



AUDA-NEPAD PROGRAMME ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN POST CONFLICT STATES:

THE TRIPLE NEXUS ON PEACE SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfCFTA Africa Continental Free Trade Area

AU Africa Union

AUC African Union Commission

AUDA Africa Union Development Agency
CCA Common Country Assessment
CHA Coordination of Human Affairs
CAP Common African Position

CRESTA/A Community Recovery and Extension of

State Authority / Accountability

DCAF Geneva Centre for Security Sector

Governance

DPCG Development Partners Coordination Group

DRC Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSRSG Deputy Special Representative of the

Secretary-General,

EAC East Africa Community

ECA Economic Commission for Africa

ECCAS Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States

GOP Gross National product
GOR, Government of Rwanda

HDP Humanitarian Development Peace

HC Humanitarian Coordinator

IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM International Organization for Migration
MTNDP Medium-term National Development Plan

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development

NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NST National Strategy for Transformation

NWOW New Way of Working

OAU Organization of African Unity

OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD Organization for Economic Co-operation, and

Development

PBF Peacebuilding Fund

PCRD Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development
PfRR Partnership for Recovery and Resilience

PSD Peace, Security Development (nexus)

R-ARCSS Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in

the Republic of South Sudan

RC Resolution of Conflict RC Resident Coordinator

RCO Resolution of Conflict Office
REC Regional Economic Communities

RM Regional Mechanisms

SADC Southern Africa Development Community

SSA Sub-Saharan Africa

SHRIM Security and Human Rights Implementation Mechanism

UN United Nations (UN)

UNPBF United Nations Peacebuilding Fund

UNOCA United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
UNOCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs.

UNOWAS, United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

UNSMIL United Nations Support Mission in Libya

UNSOM United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

USWG Urban Settlement Working Group

WB World Bank,

WDR World Development Report

WFP World Food Program

VPs Vice President



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The interlinkages between peace, security and development and their implications for realizing the African Union's vision of "creating an integrated prosperous and peaceful continent driven by its citizens", are well established in the foundational instruments of the African Union. Moreover. the preamble of the Constitutive Act and the objectives of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union (AU), affirms the promotion of peace, security, and stability as prerequisites for sustainable development 2022).

The quest for promoting these interlinkages has perennially informed the Peace and Security Council's activities and the African Union Commission as a whole.

Considering this and with a particular focus on selected post-conflict African countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Libya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and South Sudan, an integrated programme is proposed that aims to promote sustainable development and peace through regional integration that is anchored on the principles of peace, security, and development nexus. The following are the programme objectives:

i. To operationalize the AU

Post Conflict Reconstruction
and Development (PCRD)

- Policy Framework, with a specific focus on the Socio-Economic Development Pillar.
- ii. To create linkages with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) programmes on Socio-Economic Development in Post Conflict States.
- iii. To establish pooled funding mechanisms to support catalytic programming linking humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts on the ground through area based programming¹.
- iv. To establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to track compliance on matters related to the Peace-Security-Development nexus in the target countries.

The programme will be financed through a pooled fund mechanism with contributions from partner states, and local and international development partners.



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1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 The Peace, Security Development Nexus Approach

The peace, security and development nexus approach stems from the that recognition the emergency needs of those most affected are often symptoms of underlying issues that reflect broader inequalities and injustices. The nexus approach therefore presents an opportunity to engage with these root causes and recognize that security crises can be caused and/or heightened by several issues including poor development policies and a lack of inclusive and appropriate development investments. Thus, meeting lifesaving needs and at the same time ensuring longer-term investments addressing the systemic causes of conflict and vulnerability has a better chance of long-term impact on recurrent shocks and stresses. In turn, this approach supports the peace that is essential for development to be sustainable (Oxfam, 2019). Unlike the previous efforts, the nexus dialogue goes beyond programmatic or conceptual approaches. It relates to ongoing structural shifts across the aid system to change how aid is planned and financed. These will have profound implications for what we do, how we do it and with whom we do it.

The nexus approach is being complemented by the African Union's reflections on resilience, mitigation, and adaptation strategies given the heavy

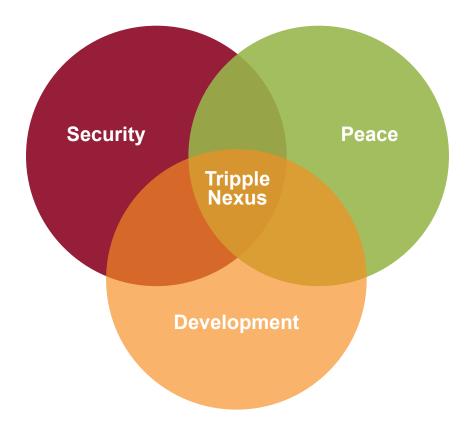
toll of climate change on peace and security. Africa's development, peace and security, and integration landscape has registered several achievements over the last decade including sustained levels of economic growth (though the rate is still low), several successful election cycles, and sustained cooperation between the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) to promote integration and develop mechanisms to complex security challenges. However, the resurgence of unconstitutional changes of governments, with the varying intensities of armed conflicts, violent confrontations, and violent extremism have continued to derail the continental development agenda, being held back by poorly functioning governments.

The triple nexus approach underscores that security is a public good and can no longer be de-linked from the economic continent's development prosperity agenda. Security issues must, therefore, be factored into investments and development interventions. If the current trend in escalation of conflicts and insecurity unabated. the momentum generated by the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), and other AU regional integration initiatives will eventually wane. It is, therefore, critical to engage and reflect on ways to amplify the potential of the regional integration initiatives to promote peace, security, investments, and development. There is a need for deeper and more meaningful engagement at the strategic and policy levels to open new channels of dialogue and exchanges among various parts of governments, academics, the private sector, and civil society to increase mutual trust and understanding to tackle the root causes of insecurity.

The triple nexus approach was proposed to address the complex and

intertwined socioeconomic, political, and humanitarian crises that affect, and feed into, each other. The approach acknowledges that today's complex and protracted crises can't be addressed through the development approach alone but should be complemented with security actions and peacebuilding strategies (see Figure 1). The triple nexus concept also acknowledges that human insecurity may be caused or affected by political actions, which feed inequality and increase vulnerability and conflict.

Figure 1: Illustration of the Triple Nexus Concept²



² https://www.sipri.org/commentary/topical-backgrounder/2019/connecting-dots-triple-nexus

The first World Humanitarian Summit held in 2016, and the Agenda for Humanity that came out of it, was the first to propel the concept of the triple nexus into mainstream development discourse. The Summit had a clarion call for a shift from a silo approach to a comprehensive and integrated strategy involving peacebuilding, security, and development to effectively respond to today's complex crises that require a multidimensional strategy.

At the Summit, the United Nations (UN) Secretary General spoke emphatically about the importance of this approach to address the security crisis, violent conflicts and peace and security. In line with the resolution of the Summit, the World Bank. the Organization for Economic Cooperation, and Development (OECD) and other development agencies have begun advocating the importance of prioritizing the triple nexus approach. Consequently, the UN and the World Bank came up with the New Way of Working (NWoW) to deliver the triple nexus approach.

