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HONORABLE MADAM/SIR,

The regional field activity "SUMMER CAMPUS" represents a leadership building capability for leaders of the 21st century, prepared to face the challenges and the asymmetric threats.

The military academy as an associate member of "Goce Delcev" University from Stip, represents an educational institution from the highest rank with specific significance and contribution in the field of defense and security, particularly in the education of the army personnel.

The execution of the plan and program of the "SUMMER CAMPUS" foresees acquisition of theoretical and practical knowledge intended for the cadets of the military academies.

Besides the training and practical rehearsals, the papers from the eminent professors and experts will offer new knowledge in the "management" part, "future perspectives and challenges in training and operations", "intelligence-security systems" and "terrorism and asymmetric threats".

I sincerely hope that this initiative shall be accepted by foreign military academies and it shall become an annual activity in the years to come, contributing in the development of the friendship, cooperation and security in the region.

DEAN
Colonel
Rose Smileski, Ph

PAPERS

CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF POST-CONFLICT PEACEBUILDING

Drage **PETRESKI**, PhD; Andrey **ILIEV**, PhD; Nenad **TANESKI**, MA; Zoran **CIKARSKI**
Military Academy "Gen. Mihailo Apostolski"- Skopje

"Winning the peace is usually proved far more difficult than winning the war."

- UN Peacebuilding Commission

Introduction

Historical background and origin of the term "post-conflict peace-building" appears from the early 16th century as a basic template, which became more serious subject of study during the 1960s and 1970s within the project and research programs of peace. The conceptual origin of the term "post-conflict peace building" in its basic structure distinguishes between "positive peace-building" and "negative implications of post-conflict peace-building", this theory of "Post-conflict peace-building "first developed the Norwegian sociologist and researcher Johan Galtung.

Moreover, he clearly pointed out that the negative implications of "post-conflict peace-building" can occur in a situation of direct or organized violence between human groups or nations, on the other hand the idea of "positive peace building" is part of long-term plan concept, under which the establishment of lasting peace is possible through collaboration between groups or nations that are in mutual conflict, so that by the time conception will come to calm the conflict and restoring peace, a whole range of phases called "post-conflict peace building[9]."

Professor Galtung distinguishes three different types of violence that all of the above mentioned is expressed through: the use of direct violence, cultural violence and structural violence or class (targeted ethnicity or people). Through this three-dimensional model of complementary approaches to "peace building" derived the following approaches:

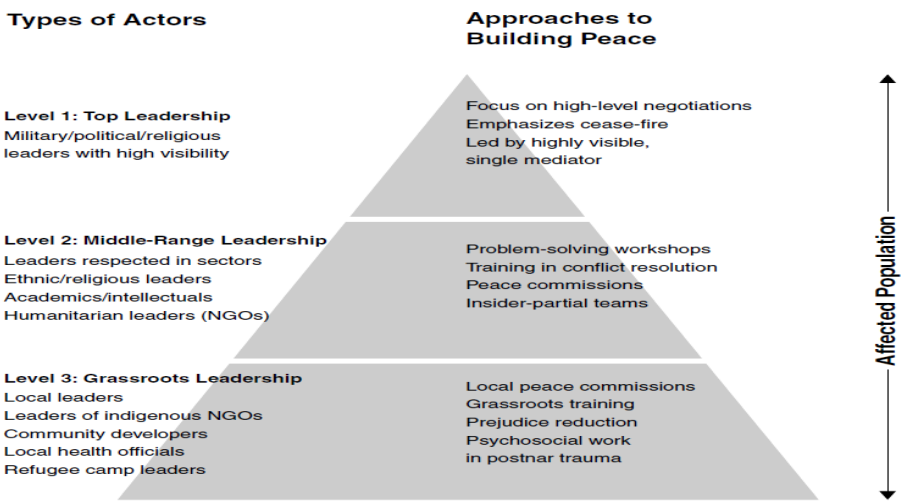
[9] Galtung, J (1975), War and Defence: Essays in Peace Research, Vol. 1, Copenhagen: Christian Ejlers, 29-30.

