Proceedings of the Workshop:
Rethinking Peace, Coexistence and Human Security in the Great Lakes
Kigali, Rwanda – Hotel des Mille Collines
16-19 April 2002

Day 1 – Tuesday, 16 April 2002
Setting the Agenda: Research and Practice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies

8:40 - 9:15 - Introductions

Facilitator Wanjira Muthoni welcomed everyone and asked an organizer from each of the three main sponsors to introduce self:

- Anne Pitsch, Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM) at University of Maryland and Center for Conflict Management (CCM) at the National University of Rwanda (NUR)
- Laura McGrew, Imagine Coexistence Project (ICP) of United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) with The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University
- Kelly Wong, Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM) at University of Maryland
- Johan Cels, Commission on Human Security (CHS)

Facilitator explained the objectives of the workshop, the format of the program, and ground rules for the workshop:

- Patience, toleration, listening, teamwork to fulfill objectives
- when taking floor introduce self and organization
- switch off cell phones during sessions and get messages during the breaks
- for logistic issues see Anne Pitsch, Kelly Wong, Laura McGrew, or Rwandan team of logistics facilitators headed by Susan Mutoni, CCM

Facilitator asked all present to introduce self by name, title, and organization represented:

- [See Appendix A for the names and organizations of the participants]
- It was clear from the introductions that participants include: private academic researchers, researchers for organizations, representatives of woman's groups, representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), representatives of national and international universities, journalists, representatives of religious groups

9:45 – 10:00 - Opening Ceremony

Jean Bosco Butera, Vice Rector of the NUR, welcomed the group:

- introduced workshop and head table: Johan Cels of CHS, Ron Mponda of UNHCR, Straton Nsanzabaganwa of Ministry of State of Local Government and Social Affairs (MINALOC), Madame Fatuma Ndangiza, of the Rwandan National Unity and Reconciliation Committee (NURC), and Emile Rwamisirabo, Rector of the NUR
- introduced Ron Mponda, UNHCR Deputy Representative, to introduce the first speaker

Ron Mponda, UNHCR Deputy Representative:

- Stressed the importance of the objectives and themes in context of recent past of Rwanda (massacre and genocide).
- It is in the public's interest to support Rwandans' dreams to live in a unified society.
- He asked participants to further via this workshop the efforts of Rwandans who have established a peace and reconciliation process on a national level, in accordance with the Arusha accords.
- Introduced Straton Nsanzabaganwa of MINALOC to open the workshop

Straton Nsanzabaganwa, Director of Social Affairs of MINALOC, represented the Minister of State, Ministry of Local Government, Odette Nyiramilimo, and conveyed the Minister's words:

- The existence of conflict in human society is a habit that has characterized humanity from the dawn of time, and conflicts are often an engine for progress in society. But such ordinary conflict should not go on beyond normal levels, and when they do, they result in catastrophes in society, as was the case in Rwanda in 1994 with the genocide familiar to all. Normally after catastrophes such as the 1994 events, the society rebuilds itself. It is in this framework that this workshop fits. The theme/title of the workshop is appropriate especially in Rwanda where it is a duty for all to rethink peace, coexistence, and human security, because social fabric of this country was torn apart and we must rethink in order to rebuild harmony. The methodology of conflict management and managing the effects of conflict is understandable but difficult to implement. Measures must be taken to prevent conflict by looking at causes of conflict in order to avoid them. The big causes of conflict are located in governance. So it is important to establish good governance on political, economic, social and cultural levels. From 1994, the government of national unity in Rwanda has done this. The management of the effects of genocide is a difficult task; all must be resolved to carry this out. The Great Lakes region has national and human troubles that threaten human security. Citizens and friends of this region are meeting in order to try and solve conflicts. This workshop has many great minds, and the work of this workshop will add value to solve problems faced by this country.
- On behalf of Minister of State he declared the workshop open.

<u>10:00 – 10:55 - Setting the Agenda</u>

Eugene Ntaganda, Scientific Coordinator of CCM at NUR:

- outlined CCM's research program at the NUR: in 1999 NUR with support by United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- set the goal of looking at the local, national, regional dimensions of conflict management; then made a partnership with University of Maryland in USA
- CCM has four axes:
  1) nature and origin of conflict in Rwanda: after 1994 there were multiple theories of source of the conflict in the country; two years of this program led to publication of research results, social/cultural divisions in Rwanda, to analyze internal conflicts as opposed to just colonization, publications 1 and 2

2) prevention and conflict resolutions: gacaca initiatives from 2000, booklet 3, training activities, respond to demands of government looking for this training
3) justice and human rights issues: there will be no peace in Rwanda without solving the problems created by justice and human rights, publication of gacaca initiative, publication 3;
4) social and economic dimensions in Rwanda, security issues: if you want to solve conflict in Rwanda you must solve conflict caused by government.

- CCM also follows other lines of research, out of which they have published two other publications with University of California at Berkeley in USA.
- CCM has a project on the history of population, exclusion based on social identity, social research about what people know about how this country was populated, results to be in August.
- CCM has an information center to serve citizens to help them prevent and solve conflicts.
- CCM provides a counseling session every Thursday at its center for post-traumatic therapies, and is planning another program in mediation to serve the communities.
- CCM is looking for multidisciplinary and global approach thus the partnership with foreign universities.

Jean Bosco Butera, NUR, introduced Johan Cels, Commission on Human Security.

Johan Cels, CHS:

- conveyed greetings of Mrs. S. Ogata, Co-Commissioner of the Commission on Human Security, and her hopes that this workshop will reach its objectives
- [see Appendix __ for Commission on Human Security handout]
- stated the CHS objectives for this workshop:
    - to test whether human security framework is useful for practitioners, as it has recently take on meaning beyond its strategic and academic uses;
    - seek input of participants in report of commission, seeking people's interpretation of human security
- defined human security as freedom from want and freedom from fear.
- gave background of the recent use of the concept of human security:
    - as a consequence of global events of the last decade there has been a growing realization of a broader concept of security. These events include:
    - change from external to internal sources of conflicts. The majority of threats to Africa are now are internal
    - failed states
    - large population causalities and refugees
    - rise of violence
    - recent rethinking of the nature and consequences of development and globalization in contributing new threats of poverty and inequality
    - AIDS
    - recent rethinking of what security means: present arrangements come from concept of states, new challenges are outside of this state concept, human security is not the same as national security, the human security concept has emerged in major

documents since 1994 in major documents, thus he is here to assess whether this concept is useful on the ground here in Rwanda

- introduced general objectives of the commission:
    - development of the concept of human security as an operational tool for policy and implementation
    - promotion of public understanding of this concept and its imperatives
    - to propose a concrete program of action to address threats to human security
- gave working definition of human security: a long term universal commitment to protect basic human rights from life threatening threats to society in general
- defined human security as people-centered approach, not about policy or national interests, focus on communities, on how people organize themselves, inequalities between groups as source of conflict and as source of prevention of conflict
- clarified how this approach is implemented: top down, reinforcing the idea that it is the responsibility of governments to protect people, but that people also have responsibility to implement solutions
- said that he wants to see conflict prevention from human security perspective, and to see if Commissions work is relevant
- conflict prevention is helped by concept because it focuses on people, makes the links between issues of conflict, development and security
- concept of coexistence is aided by concept of human security because it is complementary to legal and political approaches, focuses on people, emphasis on protection and empowerment, how coexistence can be built, bringing people together, building trust, establishing civil society

Jean Bosco Butera, NUR, introduced the panel discussion of Johan Cels' presentation:

- Representative of the ICP-UNHCR, mentioned the working definition of coexistence that is on handout in participants' folders, asked participants to look at it.
- Representative of CIDCM, asked if the concept of human security is equally useful and valid to both humanitarian and development issues.
- Johan Cels, CHS, talked about the gap between humanitarian interests and development issues. He spoke of the Brookings Process: a dialogue between humanitarian and development communities, each has different way of looking at problems, how gap can be reached at government policy level, movement toward integrated approach, current thinking and approach in Afghanistan has been different from before because of attempts to bridge this gap.
- Representative of UNHCR asked for clarification of preventive approach by CHS: if there were to be a conflict now, in for instance Madagascar, what would be the action of the CHS?
- Johan Cels, CHS, replied that issues have been treated as political problem, but can be seen in a broader base, to look at inequalities among groups as source of conflict, analysis is being done from this perspective now, problems is measurement of prevention, how do you know if you have prevented, Commission looks at capacities for peace to find indicators.
- rapporteur generale Kathryn suggested that the question was about practice and Johan Cels' comments had been about analysis and research; asked Johan Cels to clarify the CHS's purpose as basically activist or analyst.

- Johan Cels replied that CHS has linked with UNHCR, UNDP and UNICEF, so that some of this type of thinking will be translated into direct action, Commission does not work directly with communities in conflict, but will be doing research in such groups to see how conflict these concepts can be implemented

11:00 -12:30 - Small Group Discussions:
The three small groups met with a facilitator and discussed their issue concerning conflict, conflict management, and peace-building in the Great Lakes Region. The facilitator led discussion and recorded the group's points, recommendations, and conclusions on a standing flip-chart.

1. Sources of Conflict (Poverty, Governance, Social Networks, Resources Issues, Modernization, etc.)
2. Consequences of Conflict (Refugees/Displacement, Human Rights Violations, Economic and Psychological Impact)
3. Paths from Conflict to Peace Building and Coexistence (Demobilization and Reintegration, Democracy and Rule of Law, Justice, Coexistence and Reconciliation, Civil Society Organizations, Information Technology/Media)

2:20-3:40 - Plenary: Presentation of Small Group Discussions

Group One Report on Sources of Conflict:
Raised possible frameworks in which to discuss sources of conflict:

- To look in depth at the issues of poverty, governance, social networks, resource issues, and modernization.
- To distinguish between kinds of conflict and units of analysis: states, societies. Can we find conflicts that are generalizable? Are the causes specific to regions?
- To distinguish between underlying causes and immediate, catalytic causes of conflict.

Sources of Conflict:

- Poverty:
  - not itself a cause of conflict, rather unequal wealth and impoverishment and relative deprivation can lead to social divisions, regionalism, jealousy, competition for resources
  - poverty makes people more vulnerable to manipulation; inequality of wealth can lead to unequal access to rights to health and education
- Bad governance:
  - can lead to inequality, injustice, poverty, and is a link to other sources identified.
  - A bad leader can be a catalytic source of conflict.
  - Question raised: can you identify a bad leader who can be a source of conflict?
- Identity:
  - in particular politics of exclusion bases on identity (ethnic or regional)
  - identity itself not a source of conflict, but politics can lead to it
  - colonizers created identity-based groups and favored some
  - can donors also contribute to reinforcing or creating divisions between groups?
- Unequal access to education, allowing some groups to arise ahead of others
- Gender

- Large-scale population movement across borders
- Presence of opposition groups that are supported by external powers
- Media sources linked to bad government
- Areas in the country that become interests of third party states

Group Two Report on Consequences of Conflict:
Small group facilitator Marie Paula Ndayishemeya, Africare Burundi, reported:
- Consequences have to be seen in two aspects: regional and national
- At national level consequences are:
  - Human:
    - Loss of human life results in orphans, widows, diseases, homeless children, child-headed households, imprisonment
    - Unprotected human rights results in arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, proliferation of crime, banditry, rape, pillage
    - Social fabric is torn apart, resulting in suspicion among people
    - Family dislocations: internal and external (exile) displacement of people, promiscuity in displaced camps, no privacy among parents, rapes, pedophilia, sexual harassment, prostitution
    - Food insecurity because of unhygienic conditions
    - Discontinuity of education
- Economic:
    - destruction of health centers, markets, schools, hospitals
    - poverty leads to prostitution and crimes, loss of employment, lack of production, loss of income,
    - population displacement leads to loss of property by refugees, loss of capital, loss of human resources in business and educated elite and institutional people, deforestation and pollution
- Political:
    - lack of continuity of power and authority, chaos, arbitrary decision making, exaggeration of ethnic divisions,
    - international cooperation is formed, questioning of legitimacy of the state, embargoes are implemented because of lack of recognition of state, inheritance of obligations by new leaders
  - Scientific:
    - development of new knowledge and capacity building,
    - brain drain with exile of doctors and lecturers.

Group Three Report on Moving from Conflict to Coexistence:
- The group consisted of 17 people, including five researchers, five practitioners.
- They looked at two issues: demobilization/reintegration and democracy, finding both challenges to Rwanda as a post-conflict society and recommendations for the way forward.

1. Demobilization and Reintegration:
    - Challenges:
      - Small size of Rwanda is a problem, how can we reintegrate all those people?

        - Over-population in Rwanda affects politics because 1959 refugees were not wanted, everyone has come back and this is a challenge for current government
        - Rwanda has an ethnic divide, deep-rooted hatred in population
        - Lack of political will to reintegrate the population
    - Recommendations:
        - Reevaluation of the mobilization and reintegration programs
        - Encourage the teaching of history to prevent conflict
        - Use media as support
        - Rwanda should be supported by the international community, cannot face all these challenges alone
2. Democracy
    - Challenges:
        - popular understanding democracy, need program to sensitize population through sustained education campaign
        - elections in Africa are always linked to conflict
        - lack of education
            - majority of the population is illiterate
            - democracy requires education
            - education cannot be done quickly
            - education requires increased resources
            - the promotion of education in the midst of emerging from genocide
        - lack of resources for democracy
        - Africanization of democracy, not imposed from outside, but in line with local realities, need to strive for furthering idea of democracy adapted to African realities
        - regional peace: there can be no democracy without regional peace, need for democracy in region in neighboring countries
    - Recommendations:
        - international community should support Rwanda, to promote democracy education programs

Facilitator opened the floor for group members to amend the reports of their rapporteurs:

- Addition to Group One's report: exclusion of some groups in decision making can be a source of conflict
- Addition to Group Three's report: the group recommended that justice in post conflict society should be owned by the people at grassroots level, should not be given to leadership class only

Facilitator opened general debates and questions to any group:

- A participant from the floor added that the violation of human rights and individual liberties is a source of conflict. Also that lack of communication is a source of conflict as it brings mistrust. Urges researchers to study the issue of social communication as a potential source

of conflict. Disagrees that media is a source of conflict, because media can also reduce conflict; the problem is the manipulation of media by bad governance.

