are directed to limit the threat of lapsing or relapsing of disputes by reinforcing national institutions for the management of conflicts and providing a platform for maintainable peace and the growth of peace.

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Chapter 2 : Post-Conflict Reconstruction & Community Development: Indonesia and Afghanistan - George

The main context of the book, however, is the South African Army's strategy for Africa, which has been developed with the African Union's Post-conflict, Reconstruction, and Development.

The context of discourse In the context of this chapter, development covers broader issues relating to policies, strategies, institutional arrangements, implementations of programmes, projects and any planned interventions implemented by government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sectors, charities and individuals by allocating resources for the purpose of economic and social progress, and concerns positive change and environmental resilience. Hence, it covers development in both of physical and socio-economic aspects. Similarly, reconstruction focuses on building or rebuilding physical infrastructures, considered as one of fundamental pillars of post-conflict economic recovery and development. While examining the factors contributing to the armed insurgency, several writers, analysts and researchers Leonhardt ; Nagel ; Upreti , , have demonstrated that structural causes lead to development failure. Post-conflict reconstruction and development should contribute to achieve the aim of developing a peaceful, politically stable, economically prosperous and a socially just federal republic of Nepal. Therefore, the existing development philosophy, conceptual orientation, policy framework, institutional arrangements, operational strategies and implementation modalities need to be reoriented to meet the need of post-conflict objectives. The main objectives of this chapter is to critically examine the different contestations in the existing development strategies and to initiate a debate on the various dimensions of post-conflict development and reconstruction work to strengthen democracy and achieve a durable peace, economic prosperity and social justice in a smooth state building process of Nepal. It is frequently observed that civil wars and armed insurgencies often target existing development infrastructures and obstruct construction process, ultimately affecting economic growth. One of the major steps of recovery for a country form the war is to revive its economic and social activities through reconstruction and initiation of the development Upreti Violent conflicts negatively affect development. When development programmes and projects fail to meet the livelihood needs of people, they generate social tension and violent conflict in any society. If development interventions fail to address the problem of inequality and discrimination, or produce new forms on inequality and discrimination, it indirectly serves as a source of conflict. Conflict in a society is inevitable if development interventions maintains status quo with bias towards a particular group or groups in terms of allocations of resources and priority. It creates a feeling of injustice and structural inequality. Hence, development can both be the means of peace as well as a source of conflict. This is evident in countries where suffering from frequent violence and conflict is endemic Upreti Therefore, addressing inequality and root causes of discrimination, both horizontally and vertically, is vital for ensuring development goals and conflict sensitivity. But that conflict is also an inherent and integral part of development process, as it strengthens the capacity of a society to manage its differences and disputes better, providing creativity for social change. Hence, development interventions should not suppress non-violent conflict, but allow expression of protests in a constructive, non-violent and creative manner. In this section, we quickly reflect on these contestations. Designed by author 2. A very interesting purpose of this programme is to improve local governance for effective service delivery and citizen empowerment. The above programme serves to illustrate an example of how donors and national government want to improve local governance and effective service delivery. But, as it actually works, the development budget assigned every year is used up by dividing it among the political parties of the districts. This would be a crude joke in a country where there has been no elected government since 11 years and no local election since 16 years. Hence, LGCDP provides a good example of what development contestation is like in working how development functions in rhetoric and reality [4]. Even the government of Nepal claims that it is a globally unique funding mechanism. Development understanding and its relevance for society are often examined in the conflict theory of Karl Marx. His theory contains 3 main components: His main argument is that any