The first African Union (AU) Policy Conference on Promoting the Peace, Security, and Development Nexus was held in Tangier, Kingdom of Morocco from 25-27 October 2022. The conference reaffirmed the importance of the triple nexus approach to development, especially in post-conflict countries. The participants underscored the importance of African capacities for planning and implementation of programmes and peacebuilding projects; the nexus between security and developmental programmes; the need for inclusive and accountable governance; and the role of the border communities and agro-pastoralists in promoting regional socio-economic integration.

They also emphasized the critical role of connecting communities for sustainable development and the interlinkages between inter-African trade, industrialization, infrastructure development and peace through the effective implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Conference participants also pledged to work towards attaining regional

integration and free movement of people, goods, and services through harmonization of economic, financial, and monetary cooperation.

The link between peace, security and development was also articulated in the 2000 Millennium Declaration and documented in the outcome of the 2005 World Summit with the acknowledgement that peace and security, development and human rights are three fundamental pillars of the UN system and foundational to the achievement of collective security and global well-being. It was subsequently affirmed by the 2014 United Nations (UN) General Assembly ignited discussions on the nexus between peace, security and development and its relevance to the post-2015 development agenda.

The World Bank, in its 2011 World Development Report (WDR), unpacked the linkage between peace, security and development and recommended specific strategies for fragile and stable nations, citing that the former require: restored confidence; institutional transformation for the provision of citizen security, justice, and jobs; regional and international action to mitigate external tensions; and specialized donor support.

It is therefore important to emphasize that sustainable development in Africa requires deliberate clarity on the factors that continue to hinder peace, security, and while paralyzing the economic development on the continent. Regional integration remains a highly plausible

route to addressing security challenges for enhanced economic co-operation cooperation and trade relations for sustainable development in Africa.

1.2 Regional Context of Socio-Economic Development in postconflict states

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is home to more than 1 billion people, half of whom will be under 25 years old by 2050 and is a diverse continent offering human and natural resources that have the potential to yield inclusive growth and eradicate poverty in the region. With the world's largest free trade area and a 1.2-billion-person market, the continent is creating an entirely new development path, harnessing the potential of its resources and people (World Bank, 2022). Economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is estimated at 4 per cent in 2021, up from a contraction in economic activity of 2 per cent in 2020 (World Bank, 2022). However, growth in the region is expected to decelerate in 2022 amid a global environment with multiple (and new) shocks, high volatility, and uncertainty.

Prospects for the East and Southern African sub-region show a sustained recovery (4.1 per cent) from the recession, down to 3.1 per cent in 2022, and then settling around 3.8 per cent in 2024. The Western and Central Africa region sub-region is projected to grow by 4.2 per cent in 2022 and 4.6 per cent in 2023. The 2022 forecast is revised up by 0.6 percentage points

compared to the October 2021 forecast, largely reflecting upgrades in Nigeria. Economic activity in Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to grow by 3.9 per cent and 4.2 per cent in 2023 and 2024, respectively (World Bank, 2022). A recovery in global demand is expected in 2023 as most of the shocks dragging down the global economy are expected to dissipate.

The region is composed of low, lowermiddle, upper-middle, and high-income countries, 22 of which are fragile or conflict-affected. Africa also has 13 small states, characterized by a small population, limited human capital, and a confined land area. The economy is set to expand by 3.6 per cent in 2022, down from 4 per cent in 2021, as it struggles to pick up momentum amid a slowdown in global economic activity, continued supply constraints, outbreaks of new coronavirus variants, high inflation, and rising financial risks due to high and increasingly vulnerable debt levels (World Bank, 2022).

The invasion of Ukraine compounds the factors holding back recovery in the region. Although the direct trade and financial linkages with Russia and Ukraine are small, the war will likely impact Sub-Saharan African economies through higher commodity prices, higher food, fuel, and headline inflation, tightening of global financial conditions, and reduced foreign financing flows into the region. The growth effects

in the region are expected to be marginal however, the largest impact is on the increasing likelihood of civil strife because of food- and energyfueled inflation amid an environment of heightened political instability.

As a result of supply shocks predating the war in Ukraine, emerging signs of stagflation are posing challenges to monetary policymaking. Central banks are facing a trade-off between accommodating the weak economy with the risk of exacerbating inflationary prospects and fighting inflation at the high cost of triggering a recession. Many central banks in the region have chosen the second policy option of fighting inflation and embarked on a tightening cycle, but others have maintained a more dovish stance.

Since October 2021, countries in the region have been either at moderate or high risk of debt distress, with the share of countries at high risk of debt distress growing from 52.6 to 60.5 percent. To address the rising risks of debt sustainability, some countries in the region implemented austerity measures: however, these actions have been insufficient to reduce debt levels. There is increasing recognition among development partners that peace, security, and development are the most important pillars of a healthy social system. Although these concepts are independent of each other, they are mutually interlinked and complementary pillars of sustainable development.

Linking development, peacebuilding and promoting security and integrating them into national strategy and planning processes in post-conflict African countries has the potential to create synergies and more effective policies that prevent relapses into conflict, as well as social/regional inequalities and vulnerabilities.

Conflict and insecurity, inhibit development and integration by diverting resources to non-socio and economic

development areas such as the military. In 2021, military expenditure in sub-Saharan Africa totaled \$20.1 billion, 4.1 per cent higher than in 2020. Today, the amounts that AU member states are allocating to military spending places significant strains on national budgets, threatening debt sustainability, and negatively impacting budget allocations to social investments in health, education, water, and sanitation (AU, 2022).



³ https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/overview

1.3 Lessons Learned from past and Current Work on African States Emerging from Conflict

A sample of African countries emerging from conflict which represent Africa's regional economic blocks that would be targeted for the triple nexus approach is highlighted below⁴.



1.3.1 Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) faces a myriad of challenges ranging from staggering security needs and chronic under-development to political instability and protracted armed conflict in the Eastern part of the country. Security development and peace actors are all present in the country to support the Government and the population. Given the DRC's multifaceted challenges on the one hand, and the country's enormous potential to strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of different actors and flows of assistance, on the other hand, discussions to implement a Peace, Security and Development nexus approach in DRC began in 2018.

The Peace Security Development (PSD) nexus approach in the DRC is an inclusive, collective process that is aimed at reducing security needs, risks and vulnerabilities in the medium and longer-term while addressing underlying causes of crises and underdevelopment. It also works towards better coordination and complementarity between the three pillars. Key stakeholders include the Government, the UN, and other international organizations, as well as national and international NGOs and donors. The approach is guided by four collective outcomes in the areas of food insecurity and malnutrition, access to basic social services, forced displacement and gender-based violence.

A Nexus Donor Group in the country, chaired by Sweden, provides a forum for donors to achieve common definitions of the nexus, and coordinate and ensure communication between donors across the pillars of the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) nexus. The aim is for donors to integrate the collective outcomes into their bilateral strategies. Funding is provided by the three plans that guide the work in the three pillars of the nexus. The donor group aims to create convergence among implementing organizations in the prioritized territories to achieve higher-level results and contribute to the collective outcomes. In addition, the World Bank has recently opened an office in Kananga (Kasai Central) for closer oversight of its operations.