- A participant from Rwandan National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) added that the effect on children is a crucial result of conflict, including child soldiers. Girls used by soldiers in war must be considered in demobilization schemes.
- A participant from the floor added that media is used to create conflict.
- Facilitator added a comment on the problem in Kenya when only government had access to media, but agreed that media can also be used for peace purposes.
- A participant from the floor questioned the link of illiteracy and absence of democracy: there have been African countries that have improved in literacy but have remained with problems with democracy. Must look for other causes: capacity for non-violent education and ethics in elections and in communication
- A participant from the floor commented that girls are forgotten in demobilization.
- A participant from UNHCR responded: the question of who should be demobilized should be left to leaders of country.
- Facilitator asked for ideas on involvement of girls in this issue of demobilization.
- Response from floor: question of whether conflicts are male: do women have a level of tolerance that they don't go beyond, should we imitate women?
- Disagreement from floor: Economic reasons of war can be related to control of women by men. Women have political invisible hand. Women can also contribute or play a negative role. Women share the responsibility. We should look at sexes equally because so many women participated in violent acts in this country.
- Participant from the floor raised the issue of the need for land management policies to free the land. People should move into industrialization and urbanization, leaving 10% working on farms to feed 90% in cities.
- A representative of ICP responded: problem is not land, but land population. If agriculture is done away with, there might be new sources of conflict because if there is failure, we'd be back at square one.
- Representative of Alert International responded: genocide cannot be attributed to land, but to bad leaders who manipulated the sensitive points of ethnicity and land.
- A representative of Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) responded: supports idea of promoting other industries to take focus off land, a remaining sensitive point of conflict between neighbors.
- Facilitator agreed that problem is bad governance: in Kenya, government policy of encouraging African encroachment on white settler land backfired when people also encroached on land of black Kenyans, thus leaders realized that land issues were sensitive and could be manipulated.
- A representative of CCM responded: land issue was an alibi to keep refugees from coming back; but land might become a source of conflict in the future; our discussions are around genocide, but there are daily conflicts over land, people when asked will tell you about the land issue, to reduce daily conflict it will be important to deal with the land issue and decide proper land policies
- Another representative of CCM agreed and added: genocide has multiple causes not bad governance or land alone, but in Rwanda we cannot forget about conflicts over pasture, land

ownership among families and clans, led to internal and external migrations to DRC. Land and unemployment may not cause genocide but they cause conflict.

- Representative of ICP-UNHCR added: problem might be in use of western mediation strategies that do not take land issue into consideration because land is related to power in Africa in a way unlike in the west.
- A representative of Group Three commented on the issue of Africanization of democracy: Cannot take away individual right to vote. Tradition has its dangers: traditional monarchies took powers from God, with no opposition. Must stay with today's democracy, but focus on participation and involvement in decision making process for the good of all the people
- Response from the floor: on the Africanization of democracy: agrees to necessity of insuring participation in decision-making, but also to set standards in line with universal values. If society has rule of law, there are no minorities because in a state all individual's rights are protected.
- A representative of Group Three added: democracy is a process; Rwanda cannot go into democracy overnight at full pace, process requires establishment of the right institutions
- Representative of CHS posed question on who exactly would be part of this full-participation in democracy. In the case of statelessness, as in DRC, Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Zimbabwe, as conflict develops there are efforts by ruling elite to legally exclude certain groups on grounds of ethnicity and religion. This challenges and changes the concept of democracy.

Facilitator gave the floor to the three representatives from the small groups to respond:

- Group One questioned the assumption that the identification of the causes of conflict itself points to ways to prevent conflict. Causes can be different than those things that can prevent them.
- Group Three: nothing to add but to thank participants
- Group Two: pointed out that the issues raised about children in the army were a valuable addition to the group's report

<u>4:10-5:30 – Plenary: Discussions Continue</u>

Facilitator introduced the topic: researchers will recommend how NGOs can incorporate research in their programs.

- Anne Pitsch, CIDCM: stated that she will discuss: researcher experiences on how to carry out research, why research is important, how research is difficult in countries like Rwanda.
    - Researchers must define their concepts, like conflict, so that their recommendations can be useful to NGOs for implementation
    - Researchers need an understanding of the issues around a research topic before adopting a program of implementation
    - In general, researchers do not make their research usable to practitioners and NGOs
    - Difficulties researchers encounter:
        1) resources: never enough people, time, funds to carry out good quality research, academic research takes a long period of time while NGOs and policy makers want results quickly

2) reliability of data: representative samples are hard to find; there is not a tradition of data collection in Africa for researchers to use in their studies; numbers of combatants, refugees, etc are often rough estimates only.
3) complexity of the issues: conflicts have multiple causes that are often interrelated. The specific set of conditions that leads to violent conflict in one country may not lead to the same violent conflict in another country. We cannot always generalize our conclusions, yet what we learn from one situation may help prevent conflicts in another.

- Kelly Wong, CIDCM, stated that he will discuss difference between scholarly and policy research:
  - Gave the example of the conclusions from today's small group discussions: the three groups each identified governance issues and land as causes of conflict and as possible solutions; his is a problem for scholars when one phenomenon both causes and resolves a conflict; complexity of the situation results in complex research projects that take time and resources
    - purpose of scholarly research is knowledge whereas policy research is interested in results;
    - academics are interested in theoretical or analytic framework, not results; therefore research conducted by academics are often not useful to policy makers
    - how can scholar make their research more useful to a non-scholarly audience?
- Rebecca Dale, Fletcher/Tufts: elucidated challenges of research on peace and coexistence in a post conflict society;
  - highly politicized, people are often reluctant to talk, constrained by certain things; researchers who do short term research will yield few results in such a situation; post conflict societies are living in fear and in insecure situations, and in trauma, all of this will affect gathering data and nature of data
  - Hard for policy organizations to apply research: NGOs do not want nuanced analysis, but to make choices, too much context can paralyze decision-makers, a balance must be reached;
  - NGO funding cycles can make it difficult to incorporate researchers' data and recommendations;
  - organizations can be partisan and thus refuse to absorb all research; some policy makers and organizations do not want to see the whole context for various reasons;
  - organizations also have to look at their own conflicts and deal with them, this might require organizations to change the way they do their work

Facilitator: opened the floor to comments and discussion, asked for an interactive session for contribution on issues that were raised.

- Asked foreign researchers present if they find the same problems, do they find that their research is easier than a national's might be, or can foreignness compound the problems?
- Asked panelists if they see problems with local researchers not trusting foreign research institutions because local researchers can see themselves as partners where foreign researchers see the local researchers as assistants. How do you insure local collaboration, smooth understanding between researchers?

- Anne Pitsch, CIDCM, responded:

    - CIDCM-CCM partnership tries to implement joint projects.
    - Difficulty in understanding because of different expectations, different intentions, different traditions of education.
    - On of the CIDCM-CCM projects is to support students writing their memoires; Criteria for choosing memoire students was determined jointly; CCM was interested in supporting students who conducted research that would support CCM's research agenda; students were given research methods training and helped carry out a research project on attitudes headed by CIDCM staff.
- Young scholar involved in University of Antwerp in Belgium responded:
    - has only positive support for partnerships
    - access to archives was easy in Belgium, resources not present in Congo. Sources for researchers do not exist in Congo because of war,
    - oral histories limited by lack of old people due to death in wars;
    - sponsorship by Belgian Gov. allows him to go every year
    - Problem of communication here in Congo, but communication is very easy in Europe
    - tools to produce a report; technical support is lacking for young scholars;
    - Problem of reticence of population to talk, he works in a conflict region in Congo
    - His identity is a problem because he can be perceived as a spy in a conflict society
    - Partnership problem: rigidity of structure, having to be there at certain times for certain times
    - Resources: smart people can do things in their own countries, but do not have the resources, government does not support research centers,
    - education is not supported by government
    - Longtime scholars remain unpublished
    - Lack in libraries in publications and book buying, outdated books cause a knowledge time lapse
    - Local government is uninterested in research: people do not understand the need for research for research sake
- Kelly Wong, CIDCM, asked:
    - Why is government not interested in your research?
- Young scholar responded:
    - Research is outside of government authority, under the direction of universities; government officials are interested in securing their positions, so when they are looking for information, they use their own people and can even duplicate research.
- A second young scholar responded:
    - NUR spends a lot of money on research and they produce very good work, but decision-makers do not utilize the research results which means they are not interested.
- Kelly Wong, CIDCM, responded:
    - Perhaps the types of research we produce are not in the terms decision-makers can use.
- A third young scholar responded:
    - It is not a question of quality of research. The government is not interested in research results, because they take their role to be to protect their populations.
- Facilitator asked:

    - How can researchers make their research user-friendly, properly packaged for practitioners?
- Third young scholar responded:
    - Applying results is not important to decision-makers.
- An NUR historian/administrator responded:
    - There is an acute problem of justice in Rwanda, with 100,000 prisoners in jail, thus the decision to use gacaca justice system,
    - Government believes that the gacaca system is useful, and in fact the gacaca system was developed by NUR with support of government, so in this case the government is sensitive to research;
    - The question is: How can we insure that research leads to action?
    - research is being done not only on social issues but in agricultural and other areas.
    - A problem is that the results of research in Rwanda sit in books or in European countries.
- Representative from UNHCR, added:
    - Disagrees that government is disinterested.
    - On the contrary, government is aware of what is being carried out, but will only implement popular measures. If research results propose unpopular measures, they will be shelved. This is not disinterest.
- NUR lecturer added:
    - Researchers have the responsibility to market their results to government.
    - Students do research but for marks/grades only, without taking measures to share the results.
    - This workshop should address the question of how researchers can publish their results.
- A fourth young scholar added other constraints on research:
    - population fatigue: scholars do research, and wear out population, respondents want to know what the results will be and if there are none, become unwilling to participate;
    - researchers have timeframes and deadlines that conflicted with farmers' time;
    - respondents have expectations of foreign researchers, see them as donors, and will give responses influenced by what they expect from researchers and what they think researchers want.
- Facilitator asked:
    - How can we solve that problem? Is it a problem of methodology?
- Anne Pitsch, CIDCM, responded with research strategies:
    - research design: researchers can learn methods to prevent asking biased questions that lead to certain answers
    - sensitivity: researchers must understand their context and know the expectation that researchers provide something for respondents
    - balance: foreign researchers must work together with local researchers
- Rebecca Dale, Fletcher/Tufts, added:
    - NGOs should try to make research an integral part of the program
    - Research that involves social dialogue then this becomes part of the actual work of coexistence

- A representative of ICP-UNHCR, added:
    - Local researchers should look for multiple sources of funding; for example, foreign embassies and donors might be interested in funding research.
    - In response to questions about feedback: the purpose of this workshop is to get feedback from donors, NGOs, researchers, and practitioners.
- Comment from the floor:
    - Participation can be encouraged if people are made aware of how the results will be disseminated;
    - Because perceptions on conflict can be fragmented and contradictory; research that combines local populations and external observation can help people understand the larger picture.
- A representative of ICP-UNHCR added:
    - Research should be a component of assistance programs, but design and sensitivity of questions is important; asking straight-forward questions might not bring any answer and discourage participation
    - Researchers can be perceived as working for the enemy.
- Facilitator asked:
    - What can be done with straightforward questions? Can we reformulate them?
    - Methodology is the key to avoiding sensitive questions. Local people can ask questions that foreigners cannot ask.
- Anne Pitsch, CIDCM, responded:
    - CCM has had good results with using indirect questions, using vignettes/stories of hypothetical situation and asking respondents about the story rather than about their opinions. This results in getting respondents' opinions without asking for them.
- Representative of Pro-Femmes added:
    - Pro-Femmes undertakes sensitive studies on the roots of violence against women in genocide, in this context:
    - Researchers must understand the objectives, whether that be lobbying or sensitization.
    - Researchers must understand the population.
    - Research cannot be limited in time, because trust must be gained.
    - Researchers must be trained to report on the research, in order to influence decision-makers.
- Young scholar from the floor added:
    - Western research methods are ineffective in Great Lakes region.
    - Local researchers need an association to lobby parliament to have their research considered in policy making.
- Representative of ICP-UNHCR, added:
    - Questionnaires must avoid leading questions.
    - Researchers must agree on language to be used to avoid influencing answers.
- Representative of TROCAIRE, added:
    - There is a distinction between scholarly and policy research; but the two types are compatible and agencies should be interested in both.
- Representative of Fletcher/Tufts, added constraints to research:
    - subjectivity of the researcher
    - sensitivities in post-conflict societies

    - researchers are often unaware of the complexity of a situation: researchers look for causalities, but not everything is causal
    - researchers do not understand everything that they represent to the population
    - proposed:
        - researchers must use multiple methodologies and be flexible in strategies
        - muzungu researchers must tread lightly and think modestly. They must be aware that their color also represents power, so must be careful of unconscious exploitation
        - researchers have to be committed fully, beyond simply applying methods.
- A freelance journalist from Press du Rwanda, added challenges to research:
    - basic tools of research that are lacking include food for researchers to enable them to work
    - researchers must carry out marketable research according to the needs of the day, unmarketable research won't be funded
- Representative of Media Center for Conflict Resolution (MCCR) in Rwanda, added:
    - There is a need for research on the positive role of the media in conflict.
- Representative of Africare Burundi, added:
    - The issue of validation of research results must be addressed.