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economic organization of society determines social structure. Hence, the unequal social relations shaped by the economic structures divide the society into the proletariat and the bourgeois. For any development to be relevant, therefore, it must address the gap between the haves and have-nots, which often misses the argument. Hence, the challenges of the development interventions are to go beyond unidirectional and be single problem focused, if they are to be socially relevant. Peace Theory of Johan Galtung Galtung a, b argues that peace should not be viewed in a static sense but acknowledged to be dynamic in nature that is non-violent in approach to promote transformation and change through creative conflict in an unequal society. In any culturally and structurally unequal society, direct violence is its major challenges. Hence, the development interventions must work in creating a non-violent environment in order to bring about the social change and economic progress of a country. Sometimes, development interventions not only disrupt the societal equilibrium, they also form a basis for the latent and manifest conflict, altering the existing balance of power. It introduces a new conflict in society. Hence, in any development interventions the focus must be to create situation of equilibrium, which is operationally difficult to realize. The Equity Theory is another important source of conceptual contestation in the development intervention. In the development discourse, equity is much talked about and is used by the development decision makers as cover to justify what they are doing, instead of addressing the fundamentals of equity. Hence, this contestation, that is, the interpretation of equity is a major challenge in promoting development, and easily said than done. Transformation Theory is another source of conceptual contestation as it demands a holistic and multifaceted approach to engage with conflict to reduce violence and promote social justice, peace and development. However, in accepting this holistic conceptual framework the space of the development decision makers is minimised in manoeuvring and in limiting their commitments. Let us see the System Theory: Well-known sociologists like Talcott Parsons Parson , , Robert Merton Merton , and Emile Durkheim discussed the need for a stable functional system in society to achieve a desired change. When there is disharmony in the society it not only disrupts functioning social system but also gives rise to conflict and tension Giddens , ; Holmwood Therefore, development intervention has to focus on creating a stable functional society, which is not usually the case looking at the functions of the development interventions. However, the actual reality of it is different, as more conflict and tensions are observed in areas where development interventions are more in number. In theory, the development has to have a capacity of conflict settlement to end violent behaviour by reaching an agreement , conflict management to avoid future violence by promoting positive behavioural changes , conflict resolution to address cause of conflict and conflict transformation to address broader social and political causes of conflict and improving of inter-group relationship. However, in reality very few development interventions have focused on these important issues. The focus of Marx was always on class and argues that potential for the class conflict is inherent in power differentiated societies, as the powerful, who control means of production systematically, concentrate to strengthen their positions and power in the society at the cost of the powerless. The work of Giddens , , Merton and Parsons had amply demonstrated the conceptual evolution and contestation of sociological development which is one of the influential factors for the contemporary societal development. Planners, policy-makers, political decision makers are, overtly or covertly, knowingly or unknowingly, divided along this line that has direct and lasting implications for designing and implementing intervention. The focus of their first activity was the political change of Only after the political parties set out the development agenda in their vision. The first elected government of the B. Koirala envisioned a socio-economic development of the country, but it was not allowed to implement the vision of development into action, because of the political tussle between King Mahendra and B. Consequently, King Mahendra ousted B. Koirala from power and imposed party-less autocratic Panchayat political system in the country. During the Panchayat era some of the important milestones of development, such as the East-West Highway, other road networks and hydro-power projects were initiated. However, in the absence of democracy, these development efforts alone were not sufficient to sustain the Panchayat System. Political parties concentrated their energy for 30 years to restore the multi-party democracy once again. During this struggle the

