

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, P.O. Box: 3243 Tel.: (251-11) 5513 822 Fax: (251-11) 5519 321
Email: situationroom@africa-union.org, situationroom@ausitroom-psd.org

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE PSC ON POST-CONFLICT
RECONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC) AND
BURUNDI, AND FOLLOW-UP TO ASSESSMENT MISSIONS TO LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE,
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR), AND THE SUDAN**

Addis Ababa, 2-3 June 2011

Summary of Technical Meeting: Outcome and Way Forward

1. The Peace and Security Department successfully organized a two-day technical meeting on post-conflict reconstruction and development (PCRD), **from 2 to 3 June 2011**, in Addis Ababa, in some of the countries emerging from conflict. The technical meeting brought together experts from the Governments of the DRC, Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, and CAR. Also in attendance were relevant Departments of the Commission (even though, some critical Departments did unfortunately not attend, while there is so much we could do together to better coordinate our efforts and maximize our impact on the ground), the Heads of the AU Liaison Offices in the concerned countries and the AU Regional Offices/Specialized Institutions, as well as the Head of the Multidisciplinary Mission to the DRC and Burundi, undertaken from 21 January to 22 February 2010, former Prime Minister Soumana Sako, and experts who supported him during that mission, also took part in the meeting - their presence greatly enriched the discussions and brought an invaluable insight. The Regional Economic Communities to which the countries on the agenda belong (COMESA, SADC, IGAD, ECOWAS, and ECCAS) were represented. Finally, partner organizations such as the European Union (EU), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and United Nations agencies such as UNICEF and UNHCR, as well as the UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the German International Cooperation (GIZ), and the British Department for International Development (DfID) actively participated in the deliberations.

2. The meeting was a follow-up to the decision of the 230th meeting of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) which took place on 27 and 31 May 2010, and considered the Report of the Multidisciplinary Mission deployed to assess the post-conflict reconstruction and development needs of the DRC, from 21 January to 13 February 2010; and Burundi, from 13 to 22 February 2010. In the communiqué adopted at the end of its deliberations, the PSC urged *"the Governments of Burundi and DRC to take ownership of the recommendations contained in the Report, with particular attention to issues related to governance, economic development, reform of security and justice sectors and promotion of human rights, as well as gender, in order to consolidate the significant gains made by Burundi and the DRC in the consolidation of peace and post-conflict reconstruction."* The PSC further called on *"Member States and international partners to provide all necessary support to Burundi and the DRC, in order to facilitate the process of post-conflict reconstruction and development, as well as post-conflict peacebuilding in both countries."*

3. On the basis of consultations with the authorities of Burundi and the DRC and their priorities, the PSC requested the AU Commission to take all necessary measures to ensure the monitoring and implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Multidisciplinary Mission, particularly through:

- a) the organization of an African Solidarity Conference of to give the opportunity for Member States to show their solidarity with Burundi and the DRC, within the framework of the AU PCRD Policy;
- b) the intensification of advocacy efforts towards bilateral partners, international financial institutions, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and other stakeholders.

Aims and Objectives of the Technical Meeting

4. The aim of the two-day technical meeting in Addis Ababa was to discuss and propose concrete ways forward in implementing the recommendations of the Multidisciplinary Mission to the DRC and Burundi, and other post-conflict situations. Indeed, seizing this opportunity, the Department decided to make the meeting more inclusive by bringing in other countries in the post-conflict phase. The meeting was thus an opportunity to be updated on the previous Multidisciplinary Missions to the Central African Republic (2006), followed by an African Solidarity Conference in 2007 and Liberia and Sierra Leone (2009). The meeting was also briefed on, and thoroughly discussed, the findings of the Technical Assessment Mission to the Sudan, undertaken from 28 March to 10 April 2011, at the request of the AU Ministerial Committee on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development in the Sudan.

Deliberations

5. In line with its objectives, the technical meeting undertook the following deliberations:
- (a) examined and identified key priority areas where the AU Member States and relevant AU structures could effectively support the DRC, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Liberia, CAR and the Sudan, in post-conflict reconstruction efforts;
 - (b) identified priority areas where the AU Regional Offices/Specialized Institutions and partners could assist these countries in their post-conflict (re)construction processes (it was the first time the AU Regional Offices/Specialized institutions were fully involved in such a process); and
 - (c) proposed modalities for the organization of an African Solidarity Conference in support for post-conflict reconstruction in these countries.

Outcome and Way Forward

6. The outcome of the technical meeting was a draft Plan of Action that is intended to inform the Commission's next steps. This draft Plan of Action on a Support Program for Governance, Reconstruction and Consolidation of Peace, based on mobilizing African expertise, shall further be reviewed in consultation with the concerned Governments and stakeholders. The Draft Plan of Action is intended to flag the priorities of countries concerned, highlighting what the AU Special Institutions/Regional Offices would offer as assistance, and what Member States and partners can do. This document would be presented at the African Solidarity Conference that is scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa, sometimes in October. It shall also serve as the basis for the engagement with partners in seeking their support and contribution.