Facilitator took the floor:
- summed up the discussion:
    - scholarly and policy approaches to research are both important,
    - the differences in approach present challenges:
        - differences in African and western means and resources
        - nature of partnership between Africans and western researchers and resources

Day 2 - Wednesday, 17 April 2002
Approaches to Peacebuilding, Coexistence and Development in the Great Lakes Region: Lessons Learned

<u>9:00 – 10:50 - Plenary Session:</u> Local Approaches to Peacebuilding and Coexistence

Facilitator stated the objectives of the workshop as outlined in the documents that the participants have in their folders.
- Reviewed the ground rules as she explained Day One.
- Gave a brief report of yesterday's events and conclusions.
- Introduced today's topic: ten invitees will talk about approaches to build peace and coexistence.
- Introduced first speaker: Executive Secretary Fatuma Ndangiza of the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) in Rwanda.

- Executive Secretary Fatuma Ndangiza of the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) [see Appendix E for the full text of this presentation]:

- Thanked organizers for opportunity to share the Rwanda experience and hopes to learn as well from the workshop.
- Gave history of Rwandan peace and reconciliation. Gave brief of the history, figures, and effects of the 1994 genocide, as well as the Rwandan strategies toward reconciliation and unity.
- Gave results of grassroots research on the question of why genocide happened and if reconciliation is possible:
    - Bad governance, poverty, ignorance, impunity
    - This research led to the government's design of its unity program of training and advocacy:
        - University students make networks of students clubs
        - Volunteers in communities promote it locally
        - Politicians sign a pact toward this
        - Training opinion leaders to create a common vision
        - Integrate conflict management in all levels of governance and community
- Lessons learned:
    - reconciliation is a possibility;
        - reconciliation cannot be achieved in a vacuum, involves healing and development, process cuts across all aspects of life, needs partnership at all levels, integrated and holistic, need income generation for widows of both genocide victims and perpetrators; also orphans in both groups work together
- Constraints: shortage of specialized human resources, financial resources, poverty and ignorance are structural program, negatives forces in neighboring countries, high expectations from in and out, economy has not recovered, mandate, lack of qualified judiciary staff, determination of indicators, research to be done about causes

Facilitator introduced the next speakers, the team from the Imagine Coexistence Project (ICP) in Rwanda, to speak on their lessons learned concerning mainstreaming coexistence work.

- Laura McGrew, ICP-UNHCR:
    - gave history of ICP
    - recognized project partners present in the room,
    - stated purpose of ICP: to promote coexistence in context of ongoing repatriation
    - ICP is a pilot project, no long term results yet
    - Constraints to research and lessons learned:
        - many correspond to those of the previous speaker
        - access to certain places because of United Nations security rules
        - infrastructure problems
        - speaking about ethnicity, project requires participation from many groups, but national policy discourages talk of groups, makes it hard to get statistics and data
        - repatriated have different cultures and languages which challenges coexistence
        - rebuilding trust and running a project in trauma and mistrust environment
        - time: 6 months have been allotted for the project; takes a long time to train and this does not fit well with UNHCR funding cycles

    - finding indicators: how do we know what we are doing is working
    - capacity building is necessary but difficult in this context
    - mainstreaming coexistence skills in UNHCR regular work

- Paul Bushayija, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA):
  - For nine months NPA has been assisting community based organizations (CBO) in Butare
  - NPA targeted CBOs that had coexistence as part of their project; 3 qualified
  - NPA gives financial assistance, advisors, and works on capacity building
  - Uses participative approach
  - To satisfy the criteria for project approval, CBOs must show:
    - 1) how the project will lead to coexistence
    - 2) how the project will impact the community
    - 3) how the effects of the project will be sustained
    - 4) how the funds will be used
  - Constraints:
    - project duration: difficult to identify, develop, and implement projects in 6 months
    - CBOs sometimes begin to see NPA assistance as development assistance and forget the coexistence aspect of the project, thus coexistence indicators were weak or non-existent
    - limited funds: needs exceeded funds

- Jerome Karangwa of the youth group CECULUNGO:
  - Gave the history of CECULUNGO: the Ngoma Leisure and Culture Club was started in 1976 in Ngoma Parish by people who wanted to promote coexistence. The war of 1990-1994 affected the work of this club. They wanted to work with returnees and displaced people to reintegrate
  - CECULUNGO has five programs:
    - folklore, drama, library, sports, funds for income generation projects.
  - Successes:
    - There is no mistrust between young people in the group because the members come from the same hills and have common interests; they make no distinctions among themselves
  - Constraints:
    - Parents can disapprove of children's membership because the children stay there all day and have no income
    - need for diverse activities for members
    - time for slow and prudent work
  - Lessons Learned:
    - Young people are good ambassadors for reconciliation and coexistence
    - Through young people, parents meet each other

- Goretti Mukakalisa, Equipes de Vie, a women's organization in Butare,

- Gave history of Equipes de Vie: there were 1800 widows and mothers of genocide victims and suspected genocidaires in two different and sometimes hostile camps. One group of widows and mothers of victims was living in school buildings in the parish, quite near the cells of suspects. They sometimes threw stones at women bringing food to prisoners. A Fr. Jerome organized sessions for sharing views. In 1997 returnees began to organize small groups of sharing and prayer. In 1995 women began to organize themselves to increase opportunities for income generation. They shared digging cooperatively, and got material support for medical insurance.
- ICP gave the group a minibus/taxi to help reduce their isolation; delegates come every week to meet in the parish; new members are always welcome; recent returnees are welcome
- Constraints:
    - isolation of the region
    - infrastructure: unusable roads, bus destroys road
    - poverty: women are farmers, but have no fertilizer, cannot afford premiums for medical scheme
    - illiteracy: members are not learning at the same pace
    - material support: insufficient for size of group
    - cultural reservation characteristic of rural women
- Lessons Learned:
    - Local initiatives must work to understand the total context of the problem
    - Commitment must be internal, not just external

- Evriste Nkuriyingoma, mayor of Namugari in Ruhengeri (Oxfam/UNHCR project in Mutara):
    - Oxfam is working in Mutara with district councils and community development councils (CDCs) to implement community based coexistence projects
    - This is a pilot project initiated by the local population responding to the genocide and the issue of returnees
    - People are trained in coexistence, and project designed for funding
    - Successes:
        - trust has developed between people in Ruhengeri
        - local people are solving local issues in njanama
        - local population starting to work with banks
        - poverty reduction is happening through cooperative livestock and farming
    - Constraints:
        - Ineffective decentralization
        - Institutionalized polygamy with its negative effects due to non-cohabitation
    - Lessons learned:
        - Partners must work at local levels to make decentralization work
        - project must reach all levels and sectors
        - national level personnel should work at local level as well to reduce tension

- Gloriose Uwimpuhwe, Catholic Relief Services (CRS):
    - The justice and peace program has two aspects:

- 1) working with Catholic church structures for peace: reinforcing, reducing fear and uncertainty of social relations; helping different diocese build capacity for justice and peace programs; local level/base community participation in gacaca tribunals; encourage Catholics to positively participate in gacaca; Christian involvement will help success; use training sessions, workshop, debates, exchange visits, publications
- 2) local initiatives for peace fund: result of requests after 1994, assistance for meetings for solidarity activities; 12 project funded in 4 provinces: agriculture, vocational, demobilization and integration of former soldiers into security and transport and cleaning and fishing; cooperative solidarity measures among members; rebuilding destroyed property;
- Successes:
    - successes are difficult to identify because project is only one year old
    - community groups were reached, although difficult to identify and gain access to
    - grassroots consultations heard grassroots voices, found that poverty issues were people's highest priority
    - crime is reduced
    - market is thriving as before
    - communities contribute to their own development
    - confidence and encouragement is built
    - reintegration of ex-soldiers has happened
    - linkages built between local members and other projects and NGOs
    - increased participation in national efforts to reconciliation
    - capacity built in writing proposals
- Constraints:
    - project identification, initiatives are hidden in countryside
    - expression of ideas from local level to donor level
    - interpretation without transformation
- Lessons Learned:
    - local level initiatives are most successful
    - cooperative agriculture is more successful than individual agriculture
    - targeting must be done carefully
    - project managers should understand local realities
    - intervention must secure long term effects

Facilitator opened floor for discussion:

- A legal expert from Rwandan presidents' office: clarified the official policy in Rwanda not to talk about inherited regional and ethnic identities. The policy aims to reestablish historical truth, and national identity. People are encouraged to be Rwandan first, not the Hutu or Tutsi identities that have been the germs of the atrocities.
- Facilitator noted that this policy is easier in Rwanda because names in Rwanda do not point to ethnicity. The policy helps to build national consciousness and identity.
- A representative of NURC pointed out that coexistence should also target people coming out of prisons.

- Fatuma Ndangiza, NURC, responded: ex-prisoners are also a concern, although focus tends to be on victims and perpetrators. It is necessary to educate people about gacaca to help this type of reintegration.
- A representative of the Justice and Peace Department of Nyundo Diocese in northern Rwanda asked a question of Laura McGrew, ICP-UNHCR: In conflict situations, NGOs withdraw completely. He understands the withdrawal of personnel, but doesn't the withdrawal of support in actuality strengthen the armed group advocating armed conflict and weaken the group advocating peace?
- Laura McGrew, ICP-UNHCR, responded:
    - That question was addressed on Day One of the workshop in discussion of human security. ICP follows a "Do No Harm" policy, out of concern that aid workers themselves can participate in conflict. The problem the questioner asked about is unavoidable because donors cannot leave funds without accountability. It is a good question for future discussion.
    - Concerning released prisoners: ICP has addressed this issue and it will become more crucial as gacaca proceeds. Other NGOs are also working on this issue. This issue will be discussed on Day Three of the workshop.
- A representative of the Youth Association for the Promotion of Human Rights and Development asked:
    - Which aspect of the workshop--human security, peace, or coexistence--is the top priority for ICP?
    - How can local organizations think about coexistence?
    - To insure coexistence, it is better to fund local organizations that lead joint activities rather than fund small projects from each organization.
- A representative of NPA responded: Grassroots activities start in their own area before joining other areas. NPA wants to support these local initiatives as well as joint activities.
- A representative of UNHCR in Burundi asked:
    - What criteria should be used to identify local NGOs for funding?
    - What is the position of local authorities in this framework?
- A representative of NPA responded:
    - Criteria:
        - make an inventory of local organizations doing coexistence work
        - visit them and check on whether their work is actually on coexistence
    - NPA cannot do anything without partnership of local authorities; agreements are signed between UNHCR, NPA, ministries of local government, and mayors
- A representative of Africare Burundi, Reconciliation and Conflict, commented:
    - identification of ethnic groups is important because the crisis was caused by ethnicity
    - promotion of common national citizenship requires acknowledgment of diversity: people must be sensitized to who Rwandans are: we are first Hutu or Tutsi
    - diversity can be a source of wealth and complementarity not just conflict
- Legal expert from Rwandan president's office responded: political choice has been made, restates government position; being Hutu or Tutsi is exclusionary; access to public services was based on ethnicity; identity is there but cannot be used as a tool of exclusion

Facilitator introduced last speaker:

- Rebecca Dale of Fletcher/Tufts set the agenda for the small groups discussion of Local Approaches to Peace-building and Coexistence:
    - This workshop has shown that there are many different kinds of work going on, and people understand coexistence in many different ways. We have started a debate and raised questions. This will help organizations to define their projects and refine approaches.
    - Small groups should discuss these questions:
        - How do you know that what you are doing is successful and how do you judge success?
        - What are your constraints?
        - What lessons have you learned?

<u>11:10 – 1:00 - Small Group Discussions</u> - Local Approaches to Peacebuilding and Coexistence - Successes, Constraints, Lessons Learned

<u>2:10 – 3:30 – Plenary Panel: Regional Approaches to Peacebuilding in the Great Lakes</u>

Facilitator gave the floor to Bosco Mucukiwa, Catholic University of Bukavu, to talk on inter-ethnic conflict. [see Appendix X for full text of this speech]

- Bosco Mucukiwa, Catholic University of Bukavu:
    - Research is supported by Belgian government, ISDR Bukavu
    - Findings:
        - Colonization caused the conflict by removing the balance that was there; in histories of all communities there have been important events in conflict:
    - Lessons learned:
        - 1) generational transfer of inter-ethnic conflict
        - 2) crisis in resolving conflicts
        - 3) confusion between traditional political systems and model political system
        - 4) new generations make claims on social projects of others to claim political legitimacy
        - 5) stakes are not determined by ethnic groups: alliances are formed to protect stakes in land, resources, administration; these groups cannot be the basis of aid

Facilitator gave the floor to Dieudonné Mushagalusa, Center for Conflict Transformation (CCT) in DRC, Congo-Kinshasa.

- Dieudonné Mushagalusa, Center for Conflict Transformation (CCT) in DRC, Congo-Kinshasa:
    - Works with USAID, Methodist church, US embassy
    - History of the CCT: working since 1991 because of the development of a culture of lack of tolerance in the region
    - Classical criminal justice system does not solve questions in our country, because it does not insure the rights of all stake-holders

    - Three levels: high, medium, low: CCT has chosen to work at medium level: households, schools, to get people to talk to each other in order to challenge leaders who will bring them into conflict
    - Strategies:
        - Radio program on RTKEM: "Peace and Conflict: Let's Talk About It"
        - program in schools that preaches principles of nonviolence of Martin Luther King, Jr. to target youth, because they can be manipulated for violence or peace
        - screening of films to promote non-violence and tolerance
        - promotes local justice system, kinzonzi: under a baobob tree to solve local conflicts in community
        - cartoons that promote:
            - non-violence
            - marital harmony
            - professionalism to counteract moral violence that creates hatred and avoidance; teaches mediation
- Constraints:
    - talking of peace and tolerance results in you being accused of being biased, sympathizing with a certain group
    - Country is divided by province, so travelling across borders makes you suspect as a collaborator or spy
    - Lack of trained personnel in conflict management and tolerance skills

Facilitator gave the floor to Louis Putzel, Search for Common Ground, Burundi.