development agenda became side-lined. After the restoration of multi-party democracy in political parties, the various Communist parties especially made towering promises to the people in their election manifestos, but showed little interest in fulfilling them. Instead, they resorted to power struggles. Political parties were engaged in an intra- and inter-party conflict. Consequently, corruption, irregularities and mal-governance became an integral part of the post-democratic era. On one hand, they were inexperienced in delivering development, and on the other, they were engaged in internecine power struggle and in the politicisation of bureaucracy. The Communist Party of Nepal Maoist started an armed insurrection against the infant democracy in that further obstructed the political process and economic development process. They targeted the development infrastructures as their tactics to weaken the government. Consequently, so many development infrastructures like hydro-power plans, telecom towers, and bridges were blown-up. With the development projects and programmes thus obstructed and threatened, it became inconceivable to start new projects and programmes of development. With the end of insurgency and the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement CPA, political parties had great opportunity to restart the development projects and programme. The CPA had provided a broader framework of assistance and international development partners were willing to support development projects. Regrettably, political parties once again were unable to take advantage of this opportunity. Instead, they tried to manipulate development resources by dividing the aid money among the political parties working at the local level. Hence, the entire period of over 6 decades proved a total waste from the development perspective. To some extent, the panchayat political system was more successful in making some important development interventions. But it too proved ineffective to address the real issues of the poor and the marginalised by supporting the more powerful and maintaining the status quo, which, consequently, became a new source of structural conflict and contestation. Nepali Congress Party often calls itself a liberal party and an advocate of free market and competitive economic approach; whereas the Communist parties generally believe in a centralised, controlled economic development. Hence, for a long time this ideological divide had implications for the national development. However, at a later stage, when the Communist Party of Nepal United Marxist-Leninist CPN-UML took a more social democratic approach by combining social justice and economic liberalisation this divide became a little blurred. Again, when the Communist Party of Nepal Maoist came into power after the CPA, it tried to sharpen the divide again, but did not succeed. Hence, with such confusion and contestation the planned development of Nepal has been sorely affected. The development discourse was dominated by the vested interests of political dominance by the CPN M. Prachanda, and Babu Ram Bhattarai demonstrated that the ethnic and geographical issues were merely for the political win as they did not address the issues of the people substantially. Nevertheless, the underdevelopment of Nepal on geographical and ethnic backwardness is a real concern for Nepal and will remain an attractive slogan for political parties for the coming decades. Further, because of the multi-dimensional contestations prevalent in Nepal the detailed discussion is presented in section 2 of this chapter the post-conflict development is becoming further complicated. It is observed that large number of aid agencies, such as the bilateral donors, multi-lateral agencies like the banks, INGOs, UN agencies and charity organisations have supported post-conflict development in war-torn countries Barnes Their aims, interests, priorities, working procedures and approaches are often contradictory and conflicting, though Colletta et al Therefore, proper coordination, monitoring and coherence in setting development priority by the concerned nations are extremely important Collier and Hoeffler, Post-conflict development needs to move beyond conventional areas of development programme and should grapple with new issues, such as environmental security Upreti et al, combating rural and urban crimes, dealing with small arms control, community security etc. Based on the discussion in the previous section it can be generalised that the existing development policy and regulatory frameworks, institutional arrangements and the mind-set of key decision makers are not enough to meet public expectations in the post-conflict situation. New visions, strategies and operational modalities are needed to address these public expectations as well as the challenges brought on by the various contestations presented above in the section two. It requires fundamental restructuring of the development

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sector. The global experiences e. While shifting to human security approach of development, Nepal needs to shift from the existing conventional development approach operating since the inception of planned development in Upreti In the post-conflict period, linking of security, human rights, peace and development must be the guiding framework of development that should address corruption, provide effective governance, promote environmentally sustainable, socially equitable and an economically sound approach.

Chapter 3 : Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development - University of Birmingham

The main context of the book, however, is the South African Army's strategy for PCRD in Africa, which has been developed with the African Union's Post-Conflict, Reconstruction and Development Needs Assessment Guide in mind.

Chapter 4 : Post-Conflict Economic Reconstruction | Encyclopedia Princetoniensis

the PSC Protocol delineates a number of post-conflict reconstruction activities that require action, including the restoration of the rule of law, establishment and development of democratic institutions and.

Chapter 5 : Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development - University of Birmingham

History, Peace and Conflict Studies, Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development, Transitional Justice ICANNE Archaeologies at War: Modern Warfare and Cultural Heritage in Syria and Iraq The Middle East and Northern Africa have been drowning in conflicts, civil wars, political unrests, and chaos for the last decades.

Chapter 6 : Post-conflict reconstruction and its challenges | Eastern Africa | Practical Action

Linkages between conflict, security and development, and design strategies for post conflict reconstruction. By the end of the module you should be able to: Describe and explain patterns of involvement of different actors in conflict in the developing world.

Chapter 7 : Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development Research Papers - calendrierdelascience.com

Jos van Gennip argues that finding resources for post-conflict reconstruction and development obviously poses a critical challenge and the international community must play a part. However, rather than the development of the countries it is too often the strategic interests of large western donor.

Chapter 8 : Post-Conflict Transition and Reconstruction

Post-conflict reconstruction is broadly understood as a complex, holistic and multidimensional process encompassing effort to simultaneously improve military (restoration of law and order), political (governance), economic (rehabilitation and development) and social conditions (justice and reconciliation).

Chapter 9 : Post conflict reconstruction and development in Africa and Rwanda - Essay UK Free Essay Da

This disturbing trend raises questions about the effectiveness of the tools and mechanisms of the African Peace and Security Architecture and puts the spotlight on the work of the African Union (AU) on post-conflict reconstruction and development (PCRD).