

Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary General described post-conflict peacebuilding recently as "action undertaken at the end of a conflict to consolidate peace and prevent a recurrence of armed confrontation."⁴⁴ More important, he noted that peacebuilding requires an integrated effort to address the various factors that have caused or are threatening a conflict. Specifically, he noted that peacebuilding may involve the creation or strengthening of national institutions, monitoring elections, promoting human rights, providing for reintegration and rehabilitation programs, and creating conditions for resumed development.

Chetan Kumar elaborates on the Secretary-General's definition somewhat, pointing out that it is important to consider not simply the basket of activities that can be undertaken to build peace but whether a *self-sustaining process* can be initiated for the pre-emptive management of disputes.⁴⁵

Most others who define peacebuilding approach it from a much broader perspective, allowing plenty of room for interpreting what is and isn't peacebuilding. Fen Hampson, notes that peacebuilding covers a wide range of activities and functions associated with political, social, and economic reconstruction in war-torn societies.⁴⁶ Hampson, as noted earlier, advises that such activities need to be linked to a negotiated peace settlement if they are to stand any chance of success in building peace.

Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy describes peacebuilding as "a package of

The Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa. Report of the Secretary General to the United Nations Security Council, April 1998, par 63 (www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/sgreport/report.htm)
 Chetan Kumar, "Building Peace in Haiti." New York: International Peace Academy, *Occasional Paper* (1998), p. 31.

See
 Hampson
 on,
supra
 note 2,
 p 702.