- Louis Putzel, Search for Common Ground, Burundi: [see Appendix Y for full text of this presentation]
    - took a small survey: "Before coming here, how many had heard of SCG?": a few; studio Ijambo: a few more; Mumbani Muliango on radio in Burundi: a few; confirmed his assumption that Studio Hijambo is more well-known than the organization that founded it.
    - To abandon adversarial approaches in favor of cooperative approaches
    - Principle: to understand differences but act on commonalities
    - Position of mediator, being neutral to conflict
    - Toolbox of methodologies
        - Conflict resolution training
        - Media
        - Arts: theatre, music
        - Cartoon books
        - Translation of laws into national language
        - Public forum
- Projects target different groups using these tools as needed
- Began in Burundi 1995 to install radio production studio to counteract the potential use of radio to fuel conflict, with lessons learned in Rwanda
- Look at variety of factors that divide people

- Create spaces for safe dialogue on issues of mutual concern
- Four projects:
    - Studio Ijambo: 24 radio programs
    - Women's Peace Center: strengthen women's associations in the country
    - Youth Project: helping youth to avoid manipulation in future conflicts: youth take on role as ambassadors for peace
    - Integration Initiative: to link work into the work of other development agencies
- Long term work: to build a national and regional network for peace
- Reactive: intervened in emergency situations: example: in conflict situation on campus when under pretext of organizing a concert, the conflicting parties worked together on this project. Saw indicators that this intervention had long-lasting effects.
- Successes: open dialogue on issues that divide Burundians, vocabulary of reconciliation at all levels, voices of all levels can be heard on radio; growing numbers of young people working for conflict resolution; tools being used by other organizations
- Constraints:
    - difficult to satisfy needs of population beyond mandate
    - insecurity
    - government censorship
    - work across national borders in context of repatriation of refugees
- Nestor Nkurunziza, Search for Common Ground (SCG), Burundi, added: 30 radio programs aim to help other radio stations increase programming in dialogue and reconciliation; to anticipate conflicts in order to intervene; program on returnees; problems with justice; lack of national debate on issues of justice; program on good governance

Facilitator gave the floor to Marie Paula Ndayishemeya, Africare Burundi:

- Marie Paula Ndayishemeya, Africare Burundi [see Appendix F for the full text of this presentation]:
    - Objectives of Africare Burundi: promoting sustainable peace; objective to improve rural living conditions; 1975 supported by USAID
    - Approaches: human-centered, political will of the population, participatory approach, assure accordance between will of people and resources: sensitization, training, response to urgent needs of people; mutual acceptance; difference should be enriching not a cause of conflict; diversity is enriching; sensitize population on persistence of partisanship; scale of reflection: tool for parties in conflict to engage in dialogue; sensitize on value of rapprochement, through activities like meetings, visits in regions, opportunities to allay fears and create trust;
    - Results: increase in returnees; increase in number of local inter-ethnic associations; paying back stolen goods from crisis; inter-ethnic welcome committees for returning groups
    - Recommendations: populations should recover cultural diversity to keep social balance and cohesion; projects can sometimes exacerbate problems; finance projects that increase inter-ethnic dialogue

Facilitator gave floor to George Tshionza Mata, SERACOB Congo–Kinshasa:

- George Tshionza Mata, SERACOB Congo–Kinshasa:
  - Sub-regional rather than national focus
  - Mandate to build capacity for actors to manage projects and strategies, follow up, evaluation, analysis of gender issues
  - Activities:
    - Produced eight methodological guides
    - Study of food security in Great Lakes
  - Results:
    - realization that region is in permanent instability
    - Region must be involved in conflict solving:
    - Peace cannot be left to politicians, population must be involved in resolution and maintenance of peace
    - Regional meeting of three countries, to find mechanism to keep this issue at forefront of decision-makers
    - Local groups formed with the mandate to contact authorities to insure support for the Lusaka peace accord

Facilitator gave floor to Athanase Ntiruhangura, National Radio of Burundi.

- Athanase Ntiruhangura, National Radio of Burundi [see Appendix G for the full text of this presentation]:
  - Recommendations:
    - media has crucial role in education and sensitization for rebuilding peace
    - insure journalists have mandate to give voice to all national
    - minimization of sensationalist journalism
    - reduce dependence on foreign media
    - independence of media
    - regional media strategy: Burundi, Rwanda, DRC for new direction
    - media should be aware of changes and follow the lead of society
    - legal environment must change to loosen restrictive laws
    - better training of journalists in the region
    - regular channel of exchange between Rwanda, Burundi, DRC
- Wanjira Muthoni, Nairobi:
  - The assumption that peace is the same as cease-fire hides violence against women and violations of women's rights that takes place within cultural traditions.
  - Necessary to sensitize people to violence against women within an apparently peaceful society not involved in overt conflict.
  - Successes:
    - heads of schools protect girls
    - girls realize their rights to refuse being married at early age, girls can find refuge in schools and with police
    - creation of alternative adulthood rituals to replace those rituals which convey the message that young girls must make a marriage their priority

4:00 – 5:40 – Plenary: Discussion of Regional and Local Approaches

Facilitator opened the session and invited questions on the morning's plenary session

- Journalist from the floor asked two questions to Bosco Mucukiwa, Catholic University of Bukavu:
    - Concerning the five strategies, are they limited to the region, but can they be generalizable?
    - Why were the Banyamulenge not in your discussion of the ethnicities in the region?
- Bosco Mucukiwa, Catholic University of Bukavu, responded:
    - any local conflicts can have effects at sub-regional, regional, and national level: region is in a similar situation because of the same colonizer
    - We have gone beyond ethnicities, we now have national identities, we are in a national space
- Journalist countered: Why does the professor call them Banyarwanda when they call themselves Banyamulenge?
- Bosco Mucukiwa, Catholic University of Bukavu, responded again: The issue is complex and political, can talk privately about this based on research he has done on this issue.
- Representative of UNHCR, commented to George Tshionza, SERACOB Congo–Kinshasa: we need a regional debate on the issue of the legacy of colonization as a cause of conflict.
- Bosco Mucukiwa, Catholic University of Bukavu, responded: We must take the colonial legacy as a reality, but in our analyses now we must assume our own responsibilities forty years after independence.
- A representative of the Media Center for Conflict Resolution, asked question of Louis Putzel, SCG: What is the role of NGOs in local media? How can they play a role without the interference of the government?
- Louis Putzel, SCG responded: Slowly over time, building confidence, perceived as a neutral party, we can help local media by opening new spaces in which they can also work, addressing issues not addressed before, allowing other media to also address those issues
- Comment from the floor on journalism in the sub-region:
    - Journalists do not talk about marginal and excluded groups like the Batwa.
    - These groups are also not included in conflict resolution efforts in the sub-region because they are not politically represented.
- Response from Athanase Ntiruhangura National Radio of Burundi: people of media should try to be ethical; media is trying to insure a voice for all; programs supported by international community have tried to expose the realities of the Batwa; national association promotes the education of the Batwa
- Response from Louis Putzel, SCG:
    - Studio Ijambo has done a program on landlessness of the Batwa which brought tangible results in Batwa recovering land
    - Batwa people themselves need sensitization on claiming their rights
    - There was a festival to celebrate the culture of the Batwa
- Comment from the floor: There are two Batwa students out of 10,000 in higher education. No doctors. No attempts to promote them.

- George Tshionza, SERACOB Congo–Kinshasa commented: DRC is not addressing the issue of the Batwa people. There are Batwa associations, but the issue must be addressed to avoid future problems.
- Facilitator asked: in Rwanda what is happening with marginalized people?
- Rwandan journalist from floor responded: there is a will to promote marginalized peoples, problem of organization of marginalized people.
- An independent researcher, asked of all the members of the panel: How are the organizations maximizing their efforts in a changing situation?
- Louis Putzel, SCG responded: USAID funds SCG to be flexible and responsive for intervention.
- George Tshionza, SERACOB Congo–Kinshasa responded: SERACOB is decentralized, and works with other organizations to work on joint issues. We are able to mobilize partners within 48 hours.
- A representative of the Ministry of Justice for Rwanda, asked Bosco Mucukiwa: Can you clarify your assumptions on the legacy of conflicts and suggest solutions for that?
- Bosco Mucukiwa, Catholic University of Bukavu, responded:
    - Recent Congo history shows a clear legacy of conflicts from one leader to the next.
    - Solutions: traditional institutions can be used to solve these problems.

Facilitator invited 2-3 minute reports on the small groups from this morning: successes, constraints.

Group One Report:

- Measures of success: disappearance of fear; mutual support; survey have shown that conflicts are decreasing; success of income generating; integration of Batwa in Rwandan society; Batwa no longer fear authorities; growing tolerance and understanding of those who are absent from meetings for reasons concerning effects of genocide
- Constraints: lack of technical and financial resources; training of field workers; lack of capacity; ignorance of population that contributed to genocide; negative forces in the region; continued war in regions; difficulty of measuring success of work of social transformation; bureaucracy; justice system back-up; competing methodologies of organizations in the region handicaps beneficiaries, as in some give cash and some don't
- Solutions for Constraints: empowerment, advocacy, small associations; sensitization of authorities and associations; gacaca courts
- Change in Approaches: adaptation of methods to context; realities of the field changes the methods plans
- How research can help our intervention: research is important because it makes it possible to carry out practical activities; success stories from other countries are beneficial; identify needs and proposals to beneficiaries; research is more beneficial if done in areas of intervention rather than studying the examples of other countries

Group Two Report [see Appendix I for the report of this discussion by the rapporteur of the group]**:**

- Successes: involvement of public and private media; support on national level for grassroots activities; local level continues to support after withdrawal of support; linkages and cooperation between survivors and widows
- Constraints: misunderstanding of local authority; media manipulation, lack of trainers; ethnic identification still deep-rooted, poverty, ignorance, trauma; lack of self confidence
- Solutions: promote dialogue and communication at local; collaboration between commissions; sensitization, peace education
- Changes in approaches: training in conflict management; extension of dialogue beyond the community

Group Three Report [see Appendix J for the report of this discussion by the rapporteur of the group]**:**

- Successes: qualitative indicators that can be measured: mixed marriages, mutual support, mutual respect, exchanges, participation in joint activities; these are measured through monitoring and follow-up, needs a comparison of before with after intervention
- Constraints: root cause of evil is bad governance, important to support agents of change; support education, and promote values of peace, push politicians to practice what they preach and avoid exclusion.
- Challenges: poverty, lack of trained personnel, lack of appropriate laws, recurrent conflicts

Group Four Report [see Appendix K for the report of this discussion by the rapporteur of the group]**:**

- Success indicators: emergence of income generating activities; capacity building; social integration; reduction of fear and suspicion; participation in decision-making
- Internal Constraints: identity and differences manipulated by local authorities
- External Constraints: media promotes ethnic differences; limited funds; devaluation
- Solutions for Constraints: common interest activities; establishment of committees made up of all social groups
- Change in Approaches: grassroots-focused; projects to attract people from town to countryside

Group Five Report [see Appendix L for the report of this discussion by the rapporteur of the group]**:**

- Indicators of success: quantitative: number of people who benefit from training in conflict management; human rights training established in primary school, number of teachers trained in conflict management; number of people who have been forgiven; qualitative: change in behavior, welcoming of minor children, inter-visiting
- Constraints: requirements of donors; mistrust between people; ineffective efforts for peace
- Dealing with Constraints: small group dialogues; handling internal dialogue before raising it as an external dialogue; organizing people through common activities; preaching using the Bible to preach transformation

Group Six Report:

- Measures of success: direct observation of behavior change; clear indicators; reduction of fear; inter-group marriages; open debate; children intermixing and cooperating; solidarity between groups; identification of real issues; population issues addressed by leaders
- Recommended: surveys to prove indicators; statistics
- Constraints: ignorance of population easily manipulated; poverty causes mobility of population, separation of families; spread of divisionist ideologies; lack of openness in political context; insecurity; trials and convictions; influence of faith and tradition; people preach insincerely
- Changes in Approaches: started with emergency period; analysis of causes; now looking for sustainable solutions

Facilitator opened floor for questions and debate.

- Facilitator asked: In a non-ethnic society, how does one know that marriages are inter-ethnic?
- Response from panel: People just know.
- Facilitator asked: Do researchers in the field address the issue of Batwa or what can you do in the future concerning marginalized groups?
- Response from panel: This issue was raised in small groups. A member talked of the attempts to integrate. In Rwanda, there is the concept of kunena: to exclude or despise. Batwa do not have land. They have been trading, selling cassava flour; this shows that exclusion has been removed because people are willing to buy what the Batwa have touched.
- Comment from the floor regarding Batwa: in Burundi there are programs to include Batwa at all levels, participate in all programs.
- Comment from floor: lack of confidence among women and Batwa; Batwa exclude themselves; programs for women to raise confidence; there is an integration of women and Batwa in everything that we do.
- Comment from the floor: concerning identity, we should avoid using ethnic identities, as we have seen manipulation of ethnic identities in the past.
- Question from the floor: how does one know of Batwa integration in a non-ethnic society? Are Batwa represented here today?
- Comment from the floor: societies have retained these ethnicities regardless of government policy.
- A representative of the National Commission on Human Rights: Ethnicity is not a myth, but a reality; we are trying to "cover the fire", categorizations do not necessarily lead to conflict; be Rwandan first, then any other identity. Diversity can help build the country.

Facilitator took the floor:

- ended the debate on ethnicity: biological or religious grounds cannot be considered as grounds for consideration of rights.
- summed up discussions: there are many similarities in causes of conflict, approaches to use to stop negative trends; identification of indicators
- thanked participants and adjourned workshop until tomorrow

Day 3 – Thursday, 18 April 2002
Comparing Approaches to Conflict Management, Peacebuilding and Coexistence Projects: Lessons Learned

8:45 – 10:15 – Plenary: Relationships between Conflict Management Training and Coexistence Projects

Facilitator welcomed the participants and introduced Kiiza Charles, NUR, to give a summary of the events and conclusions of Day Two.

Facilitator took the floor:

- Commented on the prevalence of the issue of ethnicity in discussions of peace and conflict in Africa. Gave the example of the way the issue of the exclusion of marginalized groups in Kenya with the use of district quota systems for equal representation in government schools.
- Introduced the first speaker, Brian McQuinn, International Rescue Committee (IRC), to set the issues for the panel discussion of Conflict Management Training in Rwanda.