1.3.2 Libya

Nine years after the initial outbreak of violence against the regime of Muammar Al-Qaddafi, Libya is still at war, marred with the refugee and migrant crises, internal strife between opposing militias, haunted by Islamist groups, and unable to govern its territory. In addition to an over-inflated narrative of Al-Qaddafi's prominent role in inciting violence in 2011, the aftermath of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) intervention in Libya left a jarring environment of tribal, ethnic, religious, and ideological violence that had a negative spill-over effect on the neighbouring countries, the most prominent example being the case of Mali in 2013.

The 2011 uprising led to a Libyan polity that was able to remove Qaddafi from power yet remained short of addressing the tribe-government nexus, which was later swallowed by a vortex of militias, extremist groups, and external players. This, exacerbated by the NATO intervention in Libya and the intense involvement of external forces in the country's civil war, is a factor that marks the conflict even today and continues to be one of the greatest impediments to any serious peace negotiation. As an antithesis to any on-ground progression toward peace, the role of external forces further complicates the situation in the country by internationalizing its conflict without tackling its domestic drivers.

The UN has been involved in the country since the beginning of the Libyan revolt in 2011. Following the NATO intervention in Libya, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), established in September of the same year, became the primary international body seeking reconciliation between various revolutionary groups. Egypt and Russia have steadily supported the House of Representatives in Tobruk in efforts to drive other groups out of Benghazi and Eastern Libya, according to some reports, while Turkey, Qatar and Sudan have supported the Tripoli-based government.

In Libya, the World Food Program (WFP) established a Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus Working Group, in line with the undertakings of the UN-led New Way of Working (NWOW). In 2019, the Nexus Working Group started to pilot an HDP Nexus strategy in Sebha (South of Libya). The process undertaken so far has included the following steps: (i) Joint data collection and analysis including referral to the Common Country Assessment (CCA) as well as all available security, development, and peacebuilding data. (ii) Defining strategic priorities in the areas in which there is a demand to reduce vulnerability and risk to reduce needs.



1.3.3 Mozambique

The shifting security landscape, with its impact on an expanding proportion of the civilian population in Mozambique, is worsening the humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado as security aid and government programmes fall short of meeting the needs of a growing number of people on the move. The fresh threat of insurgent attacks has triggered a new wave of displacement from areas previously considered relatively safe, with data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) indicating that 57,880 individuals fled their homes in June alone (Sierra, 2022).

The ongoing national Voluntary Principles implementation process in Mozambique benefits from strong cross-government support and engagement from the business community as well as civil society. The heart of this process is the establishment of multistakeholder working groups that seek to nurture trust-based relationships as a basis for ending common solutions to security and human rights challenges. Contributions to the VPs implementation process have been channelled through the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) (multi-donor trust fund, and the Security and Human Rights Implementation Mechanism (SHRIM). Pooled funding has enabled a longer-term, sustainable approach to the project. Another way to promote coherence is to move beyond notions of 'brand loyalty'. The working groups in Maputo and Pemba should be considered as platforms for coordination rather than narrowly in relation to the Voluntary Principles. These groups can and should be used to align approaches and build political will on a range of HDP-related issues.

1.3.4 Rwanda

Since the emergency and recovery period that followed the Genocide against the Tutsi in 1994, Rwanda has achieved substantial socioeconomic progress, with economic growth rates among the fastest in the world coupled with substantial gains in poverty reduction. GDP growth is projected at 6 per cent for 2022, after reaching 11 per centper cent in 2021. Growth across all sectors has been positive and resilient in the face of a slowing global economy. Signs of socioeconomic transformation have emerged as the labour force moves from agriculture to higher productive services and industry (GoR, 2019). The current Vision 2050 aspires to take Rwanda to high living standards by the middle of the 21st century and high-quality life. The implementation instrument for the remainder of Vision 2020 and the first four years of Vision 2050 will be the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), which provides the foundation and vehicle towards Vision 2050.

Rwanda has an active and well-established aid coordination architecture coordinated by the Development Partners Coordination Group (DPCG). The DPCG consists of all key development partners, government agencies, and civil society organizations. The Government of Rwanda (GoR) holds an annual Development Partners Retreat (DPR) to discuss the government's annual and medium-term plans with development partners within the context of the NST-1 and sector strategies to shape policy dialogue. In addition, DPCG meetings are held quarterly to follow up on achievements made on the annual targets set at the DPR and to discuss any emerging issues that would have arisen during the quarter. Importantly, based on donor division of labour, each development partner is limited to three working groups, depending on mandate and expertise, and is expected to actively participate in policy dialogue in these groups.

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1.3.5 Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone is widely viewed as one of the more successful cases of post-conflict reconstruction, which has been spearheaded in part through the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone. Since the civil war officially ended in 2002, the country has avoided a relapse into wide-scale conflict and successfully organized national elections in 2007 and 2012. Yet, significant challenges remain, including youth marginalization and violence carried out by gangs and 'secret societies. There have been effective local efforts to address these challenges, which implicitly link development with security. Yet, so far, these efforts are largely disconnected from larger peacebuilding operations in the country (Allouche and Lind, 2013).

The Government of Sierra Leone's new Medium-term National Development Plan (MTNDP) 2019–2023 has been founded on a strong political commitment to deliver development results that would improve the welfare of its citizens. The plan charts a clear path towards the 2023 en-routeto the goal of achieving middle-income status by 2039 through inclusive growth that is sustainable and leaves no one behind. For the next five years, the Free Quality School Education Programme will be the government's flagship programme to provide a solid base to enhance human capital development and facilitate the transformation of the economy.

Sierra Leone has been receiving foreign aid, like many other African countries since independence. Hence, the country has remained highly aid-dependent with disbursed volumes of aid higher than even the average for the most aid-dependent sub-region, SSA. Sierra Leone's receipt of foreign aid ranged from 30 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2001, end of the civil war, to 12 percent of GDP in 2018. As a result, the country remains poor with a high malnutrition rate, and infant mortality rate (Kargbo, 2012).



1.3.6 Somalia

In December 2019, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimated that 5.2 million Somalis needed humanitarian assistance, of which 63 per cent were children. Up to 2.1 million Somalis were facing severe hunger if humanitarian assistance was not available; food and nutrition deficiencies are especially prevalent in agro-pastoral, marginalized and displaced communities. Inadequate water, sanitation and health services in many areas increase the risks of disease outbreaks, including cholera, diarrhoea and, more recently, Covid-19 (UNOCHA, 2019). The absence of legislation is due to a lack of progress on reconciliation which results in the political space not being inclusive enough yet and marginalized groups continuing to use violence or alignwith violent extremist groups as a means of protection. Those groups that are included in the state-building process continue to oppose each other thereby blocking constitutional reforms and the passing of key laws.

