Report
on the Seminar

Peace-building:
Concepts and Strategies for Southern Africa

Foundation Seminar

Mozambique
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Organised by:
Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR)

In Co-operation with
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Citizens' Security Council (KATU)

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I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The seminar Peace-building: Concepts and Strategies for Southern Africa was attended by 34 participants all coming from African countries. Participants included middle level diplomats, diplomatic advisors, high level representatives of NGOs, academics, a military officer and a journalist.

The seminar was part of the three-year *Peace-building in Africa* program supporting Austria's development efforts in the field of democracy, human rights, good governance and peace-building in Southern Africa and the Great Lake Region.

The overall purpose of the seminar was to enhance a policy related discourse on conflict resolution in Southern Africa combined with a training workshop on mediation. The seminar design was based on a mix of lectures, working groups, exercises and readings.

Overall achievements of the seminar

The seminar worked around four key themes which were recognised as main areas for peace-building:

1. The socio-economic development of the SADC region
2. Democracy, human rights and conflict resolution
3. Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration
4. Information dissemination and Networking

To better harness the gains of these themes it was agreed to form a Network of African Peace-builders (NAPS) composed of a multi-disciplinary pool of experts and practitioners from state and non-state actors.

II   INTRODUCTION

1.   Peace-building in Africa Program

The seminar on *Peace-building: Concepts and Strategies for Southern Africa* - described in this report - was part of the three year program Peace-building in Africa (PiA); a program supporting Austria's development efforts in the field of democracy, human rights, good governance and peace-building in Southern Africa and the Great Lake Region.

The program
- supports the creation of a regional Network of African Peace-builders (NAPS)
- enables governmental and non-governmental actors in Africa to enter into a dialog and to co-operate in identifying conflicts at an early stage and to develop specific peace-work

Following activities are organised by the program:

1. a three-week foundation seminar offering essential knowledge in peace-building. The seminar takes place once a year.

2. a one-week specialisation seminar offering an in-depth knowledge on more specific training needs, also drawing on the expertise from the network participants (once a year)

3. network building

In 2001 the foundation seminar took place in Humula Resort, Praia do Bilene, Mozambique. Through such seminars a pool of experts in the region is created who are familiar with the central approaches, instruments and problems of peace-building. Thus, the seminar supports peace-building in Southern Africa, particularly, in regards to political transformation, democratisation and sustainable development. The close co-operation on the content and the organisation of the seminars with African NGOs also initiates broad capacity-building among local institutions and supports regional peace-work.

2.   Background of the Seminar

Most of the countries of the SADC region are undergoing major political changes since the beginning of the 1990s. Constitution making, democratic elections, political party building are some of the challenging tasks that pose a variety of problems in a rather fragile and volatile transition. Good and prudent governance becomes vital in addressing these problems in the interest of the long term consolidation of democracy and peace-building in the region. Poverty as well as ethno-political, social and cultural disparities are among the roots of conflicts and potentially play a role in conflict escalation. Therefore, a comprehensive peace-building approach is needed, including, inter alia, the areas

of governance, humanitarian aid, development co-operation, conflict prevention and conflict transformation.

It is paramount that the government and civil society of the countries in transition develop approaches appropriate to the culture, economy and politics of the region, thus enhancing the political competence of the citizens and strengthening the capacity of civil society. Peace-building efforts have to empower regional and local actors and have to be implemented as early as possible in order to prevent violent conflict escalation, human suffering, expensive military operations and post-war reconstruction. There is an increasing need for civilian experts who are well prepared to implement peace-building activities.

3. Goals of the Seminar

The objective of the seminar was to establish a policy related discourse among the participants, combined with a training workshop on mediation seeking to elaborate relevant peace-building approaches and activities in the SADC region. In order to achieve these goals, the seminar was open to a wide range of professionals: middle level diplomats and diplomatic advisors, high level representatives of NGOs, university professors, middle level military and police officers, community representatives, and other individuals. The seminar participants should have already been engaged in peace-building activities in deeply divided societies with protracted conflicts, such as fact-finding, peaceful settlements of disputes, human rights protection and promotion, and civilian and international diplomatic missions. The seminar also explored ways for SADC and its member states to enhance their existing, or to develop new, capabilities in peace-building. Furthermore, it contributed to a better co-operation with external partners, in particular, the European Union.

4. Faculty and Participants

Faculty was drawn from an international group of resource persons (entirely from Africa) familiar with activities in the realm of peace-building in Africa. The seminar was attended by 34 participants from Africa, namely from: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

5. Methodology

The methodology of the seminar was based on a mixture of lectures, working groups, panel discussions, exercises, and readings.

Lectures primarily used a case study approach and focused especially on recent peace-building activities of national and international governmental and non-governmental organisations in Africa.

Working groups gave participants the opportunity to consolidate the subjects dealt with in the lectures. Workshops were held in order to enhance communication skills and intercultural understanding and to learn how to deal with one's own role within a team and vis-à-vis conflicting parties. Through participation in exercises such as the case analysis of conflict escalation and de-escalation factors, and focused interactive exercises (simulations, role-playing, etc.), participants practised conflict analysis and resolution skills and gained experimental knowledge of different concepts.

Evaluations were scheduled in order to facilitate integrating lectures, working groups, workshops and readings into a coherent basis for discussing what had been learned. Discussions at the end of the seminar focused on bringing along concrete proposals for peace-building activities for the region. Participants were requested to produce a short paper at the end of the seminar.

III   CONTENT OF THE SEMINAR

1.   Official Opening

On behalf of REDIPAZ Mr. Alfiado Zunguza, Executive Director, welcomed all participants to Mozambique and particularly to Humula Resort and to the 5th Seminar organised by Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR).

Ms. Susanne Fuchs-Nebel, Program Director at ASPR, welcomed the participants and extended greetings and blessing of a successful workshop from the third partner KATU.

In her opening speech Ms. Fuchs-Nebel indicated that major changes have occurred in peace-building in the past decade that it has grown from its infancy stage to adulthood. Today, Peace-building is a well established and recognised subject. Presently, this field has undergone professionalisation and is being mainstreamed into politics as well as development policies and measures of a state. The traditional peace process has been linear and top down driven. She called upon participants to embark on a holistic approach and encouraged dialogue between various actors during the coming three weeks.

Mr. Peter Leitenbauer, the Austria Ambassador to Mozambique, highlighted that "diplomacy" is an instrument of peace-building including prevention capacity to offer adequate response. He welcomed the participant's presence at this seminar as a driving force in the continent. Finally, he encouraged participants to assume an active role in conflict resolution.

The seminar was officially opened by Mr. Isaias Mondlane, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation. In his opening remarks, Mr. Mondlane stated that it was indeed a privilege for him to participate in the seminar which he believes is an indication of the involvement of the Mozambican Government towards promoting peace and stability as a sine qua non condition to ensure the socio-economic development of a country. Poverty is becoming endemic and the gap between the few who have and those who have not is widening endangering the stability of the entire world. He referred that there is a need to define strategies and actions to ensure socio economic development and a solution should come from us as Africans. On the other hand, the Permanent Secretary alluded to the present trend in international relation, characterised by a growing tendency for integration as is also the case in Southern Africa. But he emphasised that we can not talk about integrated development in this region until permanent peace and stability have been attained. Therefore, there is a need for peace and harmony and understanding to replace confrontation and disharmony.

2. Workshop on Conflict Transformation, 1st joint session of the two training workshops continuing in the afternoons of the first two seminar weeks
by Eldred De Klerk and Babu Ayindo

The introduction to the workshop included:

§ Introduction – community conflict transformation
§ Mediation
§ Concepts of Conflict Transformation
§ Factors / Causes of Conflict

3. Causes and Nature of Conflicts
by Hiskias Assefa

Using a participatory approach Mr. Assefa and the participants reflected on root causes for conflict in Africa: *political causes* (e.g. leadership crisis, foreign interference, lack of good governance), *economic causes* (e.g. widening gap in income distribution, dept issues), *socio-cultural causes* (e.g. colonial mentality, exclusion of minorities, ethnicism) and *psychological causes* (e.g. education system passing on more of knowledge about the country and culture of our colonisers than about our own)

4. Concepts and Strategies for Conflict Transformation
by Hiskias Assefa

The participants to the seminar were introduced the different approaches in conflict transformation from use of force to suppress a conflict, to arbitration and mediation and, finally, to reconciliation where parties seek to find solutions for the underlying causes of the conflict.

5. Concept and Strategies for Peace-building
by Hiskias Assefa

In this class following concepts (conflict vs. violent conflict, positive and negative peace, justice, mutuality, respect, security, reconciliation as a healing process) were explained and discussed. Examples were given from various African countries. It was also pointed out that moving from conflict suppression to adjunction, arbitration to reconciliation the approaches are more effective in producing durable solutions, however, receive less funding and public attention.