- Brian McQuinn, IRC, set the issues to be discussed by the members of the panel: made the link to training for Peace Building, not just managing conflict, but prevention and intervention.
    - Issues concerning the nature of training:
        - Quality: Is all training the same? Is it facilitative? Does it transfer skills and values of approaches to peace building? Is the training itself a conflict management skill?
    - Levels of training:
    - How they use training in peace building
    - How training is used:
        - As a networking function: bringing together key members of a community, can use training as a way to bring communities together, not only a way to address issues that divide them
        - Do we do it once, or do we continue to support those trained, training as a long-term process.

Facilitator introduced the next speaker, Medard Runyanga, CCM, to speak on Conflict Management Training at NUR.

- Medard Runyanga, CCM:
    - History of CCM at NUR, had first Canadian partnership from 1995 then to NUR in 2000
    - Methodology: community type through mediation by a third neutral party, day to day conflicts as well as the events of 1994, must be managed by members of the community, trained in techniques of conflict management, nature of Rwandan society is antagonistic; simple conflict can be solved by community justice; deep rooted conflicts can only be solved through reconciliation by neutral mediator accepted by

both parties; third party should not be involved in the conflict, should be able to listen and show respect for parties in conflict; university has teaching, research, service aspects and conflict training of community members are part of service
- Challenges:
    - follow-up or sustained training: due to limited resources and limited sponsorship by funding organization
    - limited number of trainers are only able to train limited number of Rwandese; only train 20 people at a time as a result
- Lessons Learned:
    - those trained, called inyangamugayo, find it very useful
    - methodology is useful and appropriate in the Rwandan context, although it originated from Canadians, because Rwandese are used to solving conflicts by finding a guilty party, in this methodology there are no losers, only winners, this is not yet fully absorbed in Rwanda
    - after training, people are happy but only wish it could be spread all over Rwanda
    - this type of training makes possible other activities, like income generating projects; it is a catalyst for other activities, not just an intellectual exercise, but practical

Facilitator introduced the next speaker Levy Ndikumana, Mi-Parec, Burundi, to speak on "Training First, Projects Later"

- Levy Ndukumana, Mi-Parec, Burundi:
    - Theory of training at Mi-Parec: society has three parts like a house: foundation, that is the training; parallel walls, economic and political development; roof, social development: too often people begin with the roof and that is the weakness of most activities; ongoing policies must attend to all three aspects
    - Training must be holistic: practical aspects, not just theory
    - Activities lead to change, positive or negative
    - Follow-up training is a way to nurture and sustain positive change

Facilitator introduced the next speaker, Daniel Ntiyamira, AFSO, to speak on "Projects First, Training Later"

- Daniel Ntiyamira, AFSO
    - History of AFSO: 1996, support to women living alone and orphans
    - Activities:
        - Women focused on income generation: land cultivation, animal husbandry, trades
        - Children, education and skills, bicycle repair, brick-making, job placement
    - Principles: value the resources of the individual
    - Challenges:
        - How to help people with preserving their dignity; dignity through self sufficiency

        - Disagreements in organizations due to low ability as managers, to cope with change and conflict
        - Differences within the groups; misunderstanding among different kinds of people
    - Training: came as result of need and requests for training from within the programs
    - Approach to training: participation through action; participants supported to manage their own conflict
    - Five modules taught through scenarios, plays, exercises, in five days with two or three facilitators
        - Understanding conflict:
        - Knowing oneself, self discovery, examination of character
        - Knowing relationships between people, understanding clans, impact of society on individuals
        - Prevention and resolution of conflict, mediation process and techniques for all
        - Self evaluation
    - Successes:
        - Even without sponsorship, facilitators have the skills and can continue the training
        - Follow up showed good management, good sharing of assets

Facilitator gave the floor to the next speaker Balthazar Nizeyimana, ADTS, to speak on Training at Different Phases of Projects.

- Balthazar Nizeyimana, ADTS:
    - Purpose of ADTS: development of social transformation, promotion of radical and positive change in society through adult education, vision of society where all members live peacefully and cooperatively with free expression and self management
    - Objectives of ADTS: promote building self-esteem in individuals, listening, social justice, collaboration, leadership, empowerment for self-sufficiency
    - Approach to training: DELTA: Development, Education, Leadership, Teams in Action: participatory approach, critical and creative skills to react against oppressive systems
    - Training: for all aspects of life, process of sensitization to inhibiting factors that prevent a dignified life:
        - listening, trust, leadership, collaboration, social justice
    - Method: four phases of training over two or three months, small groups and plenary debates, role playing, pictures; process method: present real situations for analysis, analyze causes of real life problems, connections to other problems, determine fundamental causes of problems, and determine practices to solve problem
    - Success indicators: reduction of lack of self esteem, awareness of problems, increase of listening skills, dynamism increased, working capacity, amicable resolution of conflict at community level, improved leadership, improved participation of stakeholders
    - Constraints:
        - Mentality and behavior changes slowly

        - External forces inhibit effectiveness of training
        - Lack of communication between trained people
        - Material and financial limited resources
        - Poverty, no seed money or capital for income generating activities
    - Lessons Learned:
        - The principles of delta bring the targeted results
        - Participatory approaches and promotion of self are best approaches for sustainable development
        - This is a process that needs sustained support
        - Theory must be combined with practice, reflection with action

Facilitator invited questions and clarifications and comments.

- An independent participant asked: training is now a popular fad in the world today, it is wise to pay attention to the quality and not succumb to random training programs by self-proclaimed experts; training should not be limited to community members, but should target upper level decision makers
- Medard Runyanga, CCM, responded: Rwandese recognize that it is popular, everyone is doing it, and they want to know if it is worth doing, will it have an effect. People like it. Big decision-makers are not convinced that training and sensitization is a priority or need. Not clear at this time how they can be convinced. Leaders of women's organizations are interested; but policy makers don't seem to be interested. Looking for suggestions of how to reach policy makers.
- Levy Ndikumana, Mi-Parec, Burundi, responded: quality of training depends on length of training and follow-up, however donors may not be aware that training must be sustained; time is also a problem, debate is open as to how we can effectively approach policy-makers on this issue
- Brian McQuinn, IRC, responded: popularity of training is a threat to peace-building because it is so popular there is no standard or tradition; major issue is who is targeted to train, adaptation: individual take methodologies and ground them in their won experience in Rwanda
- Facilitator responded: important to target decision-makers because their acceptance of something validates it; they have great influence on people's attitudes toward new things
- Question from floor for Balthazar Nizeyimana, ADTS:
    - What is target group of your association?
    - What are the external factors that inhibit change?
- Balthazar Nizeyimana, ADTS, responded:
    - target groups: other organizations and international organizations, government institution as partners, don't have their own target groups
    - external forces: negative forces within the community that do not agree with the idea of positive change
- A representative from USAID, Nairobi, asked: The panel has been talking of training in life skills for adults. Is this training also taking place with children?

- Levy Ndikumana, Mi-Parec, responded: primary school teachers in Burundi teach conflict management; parents are also trained to support what children learn in school; all is dependent on the means available and this is all voluntary.

Brian McQuinn, IRC, set context for the morning small group discussions:
- Focus on how people have used training. Do not get into your own methodologies, but focus instead on how you used the methods in other activities.
- How was your training developed, did you adapt methodologies?

10:40 – 12:00 – Small Group Discussions
- How can coexistence projects be optimized with conflict management training?
- What lessons are learned from training in Rwanda?
- What are recommendations for moving forward?

12:00 – 12:40 – Plenary: Presentation of key points from small groups and general discussion

Facilitator invited the rapportueurs for each of the six small groups to the head table to present reports.

Group One Report:
- Women, demobilized soldiers, local authorities, peace and justice community
- Lesson: the more you are trained the more you feel the need to be trained further
    - Believe in what we do; have objectives, live what we believe
    - Lack of knowledge in conflict prevention
    - Need to train policy makers, not just communities
    - Trained people would like to make it a profession, yet it should be a vocational models in the communities
- Recommendation:
    - Establish training center, specialized for training rather than research
    - Assure follow up and evaluation of training, monitor impact of training
    - Training models should be adapted to the culture of each country

Group Two Report [see Appendix M for the report of this discussion by the rapporteur of the group]**:**
- The relationship between training and activities requires basic initial training for tools for conflict resolution, after which theory can be linked to practice
- Training stimulates the interest of the community
- There are pros of cons of mediation:
    - Pros: mediation allows time; consensus-based decisions mandate the commitment of the community
    - Con: when mediators are not partial; difficult to resolve conflicts in which communities themselves are involved; lack of consensus creates conflict
- Lessons learned:
    - conflict is resolved by local authorities

    - must harmonize traditional and modern ways of resolving conflict
    - adapt to Rwandan context;
- Constraints: results are not easily quantifiable

Group Three Report:

- To optimize results of training:
    - resolution should be preceded by research to clarify objectives
    - the beneficiaries should be the grassroots community
    - follow-up and continued training
- Lessons learned:
    - Training not followed by coexist activities is not effective
    - Projects, activities, and training reinforce social cohesion
- Recommendations
    - Harmonize interventions and training
    - Training and activities must go hand in hand
    - Policy makers should be targeted for this training to insure coexistence and benefit of the whole community

Group Four Report:

- Considered the debate: Project first or training first? Concluded that it would depend on the situation and the target group.
    - Training strengthens capacities of target group and improves attitudes; gives skills and knowledge and impact of activities, and makes them professional
    - training is necessary for effective activities and durability of benefits
    - Training not accompanied by activities is ineffective
    - Activities are necessary as they are application of what has been learned
    - Theories and activities are mutually clarifying
- Considered the question of whether mediation should be by individual or by community? Concluded that it would be depends on the nature of conflict, but that mediation by individual is more efficient.
- Lessons learned:
    - Training leads to changes that can generate conflict,
    - When trained people work with untrained people, there can be misunderstanding
    - training is delicate and requires patience and understanding by the trainer in order to achieve change in people attitudes
    - Need support measures, follow up, models should be adapted to local context

Group Five Report:

- Training and activities are complementary; promote training through action
- Positive lessons learned:
    - Training leads to acquisition of skills and change of mentality;
    - It is most effective to determine beneficiaries that can give us reliable results; target people who are open to the objectives
    - follow recommendations of beneficiaries

- Recommendations:
    - exchange of information between researchers and trainers
    - cooperation between local and international organizations
    - trainers must be committed and have convicted, or they can become destructive
    - donors should sustain support over time
    - Policy makers should promote good governance, create a secure and stable environment for donors, and loosen restrictions to allow donors to sustain support over time
    - Publish results so there is exchange of information among communities on all levels
    - Harmonize methods to get reliable and comparable results
    - Researchers should fully understand the environment, and should refer to existing documentation

Group Six Report:

- Considered the question of individual versus group mediation, and concluded that it would depend on the preference of the parties involved and on the type of conflict:
    - individual mediation is more discreet
    - group mediation involves the whole community, and can increase confidence because each of the parties would find someone to trust; a group can be more neutral than a person
- Training allows acquisition of tools
- Makes a space possible for exchange of views
- In order for training to be positive, trainers should take time to understand the community's needs and to respond to an identified need
- For successful training, trainers should be sensitized to that fact that conflict is normal
- When trained, people become more responsible
- Training reduces the negative effects of conflicts
- Training is a preventive measure as well
- Lessons Learned:
    - Training leads to self discovery and knowledge
    - Training allows people to learn about their neighbors
    - Training increases listening skills
    - An experienced trainer should know how to make a good conducive atmosphere
    - A trainer should be neutral
    - With training, groups become optimistic
- Recommendations
    - More training for policy makers, soldiers, and officials
    - Target more groups
    - Train refugees
    - Train youth as they are future policy makers: include training in schools
    - Train donors for a better understanding
    - Incorporate intergenerational training to avoid generational conflict

2:00 – 3:30 - Small Group Discussions – Issues and Debates on Approaches to Peacebuilding and Coexistence Projects

- Practitioners shared lessons with researchers on the key characteristics of and lessons learned from the following approaches:
    - Are particular approaches better to address particular issues?
    - What are overall recommendations and lessons learned?
    - If applicable, each group will addressed their approaches related to:
        - media and information technology
        - access to resources (land, water, etc)
        - reintegration of refugees/returnees, internally displaced persons, and demobilized soldiers
- Facilitator of each small group provided an introduction to the topic and stimulated discussion on the questions above.
- Small group themes:
    - Coexistence Projects and Peacebuilding by:
        - Women's groups/associations
        - Churches and church-based groups
        - Youth groups/associations
        - Justice projects and human rights groups

4:00 – 5:50 – Plenary: Reports from Small Groups and Discussion

Eugene Ntaganda, Scientific Coordinator of CCM at NUR, facilitated the plenary discussion.