7. In view of the implementation of the recommendations of the multidisciplinary and technical assessment missions to the DRC, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Liberia, CAR and the Sudan, Technical Support Teams of Experts would be deployed to follow-up the implementation process with the Governments concerned. These Teams will, amongst others, review what has been done and advise on the steps to be taken, and in the interaction with the international partners. They will provide regular update to the Commission and recommend follow-up measures to be taken. Whenever required, the Commission would mobilize additional expertise, including from relevant institutions, such as the AfDB and the UNECA, as well as from the RECs. Each team will include, a gender expert to ensure that AU's policies on gender are taken into account in the implementation phase and that the problems identified during the assessment missions are adequately addressed.

8. With regards to the planning of the African Solidarity Conference, which is envisaged for October 2011, the Commission is working with experts in designing the format of the Conference and to ensure that the African Solidarity Conference goes beyond the ordinary donors' conference. The format would be designed to take into consideration the pledges in human resources, experience sharing and in kind, with the active participation of the African private sector and relevant public enterprises. An advocacy strategy and follow-up mechanism is envisaged to ensure that the pledges are timely honoured. The meeting proposed that the AU should institutionalize an annual review of post-conflict reconstruction and development efforts in Africa.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Peace and Security Department (PSD) of the African Union Commission (AUC) held a technical meeting on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) in Addis Ababa on 2-3 June 2011.

2. The aims and purpose of the meeting was to discuss and propose concrete ways forward in implementing the recommendations of the Multidisciplinary Mission to the DRC and Burundi, and other post-conflict situations. Seizing this opportunity, the PSD decided to expand the scope and make it an inclusive process by bringing together most of the countries in the post-conflict phase and processes. In this regard, it was decided that the meeting will also be an opportunity to be updated on the Multidisciplinary Missions to the Central African Republic (2006), Liberia and Sierra Leone (2009) with regards to the post-conflict reconstruction efforts. The meeting will also be briefed on the findings of the Technical Assessment Mission to the Sudan that was undertaken from 28 March to 10 April 2011.

3. The technical meeting brought together experts from the Governments of the DRC, Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, and CAR. Also in attendance were relevant Departments of the Commission (even though, some critical Departments did unfortunately not attend, while there is so much we could do together to better coordinate our efforts and maximize our impact on the ground), the Heads of the AU Liaison Offices in the concerned countries and the AU Regional Offices/Specialized Institutions, as well as the Head of the Multidisciplinary Mission to the DRC and Burundi, undertaken from 21 January to 22 February 2010, former Prime Minister Soumana Sako, and experts who supported him during that mission, also took part in the meeting - their presence greatly enriched the discussions and brought an invaluable insight. The Regional Economic Communities to which the countries on the agenda belong (COMESA, SADC, IGAD, ECOWAS, and ECCAS) were represented. Finally, partner organizations such as the European Union (EU), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and United Nations agencies such as UNICEF and UNHCR, as well as the UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the German International Cooperation (GIZ), and the British Department for International Development (DfID) actively participated in the deliberations.

OBJECTIVES OF THE TECHNICAL MEETING

4. In a more practical sense, the objectives of the technical meeting were to:

- a) examine and identify key priority areas where the AU Member States and relevant AU organs could effectively support the DRC and Burundi in post-conflict reconstruction, with the Regional Offices/Specialized Institutions and

partner organizations proposing possible areas they would wish to assist in the reconstruction of DRC and Burundi;

- b) examine and identify priority areas where the AU Member States, Regional Offices/Specialized Institutions, partners and the rest of the international community could assist the Sudan in its post-conflict (re)construction.
- c) propose modalities for the organization of an African Solidarity Conference in support for post-conflict reconstruction in the DRC, Burundi, and the Sudan.
- d) identify possible ways to extend necessary support to Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Central African Republic in the area of post-conflict reconstruction and peace consolidation.

5. The opening session was chaired by HE Andrew Hama Mtetwa, Ambassador of the Republic of Zimbabwe, in his capacity as the Chair of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) for the month of June. While welcoming the participants, the Chair of the PCS exhorted the participants to fully join efforts in addressing the post-conflict needs of the countries concerned in the spirit of African solidarity. He pledged the total support of the AU PSC to the whole process of building and re-building African countries that have emerged from the conflict and war.

6. In his opening remarks, the Director of the Peace and Security Department, Mr. El Ghassim Wane pointed out that post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding/development in Africa remains an arduous challenge. While appreciating the encouraging attendance, especially from the AU Specialized Institutions/Regional Offices, AU Liaison Offices and the partners, he further called on the participants to ensure that the deliberations and outcome of the workshop should be very practical and action oriented.

