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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

RETROSPECTIVE OF THE STAGES OF POST-CONFLICT PEACEBUILDING

Andrey **ILIEV**, PhD; Drage **PETRESKI**, PhD; Nenad **TANESKI**, MA

Military Academy "Gen. Mihailo Apostolski"- Skopje

"Peace can not be kept by force. It can only be achieved by understanding."

- Albert Einstein

Introduction

The post-conflict peace-building represents a complex holistic process that consists of short, medium and long term programs that simultaneously analyze the causes and consequences of conflict.
Short-term process of peace building includes programs to stabilize the peace process and prevent the escalation of violent conflict. The long run, peace building, covering programs collectively and cumulatively address the root causes that originate the conflict and also lay the foundations of social justice and lasting peace[27].

Peace-building is done in a coordinated and coherent programs in its complexity include a wide range of internal and external actors, which include: government representatives, civil society, private and security sector, international institutions, international NGOs etc. Mentioned actors through coordinated programs and activities each undertake the construction and successful reintegration of: security, political and socio-economic segments of post-conflict society. Peace building starts when hostilities between the two opposing sides in the conflict will end.

From this post-conflict peace building progresses and evolves through three interconnected phases: stabilization, transitional or interim phase or consolidation phase of normalization and transformation[28].

[27] The exception is the DPKO (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) Policy on Civil-Military Coordination (UN DPKO 2002).

[28] There are various different interpretations of these phases, but most convey the same essential progression from violent conflict to normalisation, e.g. the Association of the U.S. Army & Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington D.C. published a Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Task Framework in 2002, in which they identify three stages, namely: the initial response, transformation and fostering sustainability.

Post-conflict peace building ends when a state can act to maintain its transition without external support, and thus fail to establish sustainable economic development[29].

Implementation of the stabilization process in post-conflict peace building

Phase stabilization occurs immediately after the hostilities between the parties in conflict and has a dual focus on creating and building a secure and stable environment and manages it shortly after suffered the consequences of conflict. Phase of stabilization in the post-conflict peace-building, subsequently followed by interventions of the international humanitarian community in delivering emergency humanitarian assistance.

The second part of the stabilization phase is followed by medium-term rehabilitation and preparations for taking immediate action to determine the number of endangered and victims, which culminate in the provision of assistance by the international donor conference and international humanitarian organizations[30].

[29] This definition of peacebuilding was first formulated by the author and Senzo Ngubane for an ACCORD study on Peacebuilding in Southern Africa commissioned by JICA in 2004. It was subsequently further refined by the author for the African Post-Conflict Reconstruction Framework developed by ACCORD for the Peace and Security Programme of the NEPAD Secretariat (NEPAD 2005).

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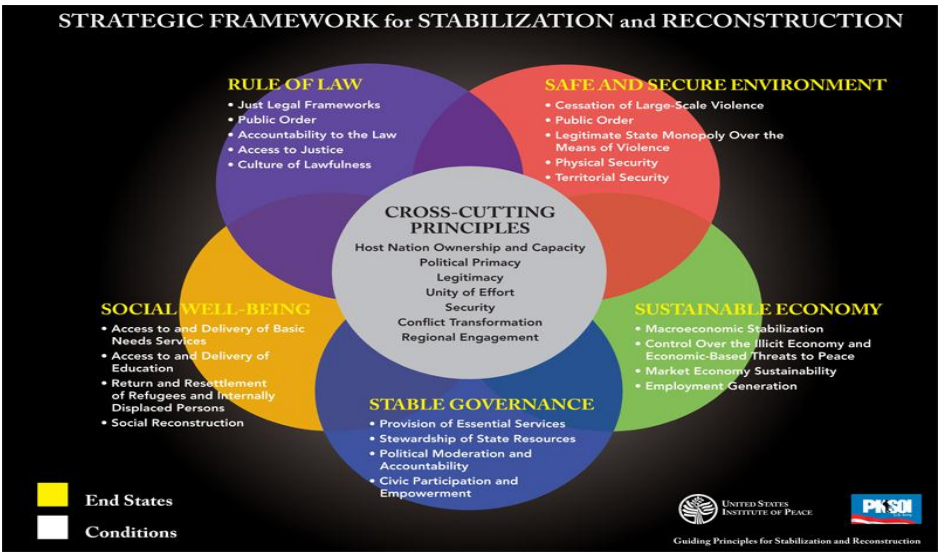

During this stage the internal authorities in countries that were in conflict are busy with activities related to reorganization of the socio-economic and political system in conflict societies. External actors in this phase of post-conflict peace-building plays an important role in BA phase of stabilization, but their activities perform coordinated with internal authorities in post-conflict societies. Depending on the consequences suffered during the conflict phase of stabilization in post-conflict peace-building takes 90 days to 1 year.