6. Country Presentation: Mozambique
by Lucia Cherinda (partcipant)

In her elaborations Ms. Cherinda summarised Mozambique's way out of the civil war to signing a peace accord in Rome, Italy, in 1992. It was concluded that signing a peace accord is not the end of peace process but a station along the road. Further essential parts of the peace-building process in Mozambique were to

- design a program for demobilisation of soldiers and insurgents;
- set measure that include consolidation of peace, provision of emergency relief;
- establish political, social, economic, judicial and psychological foundations of sustainable development.

If a peacemaker ignores these steps peace may collapse and civil war will resume.

7. Concepts and Strategies for Civil Society and Role of Non-Governmental Actors in Peace-building
by Kwesi Mngoibisa

Mr. Mngoibisa offered various definitions of conflict and the new conflict paradigm. After elaborating the operational environment for conflict and possible responses by the United Nations he introduced the partnership life skills by Baregu for non-governmental actors and other civil society actors working in the field of peace-building.

8. The Role of Governmental Actors in Peace-building
by Jamisse Taimo

Mr. Taimo stressed that peace is an essential element of development. Thus, poverty alleviation in the conventional sense must be part of successful conflict resolution, not only during the post cease fire period but also throughout the entire conversation process. Given this scenario the responsibility of African states to design strategies, development plans which will be as inclusive as possible.

Therefore, the state continues to be a legitimate entity, which leads the promotion of development in the countries ensuring human basic needs. Links must be made in international co-operation to complement state efforts and governmental actors in peace-building process in Africa where international actors must respect the sovereignty of legitimate governments. Paradoxically, international assistance has been conditioned to deregulate state control in social and economic affairs thus contributing to factors that enhance poverty.

9. Country Presentation: Swaziland
by Muzi Masuku (partcipant)

Swaziland was presented from an early warning perspective since it has no active conflict. He described the struggle around the issue of people's and party participation and democracy. In civil society the Council of Swaziland Churches has embarked on civil education programs, targeting teachers, empowering them on democratic.

10. Peace-building and Post Conflict Reconstruction
        by Eldred de Klerk

In a very participatory approach Mr. de Klerk and the participants discussed the underlying critical assumptions of common notions about post-conflict reconstruction (e.g. "Those who have guns have the loudest voices!" "In the broadest terms post conflict reconstruction is about normalising and stabilising situation!"). Afterwards the important issue of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reconstruction (DDR) and the fundamental role of the international community in this process was approached.

11. Country Presentation: Tanzania
        by Prince Bagenda (partcipant)

Mr. Bagenda pointed out that the switch from one-party rule to multi-party democracy (which took place in many African countries in the 1990s) was rather a search for power than transforming power. This is the reason why civil service, police, army, youth organisations and other power structures opted to support the ruling party.

Likewise, in Tanzania the 1st multi-party elections were won by the ruling party in more than 90%. The 2nd were won with almost the same margin and no major changes were made e.g.constitution, governance etc. Until the political impasse registered in Zanzibar where police killed 27 people who demonstrated against the election outcome, Tanzania was regarded as a model in Africa.

12. Country Presentation: Kenya
        by Esther Ndiritu (partcipant)

In 1992 multi-party democracy was introduced in Kenya. The political parties were formed on the basis of ethnicity. Consequently, ethnic conflicts emerged but this situation is now changing. The current President Daniel Arap Moi has been in power for 20 years. Now the succession the president is becoming a big issue. Normally, elections are characterised by violence. So, there is anxiety due to the coming change in presidency. Ms. Ndiritu stressed that there is a need to put early warning mechanisms in place to prevent the outbreak of violent conflicts. Furthermore, she pointed out that despite the fact that women constitute the majority of the population (60%) only five Members of Parliament out of 400 are women.

13. Country Presentation: Cameroon
by Elisabeth Manga Bessem (participant)

Ms. Manga Bessem delivered a presentation around the issue whether or not the constitution of a country is an insurance of peace and elections? She indicated that the constitution should be a weapon on which the common citizen can rely on for political participation. There should be mechanisms of checks and balances in place to ensure e.g. the observance of presidential mandates.

14. Country Presentation: Uganda
by Wilson Bwanbale (participant)

In 2000 a referendum was held to repeal one act which allowed for multi-party democracy. People decided to be ruled by a no party system called movement system which gave room for individual election of the presidency. Reference was made to an existing electoral process chaired by a person appointed by the president. The civil society does monitor this electoral process independently. The parliament is composed of 280 members; ten members representing the defence force, ten members are elected by the president, five people representing the disabled, five members representing the youth and 50 women members representing individual districts. In previous elections President Musseveni won by a majority of 60%.

15. Country presentation: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
by Abdul Kasule (participant)

Mr. Abdul Kasule gave an analysis of the war in DRC, former Zaire, the first war in Africa involving many African states. He evaluated the many factors leading to and later fuelling this war and examined the international and strategic interest of other African countries in this conflict. It was suggested that this workshop should write its position in support of the suffering people of DRC.

16. Human Rights and Peace-building
by Michelle Parlevliet

Ms. Parleviet outlined the objectives of her presentation: to examine the relevance of human rights in peace-building; to explore the relationship between human rights and conflict; to explain the concept of human rights in relation to human needs. Together with the participants the notion of human dignity was discussed and how human dignity has been violated in Southern Africa. Participants were asked to draw up a list of provisions necessary to ensure that human dignity will be respected and to examine how the denial of such rights could lead to conflict and how the protection of rights could be safeguarded

over a period of time. It was highlighted that in many African states lack of resources can be used as an excuse not to deal with the issue of human rights.

17. The Role of Gender and Peace-building
by Graca Machel

Ms. Graca Machel alluded that for decades, violent conflicts wreaked havoc on African structures and they are becoming more violent, more brutal and tend to last longer. Who suffers first are children, second women. However, women are not part of decision making, neither do they have a chance to express their concern. If gender sensitive analysis is to be useful in the development of relevant peace-building and reconstruction strategies there is a need to describe and acknowledge the diversity and complexity of women's situations in conflicts. When we consider how to build and maintain peace in our communities women must be given a share to express themselves in regard to this process of building peace.

Likewise, the access to resources (e.g. land, information) by women is a matter of sovereignty. So far, no African country has taken seriously that everybody including women must have equal access to resources. Women have to embark on drastic initiatives that may shock the society to impel for drastic changes. Gender relationship to foster change is not women's matter only, it is a matter of entire society; also men have to be part of the change.

18. Country presentation: Uganda
by Chris Bagamba (participant)

Capt. Bagamba offered insights into Ugandan history leading up to 1995 Constitution. Its main gains are described as a <u>decentralisation of political power and resources</u> which were brought down at district level. There is a strong local council system. The other benefits of the constitutional changes lie in the guarantees of <u>fundamental freedoms</u>. Human rights issues are high on the agenda. In Uganda there is a human rights commission with powers to question anyone and take action. However, there is a need for continuous resources to support these institutions (e.g. Human Rights Commission, Inspectorate of Government and Police, Public Accounts Committee) to ensure a sustainable peace.

19. Sustainable Economic Development and Peace-building
by Maria Antonia R. Fonseca Lopes

Ms. Lopes presented the result of a research project about Maputo Development Corridor, a highway that links the industrial areas in South from the City of Witbank and Maputo Harbour and the experience made with foreign investment. In her talk she focussed on labour conflicts in the framework of peace-building. Although work conditions, e.g. at Mozal, are deplorable the Ministry of Labour believes in lowering minimal standards on labour rights in order to attract foreign investment. This leads inevitably to conflict. There is a need for Mozambique and for example South African companies to har-

monise labour regulation as a way to protect Mozambicans workers from discriminatory treatment and to observe International Labour Organisation regulations.

20. Democratisation, Governance and Empowerment for Political Participation
by Brazao Mazula

In a comparative analysis Mr. Brazao Mazula exemplified the experiences by the countries of Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Mozambique. The general trend of the above mentioned countries is that conflicts arise from a radicalisation of political position that tend to give primacy to political parties over the state.

Democracy operates essentially in plurality and diversity and political parties are instruments to fulfil democracy. The transformation of a one-party-state to multi-party one is a challenge to the minds and behaviours of many citizens. A monopoly of thoughts is the cause of conflicts because it is based on in the exclusion of the other. A society will develop when allowed greater freedom of ideas. Mr. Mazula also maintained that democratisation of thoughts and of human development will also lead to equality in society.