7. On behalf of the Commission, Mr. Takwa Zebulon Suifon presented an overview of the workshop agenda and a brief summary of AU PCRD principles and elements. He highlighted the 5 AU principles for PCRD as, African Leadership, National and Local Ownership, Inclusiveness, Equity and Non-Discrimination, and Capacity Building for Sustainability. He also highlighted the 8 indicative elements of AU PCRD as security, humanitarian/emergency assistance, political governance and transition, socio-economic reconstruction and development, Human rights, justice and reconciliation, and women and gender.

SESSION ONE: PCRD IN DRC AND BURUNDI

8. This session was chaired by a representative of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and discussed PCRD in the DRC and in Burundi. The panelists comprised 3 AU experts and representatives of the Governments of the DRC and of Burundi.

THE DRC

9. On DRC, it was pointed out that governance was still a major challenge, and that the AU and the international community must remain engaged especially in ensuring free and fair elections. Other important issues include security, the judiciary and socio economic challenges. The security problem was complicated by the fact that there are some rebels that are still operating in the country. It was recommended that there is need for more security sector reforms especially on the police force. The DRC is a member of several regional organizations including SADC, COMESA, ECCAS, CEPGL and CIRGL and therefore there was need for coordination of PCRDR efforts at the regional level.

10. The discussion on socio-economic issues highlighted the fact that 70% of the population of the DRC lives below the poverty line. The need for food security was emphasized together with the regulation of the mining sector, continued development of hydroelectric power, and the reestablishment of infrastructure and training of staff for the education and health sector. There was a call to partners to cancel debts and for the lifting of the embargo on mining.

BURUNDI

11. Burundi still faces some post conflict violence. There is indiscipline in the police force, requiring more reforms in the police force and in the justice system. There are also some 200 000 illegal arms still circulating in Burundi and there is need for more DDR. There is conflict over land and many crimes against women. There are still some major political and administrative challenges in Burundi, and corruption is a major issue.

12. The major socio-economic concern is that 60% of the country's budget is coming from donors. There is therefore an urgent need to increase production. Since 49% of the country's GDP comes from agriculture, there is need to address the land question and to develop irrigation projects. There is also a need to develop roads, hydroelectric power, mining and tourism. In the health sector, there is need to do more on HIV/AIDS and on Malaria.

OPEN DISCUSSION

13. Various African and international agencies present pledged to continue to assist both the DRC and Burundi in their PCRDR projects. It was pointed out that the needs of the disabled must be highlighted.

14. The issue of Burundian refugees in Tanzania was highlighted including the efforts of the Tanzanian government to naturalize them so that they do not become stateless. It was pointed out that there is need for international support to Tanzania for this effort, and also to

encourage other countries to do the same. But, those Burundians in Tanzania and in other countries who decide to go back to Burundi must also be assisted.

15. Among the RECs, COMESA submitted a written contribution detailing what it has done so far in the implementation of the recommendations of the multidisciplinary mission, including the Trade for Peace Initiative among the Great Lakes countries. COMESA pledged to continue to coordinate the PCRD efforts of both Burundi and DRC at the regional level. The DRC was urged to ratify the Charter on the Rights of Children.

16. There was a request for an inventory of the cultural heritage of the DRC to see the extent to which it was affected by the long conflict. This inventory should include languages, music, dance, arts, sculpture and other cultural areas. Traditional medicine was also highlighted.

SESSION TWO: PCRD IN LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

17. This session was chaired by a representative of the UN office at the African Union (UNOAU). The UN representative highlighted a number of areas where the UN has supported the African Union in PCRD related activities. He pointed out that the UN is prepared to continue to give that support.

SIERRA LEONE

18. On Sierra Leone, it was pointed out that security has improved greatly due to successful DDR and SSR. However, there is need to assist not only ex-combatants, but also the victims such as amputees, the severely war wounded, the sexually violated and children affected by war. The security sector also needs equipment, especially for the police to be able to cover the elections in 2012.

19. Bad governance was a major cause of the conflict, therefore there is need to work hard to improve governance. There is need to support the country's anti-corruption drive. There is also need to revive local government because during the conflict everything was so centralized. It is also vital to encourage the work of civil society organizations.

20. In the area of socio-economic development, there is need to support the country's Agenda for Change under the PRSP2 programme. It is also vital to develop hydroelectric power, roads, and the fishing industry. In the health sector, the meeting was informed that the infant mortality is still very bad in the country. There is need to improve the health of lactating mothers, children under 5, and the newly born. Some African countries such as Nigeria and South Africa are already providing some assistance. The meeting also highlighted the problem of urban rural migration especially by young people.