Implementation of the phase transition in the process of post-conflict peace-building

Phase transition in the post-conflict peace building begins at the time of the appointment of the interim government in conflict societies, after which followed in the shortest reasonable period of time, choice of legitimate authority. Legitimate authority is responsible for writing a new constitution and establishing a stable political system in post-conflict societies[31].

Establishing a stable political system in post-conflict societies are run in accordance with the provisions previously adopted a new constitution, which the new sovereign, independent and legitimate authority in post-conflict societies is vested power in post-conflict

[31] Gueli, R., Liebenberg, S. & Van Huyssteen, E. 2005. *Developmental Peace Missions Theory*. Pretoria: Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

recovery and development of state institutions in post-conflict societies. Transitional process of phase transition includes establishment of sustainable development and socio-political order, backed by functional bureaucracy, rule of law and the laws adopted, and the development and sustainable socio-economic system. The focus of international humanitarian action, this stage involves the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the people and state institutions in post-conflict societies[32].

Cooperation and relationship at this stage between the internal and external international actors reflects the continued cooperation and gradual handover of legitimate state institutions, thus increasing the accountability of authoritative power in post-conflict societies. The phase transition in the post-conflict peace-building generally moves in a time interval of one to three years[33].

Implementation of the consolidation process in post-conflict peace-building

The last stage of the process of post-conflict peace-building, the consolidation phase or normalization is aimed at supporting the newly elected government and civil society in countries that were in conflict. This phase is followed by a wide range of programs aimed at fostering civil-military cooperation and coordination with ongoing support and assistance by the UN and other international organizations. The main objective in this phase is the process of reconciliation between parties in conflict, nation building, socio-economic reconstruction in post-conflict societies, establishment of effective preventive mechanisms to comply with authoritative power and rule of law in post-conflict societies, conducting preventive and effective reform security sector of post-conflicting societies, and support and implement comprehensive programs for continuous development of the political, a safe, socio-economic system during the post-conflict peace building in conflict societies.

UN peacekeeping operations and other international organizations in this phase of post-conflict peace-building is aimed at

[32] Zacarias, A. 2004. The Political Transition, Governance, and Participation Dimension of Post-conflict Reconstruction. Unpublished paper prepared for the *Post-Conflict Reconstruction Workshop: Towards a Strategic AU-NEPAD Framework for Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Africa*, NEPAD, Johannesburg, 13-15 October 2004.
[33] NEPAD, 2005,14.

gradual withdrawal of the military component, which in the middle of this phase should be completely withdrawn and their responsibilities gradually handed over the political and civil component of internal government in post-conflict societies[34]. For this reason, the United Nations have their own teams and offices throughout the world, whose main goal is help and support the legitimate authority in post-conflict societies.

The ultimate goal of the consolidation phase that normalization is successful preparation of legitimate authority in post-conflict societies to take full responsibility for planning, organization and realization of the full range of activities for the successful management of post-conflicting societies. The final task of the external international actors at this stage is providing ongoing technical and administrative assistance and support in the implementation of planned activities for the continuous and full development of post-conflict societies[35].

The time interval for implementation the phase of consolidation in post-conflict societies ranges from four to ten years, but implementation of social programs for the full development of post-conflict societies can take decades after.

Conclusion

Operations for post-conflict peace building aim to help the peace process to prevent escalation of greater intensity of conflict between conflicting parties, but their ultimate goal is to address the root causes of conflict between the conflicting sides to lay foundations for social justice and lasting peace in post-conflict societies. Operations to post conflict peace-building since the end of the Cold War until today the focus of operations for post-conflict peace-building put the support and implementation of comprehensive peace processes in which such basic fundamentals of classical peace-building reforms are in the sector of Justice, the organization of fair and legitimate elections, training and restructuring of security forces, and facilitate the transition from

[34] Espen Barth Eide, presentation delivered at the 'DDR from a Peacebuilding Perspective'Course, 19-24 January 2004, (NODEFIC).