21. Country presentation: Sudan
by Elsadig Mustafa Osman and Elmardi Omaima (participants)

In their analysis by Mr. Elsadig Osman and Ms. Elmardi pointed out that the main reasons for the conflicts in Sudan stem from manipulation of vital interest coming from an unequal distribution of wealth and from external intervention – namely by Uganda, Libya and the USA. The war has lead to an increase in the number of households lead by women. This situation affected both women from the south and north and made women from all over the country raise their voices calling for peace. After 1995 conference in Beijing Sudanese women organised themselves in nine groups. These groups work together as a block to seek support to put an end to the war. The whole process in called engendering peace process. After the talk a video was shown demonstrating grassroots initiatives of Sudanese people to put an end to the war.

22. Disarmament, Demobilisation and Security Policy
by Eldred de Klerk

Participants reflected on different dimensions of peace-building in regards to disarmament and demobilisation and concepts of analyses (e.g. Where does the initiative and the pressure to disarm come form? In whose interest is it to demobilise? Clarify the relationship between demobilisation and reintegration etc.) Likewise, the participants' notions on security (national, military, human, environmental security etc.) and the underlying assumptions where challenged and discussed.

23. Information, Dissemination and Networking for Peace-building
by Rinos Simbulo

Mr. Simbulo described the vital stages of networking starting with the important issues of how to begin networking, how to maintain a relationship, etc. When developing networking activities there is a need to have clear competencies of values and to develop a shared vision. The critical issue in networking is to reach a high level of quality and relevance of the information offered to the members of the network (this includes user-friendly formats). The effectiveness of the network emanates from overall participation of members; if you are weak than the network will fail to reach the goals.

24. Country presentation: Burundi
by Sylvère Bavugamenshi and Pierre Niyonkuru (participants)

In his part of the talk Mr. Bavugamenshi concentrated on the long-standing conflict between the Tutsis and Hutus. Former South African President Mandela was invited to be a chief negotiator for a peaceful solution and as a result of that a transitional Government was installed composed by Hutus and Tutis After an 18 months transitional period an agreement will be implemented leading to General Elections.

Mr. Niyonkuru provided a report on activities of the NGO "Action Aid" working in Burundi in the field of emergency relief and reconciliation among Hutus and Tutsis since 1986.

25. Country presentation: Angola
by Simao Cacumba Morais Faria (participant)

In the national struggle for independence three national liberation movements emerged: MPLA, UNITA and FNLA. The ongoing war in Angola reflects not only the ideological differences between these movements but also external interference. (the most visible being the invasion of apartheid South Africa in the 1980s and 1990s). What seemed to be a war based on ideological differences, nowadays is taking a form of economic one and many multinationals are siding either with the Government or with UNITA in an endless war that sustain itself. So far, several peace treaties have been unsuccessful.

26. Education for Peace-building
by Noel Chicuecue

In a very participatory approach the preconditions of peace education and the concept of Living Together was debated. The concept of Living Together stems from older days has to be adopted to meet the new challenges of globalisation and the possibilities of new

communication technologies. Our societies still reflect a traditional school of education in which one lead and the majority receives passively what the teacher says. In Mr. Chicuecue perspective there is a need to have strategies on how we go about to learn how to Live Together. This will also entail changes in the standard education curriculum.

27. The Media and Peace-building
by Stella Sabiti

Ms. Sibiti presentation focused on the challenges, tasks (e.g. to increase the general understanding of causes and the opportunities for resolving of conflict.), and the responsibilities (e.g. accuracy, balance, mechanisms of accountability) faced by peace-building and media practitioner.

Afterwards the presentation was complemented by a Video entitled "The Thokosa Video Dialogue".

28. Country presentation: Tanzania
by Prince Bagenda and Mary Bakumbezi (participants)

Tanzania has always played a role of diplomacy and mediation. Many leaders of the Great Lakes countries were in exile in Tanzania and received a lot of support from Tanzania and Nyrere. This is the reason why Nyrere earned a lot of respect from those leaders and he could approach them to discuss burning issues in a very informal way and then transform those talks into formal binding principles. For example, Tanzania has mediated in Rwanda in 1992-94 and in Burundi.

Internally Tanzania is experiencing some land conflicts due to the mining industry and also a land conflict between farmers and pastoralists.

29. The Role of Non-African Actors in Peace-building
by Fabio Bargiacchi

Mr. Bargiacchi, representative of the European Union in Mozambique, introduced the participants to the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). The thematic priorities of the EIDHR include
- support to strengthen democratisation, good governance and the rule of law;
- activities in support of the abolition of the death penalty;
- support for the fight against torture and impunity and for international tribunals and criminal courts;
- combating racism and xenophobia and discrimination against minorities and indigenous peoples.

30. Country Presentation: Ethiopia
by Abebe Workneh (participant)

The Ethiopia country presentation dealt with the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The conflict emanated from two causes: the border issue and an economic issue. To settle the conflict peace-negotiations started with the assistance of Rwanda and the USA and the OAU. Yet all initiatives failed and both countries went to war with the Ethiopian army regaining the territory originally invaded by Eritrean troops. Only then peace was found and cessation of hostilities was signed in Algeria. Peace initiatives continued and UN sent 4,200 peacekeeping forces into Ethiopia. A temporary security zone was established and it is foreseen that a Peace agreement will be signed in the near future.

31. Country Presentation: South Africa
by Tracy Vienings and Jongi Hoza (participants)

This talk focused on South Africa's experience with the Truth and Reconciliation Committee (TRC) as a peace-building and transformation process. The TRC was very instrumental to come to terms with the past and part of its success is due to the great contribution of de Klerk and Mandela. Those who committed crimes in the past and voluntarily presented themselves to TRC were granted amnesty. Because of this approach TRC gained support from the majority of South Africans. In addition, there is the issue of reparation that certainly can not repair the past but expresses a symbolic gesture.

32. Official Closing Ceremony and Press Conference

In a press conference the results of the working groups were presented to the national press and TV. The Austrian Ambassador Mr. Spallinger congratulated the participants and the organisers for their successful involvement in the course and later invited to a closing reception.

IV   RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SEMINAR

1.   Press Statement of the Participants on Developing Peace-building Approaches and Action Plans for Southern Africa

The Launch of the Network of African Peace-builders (NAPS)

Peace is the guarantee for development. It is the guarantee for security of life and property. In the three-week period of this course, participants have been further equipped in the art of building an environment for peace. While due note has been taken that conflict is a fact of human existence and can manifest negatively and positively, it is recognised that mechanisms could be put in place to prevent violent conflicts through recourse to peace-building and conflict resolution instruments, to facilitate peaceful co-existence.

This seminar has focused essentially on the Southern Africa region, not on the grounds that it is the only region of the world in need of peace-building efforts; but rather, as an all-important first step towards attaining continental peace, which would impact positively on world peace. In this vein, the seminar worked around four key themes, which were recognised as sources of conflict and equally conduit for peace-building:

1. The socio-economic development of the SADC region
2. Democracy, human rights and conflict resolution
3. Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration
4. Information dissemination and Networking

To better harness the gains of these themes, it was agreed that they would be best exploited through a **continental network of peace-builders** composed of a multi-disciplinary pool of experts and practitioners from state and non-state actors. This network holds the potential of building a powerful lobbying and influential group that can build efforts to sustain peace across the African continent.

In this vein, the said network would promote and support a culture of sustainable peace at all levels in Africa through promoting the science and practice of peace-building by imparting knowledge and expertise, through forming powerful lobby groups that advance democracy and human rights, as well as through provision of a data base of individuals and organisations committed to peace-building that can be of service to government and national and international NGOs.

The Network should promote dialogue and co-existence among Africans of varied cultural and religious backgrounds as a foundation for sustainable peace. The Network will strengthen partnerships with international UN agencies like UNESCO who have initiated human rights education, in order to strengthen peace throughout the continent.

A crucial challenge that is facing the African continent is the disarmament, demobilisation and the reintegration of armed combatants and armies back into communities. This process requires the combined and co-ordinated efforts of several players: the parties involved in the conflict, government authorities, the United Nations specialised agencies, donors, NGOs and humanitarian organisations, as well as Peace-builders. The Network of African Peace-builders (NAPS) will develop an information strategy to accompany such disarmament and reintegration processes.

The seminar explored priorities for the socio-economic development of the SADC region as a crucial strategy to prevent the future outbreak of violent conflict and to promote peace and democracy. The Network - (NAPS) will engage in strategic partnerships within and outside Africa in peace-building processes at different levels for the purpose of creating a conducive atmosphere for the attainment of socio-economic development.