LIBERIA

21. The meeting was told that 14 years after the Liberian crisis, the country has an advanced security sector reform programme. However, the instability in neighbouring countries, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire is affecting Liberia. There was a request for the African Union to move fast in facilitating security sector reforms in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. There is also the problem of thousands of citizens returning from foreign jails.

22. In socio-economic development, the emphasis must be on the rebuilding of infrastructure such as roads, and sources of water and power. The exploitation of resources such as gold, diamonds and timber is going well now that the country is no longer under sanctions.

23. A number of AU Specialized Institutions and international development agencies pledged to assist Liberia and Sierra Leone in their post-conflict reconstruction initiatives. There was special mention of possible assistance in the areas of security, governance, the judiciary, education and health. The issue of renegotiating mining and agribusiness contracts was mentioned for Liberia and Sierra Leone and that there is now an opening even for African companies.

24. For Liberia, there was special mention of the need to assist Furabay College and also of the efforts of ex-combatants to set up facilities at some Peace Island. Also, the pending end of UNMIL means that the AU should take a leading role in Liberia.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

25. The country is still facing a number of security challenges related to the fact that the peace agreement is not fully being implemented and the DDR process was not completed. Rebel groups are still holding some areas of the country and they do not recognize the current Government.

26. In the area of governance, the country is committed to good governance and has ratified a number of AU conventions. The country has established a Human Rights Commission but it is not controlled by any Ministerial group. There is also a need to establish a Charter on the conduct of elections.

27. In socio-economic development, the country has adopted a Poverty Reduction Program. The mining and gems industry needs assistance to be more productive. The financial sector also needs assistance especially with the democratic management of public funds. The Education sector is far behind with only one university in the country. There is need to assist the country with its national program for the development of new schools. A number of AU Specialized

Institutions and international development agencies also indicated their willingness to assist CAR in its post-conflict reconstruction initiatives.

DAY TWO

SESSION THREE: PCRD IN SUDAN

28. This session was chaired by a representative of the African Union and it discussed the PCRD assessment carried out between 28 March and 10 April 2011. The report on the assessment mission was presented by Mr. Dumisani Dlomo, the South African Consular General to Sudan. The presentation was followed by comments from representatives of the Government of Sudan and Government of Southern Sudan. The mission noted that there were more challenges in Southern Sudan than in the North.

29. Security was a major concern in both North and South, with conflicts over grazing land, water and cattle still raging. This is complicated by the continued activities of groups such as the LRA, defectors from the SPLA and other militia groups. The need for a national security strategy was emphasized. This will need AU and international advisors on DDR and SSR. The need for training an efficient police force was emphasized. The recent military activities in the Abyei region were discussed at length.

30. On the political front it was recommended that both the North and the South should open diplomatic missions in each other's country and to encourage dialogue. The international community should remove sanctions on members of the Government of Sudan. Efforts must be made to improve communications in all areas especially through the erection of adequate radio receivers. There is a need for human rights training and for the training of journalists. Most important, there is need to deal with the outstanding issues in the CPA. These include the demarcation of the border, the referendum in Abyei, the sharing of oil revenue, citizenship and currency.

31. On socio-economic development, the major issue was the need to diversify the economy from depending too much on oil and also for environmental management in oil producing areas. There is need to build infrastructure such as roads, bridges, water reservoirs, hydroelectric power sources and civil aviation infrastructure. The current dependency on generators in Southern Sudan is not sustainable. In the rural areas there is need for pipes to distribute water and also for boreholes and water points for cattle. Mining could be improved through the efficient exploitation of precious minerals. Both North and South Sudan have very good agricultural land and there is need to focus on food production and commercial livestock farming.

32. There is also an urgent need to develop health facilities. In this regard, the training of health personnel is crucial, as is the construction of health facilities and the procurement of equipment for clinics and hospitals. In the meantime, there is need for mobile clinics and for the start of a vast vaccination drive. In education, there is need to re-build the schools destroyed by war, and the building of new schools. The training of teachers is a priority and this should also cover vocational training and also for the disabled and vulnerable groups.

33. There was wide support for a proposed African solidarity conference, and it was suggested that it would be better if a Member State would volunteer to host the conference, rather than for the AU to host it. There was also a call to the donor community to honor the pledges made for the reconstruction of both North and South Sudan. Participants called on the African Development Bank to lead the efforts in the rebuilding of infrastructure in Sudan, and also to mobilize the international community. Participants thanked those African countries that have already started assisting both North and South Sudan, and urged other countries to assist in any way they can.

