

provide an oversight capacity for the activities of the government. Additionally, NGO's can assist the government agencies in implementation development programmes at the community level. Capacity development occurs in the fields of humanitarian assistance, reintegration, human rights monitoring, and the development of neutral police forces and civil services.

Elections are also included in this second tier, with the implementation of Tier 1 designed to establish conditions conducive to the democratic process. Once a new national government is elected, further peacebuilding initiatives can then occur.

Tier 3

The third tier of initiatives involves ones which are developed or planned to occur later in the peacebuilding process as they are reliant on the implementation of the previous two tiers. They included initiatives towards social reconstruction, economic reconstruction and development initiatives which are designed to be carried out by a combination of the developed government and NGO agencies.

Type II: Post-Cold War Conflicts

Tier 1

The peacebuilding initiatives of the post-cold War variety differ only slightly in form rather than focus from those that are suitable to post-Colonial conflicts. The main difference occurs in the nature of the conflict resolution initiatives. Because of the relatively recent nature of the conflicts and the general reliance of the combatants on regional support, the conflicts are relatively more amenable to resolution. Additionally, regional powers can have a disproportionately large impact on the success of negotiations. In Tajikistan for example, the involvement of Russia and Iran in the peace process was crucial to the eventual settlement. Similarly, in Cambodia the involvement of Viet Nam, Thailand, and Indonesia was very important to the eventual settlement. Generally, there is a lack of conflict resolution initiatives from the primary antagonists. Physical Security initiatives as well as Humanitarian initiatives also proved to be vital components of the first Tier of the peacebuilding process. In Tajikistan it is one of the main provisions of the recent peace agreement, and in Cambodia demobilization and disarmament provisions were partially implemented in the lead up to the elections.

Tier 2

The success of post-Cold War peacebuilding initiatives also depend on the development of an adequate government and NGO capacity which can assume the implementation responsibilities of the peacebuilding process. In Cambodia, certain NGO capacities were developed, such as a large human rights monitoring network and an active independent media. These however proved unsustainable because the parallel need for government capacity was not met. The government of Cambodia was divided along factional lines preventing the effective implementation of other crucial peacebuilding initiatives. This can be linked to the failure to demobilize the Cambodian civil service and reform it along national as opposed to factional lines.