2.   Results of the Working Groups

2.1   Working Group on Democracy, Human Rights and Peace

In order to achieve Democracy, Human Rights and Peace, we are of the opinion that the Network of African Peace-builders (NAPS) should engage in the following activities:

Peace Education
The aim of peace education is to raise public awareness on the importance of the respect of human rights and democracy as a solution for sustainable peace and development. In order to do this, NAPS together with partner organisations can use the following strategies:

- organise training programs in form of seminars and workshops for trainers, politicians, judicial personnel, law enforcement officers, NGOs, churches, schools and community leaders. This should also include journalists since we intend to work with the media.
- NAPS together with organisations such as UNESCO can lobby Governments for the inclusion of Democracy, Human Rights and Peace Education in the school curriculum at all levels.
- creation of a Newsletter, which can be produced quarterly and will explain, issues of Democracy, Human Rights and Conflict Resolution especially activities in other countries such as success stories. In addition to this, NAPS can also organise radio and television discussion programs to deal with these issues.
- peace-building literacy campaigns through Drama, Poems, Plays, Music, Peace and Human Rights songs. In order to do this, NAPS can sponsor local artists depending on the availability of funds.
- NAPS together with organisations such as UNESCO can lobby governments for the inclusion of Democracy, Human Rights and Peace Education into the school curriculum at all levels.
- incentives at schools or general public to reward activities in the area of Democracy, Human Rights and Conflict Resolution e.g. essay competitions, football and net-ball competitions etc.
- NAPS can also work with the European Union (EU) in specific countries in its program of election monitoring.

Initiate Dialogues
In highlighting the importance of Peace, Democracy, respect for Human Rights and the promotion of creative and constructive resolution of disputes, we feel that it will be a logical entry point for NAPS to initiate dialogue between the police, correctional services, judicial officials plus the members of the civil society with a view to promote cooperation, collaboration, strong and effective working relationship and understanding between them. This is important because in almost all cases of human rights violations they tend to blame each other. This could be as a result of ignorance or sometimes lack of information on who is to do what and were their role ends. The following can be done:

- organising debates and seminars for target groups.
- NAPS could also design a human rights prize for outstanding individuals within the target groups in form of an award
- NAPS could also encourage the target groups to establish regional forums which could be used as a monitoring mechanism.

In order to do the above, NAPS can collaborate with other existing organisations, which are already working with the target groups.

Lobbying
NAPS could also engage in lobbying activities at a governmental level. To achieve this, the following strategies can be undertaken:

- establishment and development of a database. This shall be used to expose human rights violations and this can be done through presentations and media campaigns. This is targeted at the international NGOs, regional groupings and human rights activist.
- NAPS could also lobby governments to revamp the agricultural sector and support the creation of agro-based industries. This will enable people to have access to adequate food, clothing, shelter etc.

NAPS and Co-operative Societies need to embark on income-generating activities to politically and economically empower the poor and marginalised. This can be achieved by identifying possible donors within the networking NGOs who will fund and encourage small-scale businesses.

NAPS and partner organisations (e.g.UNESCO) can also initiate exchange programs with the aim of encouraging and promoting coexistence between cultural and religious groups within the African continent.

In a bid to educate and consolidate human right education NAPS could foster translations of Human Right documents and relevant constitutions into local minority languages. Such vital documents need to be summarised and simplified and the information be made available as leaflet and flyers to be used for advocacy. This could be done through partnerships with international organisations like the International Bible Society or the Society for International Linguistics etc.

2.2 Working Group on Socio-Economic Development and Peace-Building in the SADC Region

Socio-economic development could be facilitated in an environment where there is sustainable peace. Conversely, the absence of socio-economic development is a potent source of disruptive conflicts in the society. This fact is true of individual countries as it

is of regional groupings such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which forms the focus of this Working Group Report. There is, therefore, the need to balance the concerns for socio-economic development with the imperative of peace and collective security for the member states of SADC.

The indices identified as typifying a socio-economically developed state would include the following:

- industrialisation of the economy,

- availability of basic infrastructure,

- a high rate of literacy;

- abundant skilled humanpower,

- employment opportunities,

- developed energy sector;

- low mortality rate, etc.

The absence of these factors has the tendency to generate frictions in a state which could manifest itself in the form of violent conflicts. Such conflicts have dysfunctional effects on the peace, stability and socio-economic development of the state, and the region as a whole.

An forceful program of peace-building education by the Network of African Peace-builders (NAPS) would thus facilitate the socio-economic development, stability and security of the SADC region by contributing to the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of developmental projects. NAPS's programs should include educating communities to learn to live together, while facilitating the establishment of small scale enterprises at the grassroots level, towards alleviating mass poverty.

Examined below are various factors which have the potentials of undermining socio-economic development of member states of SADC:

a.) Trade imbalance:

South Africa dominates the sub-regional trade within the SADC, thereby, occasioning gross imbalance in trade. Zimbabwe, in particular, has drawn attention to this trade imbalance in the past and the Working Group considers this a potential source of conflict within the SADC region. It is recommended that the implementation mechanism of the existing Protocol on Trade within the SADC should be strengthened.

b.) Utilisation/Management of Transboundary resources:

The utilisation and management of transboundary resources such as the Limpopo and the Zambezi rivers came under focus by the Working Group. The down-stream negative impacts which the Limpopo river dam has on Mozambique's socio-economic development were examined. It is recommended that there should be a strengthening of the implementation of the existing Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems so as to prevent disasters such as flood.

c.) Boundary Conflicts,

The Working Group considered the issue of inter-state boundary conflicts, with particular reference to the Sedudu (Botwana)/Kasiskili (Namibia) land dispute which was arbitrated by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in 2000. The group recommends that the disputes resolution mechanism of SADC should be strengthened within the framework of the Organ for Peace and Security.

d.) Small Arms Proliferation:

The proliferation of small arms is a major concern to all Peace-builders in Africa. The Working Group noted that the Declaration on the Elimination of Small Arms is not being respected by SADC states and thus recommends the strict enforcement of the SADC Declaration on Small Arms to check the increase in violent criminality in the region. To this end, the group recommends that NAPS should identify and target Youth Organisations in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique and engage their leaders in Conflict Transformation Training Workshops as a way of dissuading their membership from criminal behaviour.

e.) Illicit Drug Trafficking.

Although the SADC has ratified the Protocol on Combating Illicit Drugs Trafficking the enforcement mechanisms need to be strengthened to protect the member states from the menace of illicit drugs. The group recommends that NAPS should conduct a study on illicit drugs consumption in South Africa, to be followed by Counselling and Reintegration programs for identified victims and perpetrators. This, together with other poverty alleviation projects will reduce the rate of violent criminal behaviour in South Africa.

f.) The Land Issue

The Working Group also considered the problem of land redistribution which is currently a major conflict in Zimbabwe and noted that the conflict has the potential of being replicated in other SADC countries, especially South Africa. It is recommended that NAPS should work with other regional NGOs towards pushing for an early and peaceful resolution of the conflict through SADC.

Finally, the group believes that as a network for peace-building, NAPS can contribute to the socio-economic development of the SADC by providing SADC with advice on potential conflict situations in order to deal with conflicts before they turn violent.

2.3   Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Process

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration processes form a continuum. Disarmament is the removal of weapons from organised groups or individuals involved in conflict.

Demobilisation in a peacekeeping environment is the down-sizing or complete disbanding of armed forces of parties involved in conflict. Generally, demobilisation is accompanied by the retraining and reintegration into civilian society of some of the former combatants and others into a restructured national army, police or other paramilitary force.

Reintegration involves different aspects: social, political and economic. In most cases reintegration takes many years and also involves the families of ex-combatants. Social reintegration is the process through which the ex-combatant and his/her family is accepted back into the community. Political reintegration refers to the process through which the ex-combatant and his/her family becomes part of the decision making process. Economic reintegration is the process through which the ex-combatant builds means of livelihood through production and other types of gainful employment.

It is pertinent to highlight that planning for demobilisation and reintegration must be done simultaneously. The process of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration require the combined and co-ordinated efforts of several players: the parties involved in the conflict, the local government authorities, the United Nations Specialised Agencies, donors, non-governmental organisations and the humanitarian community as well as the peacekeeping operation.

To achieve success in this venture, some strategies must be employed. These include the employment of an effective information strategy. This strategy should include general information about the entire process as well as specific information, such as location of assembly areas for former combatants, the name of the organisations responsible for specific elements of the process, expectations of former combatants at the assembly area, the options following demobilisation. To prevent backlash a public information campaign should present a clear and realistic picture of what disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration process entails and the role, limits and constraints of the UN. The responsibilities of the other actors, (NGO'S, local authorities and concerned parties) should also be made apparent.

There should also be an incentive package to encourage former combatants to demobilise. This package will include cash payments, food aid, clothing, household utensils, tools and implements. For example, in a project called converting arms to ploughshare, the Mozambican Christian Council is exchanging tools and equipment in exchange for arms.

