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Abstract: Africa in the recent decades has witnessed more violent conflicts than in any other continent in the world. These conflicts have resulted in thousands of deaths, displacement of people, depletion of resources, and developmental processes, lost of trust in the polity, the spread of small arms and light weapons, the decline in the state’s monopoly of the use of force, political culture of violence and hostility, security challenges and tensions of all sorts to mention just a few consequences. These reasons mentioned above, the disturbing fragile nature of peace and the sometimes inevitability of the reoccurrence of conflict in post conflict states have combined to necessitate the need to various actors to build peace. It was observed that PCPB aims at preventing a relapse into conflict by concentrating on building political, economic and social institution, capacity-building, good governance, disarmament, reintegration, building trust etc. Also, the study reveals that conflicts have chances of reoccurring even after signing peace agreement which therefore means that PCPB does not automatically bring peace. It therefore recommends among others the need to educate the citizens of such societies on the essence of peace via various mediums like the televisions and radio jingles, curbing corrupt practises that undermine the peace process and building the capacities of domestic actors in championing internal peacebuilding processes.