

- More attention and effort has to go into the development of political party structures.
- Civic education is a priority at both local and national levels.

### Socio-Economic Development

The discussion of socio-economic issues in conflict prevention focused on how to integrate the concerns of conflict analysis into the development work and operations of multilateral donor and development agencies so that they are more attendant to the impact of their programs on conflict processes. The efforts of the World Bank centre increasingly on governance, human security, and regional and sub-regional economic integration as conflict prevention tools. Post-conflict programs in the World Bank are centred in the Development Grant Facility. At the organizational and programmatic level, there have been interesting and important innovations in the Facility, including the use of watching briefs, transitional support strategies, and greater attention to opportunities for "early reconstruction" in such areas as institutional programs and reforms, local government, civil society, demining and demobilization, and refugee resettlement and integration. Funding and programmatic priorities in the Bank are increasingly directed toward social and economic activities that will promote a cognitive transformation within society that will reduce the likelihood of conflict.

The United Nations Development Programme is usually on the ground when conflict breaks out and has the comparative advantage of having a "capital of trust" with local actors. UNDP's mandate is to put people at the centre of its development work. The agency is spending approximately one-third of its resources in crisis and complex emergency situations. It has undertaken a number of institutional reforms and has encouraged its preventive mechanisms to work more closely with those engaged in emergency response. It is strengthening its own capacities for analysis and is using national indicators in the annual Human Development Reports to establish self-dialogue and institutionalize a culture of early warning and prevention at the socio-economic level. Other points in the discussion were:

- Programming and implementation in socio-economic sectors has to be rapid, flexible, and multi-level.
- The informal economy should not be ignored as a security and development tool, particularly in those countries where it accounts for much of the overall economic activity.
- It is important to establish a balance between social and economic reconstruction programs directed at urban and rural areas and not to ignore one at the expense of the other.
- It is vital to develop projects and activities that create and strengthen opportunities for community-wide collaboration and participation at the local level.