The registration and documentation of ex-combatants should be performed at designated areas. The registration process should be able to indicate the preferences and future plans of each ex-combatant, his/her skills and level of education, as well as other information required for reintegration. The impartiality and transparency of monitors of this process is vital to ensure evenness.

Formal and informal education as well as civic education are very important strategies in this process. There is the need to train unskilled ex-combatants in new skills and educate child soldiers formally and informally. This is necessary for reshaping attitudes and mentalities of ex-combatants through enlightenment and other forms of education.

The storage of collected weapons should be under the control of UN peacekeepers. The turning in of poor quality or obsolete weapons could be indicative whether or not commitment to the disarmament process by the parties to the conflict is genuine.

There is also the need to „disarm the mind" of ex-combatants. The Ugandan experience has shown that even after disarming and demobilising, some ex-combatants have shown preference to their former ways and are easily lured back into the bush to join new insurrections.

Ex-combatants should also be trained on conflict resolution techniques to enable them to use means other than violence to resolve conflicts.

Finally, a disarmament, demobilisation a. reintegration process requires a commitment in terms of political will and considerable resources on the part of the international community and the parties to the conflict. This commitment is a prerequisite for the success of the demobilisation and reintegration efforts.

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY	HOW/STRATEGY	WHO	CASESTUDY/EXAMPLE	NAPS PARTICIPATION
Disarmament Demobilisation Demilitarisation Reintegration	Information strategy	- Mass media - Public information on DDR process	Media NGO	Uganda, local radio FM, weekly programme on DDR	Provide information on DDR processes
	Training/Education	-Transfer skills - Counselling - Integrate child soldiers into education - Community Sensitisation - Woman ex-combatants	- NGO - Government	- Education of child soldiers in Uganda - Training of ex-soldiers in Mozambique	Participation in transfer of skills, counselling, community training
	Incentive package	- Cash payment Food/clothing/housing aid - Tools and machinery	- International community - Donors - OAU - EU	Giving machinery in exchange of arms in Mozambique	
	Weapons and arms	- Destruction of arms - Storage by Government - Conversion into other equipment	- International peacekeepers - Government	- Conversion of arms (Mozambique) - Storage of arms by Government (Uganda)	
	Registration/Identification of ex-combatants	- Collection of personal data - Follow-up	- Government - International NGOs	- Veterans board in Uganda - South Africa and Zimbabwe	
	„Disarming the mind"	- Counselling - Reorientation	- NGOs - Churches - Peace builders		Provide research and information support

	Conflict resolution	- Training to get new knowledge to solve disputes	- Peace builders - UN	Conflict resolution training in Mozambique	Provide conflict resolution training
	Civic Education	- Reshaping attitudes/mentalities - Community information about DDR	- Government - Peace builders	- South Africa - Angola	Participate in issues of democracy, HR
	Clean up military bases	- Removing unexploded ordinances - De-mining	- Specialists - Military	- Northern Uganda - South Sudan	Provide information on de-mining and data on specialists

2.4   Working Group on Strengthening the Network for African Peace-builders

Background
The ASPR courses started in 1999 in an attempt to build a pool of African Peace-builders, both from civil society and from government in the hope that a peace dialogue between the sectors would be supported. The idea for a Network for African Peace-builders (NAPS) started six months ago in Mozambique in July 2001.

The aim of the network is to promote and support a culture of sustainable peace at all levels in Africa by:
- promoting the science and practice of peace-building through the exchange of knowledge and sharing of experiences amongst persons interested or engaged in the field of conflict resolution and peace research and practice;
- promoting the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on peace-building activities in Africa;
- advancing generally the science, process and practice of peace-building in Africa;
- co-operating with other individuals, institutions and organisations involved in this field in promoting the objectives of NAPS.

To accomplish its objectives the NAPS shall:
- organise conferences, symposia, workshops and seminars on peace-building;
- provide consultancy services as well as professional and technical assistance to mediators and facilitators of conflicts;
- research, document and disseminate information on African conflicts;
- identify, encourage and publicise African best practices in conflict resolution;
- develop and administer a data base on African conflicts and African practitioners;
- offer training to African Peace-builders;
- establish and maintain an early warning system;
- disseminate a newsletter twice a year.

Why another network?
The network does not want to duplicate other networks but sees itself as adding value to other initiatives because:
- the network is continental (the whole of Africa, as opposed to regional)
- the network is used as a resource base for Peace-builders and the process of peace-building in Africa, there is a pool of experts
- the network has members from different sectors of society: NGOs, civil society, government and the business sector
- the network is a multi-disciplinary one, it provides a holistic approach to peace-building rather than a specialised sectoral approach
- the network emphasises access: both for members and to grassroots communities

Action plans of activities of NAPS

An initial action plan was developed by the participants at the Mozambique in July 2001, and the following results were achieved:

- the development of a legal framework and constitution
- a definition of the types of membership
- an organogram
- the establishment of a permanent secretariat
- the election of a co-ordinator
- the election of three regional co-ordinators
- a fifth foundation course (bringing the total amount of Peace-builders trained in peace-building by the ASPR to over 200 people)
- a specialisation course on demobilisation and disarmament

In Mozambique in December 2001 additional activities were incorporated into a comprehensive action plan for 2002 (see below).

Suggestions of long term activities the NAPS could take up

Communication Strategy

- produce a handbook which details on all network members (individuals and organisations), their skills and expertise, their contact details and the services they offer
- set up a website in order to access information and distribute resources
- set up a data base of network members and of the activities of different peace organisations and individuals so that governments, grassroots actors, donors and others can draw on the expertise of Africa
- regional members of NAPS should develop micro regional action plans, not only rely on the NAPS macro plan
- develop a flyer about NAPS and its aims

Education and Training

- train a pool of trainers within the network so that they can offer peace-building training to community based organisations
- run workshops for NAPS members on accessing and working with grassroots constituencies

Lobbying

- lobby and pressurise governments around peace-building issues
- influence continental leaders at strategic continental meetings (such as at AU meetings) – try and secure status at such bodies e.g. observer status

Networking

- identify key actors dealing with peace-building in each region
- establish contacts with key regional inter-governmental structures

- bring human rights activists on board in regions where there is a division between human rights and peace-building
- establish partnerships with similar networks on other continents from the South
- where gaps exist, assist countries in developing national networks of Peace-builders

Resource Mobilization
- identify potential donors, fundraise around each of the activities

Action Plan 2002

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	WHERE	WHO	TIME FRAME	HOW	EXPECTED OUTPUT
To publicise our work members + what we do	Handbook	Whole continent	Alain to co-ordinate on be-half of NAPS	By end June 02	Access to ASRP 08 Contact members To edit + publish NAPS Establish core group	Handbook detailing organi-sations + individuals
To network, lobby + identify partners	Identify key actors in PB in Africa Hold meeting of networkers at July specialisa-tion workshop	Region by region	Through the re-gional co-ordinator	Dec. 02 1 year	Network members feed information to region on co-ordinators Regional members should meet before the end of this work-shop, identify net-works, plan to con-tact them and set up meeting with their networks for June 2002	Database of African actors dealing with OB in Africa Meeting in June 2002
Have better ac-cess + informa-tion to grassroots communities	Workshops to share experi-ences	To occur in each region	?	W. Africa= April E. Africa= June S. Africa= Dec. 02	Identify organisa-tions who work with grassroots Feed the regional co-ordinators	3 workshops partnerships with grassroots organisa-tions

To build up a pool of experienced trainers within network to give training	Train NAPS trainers to deliver PB courses	Trainers drawn from all regions	Tracy, Modupe, Stella, Rodgers, Assis, Muzi	May 02	Raise funds develop course get participants	30 trainers Training material
To access + distribute information & resources	Website & documentation	Secretariat	Secretariat	April 02	Register domain Have access to internet Design site Register in search engine	Website
To develop a communication strategy	Use media to give us positive publicity Develop a flyer about NAPS for distribution	Secretariat	Secretariat	As soon as Secretariat is established	Use media based in host countries Information magazines - APB Information +Journals networks	Positive publicity
To make information about Peace-builders accessible: to start up consultancy services	Establish a data base on activities of different peace organisations and individuals	Continent	ASPR, REDIPAZ	Feb 2002		Data base
To develop research for African Peace-builders on DDR	DDR research	Continent				

To develop early warning and re-sponse mecha-nisms	Research and system for early warning and re-sponse	Continent				
To design and set up evaluation tool and monitoring group	Evaluation and monitoring tool	Continent				
To make re-sources available	Translation and exchange of re-source materials					
To influence pol-icy and action on peace-building	Advocacy and lobbying					
	Foundation course					
	Specialisation course					

V   EVALUATION

1.   Overall Evaluation

The overall evaluation is based on the written comments in the evaluation forms filled in after the seminar by all 34 participants.