SESSION FOUR: WORKING GROUPS AND WAY FORWARD

Participants divided themselves into 4 groups to discuss the following areas:

1. Liberia and Sierra Leone;
2. Central African Republic;
3. Sudan;
4. Burundi and DRC.

34. LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE – GROUP WORK REPORT

Main priorities for post-conflict reconstruction in Liberia and Sierra Leone

1. Security
2. Governance
3. Socio-economic empowerment

Security Sector

- (a) The working group proposed that logistical support be given to the police particularly during the election periods in both countries. This support must include vehicles, communications and computers. (immediate)

- (b) Support should also be given to human capital development in the form of both local and international training. (long term)
- (c) The building of additional infrastructure including police stations, police barracks etc. (long term)
- (d) The AU Commission should conduct a peace and security assessment mission to Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea.

Governance

- (a) Support should be given to the law school in Sierra Leone in terms of financial aid and other benefits as a means of encouraging people to join the profession (short term)
- (b) The conditions of prison facilities should be improved in both countries (short term)
- (c) The building of additional prisons in both countries because the existing ones can no longer cater to growing numbers of inmates (long term)
- (d) Additional courts should be built throughout the length and breadth of Sierra Leone (long term)
- (e) Assistance to war victims by providing reparations and skills training (short term)

Socio-economic Empowerment

- (a) Providing farming implements such as seeds, motor bikes and tools for farmers in both countries (short term)
- (b) Provide skills training for youths in the areas of health (first aid) agriculture and education in both countries. (short term)
- (c) Provide facilities for teachers such as teachers quarters and better incentives especially the teachers in the interior of both countries (long term)
- (d) ECOWAS should work along with the African Union Commission aiming at mobilizing resources to facilitate the implementation of the project on youth employment in post-conflict countries (following the conference of Ministers of Labour and Employment of April 2011).
- (e) Provide recreational facilities such as sporting grounds for youth in both countries. (long term)

- (f) Need to develop programs for disabled people using the capacities of the West African Office of African Rehabilitation Institute of Dakar.

35. WORKING GROUP ON SUDAN

Key priority areas of need

Security

- a) Reintegration of ex-Combatants in especially the border areas. (Immediate)
- b) Collection of small arms, skills training, and provision of income generation activities in place arms collected.
- c) Focus on projects to ensure stability for those living in the border areas, with special reference to nomads, i.e. provide veterinary services, water, boreholes, and water wells and reservoirs for harvesting during the rains.
- d) As border demarcation is yet to be agreed upon by the parties to have a soft border that will facilitate passage of people from both N / S Sudan. .
- e) Capacity building, for police surveillance, training and uniform, etc
- f) Competition for resources: Provide grazing and water along the border area.
- g) Creation of trading posts on the border areas. – medium priority – Peace Markets /post

Economic development

- a) Support the request for the cancellation of debt. – Immediate priority.
- b) Energy supply – immediate priority. AU to lobby African partners to assist, liaise with countries which are already addressing the matter of hydro power.
- c) Agriculture/ food security, provision of tools, seeds, financial support and extension services. AU and partners to provide training and mobilize resources.
- d) Need for the training of agriculture extension officers to assist farmers to transform from subsistence to commercial farmers.
- e) Need assistance in the building of water reservoirs to harvest water in the rainy season.
- f) Assist with the investment in mining much needed. AU should assist in mobilizing inventors to invest in mining

Social Development

- a) Promotion of education as a mean to promote peace. – medium – AU to assist with the
- b) Primary and secondary schools presently being build, but not enough in both the south and the north. This includes the provision of vocation training centers and Universities.
- c) Capacity building for teachers.
- d) Need for the provision of education facilities on the rural areas.
- e) Healthcare needs are the same as it is for the Education. In this regard training of teachers are very important

Governance

- a) Strengthening of Governance and see to it that it is in line of the AU.
- b) The capacity of procurement needs to be improved.
- c) AU to assist GoSS in the strengthening capacity of procurement services and a corruption strategy.
- d) There is need for capacity building in the areas of governance at all levels

Emergency assistance

- a) Capacity building of civil society in both north and south Sudan that will assist them in funds raising strategies.
- b) Need assistance in with the settlement of returnees.
- c) Assistance for the integrations of returnees.

Nation/State-building.

- a) What role can the AU play in the modalities.

36. WORKING GROUP, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:

The key priorities for post-conflict reconstruction are:

- a) Support towards the security sector reform: training and equipping of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic (FACA), the Police and the Gendarmerie force;
- b) Support economic and social recovery, including the rehabilitation of the health, educational and road infrastructures and the enhancement of resource recovery capacities;
- c) Enhancement of Governance and Rule of Law ;
- d) Enhancement of the administration and authority of the State throughout the national territory.