[35] The exception is the DPKO (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) Policy on Civil-Military Coordination, UN DPKO, 2002.

temporary and transient in democratically elected governments in post-conflict societies.

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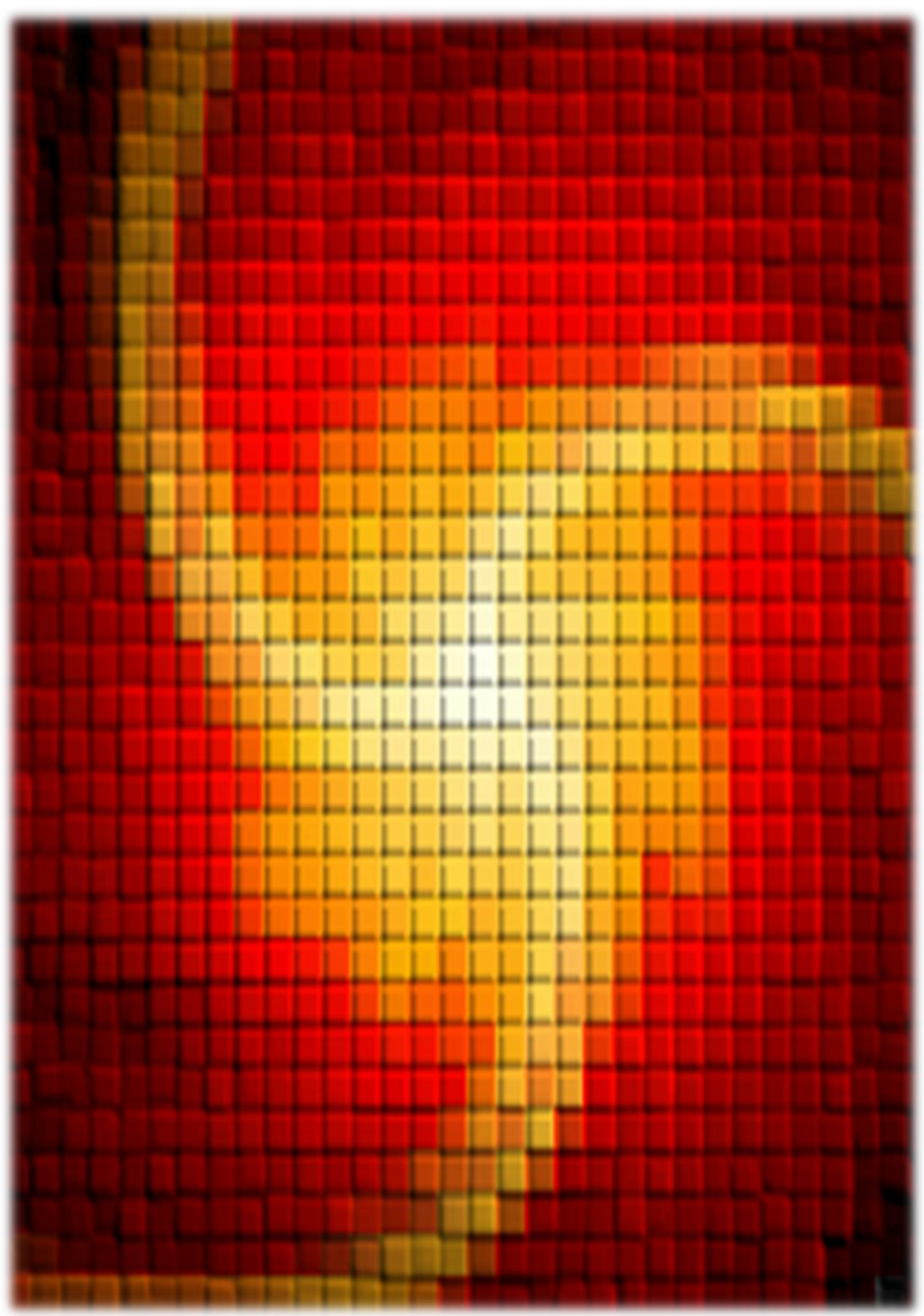
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