Usefulness

91 % of the participants indicated that the seminar was excellent or good for their professional and personal development. Here are some of the quotes from the weekly and overall evaluation:

♦ "Extremely useful to meet so many prestigious and experienced practitioners from Africa. Excellent networking opportunity and invaluable for future co-operation around projects."
♦ "So far I have learned and seen things from different perspectives. It has opened up my thoughts and I actually see myself applying what I have learned here."
♦ "It is going to be a springboard of progress for my organisation in Uganda."
♦ "The NAPS idea is very welcome and this will enhance my professional and personal development. Thanks to the initiators."
♦ "Peace-building Concepts are of great interest to me since we are beginning to explore the underlying issues in violent conflict situation."

Basis Structure of the Program

79 % of the participants rated the basic structure of the program as excellent or good. Although some voiced frustration about certain lecturers who failed to show up.
Whereas some wished for more theory others suggested even more practical exercises.

Quotes:
♦ "more practical examples of the program themes would be resourceful"
♦ "The basic structure of the program was good. However, the fact that some of the presenters could not come prejudiced the process."
♦ "There was time for exercise, group discussion and simulations"

Methodology of the program

79 % of the participants considered the methodology used during the program as excellent or good.

Quotes:
♦ "very appropriate"
♦ "The varied methodology enhanced learning and promoted my understanding."

♦ "The methodology is excellent in the sense that after lectures we have the opportunity to comment and then discuss further during the working groups sessions."

In particular, the afternoon workshops were appreciated as it allows for involvement, build a team spirit and to "take care of the usual post lunch slump". Several comments suggested to distribute the reader earlier, beforehand, to allow preparation.

Organisation of the program

Daily time schedule

79 % of the participants regarded the organisation of the program as good or excellent. Several opinions were voiced over the issue of time e.g. some people suggested to start the program earlier in the morning at 8.a.m. to make sure that the days are not overextended.

Future development of the program

88 % of the participants responded positively to the question "Would it be useful to run another program like this for another group?". 85 % supported the idea of establishing a participants´ newsletter. And 82 % would be willing to contribute to a newsletter.

2.   Compilation of Written Evaluation

see Excel file Evaluation for working paper, PiA 2001
nicht drucken

VI   PROGRAM OUTLINE

Sunday, November 18

5.00 p.m.	Departure from Maputo Airport to Humula Resort	
8:00 p.m.	Welcome dinner	

WEEK 1: November 19 – November 23, 2001
Peace-building Theories and Concepts

Monday, November 19

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	**Official opening of the programme**	Principal Secretary, Isaias Mondlane, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mozambique Ambassador Peter Leitenbauer, Republic of Austria
11.00 - 12.30 p.m.	**Introduction of Participants Introduction of Programme**	Alfiado Zunguza, Chairman, Mozambican Network for Peace-building Susanne Fuchs-Nebel, ASPR Program Director
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	Eldred de Klerk, Program Manager, Policy Programme, Wits Business School, University of Witwatersrand Babu Ayindo, Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	**Workshop on conflict transformation continued**	

Tuesday, November 20

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	**Causes and Nature of Conflict**	Hizkias Assefa, Co-ordinator, African Peacebuilding and Reconciliation Network, Kenya; Professor, Eastern Mennonite University; USA

11.00 - 12.30 p.m.	**Concepts and Strategies for Conflict Prevention and Transformation**	Hizkias Assefa
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	Eldred de Klerk Babu Ayindo
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	

Wednesday, November 21

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	**Concepts and Strategies for Peace-building**	Hizkias Assefa
11.00 - 12.30 p.m.	**Concepts and Strategies for Peace-building continued** **Discussion Group**	Hizkias Assefa
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	

Thursday, November 22

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	**The Role of Governmental Actors in Peace-building**	Jamisse Taimo, ISRI Mozambique
11.00 – 12.30 p.m.	**The Role of Intergovernmental Actors in Peace-building**	Participants Panel Discussion Alfiado Zunguza
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	
6.30 p.m.	**Social Event**	

Friday, November 23

9.00 - 10.00 a.m.	**Concepts and Strategies for Civil Society and the Role of NGOs in Peace-building**	Kwezi Mngoibisa; Manager, Peace keeping Programme, ACCORD, RSA

10.00 – 11.00 a.m. 11:30 – 12: 30 p.m.	**The Role of Non-African Actors in Peace-building**	Fabio Bargiacci, Head of Delegation of the European Commission, Mozambique
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Conflict Transformation Workshop**	
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	**Evaluation of 1ˢᵗ weeks training**	Alfiado Zunguza Susanne Fuchs-Nebel

Saturday, November 24

9.00 - 5.30 p.m.	**Excursion**	

Monday, November 26

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	**Democratisation, Governance and Empowerment for Political Participation.**	Brazao Mazula – Eduardo Mondlane University
11.00 – 12.30 p.m.	**ConstitutionBuilding and Electoral Processes** **(Plenary Discussion)**	Panel Discussion with Participants Alfiado Zunguza, Babu Ayindo
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	

Tuesday, November 27

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	Human Rights and Peace-building	Michelle Parlevliet, Program Director Human Rights and Conflict Prevention, CCR Capetown
11.00 – 12.30 p.m.	The Role of Gender and Peace-building	Graca Machel, Director, Development Foundation, Mozambique
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	Workshop on Conflict Transformation	
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	Workshops on Conflict Transformation	

Wednesday, November 28

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	Sustainable Economic Development and Peace-building	Maria Antonia Lopes Researcher, University Eduardo Mondlane
11.00 – 12.30 p.m.	Post Conflict Peace-building	Eldred de Klerk

2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	Workshop on Conflict Transformation	
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	Workshops on Conflict Transformation	
6.30 p.m.	Social Event	

Thursday, November 29

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	**Disarmament, Demobilisation and Security Policy**	Eldred de Klerk
11.00 - 12.30 p.m.	**Information Dissemination and Net-working for Peace-building**	Rinos Simbula, SARINGON, Zambia
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	
4.15 – 5.30. p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	

Friday, November 30

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	**Education for Peace-building**	Noel Chicuecue, UNESCO
11.00 - 12.30 p.m.	**The Media and Peace-building**	Stella Sabiiti, Director, Center for Conflict Resolution CECORE, Uganda
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Workshop on Conflict Transformation**	
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	**Integration and Evaluation of 2nd weeks training**	

Saturday, December 1, 2001

7.00 – 6.30 p.m.	**Excursion**	

Monday, December 3

9.00 – 9.30 a.m.	**Introduction to Week 3**	Alfiado Zunguza, Susanne Fuchs-Nebel
9.30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m 11:00 a.m. 12:30 p.m .	**Simulation Exercise on a specific conflict of the region) Simulation Exercise continued**	Alfiado Zunguza Susanne Fuchs-Nebel
30 p.m.	**End of Simulation Exercise**	

Tuesday, December 4

9.00 – 9.30 a.m.	**Introduction to the four Working groups Developing Peace-building Approaches and Action Plans for Southern Africa**	Alfiado Zunguza Susanne Fuchs-Nebel Agev Demenongu, MfA Nigeria
11.00 – 12.30 p.m.	**Working groups**	
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Working groups**	
4.15 – 5.30 p.m.	**Plenary presentation and discussion**	

Wednesday, December 5

9.00 - 10.30 a.m.	**Working groups**	
11.00 - 12.30 p.m.	**Working groups**	
2.30 – 3.45 p.m.	**Working groups**	
4.15 – 5.30	**Plenary presentations and discussions**	

Thursday, December 6

9.00 - 10.00 a.m.	**Preparation for the public presentation**	All Working Groups

10.00 - 11.30 a.m.	**Evaluation**	Susanne Fuchs-Nebel Alfiado Zunguza
11.30 a.m.	**Lunch**	
2.30 p.m – 3.45 p.m.	**Press Conference and Public Presentation of the Results of the Seminar**	Ambassador Kurt Spallinger, Republic of Austria Rinos Simbulo, Interim Coordinator NAPS Jadesola Adesuyi, MfA Nigeria Susanne Fuchs-Nebel, ASPR PiA Program Director
4.15 p.m. – 17.30 p.m.	**Official Closing Ceremony and Launching of the Network of African Peace-builders (NAPS)**	Ambassador Kurt Spallinger, Republic of Austria
8.00 p.m.	**Farewell Dinner**	