Political

- a) Enhancement of the capacities of the Electoral Commission (long term)
- b) Enhancement of the capacities of the Ministry of the Interior (short term)
- c) Reactivation of the DPI follow-up Committee (short term)

Human Rights

- a) Sensitization campaign on the culture to the Human Rights within the defense and security forces (short-term) ;
- b) Advocacy for the creation of a Ministry in charge of Human Rights;
- c) Creation of an independent National Human Rights Commission (Medium term)
- d) Support multifaceted support to the gender policy (short term)
- e) Creation of a support program on Child Labour (medium term)
- f) Creation of a support program on the follow-up of the conditions of the Mbororos and Pygmies minorities, including educational programs (short term)

Security

- a) Enhance the capacity of the armed forces (FACA), including beefing up the material and human capacities;
- b) Set up of a system of bilateral military cooperation (medium term) with willing Member States/Countries;
- c) Rehabilitation of military infrastructures (long term)
- d) Acceleration of the disarmament and demobilization process of through a program of rehabilitation of former combatants (short term)

Social

- a) Rehabilitation of educational structures (medium term)
- b) Rehabilitation of health infrastructures (medium term)
- c) Support the fight against the spread of the HIV-AIDS and other endemic diseases (short term)

Humanitarian

- a) Assistance towards the Voluntary Return program of the Central African Republic's refugees based in Cameroon and Chad (medium term)
- b) Support the program on the resettlement of the internally displaced in the Northwest of the country (short term)
- c) Assistance to the agricultural empowerment programs in the refugee as well as the internally displaced (IDPs) camps (short term)

Role of the African Governments

- a) Exchange of experiences with the CAR in the area of security sector reforms, including the reform of the army;
- b) Bilateral cooperation with neighbouring States in the framework of assuring the security of the borders;
- c) Set up of a joint program with the neighbouring countries for the return of the refugees;
- d) Technical Assistance in the management of the public finances;

Role of the African Union specialized institutions

- a) Facilitate the process of establishing bilateral cooperation with other Member States
- b) Assist in providing technical assistance and expertise in the various priority areas;
- c) Lobby and advocate for more assistance from donors to the CAR;

Regional Economic Communities

- a) The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) should work to ensure the total the peacekeeping outfit (MICOPAX) pacifies the whole country;
- b) ECCAS should maintain its military observer mission (MILOPS) until the successful end of the DDR program;
- c) Encourage the Central African Economic and Custom's Union (CEMAC) to continue to support the RCA in the framework of the financing of post-conflict reconstruction;

Partners

- a) Provision of financial support to the rehabilitation of the infrastructures in CAR;
- b) Financing the sector security reform
- c) Technical support to the different sectorial activities;
- d) UN High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) should reinforce humanitarian assistance and accelerate the voluntary return of refugees and internal displaced people;
- e) UNICEF should elaborate a program of rehabilitation of the former young fighters in the rebel groups;

Which of these actions are priorities?

(Immediate Needs/Action in the short term):

- a) Training of the defense and of security forces
- b) Equipping the defense and security Forces
- c) Rehabilitation of road infrastructures
- d) Rehabilitation of hospital infrastructures
- e) Computerization of the budget management

37. WORKING GROUP RDC AND BURUNDI:

THE PRIORITIES

The priorities of the DRC

- a) Support the electoral process planned for 2011 and the consolidation of peace and security
- b) Infrastructures development and reconstruction
- c) Prioritize the basic social sectors: education and health.

The priorities for the Burundi

- a) Reinforcement of capacities in the security and defense sectors
- b) Focus on the growth sectors: infrastructures (energy, roads, ICT); agriculture and animal husbandry (the production and the conservation of the food crops)
- c) Enhancement of gains in the social sector: health (fights against HIV/AIDS, malaria), and education;
- d) Empowerment of the Women and the Youth
- e) Regional integration

Role of Member States of the AU

- a) Adopt practices and necessary measures, formulate programmes and assure the mobilization of resources from within and without

Role of the AU and communities and Regional Economic Communities

- a) Advocacy for the mobilization of the funds.

Role of Donors/Partners

- b) Technical and financial support

38. WRAP UP SESSION AND WAY FORWARD.

This session was chaired by Mr. El Ghassim Wane, AU Director for Peace and Security Department. Mr. Wane listed practical steps for the way forward as follows:

1. The report of the meeting will be produced in English, French, Portuguese and Arabic, and will be circulated to all participants as soon as possible.
2. The technical support team will follow up on the assessments and on the conclusions for each country.
3. An implementation plan for the conclusions of the meeting will be drawn up, listing the support pledged by each AU and international agency.
4. Preparations for the African Solidarity Conference should start immediately in view of the organisation of the Conference in October 2011.
5. There would be a follow-up mission to evaluate whether the recommendations of the meeting were carried out. The meeting proposed that the AU should institutionalize an annual review of post-conflict reconstruction and development efforts in Africa, in addition to undertaking assessment missions to other countries that have emerged from conflict and instability (Guinea, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea Bissau are the priority countries).