With funding from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the Resolution of Conflict Office (RCO) piloted a multi-sectoral analysis product combining security, development, and peace data to inform the operationalization of the Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority / Accountability (CRESTA/A) strategy. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/UN Resident Coordinator's Office/United Nations Humanitarian Coordinators (DSRSG/UNRC/UNHC) had envisioned it to play an enabling role for security and humanitarian, development, and United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) teams to work together on Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability, the team has primarily remained focused on its stabilization support role. In Somalia, the PBF has been a key enabler for the United Nations to do more joined-up programming linking recovery, stabilization, local governance, and peacebuilding. Since 2015, it invested close to USD 40 million in programmes that seek to improve governance by enabling local authorities and communities to rebuild trust around the delivery of services, resolution of local conflicts, and provision of employment opportunities to Somalis.



1.3.7 South Sudan

Characterized as a protection crisis, communities in South Sudan experience multiple challenges including intensified conflict and sub-national violence, a third consecutive year of major flooding, and the impacts of COVID-19. The South Sudan refugee crisis remains the largest in Africa since 2016. The signing of the peace agreement in 2018 – the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) – led to a fragile truce that resulted in the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020. As a result, hostility between the Government and the main opposition has decreased thus reducing insecurity and increasing access for development operations.

The Triple Nexus approach in South Sudan provides substantial potential given that a series of criteria are met. Further research has identified criteria as relevant to analyze in which local contexts a Triple Nexus can result in a helpful overcoming of silos, and where it might be counterproductive (Südhoff, Hövelmann, and Steinke 2020). With local ownership, local capacities, limited external security interests, a peace-oriented UN approach, and a supportive UN framework in place, South Sudan has the potential to become a concrete example of action in the so far rather abstract Triple Nexus debate.

The South Sudan Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PfRR) is a collection of donors, UN agencies, and NGOs working together to increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of the South Sudanese people and the institutions who represent them. "A central tenet of this effort is to provide a cohesive, comprehensive effort to cover a single geographic region, seeking to address the security, development, and peacebuilding needs of that region, including addressing vulnerabilities and poverty reduction. The platform has attempted to proactively push this agenda through the coordination of multiple actors. The effort, led by the Steering Committee, is dominated by donors and UN agencies (PfRR, 2018). In essence, the PfRR is a platform for donors and UN agencies to create a common understanding of how they, through partners, will approach security, peacebuilding, recovery, resilience, and development needs within a geographic area.

1.4 Rationale for AUDA-NEPAD involvement in Socio-economic Development in Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The triple Nexus

The interlinkages between peace, security and development and their implications on realizing the African Union's vision of "creating an integrated prosperous and peaceful continent driven by its citizens", are well established in the foundational instruments of the African Union. Moreover. the preamble of the Constitutive Act and the objectives of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, affirms the promotion of peace, security, and stability as prerequisites for sustainable development (AU, 2022).

Peace has always been at the centre of the vision of African countries and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which is now known as The African Union (AU). Peace continues to take centre stage in Africa's developmental agenda as enshrined in the agenda 2063, whose vision is to "Build an integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa, driven and managed by its citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena⁶". The quest for promoting these interlinkages has perennially informed the activities of the Peace and Security Council's activities and the African Union Commission as a whole.

The African Union adopted a Common African Position (CAP), in which the continent's leadership acknowledged the importance of peace and security, and the undeniable link between peace, security and development7. The AU committed to address the root causes of conflict by among other things: strengthening cross-border cooperation for the resolution of disputes and the promotion of cross-border security while addressing the economic and social inequalities and exclusion: strengthening good and inclusive governance; fighting against all forms of discrimination; and forging unity in diversity through democratic practices and mechanisms at the local, national, and continental levels.



The increasingly protracted and recurrent nature of crises means that there is a greater range of overlapping and compounding needs and rising uncertainty within these contexts which put the marginalized and affected groups such as women and youth at long-term risk. As a result, it exacerbates their already disadvantaged position in economic development participation, making them more vulnerable.

Related to the above challenges vouth unemployment marginalization, which increase the risk of extremism of this important group of society and entice them to join terrorist groups that contribute to insecurity. Extremism, which often evolves into terrorism, has its origin in human insecurity, which is linked to exclusion, poverty, marginalization and lack of access to resources. Hence, there is a greater urgency to respond to and address the inequalities that put at risk these target groups, effectively managing and conserving their resources and strengthening their cultural understanding and trust which ultimately bring about sustainable peace, security and development8.

In addition, due to cultural, societal and community perceptions of the role of women in society, women continue to be denied access to planning and decision-making forums that make crucial choices/decisions on issues that affect their communities, that even though women and the youth (both girls and boys) are the most vulnerable

victims of conflict and human insecurity. A more holistic approach would offer opportunities to respond more effectively people's needs. The need to holistically address the issue of conflict, security and peacebuilding is articulated NEPAD's African Post-Conflict Reconstruction Policy Framework (2005), which aims to "address the nexus between peace, security. security and development dimensions of post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding".

Although there is policy guidance in terms of tackling the issue of post-conflict reconstruction and increasing awareness on the triple nexus, there seems to be a gap in terms of practice. There has not been commensurate action on the ground in terms of intentional socioeconomic developmental programmes in post-conflict countries. The issue of Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) still seems to be tackled in a piecemeal fashion, without giving socio-economic development its rightful space. Unfortunately, this again creates the risk of the country lapsing back into conflict.

There is therefore an impetus to have a concrete plan on how socio-economic development issues should be central to the continent's security and building peace-building efforts. Given this background, the AUDA-NEPAD seeks to develop the AUDA-NEPAD programme on Socio-economic Development in Post Conflict Reconstruction: The Triple Nexus.



2.0 PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

2.1 Programme Goal:

The overall Goal of the programme is Sustainable development and peace through regional integration that is anchored on the principles of peace, security, and development nexus.

2.2 Programme Objectives, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities:

The following are the programme objectives, outcomes, outputs, and activities:

Objective 1:

To operationalize the AU Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) Policy Framework, with a specific focus on the Socio-Economic Development Pillar.

Outcome 1:

The AU PCRD Policy Framework focusing on the Socio-Economic Development Pillar is established and working.

Outputs 1:

- Partnerships established with policy development institutions of governments and the inter-relationships with PSD agenda identified.
- government officials trained and advocacy conducted for the adoption of national laws to address protracted crises including gender and youth issues.
- Technical guidance provided to governments on peace security and development nexus
 (PSDN) and coordination given to policy development institutions and governments on PCRD
 policy.
- integrated strategic humanitarian-development risk analysis and planning exercises conducted with target governments for policy and implementation options.

- i. Establish partnerships between the African peacekeeping and peacebuilding actors and policy development institutions such as the Department of Peace and Security of the African Union Commission (AUC), the Department of Social Affairs of the AUC, the Economic Commission for Africa, (ECA) and other relevant agencies under the leadership of AUDA-NEPAD and identify aspects of partnerships and the inter-relationships of the peace, security, and development agendas.
- ii. Build the Capacity of government officials and advocate for the adoption of national laws to address protracted crises including gender and youth issues.
- iii. Provide policy coordination and technical guidance on Peace, Security and Development Nexus (PSDN) including capacity development to governments in policy formulation geared towards mainstreaming gender and human rights as well as addressing gender issues in budgeting processes.
- iv. Conduct integrated strategic humanitarian-development risk analysis and planning exercises with target governments for policy and implementation options.