- Peacekeeping, whose goal is to put immediate end of the violence and hostilities between the parties are in conflict;
- Peacemaking, whose main goal is the conflict that exists between the opposite sides are resolved peacefully through negotiation, mediation or arbitration and
- Peace-building, which focuses on the root causes that led to conflict between the conflicting parties in order to establish sustainable peace.

The significance of post-conflict peace-building

In the early 90s of last century, the definitions and meaning of "post-conflict peace-building", we are receiving stronger and more appropriate definition. In this sense, post-conflict peace building has become an integral part of diplomatic vocabulary of states and international organizations, which are daily trying to make possible better and more precise definition of this term[10]. The term "post-conflict peace building" in the base of its fundamentality and depending on political or institutional interest of various international actors involved in the process of post-conflict reconstruction, and varies very terminological definition of post-conflict process. In NATO terminology, the process of post-conflict reconstruction is replaced with the term "stabilization" and "peacekeeping" in accordance with the mandate of coalition military forces[11].

[10] Barnett, M, Kim, H, O'Donnell, M, & Sitea, L (2007), 'Peacebuilding: What Is in a Name?', Global Governance, 13, 35–58.
[11] Chesterman, S (2005), 'Rough Justice: Establishing the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Territories', *Ohio State Journal on Dispute Resolution*, 20/1: 75–88.



Peace bulding: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies

On the other hand, the European Union for "post-conflict reconstruction" mostly uses the term "civilian crisis management" within its Security and defense Policy (ESDP)[12]. Besides the EU and NATO, other regional organizations involved in the sphere of "Post-conflict peace-building", such as the African Union (AU) is defined as a set of comprehensive measures is provided emptive response to countries conflict, to prevent re-escalation of the conflict, avoids return to violence, conflicts between parties in conflict are resolved according to international law and the law of armed conflict and perform consolidation and establishment of lasting and sustainable peace. Program (PCRD) was created within the African vision for renewable and sustainable development, with activities that are integrated according to plan and have continued, may be: short, medium and long term. Hence, the scope of activities of the plans for post-conflict reconstruction comprise six indicative elements such as: security, humanitarian aid, establishment of political power during the transition process, socio-economic reconstruction and development of post-conflicting societies, reconciliation of the parties in conflict, establishing justice and legal

[12] *John Paul Lederach, Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies, Washington, USA, Institute of Peace, 1997, 39-4*

system, respect for cultural diversity and gender representation in the community[13].

In the past two decades, the international security architecture for post-conflict peace-building, significantly better than what it was at its very beginning. The constellation of the above, international governmental and nongovernmental organizations and institutions, significantly improved international support, and unique needs of certain specific situations, particularly in the field of state management of post-conflict societies. Building peace in the post-conflict societies are going through the comparative growth of industrial production, continuing waves of reform, coordination among international actors, such as bilateral and multilateral level. UN, NATO and the EU, and numerous donor agencies are increasingly aware of the operational priorities of post-conflict societies, so that under its new programs and projects for post-conflict peace-building, perform specialization of international civil servants who are dedicated tasks around: disarmament, demobilization, reintegration of refugees, the establishment of authoritative power in post-conflict societies and their economic recovery[14].

Conclusion

International Commission on "Building Peace", composed of distinguished experts from the Member States of the UN, NATO, EU and other governmental and nongovernmental international organizations continually works projects for building peace worldwide.

What so far has established the commission that requires a more coherent approach and a comprehensive strategy for peace building in post-conflict societies.