It was on this action oriented note that Wane thanked all participants for attending, and declared the meeting closed.

DRAFT ACTION PLAN/MATRIX FOR POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION PRIORITIES IN COUNTRIES CONCERNED

(This draft Action Plan is the outcome of the technical meeting that held in Addis Ababa from 2-3 June 2011).

SIERRA LEONE				
PRIORITY AREA	KEY NEEDS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN	PARTNER PARTNERS TO ASSIST	TIME FRAME	OBSERVATION
Governance and Rule of Law	Support to building institutions, particularly Law School in Sierra Leone	AU, UN and Partners	Short term	This will enhance the rule of law and fight impunity
	Building of law Courts	Gov't of Sierra Leone, UN PBC, partners	Medium term	
	Ameliorate conditions and facilities at plenipotentiary institutions, including physical infrastructure	Gov't of Sierra Leone, UN PBC, partners	Long term	
	Assistance to victims by way of reparations	Gov't of Sierra Leone, partners	Short term	Purpose is to reverse the trend of seemingly rewarding perpetrators
	Anti-corruption and good governance	NEPAD		
Security	Logistical support to the police during elections (vehicles, communications and computers).	Partners	Short term	
	Human capital development including training.	NEPAD	Medium and long term	
	Building of infrastructure including police stations, and military barracks		Long term	
	AU C and ECOWAS need to conduct a peace and security assessment mission to Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea	AU, ECOWAS and partners	Short term	To ensure sub-regional peace and security, especially in the Mano River Basin countries.

Socio-Economic Empowerment	Provision of farming implements such as seeds, motor bikes and tools for farmers	Gov't of Sierra Leone, partners	short term	
	Provision of skills training for youths in the areas of health (first aid), agriculture and education	Gov't of Sierra Leone, partners	short term	
	Provision of facilities and better incentive packages, especially those in the interior of the country	Government of SL and partners		
	Mobilization of resources to facilitate the implementation of the project on youth employment in post-conflict countries	ECOWAS, AU, partners	Short to long term	Follow-up to conference of Ministers of Labour and Employment of April 2011 and 30 June-01 July 2011 Summit in Malabo
	Provision of recreational facilities such as sporting grounds for youth.		Long term	
	Develop programs for disabled people using the capacities of the	AU-African Rehabilitation Institute, Dakar and partners	Medium and long terms	
LIBERIA				
Governance and Rule of Law	Support to building institutions, particularly Law School in Liberia	AU, ECOWAS, UN and Partners	Short term	This will enhance the rule of law and fight impunity
	Construction of a law Courts	Gov't of Liberia, UN PBC, partners	Medium term	
	Ameliorate conditions and facilities at plenipotentiary institutions, including physical infrastructure	Gov't of Liberia, UN PBC, partners	Long term	
	Assistance to victims by way of reparations	Gov't of Liberia, partners	Short term	Purpose is to reverse the trend of seemingly rewarding perpetrators
	Anti-corruption and good governance	NEPAD and other partners		

Security Governance	Logistical support to the police during forth coming elections (vehicles, communications and computers).	Partners	Short term	
	Human capital development including training.	NEPAD	Medium and long term	
	Building of infrastructure including police stations, and military barracks		Long term	
	AUC and ECOWAS need to conduct a peace and security assessment mission to Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea	AU, ECOWAS and partners	Short term	To ensure sub-regional peace and security, following involvement of Liberian fighters in Cote d'Ivoire crisis.
Socio-Economic Empowerment	Provision of farming implements such as seeds, motor bikes and tools for farmers	Gov't of Liberia, partners	short term	
	Provision of skills training for youths in the areas of health (first aid), agriculture and education	Gov't of Liberia, partners	short term	
	Provision of facilities and better incentive packages, especially those in the interior of the country	Government of Liberia and partners		
	Mobilization of resources to facilitate the implementation of the project on youth employment in post-conflict countries	ECOWAS, AU, partners	Short to long term	Follow-up to conference of Ministers of Labour and Employment of April 2011 and 30 June-01 July 2011 Summit in Malabo
	Provision of recreational facilities such as sporting grounds for youth.		Long term	
	Develop programs for disabled people using the capacities of the	AU-African Rehabilitation Institute, Dakar and partners	Medium and long terms	