Objective 2:

To create linkages with Regional Economic Community programmes on Socio-Economic Development in Post Conflict States to articulate peace, security and development nexus agenda.

Outcome 2:

Regional Economic Community programmes on Socio-Economic Development in Post Conflict States are coordinated and articulated peace, security, and development nexus in their agenda.

Outputs 2:

- Coordination between the AU, the UN Regional Offices, and Regional Economic Communities established for the PSDN agenda.
- Common vision and multi-year programming established for target countries.
- Regional, National and Local Integrated Peace Security Development Nexus Analysis and Coordination established in Resident Coordinator's Offices.

- i. Establish coordination between the AU, the UN Regional Offices, e.g., the United Nations
 Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), United Nations Regional Office for Central
 Africa (UNOCA), etc. as well as the Regional Economic Communities e.g., East Africa
 Community (EAC), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Economic
 Community of Central African States (ECCAS) Economic Community of West African
 States (ECOWAS) under the leadership of AUDA-NEPAD.
- ii. Establish a common vision and Multi-Year Programming for target countries.
- iii. Establish Regional, National and Local Integrated PSDN Analysis and Coordination with relevant partners at the Resident Coordinator's Offices in the region.

Objective 3:

To establish pooled funding mechanisms to support catalytic programming linking, development and peacebuilding and security efforts on the ground through area-based programming.

Outcome 3:

Pooled funding mechanisms established supporting catalytic programming linking peace, security and development nexus agenda.

Outputs 3:

- National and Local Integrated Peace Security and Development Nexus planning for pooled funding, analysis and budget coordination established in Resident Coordinator's Offices.
- Pooled funding mechanisms to incentivize PSDN approaches initiated and developed at the country level to bridge the peace-security-development spectrum.

- i. Conduct integrated strategic humanitarian development and peace planning exercises with common needs assessment, planning for pooled funding mechanisms based in Resident Coordinators' Offices (RCOs) and programming options.
- ii. Develop and use pooled funding mechanisms (pooled funds under the same governance structure but with multiple windows – United Nations, NGOs, Government) at the country level bridging the peace-security-development spectrum.

Objective 4:

To establish governance and management structures with Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to track compliance on matters related to the Peace-Security-Development nexus.

Outcome 4:

Governance and Management structures established with Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to track compliance on matters of the Peace-Security-Development nexus.

Outputs 4:

- Programme governance & implementation arrangements established for multi-year planning by target countries.
- Continental and country-level M&E framework developed for assessment of peace-securitydevelopment nexus.
- Progress and effects of peace support operations and special political missions tracked and monitored.
- strategic planning strengthened and standardized data analysis for ease of comparison.

- Develop governance and implementation structures for multi-year planning by target countries
- ii. Development of continental, regional and country levels monitoring and evaluation framework for assessment of the peace-security-development nexus.
- iii. Give expert support to programme development/design, implementation and evaluation and empower women and youth to actively participate in the data collection processes on livelihood opportunities.
- iv. Collect data to track progress and monitor the effects of peace support operations and special political missions through quarterly and annual reviews, one mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation.
- v. Strengthen strategic planning and standardize data analysis.

2.3 Programme approaches.

- i. Facilitate knowledge and experience-sharing through networking and innovative processes and delivering innovative programmes. Special attention will be given to the concerns of women, and youth of the society to enhance their active participation at various stages of the project.
- ii. Enhancing effectiveness by leveraging partnerships at national, regional and continental levels.
- iii. Advocacy and policy influence.
- iv. Peer review and reflection.

2.4 Theory of Change

The programme's theory of change is based on the premise that Africa's regional integration and sustainable development are wholly dependent on its ability to ensure a climate of peace and security. It acknowledges that conflict and insecurity inhibit development and integration by diverting resources to military purposes.

AUDA/ NEPAD proposes to lead a pathway to achieve this goal through programming that focuses on the peace-security-development nexus. The peace-security-development nexus, approach, represents a complex interlinked relationship between the peacebuilding process of security and the development agenda.

The pathway therefore represents interventions in policy are areas,

linkage with regional programmes institutions, developing and pooled funding mechanism to allow flexibility of programming and establishing institutional frameworks accountability, monitoring and evaluation. When all these four areas of interventions work together coordinated under the leadership of AUDA/NEAPAD then sustainable development and regional integration will be achieved. Hence, the triple nexus approach

Hence, the triple nexus approach underscores that security is a public good and can no longer be decoupled from the continent's economic development and prosperity.

The programme design is based on assumptions that if the AU Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) Policy Framework operationalized with a specific focus on the Socio-Economic Development Pillar and Linkages are created with Regional Economic Community programmes Socio-Economic Development, on pooled funding mechanisms and established to incentivize are PSDN programming approaches and Governance and Management structures established with Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to track compliance on matters of Peace-Security-Development nexus sustainable development and peace through regional integration anchored on the principles of peace, security, and development nexus will be achieved.

The policy framework outcome will be achieved through the development of partnerships and coordination with policy development institutions, with special attention to women, and youth of the society under technical guidance on PSDN and promotion of national laws to be adopted by governments to address protracted crises using humanitarian principles.

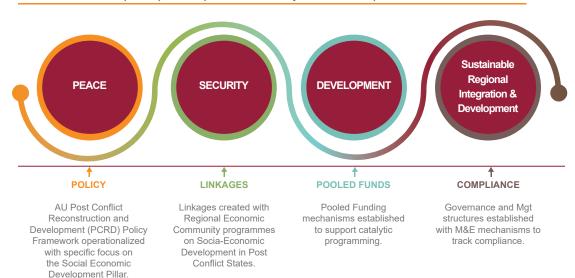
The linkage with regional economic community programmes outcome will be accomplished through coordination between the AU, the UN Regional offices, and Regional Economic Communities with a common vision and Multi-Year Programming for target countries based on national and Local Integrated PSDN Analysis and Coordination in RCOs.

The Pooled funding mechanisms to support catalytic programming linking peace, security and development nexus approaches will be achieved through national and local integrated PSDN analysis and budget in RCOs, coordination with donors and governments to fund common enabling services.

For all the above to sustainably exist, governance & implementation structures will be developed for multiyear planning by target countries with continental and country-level M&E frameworks for the assessment of peace-security-development for tracking and monitoring progress on gender issues and effects of peace support operations on the countries and launching of special political missions based on strengthened and standardized strategic planning and data analysis. All these intervention areas working together in synergy will ultimately contribute to sustainable development and peace through regional integration that is anchored on the principles of peace, security and development nexus.

The diagrams below represent the theory of change pathways:

GOAL: Sustainable development and peace through regional integration that is anchored on the principles of peace, security and development.





Sustainable development and peace through regional integration that is anchored on the principles of peace, security, and development nexus.



