

society organizations in a given area. This may allow them to determine if there are weak areas in the peacebuilding initiative. Furthermore, the establishment of a relationship between NGOs and the OSCE also provides a point of reference which may serve useful as an early warning mechanism. More specifically, NGOs may warn the OSCE of any potential threats to the peacebuilding process. Indeed such a mechanism is thought to be vital to sustainable peace, preventing a resurgence of violence: "early warning mechanisms may be helpful for monitoring the disintegration of political, legal, social and economic structures that increase the likelihood of violent conflict."¹⁷

It should be noted that there are some problems with the establishment of such an organizational relationship. The primary problem is that the relationship detailed above is relatively informal. It can benefit the OSCE, NGOs, civil society and the international community, however, it relies on the cooperation of NGOs which can be difficult at times due to a lack of time, money, personnel and other resources as well as such things as language barriers. Having the OSCE as the implementing agency for this relationship may also be considered problematic and the organization does not have a worldwide presence. However, this relationship may serve as a useful model for the establishment of similar relationships with other organizations. This paper, under the rubrics of short and long-term strategies, has outlined and discussed a peacebuilding strategy which is based on the progressionary involvement of different types of NGOs, the mobilization of civil society and the establishment of an organization to oversee the work of NGOs and civil society. This is a broad argument that provides one possible framework for the development of an integrated and coordinated peacebuilding strategy. However, it must be stressed that this is simply one framework and that there are many details that remain to be considered that, for the purposes of economy of space, were not able to be considered here. Nonetheless, the positive and negative aspects of the strategy discussed here allow for further reflections on the kind of framework that has the potential to facilitate the periodic and systematic exchange of information between those actors involved in peacebuilding. Such an exchange is essential to peacebuilding efforts as it has the potential to lead to a greater transparency between the actions of different actors, which is often considered to be one of the fundamental gaps in the peacebuilding process.

¹⁷*Beyond Bungee Cord Humanitarianism*, pg. 82