THE SUDAN				
Security	Reintegration of ex-Combatants in especially the border areas	AU, UN, partners	Immediate	
	Collection of small arms, skills training, and provision of income generation activities in place arms collected.	AU, UN, partners	Immediate	
	Border stabilization programmes (provide veterinary services, water, boreholes, and water wells and reservoirs for harvesting during the rains).			
	Soft border that will facilitate passage of people from both N / S Sudan.			In absence of concrete border demarcation
	Capacity building, for police surveillance, training and uniform, etc			
	Provide grazing and water along the border area.			Prevent and avert bloody competition for resources
	Creation of trading posts or border markets (Peace Markets /posts)		medium priority	
Economic Development	Support the request for the cancellation of debt.	AU to lobby international partners	Immediate priority.	Particularly the main concern of GoS, Khartoum
	Energy supply	AU to lobby international partners	Immediate priority	
	Agriculture/ food security, provision of tools, seeds, financial support and extension services.	AU, partners		Requires training and mobilize resources
	Training of agriculture extension officers to assist farmers to transform from subsistence to commercial farmers.	AU NEPAD and partners		
	Building of water reservoirs to harvest water in the rainy season			
	Investment in mining	AU to lobby international partners		

Social Development	Promotion of education as a mean to promote peace			
	Provision of vocation training centers and Universities;			
	Capacity building of teachers, including training colleges			
	Provision of education facilities on the rural areas.			
	Healthcare needs (doctors, nurses, hospital and health centres' training, etc)			
Governance	Strengthening of Governance and institutions	AU and partners		
	Improved procurement capacity			
	strengthening of aniti-corruption	AU		
	capacity building in governance at all levels			
Emergency assistance	Capacity building of civil society in both north and south Sudan in funds raising strategies.			
	Assistance in the settlement and integration of returnees.			
	Assistance for the integrations of returnees.			

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)				
Political Governance	Support the electoral process planned for 2011	AU, UN, partners		
	Consolidation of peace and security			
	Ensure rule of law and end impunity			
Infrastructure	Infrastructures development (road, rail and water ways) and reconstruction			
	Energy production infrastructure	AU, NEPAD, partners		INGA Dam project
Social	Prioritize the basic social sectors: education and health.			
	End to sexual violence	AU, UN and partners		
Security	Securing the volatile parts of the countries			
	Security sector reforms	UN and partners		
BURUNDI				
Security	Reinforcement of capacities in the security and defense sectors			
Economic	Focus on the growth sectors: infrastructures (energy, roads, ICT);			AU and partners to adopt practices and necessary measures, formulate programmes and assure the mobilization of resources from within and without
	agriculture and animal husbandry (the production and the conservation of the food crops)			
	Enhance Regional integration			

Social	Enhancement of gains in the social sector: health (fights against HIV/AIDS, malaria), and education;			
Gender	Empowerment of the Women and the Youth			
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)				
Political Governance	Enhancement of the capacities of the Electoral Commission	AU, Partners	(long term)	
	Enhancement of the capacities of the Ministry of the Interior	AU, Partners	(short term)	
	Reactivation of the DPI follow-up Committee		(short term)	
	Technical Assistance in the management of the public finances;	AU, Partners		
Human Rights	Sensitization campaign on the culture to the Human Rights within the defense and security forces		(short-term)	
	Advocacy for the creation of a Ministry in charge of Human Rights;			
	Creation of an independent National Human Rights Commission	AU, Partners	(Medium term)	
	Support multifaceted support to the gender policy	AU, Partners	(short term)	
	Creation of a support program on Child Labour		(medium term)	
	Creation of a support program on the follow-up of the conditions of the Mbororos and Pygmies minorities, including educational programs	AU, Partners	(Short term)	

Security	Enhance the capacity of the armed forces (FACA), including beefing up the material and human capacities;	AU, Member States, ECCAS, Partners		
	Set up of a system of bilateral military cooperation (medium term) with willing Member States/Countries;	AU, ECCAS and Member States		
	Rehabilitation of military infrastructures	AU, Partners	long term	
	Acceleration of the disarmament and demobilization process of through a program of rehabilitation of former combatants	AU, Partners	short term	
	Exchange of experiences with the CAR in the area of security sector reforms, including the reform of the army;	AU Member States		
	Bilateral cooperation with neighbouring States in the framework of assuring the security of the borders;	AU and Member States, especially neighbours		
Social	Rehabilitation of educational structures		medium term	
	Rehabilitation of health infrastructures (medium term)		medium term	
	Support the fight against the spread of the HIV-AIDS and other endemic diseases (short term)		Short term	

Humanitarian	Assistance towards the Voluntary Return program of the Central African Republic's refugees based in Cameroon and Chad	UNHCR, AU, partners	medium term	Set up of a joint program with the neighbouring countries for the return of the refugees;
	Support the program on the resettlement of the internally displaced in the Northwest of the country	UNHCR, AU, partners	short term	
	Assistance to the agricultural empowerment programs in the refugee as well as the internally displaced (IDPs) camps (short term)	UNHCR, AU, partners	short term	

Short term: Less than 1 year

Medium term: 1-3 years

Long-term: 3 years and above