Friday, December 7

9:00 a.m.	**Departure**	

VII   LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

surname	first name	citizenship	present position
Adebayo	Modupe	Nigeria (living in Austra-lia)	Project Co-ordinator at Campaign against Environmental Degradation (CAGED)
Adesuyi	Jadesola	Nigeria	Minister Counsellor (Southern African Region), MFA
Assis / Joao	Francisco de As-sis Alberto	Mozambique	Training Co-ordinator for JUSTAPAZ
Bagenda	Prince	Tanzania	Principal Research Consultant and Co-ordinator - Great Lakes Conflict Free Zone Networking Program
Bakumbezi	Mary	Tanzania	Field Officer / Refugee Women Support; Women Against Conflict in Society
Barampenda	Pierre	Burundi	Secondee / Program Manager, Ac-tionaid Burundi
Bavugamenshi	Sylvère	Burundi	Adviser in Charge of the Communi-cations, Press and Public Relations Department, Assemblée Nationale
Bwambale	Wilson	Uganda	Co-ordinator of Anti-mines Net-work, Rwenzori
Cacumba Morais Faria	Simao	Angola	Co-ordinator of Youth / Children Re-Integration and Transformation Pro-gram in Social Community Activi-ties
Campos	Afonso	Mozambique	Senior Reporter, Radio Mozambique
Capt. Bagamba	B. Chris	Uganda	Head of Civil - Military Relations and Member of UPDF Human Rights Committee, Uganda Peoples Defence Forces
Cherinda	Lúcia	Mozambique	3rd Secretary, MFAC
Elmardi	Omaima	Sudan	Executive Director of the Gender Centre for Research Training – Head of Project Department
Elsadig Mustafa	Osman	Sudan	Ambassador, Deputy Director at De-partment for Peace and Humanitar-ian Affairs, MFA
Hoza	Justine-Jongile	South Africa	National Executive Council Mem-ber: South African Association for Conflict Intervention (SAACI); Director/Trainer: Thwalisanani Crea-tive Women and Youth Peace Cen-tre;
Ibe	Okechukwu Emmanuel	Nigeria	Assistant Director, Crises Desk, MFA

Kasule	Abdul	Uganda	Political Assistant to the Minister of Justice and Communal Affairs
Khatala	Shao	Lesotho	Public Relations Officer with a Development Agency
Kourouma	Abdoulaye	Guinea (living in Mozambique)	UNV, Associate Field Officer, UNHCR, Mozambique
Manga Bessem	Elizabeth	Cameroon	Desk Officer in the Division of Legal Affairs and Treaties, MFA
Maruga	Peter	Kenya	Program Assistant, Nairobi Peace Initiative
Masuku	Muzi	Swaziland	Head of the Justice, Peace and Reconciliation Department Council of Swaziland Churches
Moyo	Seiso	Zimbabwe	Program Officer, D P Foundation (member of the Southern African Conflict Prevention Network)
Musona	Mambo Ignatius	Zimbabwe	Program Co-ordinator, Advocacy and Conflict Management
Mutambirwa	Dorothy	Mozambique	Secretary to the General-Secretary, Woman League, RENAMO opposition party
Mwasaru	Sabina Chao		Facilitator at Amani People's Theater
Ndiritu	Esther	Kenya	Short-Term Consultancy with New Sudan Council of Churches
Ndoungou Ndjoum	François - Xavier	Cameroon	Foreign Service Officer, Follow-Up Unit of the Ministry of External Relations
Newa	Rodgers	Malawi	Executive Director, Center for Youth and Children Affairs;
Oshita	Osang	Nigeria	Assistant Director, Research and Policy Analysis, Inst. for Peace and Conflict Resolution
Simwanda	Mable	Zambia	Investigation Officer at the Permanent Human Rights Commission
Sitchet Njanko	Leopold Alain	Cameroon (living in Zimbabwe)	Projekt Advisor – Peace Promotion Specialist, Zimbabwe Human Rights Association; Weltfriedensdienst (WFD)
Vienings	Tracy	South Africa	Senior Manager at Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation; Contract Lead Trainer for UN' Staff College Project on Early Warning and Preventative Measures; Cosultant to OAU, UN
Workneh	Abebe	Ethiopia	First Secretary, Policy Research, Planning and Training, General Directorate, MFA

VIII LIST OF LECTURERS

surname	first name	profession
AGEV	Demenongu	Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria
ASSEFA	Hizkias	Co-ordinator, African Peacebuilding and Reconciliation Network, Kenya; Professor, Eastern Mennonite University; USA Distinguished Fellow, George Mason University, USA
AYINDO	Babu	Lecturer, Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation Program, Mindolo Ecumendical Foundation, Zambia
BARGIACCHI	Fabio	Associate Expert, Democratization and Good Governance, Delegation of the European Commission in Mozambique, Mozambique
CHICUECUE	Noel	Program Officer, UNESCO Mozambique
DE KLERK	Eldred James	Project Manager, University of the Witwatersrand South Africa
FOMBAD	Charles M.	Researcher, Department of Law, University of Botswana, Botswana
FUCHS – NEBEL	Susanne	African Program Director, Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR), Austria
LOPES	Maria Antonia	Researcher, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique
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APPENDIX 1: GENDER AND PEACE-BUILDING, STATEMENT BY GRACA MACHEL

1. Introduction

Before introducing some of the specific issues relating to gender and conflict I want to explain why our discussions on gender need to shift away from a focus on differing roles and instead focus on gender and equality, emphasising the rights that men and women share. I believe sincerely that such a change will lead us to a better understanding of how women and men can contribute equally and powerfully to the democratic, just and peaceful nations we all desire. The importance of gender sensitive approaches to peace-building is about the fundamental human rights of women as full and equal members of the human race; about their rights to influence and act in the worlds that they inhabit, to influence and participate in change and development for themselves, their families and their communities. Until each of us in our professional and personal capacities recognise women's rights as an integral and equal part of human rights and development, we will continue to have so few women in our judicial, governmental and political systems. And women throughout the world will continue to struggle to make their voices heard and to have their contributions taken seriously. And our children, our families, communities and nations will continue not to fulfil our huge potential and our continent will continue to be driven by conflict.

2. Conflict in Africa

And the continent is indeed torn by conflict. In the late 1990's the last Secretary General of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros Ghali wrote:

> 'Undoubtedly the most disturbing challenge to security and development (in Africa) as the new millennium dawns is the proliferation of civil wars or intrastate conflicts in Africa, often engulfing whole regions in a chain reaction of violence. In the Horn of Africa, Central Africa, West Africa and elsewhere in Africa, states and non state actors have been pursuing lethal agendas with brutality and abandon for over a decade-'

For decades violent conflict has wreaked havoc on our continent's social, economic and political infrastructures. Everywhere we look - in all corners of Africa - we see the destruction wrought by conflict - sometimes internal armed conflicts, sometimes traditional inter state war, occasionally short, rapidly resolved conflicts, but more often prolonged conflicts, fluctuating in intensity. The peoples and countries of Africa have paid a huge price in deaths, injury, health emergencies, disruption of food supplies, massive population displacement and its attending crises, and destroyed or failing governance, social and economic infrastructures.

3. Differing experiences of women in conflict situations

Much of your time here will have been spent exploring the nature of conflict in Africa with experts in that subject, so I will not repeat. Our focus in the next few minutes will be on gender issues in relation to peace-building. In general gender analysis addresses the roles of women and men and the social relationships between them. In the past, analyses of violent conflict and the responses developed to it, have failed to consider adequately the role of gender in conflict, in peace making and in peace-building. And incomplete or inaccurate analysis makes for inadequate responses. It is only in the past few years that some academics, policy makers and practitioners have begun to develop a body of work in this regard.

The impact of violent conflict on women, men and children has been shown to be qualitatively different. This differing experience is true across a range of circumstances:
- the deliberate targeting of women and children for injury and death;
- the horrific and widespread use of rape and sexual violence as weapons of war in Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the DRC and other parts of Africa;
- the high incidence of sexual exploitation and trafficking, especially in peacekeeping environments
- the vast majority of displaced persons in conflict are women and children;
- in addition to the forced violence, carrying of heavy burdens and use as messengers that both boys and girls are subjected to, research has shown that almost all girls who are abducted into armed groups are subjected to repeated rapes and sexual slavery, with the accompanying threats of STD and increasingly, HIV/AIDS.
- The intersection between gender, HIV/AIDS and conflict

Yet in attempting to include the experiences of women in conflict, some analysts have fallen into the trap of describing the experiences of all women in a single fashion. For example, a tendency to regard all women as peaceful victims of violent conflict does not explain or describe the experiences of those women who make the decision to join or lead the fighting forces of governmental or non state actors. A recent analysis of the Rwanda genocide and conflict highlighted the murderous role that some women in Rwanda adopted at that time.