Report from the Group on Religion:

- activities: solidarity camps, integration of freed prisoners and survivors, evangelization campaigns in prisons, justice and peace positions in churches, health programs, micro-finance programs, families as network for coexistence, training of mediators
- religion's role in coexistence: god and man relationship starts from church teaching, and from relationship between man and man, churches promote love, churches have moral authority over people, church structure is strong and better organized than government, church mobilizes masses easier than government, people have more trust in churches than in political authorities
- obstacles: leadership conflict within churches depending on personal motivation, church leaders abusing power, fundamentalism
- recommendations: coexistence of churches, avoid marriage between church and government, training of church leaders in coexistence

Report from Group on Justice:

The forty members group divided into subgroups concerning:

- gacaca:
    - strengths: innovative, restorative, retributive justice
    - weaknesses: skepticism of some population about potential for free expression, judges asking for motivation, is the unique solution for reconciliation

    - opportunities: potential for reconciliation if there is truth, if judges are impartial, and if population has a sense of security
    - threats: if donors don't respond to need for remuneration then effectiveness of gacaca will be limited; effectiveness will be limited if population is not made aware of the role of gacaca
    - recommendations: practical development must be linked to reconciliation; must address the issue of trauma; independent monitoring of gacaca; research needed to realize the whole potential of gacaca to be useful in all of Africa and elsewhere
- media:
    - advantages:
        - one national language we can use it for cohesion in Rwanda and Burundi;
        - 8 channels;
    - disadvantages:
        - unprofessional journalists;
        - media controlled by state,
        - no private radio or TV;
        - freedom of the press is lagging behind other nations in the region;
        - TV is not used much because they are costly;
        - lack of solidarity between journalists;
        - press is not given free access;
        - many journalists are content to be quiet
    - recommendations:
        - radio should be made accessible to the whole population;
        - training in media ethics;
        - increase in open and frank debate to promote social criticism;
        - creation of permanent framework for free expression in civil society
- land
        - land issue is an aspect of human rights but the right is not protected by law
        - land issue is made difficult by returnees
        - compensation has not been paid to peasants for land that officially belongs to the state
        - inheritance made difficult because of extreme subdivision of land
        - poverty reduction: trying to develop other avenues besides land-based employment
        - recommendations: constitution should be done before land laws; cooperative use of land; youth should be trained for other professions; promotion of family planning to reduce population growth

Report from Group on Women's Associations

- Lessons Learned:
    - Inter-ethnic villages promote women's cooperation
    - Women should be involved in inter-ethnic cooperative income generations activities
    - Programs inside and outside of prisons help the integration of minors accused of genocide

    - Women work together in inter-ethnic associations: women have problems in common
    - Strengthening of self-confidence allows women to approach problems of the society and make contribution
    - Inter-ethnic solidarity and complicity enables women to carry out advocacy
- Challenges Today:
    - discriminatory laws which exclude women
    - culture and mentality that exclude women
    - at grassroots level, many women are not self-confident
    - gacaca might break links that have been established, open wounds that have been healed, or cause new conflicts
    - reintegration of prisoners who will be released as result of gacaca could put new demands on families
    - young widows has lead to polygamy and forced marriage
    - illiteracy, ignorance, extreme poverty, limited resources
    - refugee women are not included in our organizations programs
- Recommendations:
    - Capacity building and support to activities undertaken by women's organizations to support grassroots women
    - Gacaca should be prepared to avoid the risks mentioned above
    - Promotion of positive image of women in media
    - Demystify the concept of ethnicity
    - Change laws that exclude women
    - Promote girl's education
    - Involve women in process of peace accords

Report from Group on Youth Associations

- Peace-building activities should focus on youth because:
    - they are energetic and easily influenced and manipulated,
    - they are many in numbers but many are not trained and have high level of unemployment, AIDS, and involvement in the genocide,
    - they do not have voice within decision-making organizations
    - youth are 15-35; they are not involved in decision making but can contribute
- Indicators of success:
    - numbers of questions and requests to know more;
    - when activities are reproduced by youth without guidance or assistance by donors
    - entertainment activities are organized without discrimination
    - questionnaires that can be answered by youth
    - change of attitudes
    - peaceful coexistence after activities such as solidarity camps
    - ability to talk about taboo issues
    - mixed groups
    - sharing risks and refusal to be grouped in ethnic groups
- Constraints:
    - Difficult to assess how they are co-existing

    - barrier between rich and poor, educated and non-educated, orphans and non-orphans
- Recommendations:
    - shared activities among different youth
    - transport means for youth
    - efforts to increase involvement of more youth in activities
    - outreach to those who are not participating to understand why they are not
    - government should recruit for army and police
    - youth centers should be created
    - formulate activities for poorer youth and street children, who should also be seen as youth

Facilitator introduced Donat Bilibwa, UNHCR Committee of Urban Refugees.

- Donat Bilibwa, UNHCR Committee of Urban Refugees, made a presentation:
    - Being a refugee is a difficult life
    - Refugees survive with the assistance of NGOs
    - Only some refugees are served by NGOs which causes division among refugees
    - Refugees should be integrated in all activities and de-marginalized
    - There are 2400 registered refugees in Kigali

Facilitator opened the debate on the presentations of this morning and afternoon.

- A representative of CICDM, asked about interventions for children below the age of 15, since youth are defined as those between 15-35.
- Response from small group on youth issues: children begin school late in Rwanda so youth is longer here than otherwise. Interventions with youth are not limited to those over 15. Between 0-15 individual is mostly under authority of the family; at 15 begin to assume responsibility.
- CIDCM representative clarified her point: young children are also impressionable and if interventions wait until age 15, there is a missed opportunity for peace training.
- Response from floor: there are programs that cater for children, AIDS programs and programs for street children; some organization sponsor children, vocation training, shelter
- Comment from the floor concerning youth: children under 15 participated also in genocide; we must pay attention, perhaps youth should start at 5. There have been rape cases as young as 5. Must target children under 15 also as youth.
- Question from floor: what indicators do we have of healing from traumatized people?
- Response from the floor: solutions have been tried for training for trauma counselors; trauma support is integrated with other support; but there is a greater need than services provided. Gacaca will bring more cases of trauma and this is continuing problem today and should be taken into consideration by all.
- Response from the floor: Karama ladies have been able to come up because they were given a forum to speak. As a mother, I do not feel that children are being considered as trauma; trauma must be included in school curriculum for children to deal with what they experienced in genocide.

- Question from floor: would like clarification about gacaca efforts in Rwanda as other societies in the region are interested to recreate similar institutions:

Facilitator asked for comments on the training session from this morning.

- Rob Wilkinson of Oxfam asked about international criminal tribunal for Rwanda. It seems to be important internationally; is it an important issue to Rwandans?
- Facilitator responded that it doesn't seem effective.
- Question from floor: commented that gacaca should be a Rwandan issue, not driven primarily by donors and foreign monitors.
- Response from floor: Rwandan judiciary is administering gacaca and because it is not politically independent so it needs monitoring.
- Clarification to the group that concluded that gacaca can be a threat to coexistence: gacaca can be effective if done well. It is not a new institution; it is a traditional institution of conflict resolution, but it has never been used to deal with genocide. It is the only alternative as we face these problems. Gacaca will force many to relive those experiences; and that may be the threat.
- Comment from floor: There is no need for foreigners to worry about gacaca; genocide was Rwandese, gacaca is Rwandese, solution must come from inside. Foreign observers should follow it only as interest in case they want to imitate it. Foreign observers should take samples from all over the country, not just limited places, and even across borders.
- Comment from the floor: demobilized soldiers are overlooked. UNHCR had promised houses for first group of demobilized soldiers and did not follow through. Demobilized soldiers continue to be marginalized and mistrusted and suspected.
- Issue raised from the floor: the issue of the rape of children has not been raised in this workshop.
- Comment to small group on religion issues: some religions preach division and this should be included among the constraints of religion.
- Small group on religion issues clarified their recommendation of the prevention of marriage between religion and states: churches should be able to resist influence by government.
- Response to issue of child rape: government is not addressing this issue adequately. Need for sociological research to understand the complexity of this issue, as people use children for many reasons, like immunization. It cannot be addressed only through criminal justice; but on many levels.
- Response to issue of child rape: since 1994 there has been research by Ministry of Gender and by women in development, Pro-Femmes, to investigate how this issue was used as a weapon in genocide. Many organizations have brought this to the attention of government. Doctors' associations are looking into this issue. But this problem must be dealt with also through criminal justice; we should not just wait for research.
- Response to the question about Rwandese attitudes to the Arusha proceedings: Women are involved in providing testimony for criminal proceedings on the genocide. However, their testimony becomes public and their dignity and security are not preserved; so people become unwilling to cooperate.
- Participant from the floor pointed out that the question raised on demobilized soldiers has not been answered.

- Participant from the floor: the issue of demobilized soldiers should be addressed to the National Human Rights Commission and the National Demobilization Commission. Being a soldier is a choice to serve the nation; so the nation cannot then exclude demobilized soldiers. These soldiers should be treated as wounded soldiers are. Demobilization is also a choice, and normally compensation is given. A demobilized soldier must be taken as any other Rwandese who has left his job.

Day 4 - Friday, 19 April 2002
Moving from Research to Practice: Advancing Conflict Management, Peace Building and Coexistence in Rwanda

9:05-11:00 – Plenary: Bridging Research-Practitioner Frontiers

Eugene Ntaganda of CCM opened the session at 9:05 am.

- Beth Mutamba, CCM, summarized the proceedings of Day Three of the workshop:
    - Morning events focussed on the relationship between conflict management and coexistence:
        - Focused presentations on activities of organizations, challenges and successes of their organizations
        - Discussions focused on needs of training and targeting donors
        - Small group discussions: need for more training, setting objectives, training policy makers,
        - Recommendations: establishing a conflict management training center, training policy makers, research training between researchers and practitioners, skills building
    - Afternoon events:
        - Small group sessions: youth, churches, justice, and women
        - Religion: role of religion in coexistence, obstacles, and recommendations for coexistence work in churches
        - Justice: subgroups: gacaca: strength, weaknesses, opportunities and obstacles; land: development and communication; media: role of the press, social criticism needed
        - Women: challenges include discriminatory laws and illiteracy; recommendations included involvement in decision-making
        - Youth: collaboration among the youth and involvement in decision-making
        - Chairman of a refugee group spoke about the challenges faced by refugees
        - Discussion opened up to the larger group; use of Kinyarwanda in the discussion
        - Demobilization; child rape; other issues noted

- Wanjira Muthoni stated the objectives of today: to review the issues raised and suggest recommendations
    - Training: capacity building is needed for trainers to ensure efficiency of programs

- Implementation of projects
- Capacity-building to widen the scope of discussions with donors and policy makers: donors often give unrealistic conditions for carrying out projects, including time conditions; donors should adapt training models to the local context
- Conflict management field and coexistence and human security:
- Important questions raised: marginalized groups, human rights abuses of vulnerable groups; need additional NGOs to deal with some of these specific problems which are not being addressed
- Ethics discussed: sensitivity to the privacy and dignity and trauma of local communities; ministries should be more active in protecting individual rights and protecting people who are testifying at trials at Arusha and in the future at gacaca trials
- There will be further discussion of these issues when recommendations are being formulated

Eugene Ntaganda commented on ethics and conflict management:

- CCM has a code of ethics which is to be approved by the NUR board of directors
- It is important not only to have ethical rules, but also that target groups are aware of the code of ethics; gap between what researchers and subjects know about their rights
- Today's program: continuation of discussions on Day One: what links can be established between research and practice
- invited Johan Cels, CHS, to speak on the practical issues of research and practice in human security

Johan Cels, CHS:

- Refreshed the audience of the concept of human security
- Assumptions: people centered from an individual and community point of view: past few days the idea of communities has been central
- Protection: what does it mean; bit of an abstract concept: economic/social/legal and political levels; involvement of many groups and individuals within society
- Rights based approach, discussion of human rights; political civil rights are always paid more attention than socio-economic rights, we need to return to this discussion in the recommendations
- Preventive approach: community as focused; bottom up approach
- Linking conflict and development; moving from a conflict situation to a post-conflict situation takes different kinds of assistance
- Conflict Prevention: does the concept of human security have any added value from your perspective
- On causes of conflict and discussions of first day was very helpful, especially the focus on inequalities
- Political conflict; also conflicts at the community level
- Close linkage between concrete activities and conflict prevention, coexistence
- One issue linked to coexistence is looking at peace building (building a culture of peace within communities) rather than conflict prevention

- Coexistence: coexistence as a program probably needs to be mainstreamed and not seen as a separate activity seen as a humanitarian approach; how can human security be integrated into development programs; needs further thinking in our discussions, but hoping to get some policy recommendations that include integrating the concept of human security more directly into development and peace building programs

Laura McGrew, of ICP-UNHCR, addressed the definition of coexistence, as is stated on the ICP document in participants' folders: [see Appendix __ insert Laura's ICP handout and/or add that definition here]

- Many links between human security and coexistence
- Heard from many NGOs who chose to use coexistence as the approach used in their projects (income generation, etc) process of choosing committees, projects, implementation is one of the important goals of promoting coexistence
- Mainstreaming coexistence is important; would like more input from workshop participants on how to mainstream the concept into more projects
- Training in conflict management for refugees before they go home, so coexistence should be integrated into humanitarian as well as development projects
- Had a series of workshops to talk about the definition of coexistence on the road to reconciliation, but not the same thing exactly; Rwandans used a different definition: coexistence as a tool; reconciliation can lead to coexistence; UNHCR concerned with short-term emergency situations and more longer term goals are also necessary

Eugene Ntaganda:

- CCM wants to do action oriented research and get input from workshop participants; example: last year, CCM staff Medard Runyange and Simon Gasibirege gave training to people in Butare; did a research project to assess how the training might lead to changes in attitudes towards gacaca, reconciliation and moving forward in the country
- Restated the research axes of CCM
  - Axis 1: origin and nature of conflict in Rwanda, started a second aspect of this program on the means and ways of resolving the crises in the country
  - Axis 2: different issues of governance, decentralization, etc; how can these initiatives be supported by research; in August hope to have a results of a survey on the knowledge of people's understanding of history in the country; hope to launch a big program on history in the schools; through education how do we mobilize people; aimed at interventions; major activities are training: including counseling; hope to have a monthly evaluation of the program; also planning to establish a unit for community mediation in Butare; cannot be successful unless they are supported through research; assessment of programs, cannot succeed without research projects
  - Axis 3: human rights, governance, justice: Communities in Crisis with University of California at Berkeley: Justice, Memory and Identity; Micro-credit; Peace Education; results will be published in some months; funded by private US foundation rather than government agencies; easier to agree to protocol with private foundations than with government funding
  - Axis 4: Management of border conflicts: how can we mainstream economic issues that have an impact on the conflict in the region? Looking for a replacement for Emmanuel Bugingo, NUR, for this axis.