This international committee as a key point in making decisions about post-conflict peace-building emphasizes decisions made by way of consensus, and the need of extraction decisions in the process of post-conflict peace-building, based on theoretical conclusions and lessons learned based on adopted and applicable international legal provisions and based on practical lessons already learned in the field[15]. Based on the

[13] African Union (2006), *Report on the Elaboration of a Framework Document on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)*, EX.CL/274 (IX), 14-15.
[14] Call, CT, & Cousens, EM (2007), *Ending Wars and Building Peace*, Coping with Crisis Working Paper Series, International Peace Academy, 10-14.
[15] Keating, T, & Knight, A (2004), *Building Sustainable Peace*, Tokyo: United Nations University Press, 34-40.

lessons already learned, the Commission identified twelve key principles in the future be further analyzed and which constitute, a new security architecture for stability and economic development of post-conflict societies:

- ***The specificity of peace-building:*** This principle aims to deal with parties in conflict in the context of specific strategies for building peace, that would taken after receiving precise analysis of the real situation of countries in conflict.

- ***National ownership:*** This principle aims to legitimate responsibility for post-conflict peace building in the final stage gave the legitimate government in countries in conflict.

- ***Strengthening national capacities:*** In this principle international actors focus on activities quickly and effectively strengthen the national capacities of countries that were in conflict.

- ***Holistic approach:*** The principle of post-conflict peace-building include: ensuring security, economic and social development and implementation of human rights and legal systems in post-conflict societies, so that links between them should be properly recognized and sorted by priority.

- ***Continuous support for political consolidation:*** This principle is a constructive political process, which is essential for peace consolidation in post-conflict societies, continuously supported by international actors.

- ***Shared responsibility:*** keeping up the active partnership of the legitimate government of post-conflict countries with international actors to build peace.

- ***Resident involvement:*** Post-conflict peace-building is a long process that requires sustained and predictable commitment of all stakeholders. The most important for successful implementation of this principle is implementing projects that provide stability, economic and social development and efforts to implement these projects in post-conflict societies[16].

- ***Effective coordination:*** This principle is essential to avoid duplication of activities of the actors involved in post-conflict peace-building. The post-conflict strategy for building peace requires integrated strategies and instruments for effective coordination of activities.

[16] Junne, G, & Verkoren, W (eds) (2004), *Post-confl ict Development: Meeting New Challenges*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

- ***Material peace in post-conflict societies:*** This principle requires the prompt implementation of measures to ensure implementation necessary material means for the normal life of the population in post-conflict societies, and which achieves the effect of trust of the population in post-conflict societies to international actors involved in post-conflict peace-building[17].

- ***Gender perspective:*** This principle condemns gender-based violence, especially fighting over implementation of legislation on gender equality and full participation of women in the post-conflict peace-building.

- ***Promoting regional approach:*** represent an effective strategy for post-conflict peace-building, which takes into account the regional dimensions of conflict and provides an international solution, in consultation with the relevant governments and international actors.

- ***Priority schedule:*** This principle is basically the last, and one of the most important aims most effectively in the constellation with the time interval to sort phases of post-conflict peace-building. From the experience of the International Commission on "Building Peace" lessons clearly gives the impression that the basic challenge in post-conflict peace-building is in full compliance with the basic principles for post-conflict peace look as, they are specific to each country and are determined based on an accurate analysis of the differences exist between countries in conflict[18].