It is essential to describe and acknowledge the diversity and complexity of women's experiences of conflict and their roles within it if gender sensitive analysis is to be useful in the development of relevant peace-building and reconstruction strategies. Thus gender specific and disaggregated data should be available to feed into analyses of situations, but this information must be part of wider data which takes into account other cross cutting factors: age, economic status, education etc. If countries emerging from conflict are to reconstruct their societies effectively, it is essential to address changes in gender relations resulting from the armed conflict as well as taking the new opportunities to re shape gender relations and further equity within the country. It is crucial also to consider gender relations in areas that are often regarded as gender neutral, such as governance, post conflict economic development etc. which activists and academics have shown to be inherently gendered.

The lack of comprehensive gender analysis in the design of reconstruction programs undoubtedly contributes to inaccurate and incomplete analyses of the situations of societies emerging from conflict. In turn, this can lead to programs which are irrelevant or which do not address priority issues. The weakness of many reconstruction initiatives, local and international, has been their failure to take account of changed gender relations as a result of the impact of conflict. The changed nature of gender relations has a massive impact of the relevance and usefulness of reconstruction programs undertaken.

For example, a key program usually devised during the negotiation of a political peace is the demobilisation and reintegration of combatants.

However, such programs are often devised and implemented on the mistaken assumption that the ex combatants that will be dealt with are male and that they will be the primary breadwinners in their households. The experiences of female combatants and the routes through which they became combatants are often different and impact on their potential social reintegration, but insufficient attention is given to such differences in demobilisation planning. Such marginalisation of gender means that the specific needs, desires and experiences of female ex combatants are often ignored.

UNIFEM are currently conducting the first full scale assessment of the impact of conflict on women in response to a Security Council discussion that took place earlier this year.

4.   Peace-building

Specialists in the peace and conflict sector increasingly acknowledge the wide range of initiatives and efforts that can be categorised as 'peace-building', including political peace negotiations, community mediation, development projects with peace-building as an explicit theme or outcome, and humanitarian assistance to those affected by conflict.

Grassroots peace-building

In Liberia, in Sierra Leone, in Mozambique and a host of other African conflicts women and women's organisations have initiated a variety of such peace-building activities at the family, grass roots, community and national levels. Much of this work has been undervalued or marginalised, despite growing numbers of successful examples.

> - In Burundi UNIFEM and International Alert are working together to train women community leaders from different political constituencies in conflict resolution and peace-building skills. Burundian women have used these skills in a variety of ways, including mediating community conflicts, establishing local farming co-operatives with explicit aims of increasing food production and building peace in areas of potential instability and integrating conflict management techniques into work in other economic and social areas with all members of local communities. Women have been able to work together to prevent the destruction of their fields and harvests while building tolerance within differing groups in their communities.

- In Liberia many women engaged in community activism based on surviving the conflict and beginning to build the foundations for a future peace. This work on humanitarian and social concerns was further developed and moulded into more overtly political processes through the Liberian Women's Initiative collaboration, eventually ensuring the concerns of women were placed on the agenda during the peace negotiations and that women themselves were in a position to take part in those processes.

Participation in political peace processes

There is still a strong tendency on the ground and in institutions to view peace making only as the political peace processes involving the negotiation of accords. Women have been largely invisible at peace negotiating tables in many modern conflicts and their concerns and efforts in peace-building and political peace processes have tended to be marginalised. Thus these concerns and priorities are similarly marginalised in the frameworks, negotiated peace settlements and planning for post conflict reconstruction that take place in the closing stages of conflict and set the agenda for social transformation or stagnation. Yet examples exist of successful integration of gender perspectives into political peace processes, though these are few and usually the result of long and determined struggles. It is amazing that even in the 21st century we can insist that warlords must be bought to the negotiating tables, but not give women similar priority. Peace negotiations that exclude large segments of the population on the basis of ethnicity, religious or political affiliation would be considered to be lacking in integrity and credibility, yet the credibility of negotiations that exclude half of the population on the basis of gender are rarely challenged with similar force.

Whether as delegates within their negotiating parties, or as independent interest groups, women must be participants in all stages of peace processes. Surely it is nonsensical that women take responsibility for their families and communities, serve at the forefront of peace movements or fight alongside male combatants, yet are not afforded an equal opportunity to raise their voices and interests in official peace negotiations.

It is essential that political parties, facilitators and the regional and international bodies supporting a peace process are sensitised to the importance of gender issues and women's participation. This was the case in Burundi last year, the Nyerere Foundation invited UNIFEM to brief the negotiating parties and facilitation team on gender issues and peace processes. Later more than 50 Burundian women presented a common vision for peace and reconciliation to the Chief Facilitator of the Burundi peace process. All 19 negotiating parties accepted the majority of proposals crafted by women, making the peace agreement one of the strongest in recognising the centrality of women's rights and opportunities to democracy, governance, peace, security and reconstruction.

Post Conflict Processes

After conflicts, resources are depleted, infrastructure is destroyed, and social, economic and political relationships are strained. Successful reconstruction depends upon the use of every available resource. Women, who have held social and economic fragments together during conflicts, represent the most precious and under-utilised of these resources. Unless a country's constitutional, legal, judicial and electoral frameworks deal with gender equality, then no matter what happens after conflict, no matter how peaceful a transition, the entire country will never have a fair chance at development.

And experience has shown that women's participation in peace negotiations may not necessarily result in coalitions across political, ethnic and religious affiliation, but a tradition of women's activism can make a difference.

> - In South Africa, women activists, politicians and academics formed a Women's National Coalition, which cut across racial, political and social divisions to unite women from different political parties during the negotiations that produced South Africa's interim constitution. This collaboration was one of the key reasons why South Africa's constitution so strongly represents the rights and interests of women. It is a constitution that provides guiding principles for realising gender equity, incorporates the key principles of international treaties supporting women's rights and is written in gender sensitive language.

Yet a strong constitution and increased representation of women in political processes do not guarantee that gender issues are addressed adequately that will depend equally on gender sensitive legal, political and economic infrastructures.

Prevention

One of the key lessons we have learned over the years is that all work that is done during and after violent conflicts simply add up to mitigating horrendous circumstances. Prevention of violent conflict is the key to stability and development in our region. Therefore, when we consider peace-building, it is crucial to consider how we build and maintain peace in our communities. And there can be no true peace while people are hungry, while there is severely inequitable distribution of limited resources, while vicious cycles of poverty tear families and communities apart and while marginalisation - social, economic and political - of large percentages of our populations continues to cause antagonism. We must ensure that we prevent conflict erupting over vital resource issues such as water scarcity and management, land ownership and distribution, power generation and agriculture - and if we can ensure that inclusive policies and practice are developed on such issues, we can encourage peace-building at a very fundamental level of our societies. Women and families are those that are most affected by inequitable land ownership, agricultural policies that favour large scale export over small scale subsistence farming and similar resource issues. Their inclusion in the identification of key issues that fuel conflicts and the development of policies to address such issues is a necessary pre condition to stability.

- In Uganda a 30 percent quota for women in locally elected bodies provides a mechanism for women to participate in the political arena and the first intake of these Ugandan women politicians put into place policies including increased water services, improved seeds, maternal and child care services and education for orphans. Winnie Byanyima stated 'Seizing the opportunity, women showed themselves to be effective leaders who were able to change the political agenda... They are opposing bureaucratic expenditures and corruption that divert scarce resources... because they value a peaceful neighbourhood.'

Namibia's Foreign Minister made the point to the Security Council: 'Women are half of every community. Are they therefore not also half of every solution?

Questions for seminar participants to consider:

What policy actions are needed to ensure gender sensitive reconstruction?
Initial areas to consider include:

- The role of greater and better quality gender sensitive analysis in conflict situational analyses, including greater understanding of the gender dimensions of post conflict patterns of vulnerability
- Greater acknowledgement and understanding of changes in gender relations as a result of conflict
- Greater documentation of peace-building activities undertaken by women and women's organisations in times of conflict and the impact of such initiatives on communities and the roles of women, men and children within those communities
- Better documentation of women's involvement in post conflict reconstruction and its impact
- Increased sharing of lessons learned from initiatives such as UNIFEM's *African Women in Crisis* (AFWIC) programme, which focuses on development strategies based on a recognition that women should be both 'crucial resources and full participants in all efforts to alleviate crisis situations in Africa'
- The development of the capacity of governments, donors and civil society groups to integrate gender sensitive analysis into their post conflict planning and gender concerns into the design and implementation of reconstruction programming.

How do we move from consideration of the role of women in peacekeeping and reconstruction agendas to implementation of societal change?

Donors - what do they fund? How? What questions are they asking in their evaluations of their funding of reconstruction projects? What types of technical assistance do they offer?

- Institutions such as ASPR are to be commended for their support of workshops such as these and their promotion of regional networking through holding these workshops in different countries in the region
- It would be useful to consider how create or increase the capacity of African institutions to provide the training currently provided through the bursaries implemented in Austria.