Establish partnerships between the African Establish coordination between the AU, the UN ROs, e.g., UNOWAS for Saheland (UNOCA), for Central Africa etc. as well as the RECs e.g., EAC, SADC, ECCAS and ECOWAS under the leadership of AUDA-NEPAD. Conduct integrated strategic humanitarian-development and peace planning exercises with common needs assessment, planning for pooled funding $_{\rm H_{\bullet}}$ Development of continental, regional and country levels monitoring and evaluation framework for assessment of the peace-security-development ш, 11. ii. Develop and use pooled funding mechanisms (pooled funds under the same governance structure but with multiple windows – United Nations, NGOs, Government) at the country Build the capacity of government officials and Give expert support to programme development/design, implementation and evaluation and empower III. Establish Regional, National and Local Integrated PSDN Analysis and Coordination with relevant partners at the Resident Coordinator's Offices in the region. III. Provide TA on PSDN policy formulation and Collect data to track progress and monitor the effects of peace support operations and special political missions through quarterly and annual reviews, one mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation. iv. iv.

Facilitate knowledge and experience-sharing through networked and innovative processes and delivering innovative programmes. Special attention will be given to the concerns of women, and youth of the society to enhance their active participation at various stages of the project,

- Enhancing effectiveness by leveraging partnerships at national regional and continental levels
- Advocacy and policy influence
- Peer review and reflection

2.5 Alignment, Ownership and Partnerships

Coherence across the peace and security pillar is driving the AU's holistic approach to peacebuilding and sustaining peace. This is, most notably, manifested in the merger of the AU Peacebuilding Support Office and the Department of Political Affairs into the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. The alignment of regional strategies and peace operations in the Sahel, Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions are further positive developments in this regard. Further alignment will be made in consideration of the regional economic blocs; EAC, ECOWAS, SADC as well as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

National and local ownership is critical. The recent progress in Somalia's debt relief process can be traced back to the government's ability to mobilize and generate domestic revenues. For example, the infrastructure programme leveraged the private sector, chamber of commerce, local communities, and the public. This signifies how a country can accelerate its peacebuilding progress, if it can generate political will, and follows a whole-of-government approach. In the same vein, continental ownership by the AU is vital. The AU's main financial mechanism is the AU Peace Fund, launched in 2018.

Coherence of peacebuilding efforts, especially between the UN and AU as the two main actors in Africa, is crucial to ensuring impact. The organizations' joint efforts are guided by the UN-AU Enhanced Partnership Framework on Peace and Security (2017) and the framework for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2018). The 2017 Memorandum of Understanding on UN-AU partnership in peacebuilding provides a framework to strengthen (i) cooperation in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts in Africa, and (ii) UN-AU partnership in areas of conflict prevention, political dialogue, reconciliation, national democratic governance, and human rights. The programme takes cognizance of the fact that Africa remains a priority of the European Union, which based its strategic partnership on the Cotonou Agreement and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership recently reaffirmed at the Africa-Europe summit in Cairo.



P2.6 Programme Logical Framework Matrix

Programme Hierarchy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Impact: Sustainable development and peace that is anchored on the principles of peace, security, and development nexus in Africa.	Level of regional integration for sustainable development and peace	Signed regional integration and cooperation policy documents	The process of regional integration will be smooth and lead to sustainable development and peace
	Principles of peace, security, and development	Regional commitments on principles of peace, security, and development nexus	
	Level of sustainable development and peace	level of resource contributions towards sustainable development and peace	
Outcomes 1: AU PCRD Policy Framework focusing on Socio- Economic Development Pillar is established and working	Agreed agenda on Africa's integration and development	Regional compacts signed for integration of peace and security in development agenda.	There will be harmonization between countries and the AU agenda
	Number of countries aligning their peace and security policy framework with AU Agenda	Policy documents addressing the nexus agenda and women and youth issues.	on peace, security, and development policy architecture
Outcome: 2 Regional Economic Community programmes on Socio- Economic Development in Post Conflict States articulate, peace, security and development nexus in their agenda	Number of countries with integrated peace, security and development programmes linked to the programme.	National development Plans, Ongoing Programmes linked with peace, security, and development nexus	Budget allocation for government policies and programmes
Outcome 3: Pooled funding mechanisms established supporting catalytic programming linking peace, security and development nexus agenda	The level of pooled funding mechanisms established	Amount of funding raised at the continental, regional and national levels and pooled towards peace security and development.	Actors agree on pooled funding mechanisms
Outcome 4: Governance and Management structures established with Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to track compliance on matters related to the Peace-Security-Development nexus.	Several countries with established governance management structures with M&E mechanisms for peace security and development nexus.	Functional Governance structures implementation units and M&E reports	The established governance and implementation structures with M&E mechanism operational across target countries

Outcome 1			
Outcome 1			
Output 1.1 Partnerships established with policy development institutions of governments and the interrelationships with PSD agenda identified.	Level and number of partnerships among actors focusing on policy agenda	Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), letters of Intent (LoI) or agreements	Effective policy partnership for PSD nexus
Output 1.2 Government officials trained and advocacy conducted for the adoption of national laws to address protracted crises including gender and youth issues.	No of government officials trained Number of policy notes, briefs, and advisory guidelines on PSDN Draft laws to address protracted crises	Programme reports Policies and guidelines on PSDN Laws/drafts and policies against protracted crises	Compliance by the countries Donors are willing to support designed programmes
Output 1.3: Technical guidance provided to governments on peace security and development nexus (PSDN) and coordination given to policy development institutions and governments on PCRD policy.	Number of countries that have taken steps towards the adoption of PSDN No coordination meetings with policy development institutions	Programme reports. Structure and Platform and for coordination	Compliance by the countries
Output 1.4: integrated strategic humanitarian-development risk analysis and planning exercises conducted with target governments for policy and implementation options.	Number of countries with safeguarding humanitarian principles and space for engagement	Programme reports Key humanitarian principles documents	Integration between PSD nexus
Outcome 2			
Output 2.1: Coordination between the AU, the UN Regional offices, and Regional Economic Communities established for PSDN agenda	Level of coordination between AU, UN, Regional offices, and Economic Communities	Tripartite and bilateral Agreements	Effective coordination among key actors
Output 2.2: Common vision and multi-year programming established for target countries.	Number of Multiyear programmes linked to PSD planning exercises.	PSD Multiyear planning documents Funded programmes linked to PSD	All countries conduct PSD planning exercises
Output 2.3: Regional, National and Local Integrated Peace Security Development Nexus Analysis and Coordination established in Resident Coordinator's Offices	Number of countries with national and local PSDN analysis Coordination meetings in RCOs	PSDN analysis reports. Coordination minutes	PSDN analysis to inform interventions

Outcome 3			
Output 3.1: National and Local Integrated Peace Security and Development Nexus planning for pooled funding, analysis and budget coordination established in Resident Coordinator's Offices.	Plans and budget for pooled funding.	Programme plans and budgets and reports at RCOs.	Donors provide funds for common enabling services
Output 3.2: Pooled funding mechanisms to incentivize PSDN approaches initiated and developed at country level to bridge peace-security-development spectrum.	Number of funding mechanisms developed	Funding mechanisms and donor commitments Approved budgets/funding mechanisms	Countries establish funding mechanisms to be used incentives PSDN
Outcome 4			
Output 4.1: Progamme governance & implementation arrangements established for multi-Year planning by target countries.	Governance structure and organization structure for programme implementation	Organogram and Programme Implementation manuals	Established structures work well for PSD.
Output 4.2: Continental and country level M&E framework developed for assessment of peace-security-development nexus	Number of countries with M&E frameworks Number of countries aligned to continental M&E framework	Continental and country M&E frameworks	Alignment of country and global M&E frameworks
Output 4.3: Progress and effects of peace support operations and special political missions tracked and monitored.	Regular progress monitoring and reporting 4 quarterly reviews 1 MTR conducted 1 ETR conducted	Progress /monitoring reports Quarterly reports MTR report ETR report Annual reports	Decisions made based on M&E reports
Output 4.4: strategic planning, strengthened and standardized data analysis for ease of comparison	strategic planning and monitoring Data quality	Strategy documents and Data quality reports	Strategic plans reflect countries' context and M&E decisions made based on quality data.