- CIDCM-CCM partnership has three aspects: conflict management, IT, distance learning

- Kelly Wong, CIDCM:
  - Continued discussion from Day One of the topic of how university based research centers can better assist practitioners and policymakers
  - Discussed the difference between academic research and policy-based research in very broad terms; want to refine this discussion and then hear from the participants on their ideas about linking research and practice
  - practitioners are interested in project assessment, lessons learned, additional funding, basic and specific background, research that helps them lobby policymakers
  - Policy research: policy as an overarching set of decision-making guidelines for senior decision makers; they need research to validate, reject, develop, or re-orient policy; also need research to lobby because they have to have evidence that their policy proposals are valid; question becomes: as researchers, how can we assist the practitioners.
  - continuity between conflict humanitarian aid and development work is important

Facilitator opened floor for 5-10 minutes discussion before coffee break.

- Wanjira Muthoni commented on Eugene Ntaganda's comments on the discussion of history books and civic education; when she was a student she learned that history is never neutral, always written with a specific purpose according to those who wrote the history, usually the powerful elites, would like to understand why it is necessary to rewrite the history books in Rwanda; from the perspective of a new group? How to ensure that it is done scientifically and incorporates all the perspectives of Rwanda?
- Eugene Ntaganda clarified:
    - involvement of researchers in communicating knowledge and leave to the politicians the idea of having many perspectives
    - don't look at Rwanda in a linear manner as in the past
    - preparing materials based on what others have been written, even including those that are biased and shocking
    - role for CCM is modest: disseminating knowledge; linkages between decision-makers and researchers
    - researchers can be corrupted by civil society and policy makers and even the organizations present; important for researchers to remain independent and examine all perspectives
    - there is not only one truth; it is nuanced
    - must contact the population and see what their knowledge is, especially since there is a rich oral history here
    - preparation of history curriculum is not just to write from a new perspective, but also to implement civic education: why did people not resist the authorities when they told them to commit genocide?
- Johan Cels, CHS: conflict prevention can be supported by learning how people understand what has happened in conflicting societies like Rwanda

- A representative of IRC, asked: How will policymakers influence the project on rewriting history and civic education? How will we work in the inhibiting environment of the government's policy of not talking about ethnicity?
- A representative of SERACOB Congo–Kinshasa: How can research be used to explore social communications in general? Research can help uncover the ways of communicating that are conflictual and non-conflictual, and the taboos within certain systems of social communication.
- Facilitator: amidst the constraints and moral limits of researchers, can researchers demand more autonomy from the government? The same for journalists.
- A representative of UNHCR: autonomy is related to responsibility: if a researcher learns something about a community, what does the researcher gain by reporting the discovery? We don't want researchers to report things about a community that would in turn harm the community.
- Wanjira Muthoni: We know we cannot do anything we want as researchers; I got the impression that this theme would have been dealt with differently if we had been somewhere else; can we talk about the constraints placed on researchers?
- A representative of NUR: Maybe in Rwandan culture, we do not talk of certain issues; but as researchers we have to take precautions when making our research, especially in situations like Rwanda that are post-conflict; need a general understanding of the population before we carry out our research; research that may be of interest to us is not enough reason to carry out research; also need to consider the importance of research projects to the community; research that will be helpful to the community should take priority over other research that may not have a positive impact on the community or culture; in her own research, she's done an assessment to see how people might react to the research when it is carried out or when the results are published.
- Laura McGrew of ICP-UNHCR invited response from Ro b Wilkinson of Oxfam because their research focuses on advocacy and research and policy
- Rob Wilkinson, Oxfam: Oxfam in 1998 decided to do an evaluation of all its programs around the world: talked to beneficiaries, stakeholders, donors, etc, Oxfam has constructed millions of latrines, etc, but its overall impact on poverty has been limited: added components of advocacy and policy lobbying in an attempt to try to impact some of the structural problems related to poverty. This relates to the need for academic researchers. One approach we've been working on is more collaboration on research with academics; another interesting aspect is the difference in approaching research difficulties in different areas of the world. Oxfam has made it a policy that each country team has to consult with neighboring countries to see how they do things, what has worked and what hasn't; can we learn any general lessons from other places? Work on peace, coexistence, and conflict management requires a more precise expertise than NGOs have; need to draw on the experts in social dynamics, conflict, etc, especially in the academic community.
- A representative from UNHCR: Autonomy of researchers is important, but often times the policymakers have a certain control over their activities; with the culture of silence, we've seen some subjects are still taboo. There is a need to demystify the concept of ethnicity in this region which people use to divide communities; with the mentality of the culture of silence, there is a continuing danger that open conflict will again break out, and will hinder the process of peace building and reconciliation; research should dwell on social

communication. Our communities have a lot to teach us, so let's develop a new program of action to promote conflict management

- A representative of Catholic University of Bukavu: There is a process of self-censorship; a center for research must have a certain code of ethics; at the institutional level, there should be a discussion of which research to carry out; what are the new problems, new elements to research; don't carry out research just for the sake of research; need a new framework for research; problem of reunification and communication; proposal to go visit the community in order to carry out research; during this debate we were introduced to concepts of coexistence and human security; how do we operationalize these concepts? How to do research that puts these concepts at the center of the research? Asks of Johan Cels of CHS and Kelly Wong of CIDCM: How to have the ownership of this concept in the Great Lakes Research?
- A representative of Equipes de Vie, Butare: on autonomy of researchers: for some subjects, the dissemination of results could possibly have a bearing on security; important for researchers to have autonomy and civil society should have trust in the researchers; we have to prepare the reception of the researchers; why didn't Rwandans resist the authorities and resist the genocide? This is a case of lack of independent thinking by the community; important to know the causes of the genocide; in this country, it is crucial and important to learn from the mistakes of the past. If we don't have objective researchers working on these questions, we will not be able to prevent genocide
- A representative of Africare Burundi: efforts that have been deployed in the region, there is still no peace; what approach can we adopt from top to bottom as researchers and practitioners to prevent conflict in this region; in the absence of the
- A representative of CIDCM: do people know about the many analyses of the causes of the genocide that have been carried out by researchers in the West?
- A representative of NUR:
    - Has done research on the causes of the genocide: two cases where there was no genocide and where many people were killed; it didn't have to do with social values, it had to do with political values, the established administrative system; people committed genocide because of the leaders; in the community where genocide was not committed, it was because their leaders organized them not to commit the genocide; in other areas, it was the exact opposite: leaders mobilized the people to commit the genocide;
    - To impact policy, there must be an established research community that influences policy makers; results of research need to be disseminated
- Eugene Ntaganda: the research of Jean Paul Kimonyo of CCM that shows people did not just follow their leaders but also adopted the ideology of the genocide wholeheartedly
- A representative of NUR: can we form an association among researchers and policymakers to act as a bridge between research and practice?
- A representative of Presse du Rwanda: Systemic research of the UN system that leads all of us to sustainable development is the approach at the current time; we need to have systemic efforts to address the problems that we face; researchers must remember that their objectives must be all good things
- A representative of Fletcher/Tufts: On research: studying projects themselves do not reveal whether they contribute to coexistence; need to look at the project's impact on policy; need for open dialogue on issues of identity and ethnicity; people need to work together to work through these issues. This is a painful process, but necessary

- An independent participant:
    - Is there a national research council in Rwanda? Becomes an important forum for exchange but also in terms of lobbying and advocacy about what they've learned and how they've succeeded
    - on genocide: the elements that lead to genocide are well known; it's been looked at exhaustively. That information should be made available by external universities and think tanks.
- A representative of NPA: Research can help conflict management activities: conflict is like a disease; conflict management activities often start by curing the treatment phase of the disease; the researchers are like doctors; carry out research to know the development of the disease and carry out a diagnosis, then give the prescription for curing the disease; research should come before practice so as to find appropriate solutions.
- Johan Cels, CHS: part of the richness of the debate was the participation of regional representatives; the discussions we've had could not necessarily have been had at an official level; maybe we also need to look at the issues of conflict on a regional level and look at resolution at a regional level as well
- Wanjira Muthoni: outsiders are interested in genocide because it is of concern to all of humanity, to understand how human beings could have made such a terrible mistake. Research is not just for academic purposes, but in order to better understand the conflict and how to prevent it elsewhere.

Facilitator closed the session for coffee break.

<u>11:35-12:15 – Plenary: The Way Forward</u>

Facilitator opened the session, asked the audience to fill out the evaluation form. [See Appendix P for a copy of the workshop evaluation form]**:**

- Rapportuer generale Kathryn Barrett-Gaines of Xavier University, presented a seven page summary of the forty pages of issues raised over the three days of the workshop, for clarification and comment so that it may be further refined for presentation to invited guests in the afternoon:

Donors

- work at local levels to make decentralization work
- role of donors in reinforcing or creating divisions between groups
- organizations can be partisan and thus refuse to absorb all research
- look at their own conflicts and the way they deal with them
- make research an integral part of the program
- To insure coexistence, fund local organizations that lead joint activities rather than fund small projects from each organization.
- projects can sometimes exacerbate problems; finance projects that increase inter-ethnic dialogue
- train donors for a better understanding

Targeting groups in mobilization and reintegration programs

- exclusion of some groups in decision making can be a source of conflict
- repatriated have different cultures and languages which challenges coexistence
- child soldiers
- girls used by soldiers in war
- demobilized soldiers
- young people who are future policy makers, energetic and easily influenced and manipulated, large numbers, have high level of unemployment, AIDS, and involvement in the genocide
- promote shared activities among different youth
- outreach to those who are not participating to understand why they are not
- street children should also be seen as youth
- refugees: Only some refugees are served by NGOs which causes division among refugees
- young children are also impressionable and if interventions wait until age 15, there is a missed opportunity for peace training, perhaps youth should start at 5.
- traumatized people: gacaca will bring more cases of trauma; trauma must be included in school curriculum for children to deal with what they experienced in genocide.
- refugee women
- women should be involved in inter-ethnic cooperative income generations activities
- young widows has lead to polygamy and forced marriage
- grassroots women
- change laws that exclude women
- promote girl's education
- involve women in process of peace accords
- policy makers
- soldiers
- donors
- intergenerational training to avoid generational conflict
- marginal and excluded groups like the Batwa
- people coming out of prisons
- ethnic groups: demystify the concept of ethnicity through historical research and education
- identity and differences manipulated by local authorities
- projects require participation from many groups, but national policy discourages talk of groups, makes it hard to get statistics and data
- work across national borders in the context of repatriation of refugees

Media

- identity and differences are manipulated by media
- social communication as a potential source of conflict
- manipulation of media by bad governance.
- research on the positive role of the media in conflict
- radio should be made accessible to the whole population
- training in media ethics
- creation of permanent framework for free expression in civil society
- role in education and sensitization for rebuilding peace
- mandate to give voice to all

- minimization of sensationalist journalism
- reduce dependence on foreign media
- independence of media
- regional media strategy: Burundi, Rwanda, DRC
- follow the lead of society
- loosen restrictive laws
- better training of journalists
- regular channel of exchange between Rwanda, Burundi, DRC
- role of NGOs in local media without the interference of the government?
- promotion of positive image of women in media

Democracy

- understanding democracy
- elections
- Africanization of democracy in line with local realities
- regional peace
- Cannot take away individual right to vote. Tradition has its dangers: traditional monarchies took powers from God, with no opposition. Must stay with today's democracy, but focus on participation and involvement in decision making process for the good of all the people
- necessity of insuring participation in decision-making, but also to set standards in line with universal values. If society has rule of law, there are no minorities because in a state all individuals' rights are protected.
- democracy is a process; Rwanda cannot go into democracy overnight at full pace, process requires establishment of the right institutions
- who will be part of this full-participation in democracy, as conflict develops there are efforts by ruling elite to legally exclude certain groups on grounds of ethnicity and religions. This challenges and changes the concept of democracy.

Justice

- justice owned at grassroots level
- dangers to community involved in international criminal tribunal for Rwanda: testimony becomes public and endangers dignity and security; so people become unwilling to cooperate.
- Gacaca will force many to relive those experiences; and that may be the threat.
- clarification about gacaca efforts in Rwanda as other societies in the region are interested to recreate similar institutions
- gacaca needs monitoring because Rwandan judiciary is not politically independent
- gacaca can be a threat to coexistence or very effective if done well; a traditional institution never before used to deal with genocide
- gacaca might break links that have been established, open wounds that have been healed, or cause new conflicts
- reintegration of released prisoners as result of gacaca could put new demands on families
- gacaca should be prepared to avoid the risks mentioned above
- practical development must be linked to reconciliation

- rape of children not adequately addressed either by research to understand the complexity of this issue or by criminal justice
- must harmonize traditional and modern ways of resolving conflict
- reconciliation must be integrated and holistic; genocide victims and perpetrators have many common needs
- shortage of specialized human and financial resources for justice

Land

- land management policies to free the land, industrialization and urbanization, to take focus off land
- without agriculture, there might be new sources of conflict in case of economic failure
- genocide cannot be attributed to land, but to bad leaders who manipulated the sensitive points of ethnicity and land
- land as an alibi to keep refugees from coming back; but land might become a source of conflict in the future
- to reduce daily conflict, must deal with the land issue and decide proper land policies, conflicts over pasture, land ownership among families and clans; land and unemployment may not cause genocide but they cause conflict
- western mediation strategies may not take the land issue into consideration because land is related to power in Africa in a way unlike in the west
- constitution should be done before land laws
- cooperative use of land
- promotion of family planning to reduce population growth

Time

- academic research takes a long period of time while NGOs want results quickly
- difficult for policy organizations to apply academic research
- trust must be gained over time for good research results
- policy makers should loosen restrictions to allow donors to sustain support over time
- during emergency period, the focus was on analysis of causes; now looking for sustainable solutions

Research and work in conflict/post-conflict societies

- In conflict situations, NGOs withdraw completely, which strengthens the group advocating armed conflict and weakens the group advocating peace
- Organizations must design their efforts to respond to changing situation
- In a highly politicized, constrained, traumatized environment, short term research will yield few results
- Access restricted because of UN security rules
- complexity of the issues makes it difficult to generalize the results of studies of conflict in one place
- Policy makers should promote good governance, create a secure and stable environment for donors

Local/International Working Relationships

- The identity of both foreign and local researchers can hinder research
- partnerships can be difficult because of differing expectations, approaches, and resources
- Because perceptions on conflict can be fragmented and contradictory; research that combines local and external observations is optimal
- Researchers should fully understand the environment, and should refer to existing documentation
- Publish results so there is exchange of information among communities on all levels
- the position of local authorities in this framework

