

Tier 3

The third tier of post-Cold War conflicts also involves the implementation of social and economic reconstruction initiatives. Elections can also be placed in this tier since they were not vital elements in the early stages of the peacebuilding process either in Cambodia or Tajikistan. The SNC in Cambodia was effective as a transitional authority and the elections were seen as the culmination of the peace process towards which other initiatives were directed. In theory, all that was to remain for Cambodian peacebuilding following the elections was the continuation of social and economic reconstruction programmes. In Tajikistan the issue of elections has not been a main issue in the early phase of peacebuilding.

Type III: Independent Conflicts

Tier 1

These types of conflicts are substantially different from the preceding two in their requirements for effective peacebuilding. In terms of conflict resolution initiatives, these do not rely on the influence of foreign states, but instead originate domestically. Foreign actors can encourage and facilitate this process, but the idea of the conflict being "ripe" for settlement is vital for a successful peacebuilding process. Elections are also a key element which must occur early on in order to establish credibility for the peacebuilding process. Physical security initiatives may be limited to the establishment of a stable cease-fire which then creates an environment of limited security in which early peacebuilding initiatives can be implemented. Other crucial Tier 1 elements include the incorporation of specific economic and human rights provisions in any negotiated settlement.

Tier 2

The second tier also involves the building of domestic capacity, but this predominantly must occur in the NGO sector in order to create mechanisms to balance the role of the government as well as assist it in the implementation of economic and social reconstruction efforts. Specific areas of capacity would include the development of an independent media, medical facilities, and organizations working in land reform or economic development. Government institutions, although relatively developed, would need to be reformed in order to reflect the new distribution of political power while retaining their capacity. Specific initiatives would include the formation of an neutral police force and an independent judicial system.

Tier 3

The third tier covers initiatives such as the demobilization and reintegration of combatants and civilians into the society. This relies on the prior implementation of Tiers 1 and 2. Similarly, this tier includes the reconstruction of the social and economic sectors. In Guatemala the national desire for reconciliation was such that some physical security initiatives could occur later in the peacebuilding continuum since a resort to violence was not a desirable option for most parties involved.