2.7 Governance and Implementation arrangements

The Project Board/Steering Committee

The Intergovernmental Steering Committee will assume the role of Project Board for this project (from herein referred to as "Steering Committee". It provides overall programme guidance, coordination, strategic directions, and oversight of project implementation to ensure that the projects objectives and goals are properly achieved. The Committee will meet at least twice a year to ensure coherence, review progress, adjust programming as required and approve annual plans.

The Project management unit (PMU)

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will include staff carrying out various functions and tasks including technical assistance, administration. and management. The project management includes professionals extensive experience who are fully proficient and experienced with the local context. The proposed team structure will be carefully selected to cover the needed management, coordination and policy guidance, the required technical knowledge, monitoring, and communication assets. The role of the Executive will be held by AUDA-NEPAD

The executive/ Programme manager:

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, assisted by the Team Leader. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs and results that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive should ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier. The executive will also be responsible for fundraising and implementation of the financing mechanism for member states.

Team Leader will manage and provide technical support technical cooperation and collaborations in the programme. S/he will be responsible for programme planning, management, monitoring and evaluation and ensure smooth, cost effective, efficient, and timely implementation of interventions including integration of conflict-sensitivity approaches, and operational and administrative activities.

Peace Building and Conflict programme Analyst will provide overall support to the effective implementation of the capacity building and conflict prevention and peacebuilding goals and objectives of the programme. He/She will provide high-quality policy advice and technical programmatic support



in the field of capacity development, conflict, and peace building; provision of policy advice, programmatic guidance, and donor outreach; and support the coordination and conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The Analyst will submit quarterly reports on the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the activities of the programme in the field of capacity development, peace building and conflict prevention.

Programme Management and Officer: Evaluation Under the supervision of the Team Leader, the Project Management and Evaluation Officer will be responsible for the successful project management and implementation by contributing to the effective achievement of the project outputs and outcomes. He/She will also oversee all the monitoring and evaluation functions of all the project

evaluation functions of all the project

activities He/She will also ensure that project activities contribute to programme outcomes through delivery of planned outputs through efficient and effective management of resources. He/she will also be responsible for regular monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting on the progress of the implementation of the project and supporting the implementation of the project activities by undertaking research and analysis of relevant data and information. The project manager will be responsible for developing the monitoring and evaluation frameworks, tracking progress in the achievement of the outputs and outcomes, and preparing the requisite progress reports.

In addition to the project staff, several technical and administrative roles and services are required for the execution. Based on the needs of the action and the projected inputs, the following positions are included, on a pro-rata basis, as direct costs to the programme. Different positions are as follows:



Procurement Analyst: Responsible for providing support in the identification of procurement modalities, facilitating quality, transparent, effective and fast competitive procurement processes as per AUDA/NEPAD policies; supporting the project in the launch and publicity of procurement processes; advising project procurement evaluation processes; supporting in negotiations with potential contractors; assisting in the process of contracting, monitoring of contracts and giving the appropriate advice thereon. The Procurement Analyst will be charged through direct project costs for the time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Action

Programme Admin Assistant:
Responsible for administrative duties related to the implementation of the project activities in assisting with organizing administrative tasks and processes for Action including visa requests, logistical arrangements, travel authorizations and arrangements, ticketing, and commons services.

Finance Assistant: Responsible for providing support in facilitating bank disbursements for the project, and payroll processing including supporting the overall financial monitoring. As per AUDA/NEPAD in relation to segregation of duties, these tasks cannot be delegated to the project staff.





3.0 RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The following risks are envisaged during programme implementation:

Risks	Probability of Occurrence	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy
Poor coordination	Medium	Medium	Efforts will be made to ensure effective consultations at the beginning for buy-in at the continental, regional and country level
Communication problems	Medium	Medium	The programme will invest in infrastructural and virtual support for timely translations and interpretation for effective communication.
General lack of oversight, evaluation	Medium	Medium	This will be addressed through multi-sectoral approach at all levels
Different government policies and priorities.	High	Medium	To be addressed in a gradual manner considering that target countries are at different levels in terms of policies and programmes
Willingness and ability of the partners to fully participate in the processes	Low	Medium	Identify and work closely with critical partners in the national government and representatives.
Willingness and ability of the partners to fully participate in the processes	Low	High	Identify and work closely with critical partners in the national government and representatives.



4.0 COSTS AND BENEFITS

4.0 COSTS AND BENEFITS

Building resilient communities and supporting the national development objectives mitigate the losses inflicted due on countries to insecurity. Particularly disturbing is the observation that conflict is always associated with underdevelopment or regression. The security of countries, no matter how advanced, is intricately linked to development not just within their borders, but also in other countries and regions of the content. Responses to security threats cannot be limited to military action but will incorporate

development solutions to entrench the 'peace dividend' in communities, create societies that are more inclusive, and create conditions for sustained economic growth.

The programme will explore new frontiers for innovative and cost-effective engagement. A recent example is the technical peacebuilding mission in The Gambia⁹ undertaking targeted capacity building programs. The mission is integrated within the government, providing it with direct and quick access to information, as well as cost-efficiency.





5.0 EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.0 EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Efforts will be made to enshrine several quidelines and principles critical to the effectiveness and sustainability of the programme interventions, moving beyond quick fixes and short-term stabilization to creating the conditions conducive to positive peace. A central aspect in this regard is the emphasis on strengthening national ownership and advancing inclusivity, including building national and local capacities. Investing in the sustainability of systems requires balanced and predictable financing across the whole of the peace continuum. Political processes need to be linked with economic and development processes, as well as human rights capacity development. Moreover, funds need to be deployed rapidly. If peacebuilding tools are not rapidly deployed after the signing of peace agreements, the peace dividend may not be harnessed, and the necessary processes for the sustainability of the agreement, such as transitional justice reconciliation, security sector reform, and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, do not bear their fruits.

At continental level, there is need for an informed, inclusive, participatory approach. Fundamentally, such an approach towards the nexus needs to be promoted within each pillar and across pillars for all concerned actors from the local, subnational level upwards, through to national and international, sub-regional, multi-lateral and top-end global levels.

