Fact Sheet on the "Winning the Peace Act of 2003"

Since the end of the Cold War, thousands of American military, diplomatic and humanitarian personnel have been involved in major post-conflict reconstruction efforts in such places as Iraq, Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, Somalia, Rwanda, Haiti, and East Timor. Even with such huge commitments, next to nothing has been done to reform the way the U.S. government works to enhance its capacity to deal with such situations efficiently and effectively. Governmental mechanisms developed during the Cold War are outdated and not suited to addressing the complex set of challenges created by failed states. The "Winning the Peace Act of 2003"—cosponsored by Senator John Edwards, Senator Jack Reed, and Senator Pat Roberts -- would improve America's ability to address these challenges by increasing its capacity for better planning, organization, and training for post-conflict reconstruction.

This legislation will improve America's capacity to address post-conflict reconstruction by:

- **Appointing a Director of Reconstruction** for areas where the U.S. will participate in reconstruction efforts. These Directors will have decision making authority for all U.S. government reconstruction activities in a particular country.
- **Establishing a permanent office within the State Department to provide support** to Directors of Reconstruction.
- **Establishing within USAID an Office of International Emergency Management**. This office will develop and maintain a database of individuals with expertise in reconstruction.
- **Calling on NATO to develop an "Integrated Security Support Component"** to assist with reconstruction. This NATO-led force will provide security, including assistance with policing, ensuring that other countries will be involved in such efforts.
- **Establishing an interagency Training Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction Operations**, run by the State Department. This Center will train personnel in assessment, strategy development, planning, and coordination related to providing reconstruction services, and conduct reviews of operations.

Having these resources in place will permit America to focus on four key areas that are critical to the success of U.S. government involvement in reconstruction:

- **Security and public safety.** In the wake of conflict, opposing forces must be disarmed and police forces trained.
- **Justice.** In order to create stability in post-conflict areas, the rule of law must be established and war criminals brought to justice.
- **Governance.** To get failed states back on their feet, civil administrations must be reformed and basic civil services restored.
- **Economic and Social Well-being.** Failed states are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance and help with the development of economic institutions.

This legislation is based upon the work of the bipartisan "Commission on Post-Conflict Reconstruction," convened by the Association of the U.S. Army and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). The Commission was composed of twenty-seven distinguished military, diplomatic and humanitarian experts, including the three Senate cosponsors. The commission's full report was released in January 2003 and is available at www.csis.org/isp/pcr/playtowin.pdf