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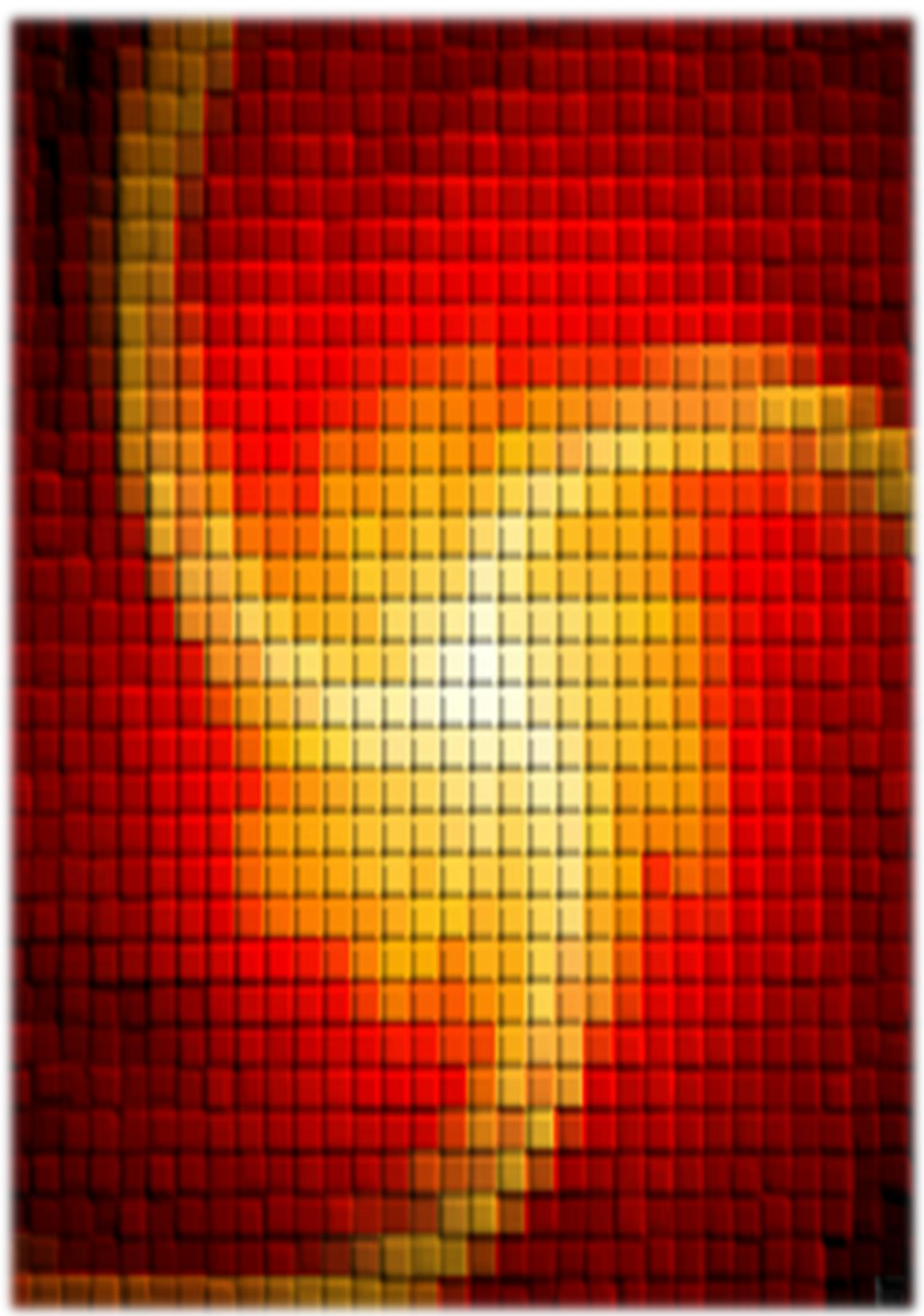
[17] UN Development Programme (UNDP) (2000), Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund, *Role of UNDP in crisis and post-confl ict situations*, New York, DP/2001/4, available at: <http://www. undp.org/execbrd/pdf/dp01–4.PDF>.

[18] UN Peacebuilding Commission (2007), Statement by the Assistant Security-General for Peacebuilding Support to the Hiroshima Peacebuilding Center, *the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture*, Hiroshima, Japan, 15 September, available at: <http://www.un.org/ peace/ peacebuilding/ Statements/ASG%20 Carolyn%20 McAskie/Japan %20HPC%20Speech%20as%20delivered%2015%20Sept%202007.pdf>.

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