Secondly, focus will be on knowledge production, awareness-raising, capacity building. These issues are critical for improving uptake of the nexus approach at every level. There are many missed opportunities of not implementing the nexus approach, therefore, the need exists to regroup and leverage existing knowledge on the nexus, while promoting fresh ways of engagement in keeping with the New Way of Working. Highlevel engagement among agencies, such as OCHA and OHCHR, for example, in related exercises would help uptake. This dovetails with the promotion of institutional leadership, along with incentivization for nexusinspired leadership through ongoing performance evaluation, such witnessed by the APRM. Capacity development will be encouraged for member states to integrate the nexus approach into national development strategies and beyond this to civil society and broader stakeholders.

The programme will adopt an adaptive, collaborative and coordinated approach. Adaptation to context is key – one-size-fits-all solutions should be avoided at all costs. The necessity of information cannot be stressed enough, as this is critical to identifying the root causes of issues and conflicts. Detailed

assessments to gather context-specific information and promote knowledge of situations and crises will be necessary for the promotion of more effective and durable solutions across the different pillars of the nexus approach.

The programme will promote coherent, integrated, and flexible assessment and financing frameworks. This will be required at the international level to support continued funding for the nexus. Along with assessment, financing needs to be prioritized as it has not been available to drive the approach

at subregional, national, and subnational levels, especially in the longer term and where needed for scaling up implementation operations.

Final, the programme nurture good governance and strong institutions. This will foster the nexus approach and help ensure that development resources are efficiently distributed and accounted for. The importance of governance political will and leadership, to set up an appropriate framework to promote the nexus approach will strongly be emphasized.





ANNEXES

Annex 1: Five-year Detailed Work Plan and Budget with Programme Components

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Outcome 1: Operationalized Economic De	Outcome 1: Operationalized of the AU Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) Policy Framework, with a specific focus on the Socio- Economic Development Pillar	struction and	Development (PCRD) Policy	Framework, wi	ith a specific f	ocus on the Socio-
Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Output 1.1 Partnerships established with policy development institutions of governments and the inter-relationships with	1.1.1 Identify potential partners for Capacity building through assessments	100,000	100,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	440,000.00
PSD agenda identified.	1.1.2 Conduct workshops for advocacy and networking with depts of AUC, ECA and others	120,000	120,000	150,000	150,000	120,000	660,000.00
Output 1.2 Government officials trained and advocacy conducted for adoption of national laws to address protracted crises including gender and youth issues.	1.2.1 Conduct policy coordination meetings with stakeholders and offer technical guidance on PSDN	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000.00
Output 1.3: Technical guidance provided to governments on peace security and development nexus (PSDN) and coordination given to policy development institutions and governments on PCRD policy.	1.3.1 Hold meetings with governments to lobby for adoption of national laws, production of policy bnefs, notes and advisories.	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000.00

Programme Costs

	2.2.3 Identify cross cutting issues for integrated programming	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000.00
Output 2.3: Regional, National and Local Integrated PSDN Analysis	2.3.1 Needs analysis on national and local PSDN	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000.00
and Coordination established in RCOs	2.3.2 Establish coordination of country programmes	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000.00
	Sub-Total Outcome 2	950,000	950,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	950,000	4,900,000
Outcome 3: Pooled funding r	Outcome 3: Pooled funding mechanisms established to support catalytic programming linking peace, security, and development nexus agenda	pport catalytic	programming	linking peace,	security, and o	development r	lexus agenda
Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Output 3.1 National and Local Integrated PSDN	3.1.1 Donor mapping	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	400,000.00
planning for pooled funding, analysis and budget coordination	3.1.2 Establish donor round tables	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000.00
established in RCOs	3.1.3 Establish donor coordination mechanism	100,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	650,000.00
Output 3.2: Pooled funding mechanisms to incentivize PSDN	3.2.1 Country level resource mobilization	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000.00
approaches initiated and developed at country level to bridge PSD spectrum.	3.2.2 Resource allocation based on identified needs	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,250,000.00

	Sub-Total Outcome 3	750,000	800,000	800,000	750,000	700,000	3,800,000
Outcome 4: Governance and to Peace-Se	Outcome 4: Governance and Management structures established with Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to track compliance on matters related to Peace-Security-Development nexus.	lished with Mo	onitoring and E	valuation mech	anisms to trac	k compliance	on matters related
Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Output 4.1: Progamme governance & implementation arrangements established for multi-Year planning by	4.1.1 Establish country-level programme governance mechanism	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	700,000.00
target countries	4.1.2 Set country targets	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000.00
Output 4.2: Continental and country-level evaluation&E framework developed for assessment	4.2.1 Conduct continental and country-level M&E capacity assessment	250,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	750,000.00
of PSD nexus	4.2.2 Design continental and country-specific indicators	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000.00
	4.2.3 Establish continental and country-level M&E frameworks	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000.00
Output 4.3: Progress and effects of peace support operations and special political missions tracked	4.3.1 Establish clear targets	50,000	20,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000.00
and monitored	4.3.2Conduct regular monitoring and reporting	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000.00
Output 4.4: Strategic planning strengthened and standardized data	4.4.1 Establish country- specific data needs	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	550,000.00
analysis for ease of comparison	4.4.2 Conduct regular data quality audits and reporting	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000.00

	Sub-Total Outcome 4	1,150,000 1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	950,000	000,006	5,000,000
Administrative Costs							
Salaries and remunerations		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
Operational costs		400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
Total Budget		5,170,000	5,070,000	5,030,000	4,980,000	4,750,000	25,000,000

Annex 2: Development Fund for Socio-Economic Development in Post-Conflict States Financing Mechanism

The AU, RECs, partner states and other stakeholders will develop strategies for mobilizing resources for implementing the programme. One of the initiatives will be a donor round table dialogue organized by the partner states to discuss areas of possible collaboration. Some of the groups that will be invited include Governments, Development Partners, Private Sector, Civil Society and RECs Organs and Institutions.

Financing Procedures and Commitments

Member states will make contributions to the fund, and this will be supplemented by the development partners through the pooled fund mechanism. This fund is in the form of basket funding with no conditional ties attached by the donors or earmarking for specific projects and programmes. Another possible source of funding is through the private sector by way of formalizing public-private partnerships.

Management of funds

AU, RECs, and partner states will employ a Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) to guide decisions for the allocation and disbursement of funds for implementing the programme. PBB directly addresses the enabling environment for all women and girls, for example, it addresses social norms regarding the value of women and girls in the community and engages the community to ensure that women/girls are safe from all forms of violence in their homes, schools, and communities.

At the regional, national, and local levels, CSOs will play an important role in ensuring transparency and accountability in AU, RECs, and donor spending. At the regional and national levels, organizations will be involved in defining priority areas and planning processes. At the local level, they will oversee and monitor expenditures, and use ground-level findings to call for changes in budget allocations and planning priorities to ensure that funds meant for strategic plan implementation are utilized efficiently and effectively.





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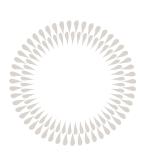
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