Research and Policy:

- scholarly and policy approaches to research are both important,
- government support of research and education
- Longtime scholars remain unpublished
- Lag in library acquisitions and publications causes a knowledge gap
- Local government is uninterested research for research sake
- How can we insure that research leads to action?
- research is being done not only in social issues but in agricultural and other areas
- question of how researchers can publish their results

Research and the Population

- population fatigue: respondents want to know what the results will be
- researchers' timeframes conflict with farmers' time
- respondents' expectations of foreign researchers influence responses
- Research that involves social dialogue becomes part of the actual work of coexistence
- Researchers must be trained to report on the research, in order to influence decision-makers.
- researchers are often unaware of the complexity of a situation: researchers look for causalities, but not everything is causal
- researchers do not understand everything that they represent to the population
- issue of validation of research results must be addressed
- follow recommendations of beneficiaries
- success stories from other countries are beneficial
- research is more beneficial if done in areas of intervention rather than studying the examples of other countries

Peace:

- cannot be left to politicians, population must be involved in resolution and maintenance of peace
- regional meeting of three countries, to find mechanism to keep this issue at forefront of decision-makers
- local groups formed with the mandate to contact authorities to insure support for the Lusaka peace accord
- the assumption that peace is the same as cease-fire hides violations of women's rights that take place within cultural traditions

Training:

- How to promote preservation of dignity through self sufficiency
- Participatory approaches and promotion of self are best approaches for sustainable development
- quality of training depends on length of training and follow-up, however donors may not be aware that training must be sustained
- popularity of training may be a threat to peace-building if there is no standard or tradition
- major issue is who is targeted to train
- adaptation: ground methodologies in experience in Rwanda
- target decision-makers because they have great influence on people's attitudes toward new things
- train children
- Establish center specialized for training rather than research
- Assure follow up and evaluation of training and monitor impact
- Adapt models to the culture of each country
- Target policy makers for training to insure coexistence and maximize community benefits
- Beware of misunderstandings that may occur between trained people and untrained people
- training is delicate and requires patience and understanding by the trainer in order to achieve change in people attitudes
- exchange of information between researchers and trainers

Leftovers

- infrastructure problems
- finding indicators
- capacity building
- mainstreaming coexistence skills in projects
- CBOs can see assistance as development assistance and forget the coexistence aspect of the project, weakening coexistence indicators

Recommendations and comments from participants:

- Integrating prisoners into their own families
- Rwanda has been over-represented, considerations of post-conflict is important, but we need also to think of societies presently in conflict
- Local authorities should play a major role in conflict resolution
- Gacaca is not politically independent
- Most recommendations are not Rwanda-specific, in fact they are regional
- Gacaca section was more negative than the discussion from which it came
- Government discouraged group discussions
- Recommendation on the problem of young widows: 54% women, put in context of polygamy
- Organizers of the workshop are concerned with human rights, recommends human rights should be a topic or theme; how will we move from minutes to consensus on issues to make policy recommendations: how will we proceed?
- Lusaka peace accord
- Kelly Wong, CIDCM and Laura McGrew, ICP-UNHCR, clarify our objective for this session: we don't need consensus, but a way to move forward; using this list of minutes to

focus on specific common needs and recommendations, focus on broad issues and not the details

Facilitator took the floor:

- invited comments on the summary given in order that participants have active role in making recommendations
- adjourned the session for next address

12:30-1:15 Address and Discussion - <u>Optimising Aid in Post-Conflict Situations</u>

- Jeremy Lester, Representative, European Union/European Commission discussed:
  - Rwanda presents exciting opportunities to share with the rest of the world
    - Working with conflicting identities to create one Rwandan identity
    - emphasis on restorative justice
    - taking justice to the local level
  - suggestions on how to work in post-conflict situations:
    - remember that there is not one solution, not even for one country
    - use the term intervention rather than project, intervening is making change in society, those who are intervened on are beneficiaries
    - remember that post conflict countries are pre-conflict countries
    - empower the beneficiaries, empower the peace-makers
    - mainstream the concern
    - go above and below central state administrations: regional, local, joint church associations
    - work on the small issues that are common ground rather than the big issues
    - remember that discussions can lead to discoveries of common ground
    - remember that conflict is fundamentally about resources, poverty, inequality, access to land; religion/ethnicity are cover for these underlying development issues
    - think about the idea that the universe is a series of levels alternating between entropy and order
    - get the sequence right: do not start with choosing leadership; start with simple level, decentralization, cell-level, can find common ground at this level
    - researchers and foreigners must remember that they will leave, and the beneficiaries will remain.

- Lutato Kalunga, UNHCR Representative, spoke on the promotion of harmony:
  - Congo and Rwanda are both emerging from conflict situations and in this regional conflict he has two observations:
    - Agrees that grassroots efforts are necessary for the processes of healing and reconciliation, and to promote harmony
    - Repatriation of refugees that have been helped by donors causes conflict with those who have not benefited: those who ran away have more than those who stayed: inadequate aid resources promote disharmony

- Representative of Ministry of Lands, Dorcelle Mugorewera, Reintegration and Environmental Protection urged all programs to consider these issues:
  - shelter: support for fundamental right to shelter; 192,000 households without structural shelter
  - land: comments from grassroots groups must be integrated into national land policy
  - environmental protection: genocide and its effects had great impact on deforestation and water resources

Facilitator recognized the presence of representatives from donors: Canadian Cooperation, UNDP, USAID, SIDA, and DFID and invited their comments.

- Representative of DFID commented:
  - development agencies can fuel conflict, must self-examine, especially in Rwanda; need to test our assumptions about the way we work, the analyses we use, donors fund conventional development programs over three years, but need to think in terms of generations of impact; donors need to be trained; donors are open to the input of the beneficiaries both in and outside of the government; start small, but small issues are greatly impacted by the larger level influences; recognize that there are people who work against change; creation of a national Rwandan identity is important but so is diversity: how does diversity contribute to the national identity?
- Representative of SIDA, Swedish Embassy, responded:
  - Globalization has drawbacks but benefits have been decentralization, divide and rule is no longer easy

<u>3:00 – 4:00 – Plenary: Discussion of Results</u>

Facilitator opened the session:
- in the morning the rapporteur generale presented a raw summary of the issues raised during the three days of the workshop
- there is now a list of preliminary recommendations that has been distributed
- we will now read the list, and then open up for discussion and recommendations.

Preliminary Suggestions:

1. Establish a national research council for discussions, oversight, and coordination or research projects.
2. Conduct practice and policy-oriented research.
3. Need for cultural sensitivity in research and development projects
4. Need for better access to resources to carry out research….develop better sharing of information in the region
5. Community input into research projects that apply to them and need for inclusion of dissemination of results to the communities under study
6. Mainstreaming of coexistence and human security concepts into development and humanitarian projects
7. Additional conflict management training within communities, and especially among those who carry out the training; and sustaining training over time

8. Need for attention to youth and children for early intervention on teaching and promoting tolerance and coexistence; need for specific attention to women in projects and research to address their special needs
9. Conflict is the concern of all: communities, NGOs, practitioners, governments, IOs, donors, policy-makers, researchers; thus it should be addressed
10. Regional and national peace-building and coexistence organization network should be established.
11. Regional research network should be established dedicated to peace studies
12. Establish more linkages between research institutions in the United States and Europe with universities and researchers in the Great Lakes region to reinforce cooperation between North and South in research projects
13. Network of conflict management trainers should be established.
14. Research and practice should be people-centered and rights-based.
15. Ways to address issue of reaching common understanding of sources and consequences of the recent events in the region need to be discussed.
16. Increased social science research and practice because trust-building is key to coexistence
17. Increase research into the role of donors in conflict and include them in the dialogue on mainstreaming coexistence and human security in humanitarian and development projects.
18. Recognize diversity in the context of building national identity.
19. Greater aid integration in coexistence, development and humanitarian projects.
20. Apply international guidelines to conflict management and prevention.
21. Donors to increase funding cycles for coexistence and peace research; we need a longer-term view of research and practice collaboration (e.g. send memoire students to do internships with NGOs).
22. Establish conflict management training of donor community.

Facilitator opened floor for suggestions and discussion:

Suggestions and comments from participants:

- Establish linkages between researchers, practitioners, policy-makers, decision-makers to ground policy in research results.
- To the issue of establishing a research council, is that for research in general, or research specifically on conflict and coexistence. Will all of the recommendations we make from this forum apply to the themes of this workshop?
- We should not limit ourselves to the themes of this workshop. Leaving the term research unqualified to allow for potential of wider scope.
- The wide scope of this recommendation leaves it unspecific. This session should be focused on themes of our workshop.
- Clarify what we mean by this council: directs research in certain directions; so it would be appropriate to have it focus on social science research: National Council for Social Science Research.
- Call for national research councils, in plural, not just one council, because three nations are represented here.
- Combine 1 and 13 to create not just a council but a network.
- Clarify procedure and goals of today. Are we making a general list of recommendations or are we targeting a certain audience?

- Facilitator recognized Laura McGrew of ICP-UNHCR or Kelly Wong of CIDCM to clarify.
- Kelly Wong of CIDCM said that the goals of the session are up to the body of participants.
- Issue of how civil society is involved in this process should be included. How to build the capacity of civil society. In the proposed regional networks, because Rwandan civil society is weaker than those of other nations in the region, it may be at a disadvantage. In Rwanda recently, civil society role has been filled by NGOs.
- Recommendation 8 covers civil society. We do not want to duplicate.
- We should not get into a drafting session on style and wording, rather focus on adding or deleting key issues or thoughts.
- We should discuss how drafting will be done.
- Focus on inclusions and deletions; and give responsibility to rapporteurs to draft it.
- Agreement to add issue of civil society.
- Aim was to achieve coexistence and human security because social fabric was torn apart.
- What is your recommendation in this regard?
- Include message to our political leaders that we are repairing what they have torn apart
- What do we want them to do? Let us not forget the purpose of the workshop: to bring together research and practitioners. This list is not keeping in line with the purpose of this workshop.
- Leadership at all levels should receive conflict management training.
- Need for increased attention to research and intervention in both conflict fueling and peace building. To reach a common understanding of the events, need to reach a common understanding of the concepts themselves of coexistence, peace, and human security.
- Extend training to target and marginalized groups.
- Make clear to a wider audience that these are suggestions for reaching the objectives of this workshop. Add the issue of the need for research on regional impact of national processes.
- Lengthening the funding cycles for projects. Many of these points can be combined and tightened. Practitioners should add recommendations on practice.
- Four types of recommendations are being made:
    - Networking: 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13
    - Research and coordination: 4, 5, 8, 12, 17
    - Training: 7, 8, 22
    - Practice, follow-up: 6, 19, 21
- Include research on role of media in peace, coexistence, and security; build capacity in media.
- Use media to give feedback on research results to promote understanding and open debate.
- Coordinate efforts toward these goals to promote community interest over personal benefits, avoiding reduplication of efforts.
- "Power of precision:" if we have a recommendation for donors, why not target them specifically; we can make these recommendations to particular bodies of interest in the Great Lakes region. Brainstorm potential targets.
- Facilitator suggests that we should maintain a network of contact between thematic working groups to meet regularly.
- Donor requests specific recommendations targeted to him, i.e. how he can work on the national research centers.

- Because of time restraints, form a working group to identify target audiences for these recommendations. Are there other suggestions? Is the floor closed for suggestions?
- The participants here may not have the knowledge to be able to suggest target audiences.
- Agreement with the suggestion that we identify target groups and move ahead in the working group.
- We cannot identify the target groups for each recommendation. We should send the recommendations to everyone and allow the donors to find their own.
- Agreement to form a small working group to look at the categories and come up with target groups, actors, in the next ten minutes.
- Suggests that we accept these recommendations and take them into account in our plans of actions, no need to target. Let us disseminate the results and try to share all of them.
- We have heard a donor, who has been present for the entire workshop, ask for recommendations targeted at him. There are many donors who have not even been here; so what will they say? We must clarify for them.
- The rapporteur committee will refine the list, keep it a working document, and send it around. The question is what should we do next: A workshop? An email network?
- Supports thematic groupings of the recommendations.
- Conferences should have recommendations that are specific and we should have a working group to make them specific. The discussion in the room can go no further.
- Facilitator: we shall take it as adopted. Should all rapporteurs be in this group?
- That will be too many people. The general rapporteurs and the organizing committee can do a draft.

4:00 – 4:15 - Closing Ceremony

- Jean Bosco Butera of NUR opened the session. Invited vote of thanks from the participants.
- Vote of thanks: This seminar has sought solutions of crises in the region. These issues are crucial and these discussions will serve as databank. There have been linkages formed that will promote peace. Thanked sponsoring organizations.
- Jean Bosco Butera of NUR introduced the speaker: Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology, and Scientific Research.
- Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology, and Scientific Research. [see Appendix Z for full text of this presentation]
- Jean Bosco Butera of NUR thanked participants and closed the workshop.

Acronyms and Abbreviations used in Proceedings

ADTS - Association Delta pour Transformation Sociale
AFSO - Appui pour des Femmes Seules et Orphelins
AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO - Community Based Organization
CCT - Center for Conflict Transformation in DRC, Congo-Kinshasa.
CCM - Center for Conflict Management
CDC - Communal Development Committee
CECULUNGO - Centre de Culture et Loisirs de Ngoma, youth group in Butare
CIDCM - Center for International Development and Conflict Management at University of Maryland
CHS - Commission on Human Security
CRS - Catholic Relief Services
DACDI -
DFID - Department for International Development, UK
DRC - Democratic Republic of Congo
ICP - Imagine Coexistence Project, UNHCR and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, USA
IRC - International Rescue Committee
IO - International Organization
ISDR -
Fletcher/Tufts - The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, USA
MCCR - Media Center for Conflict Resolution, Rwanda
MINALOC - Ministry of State of Local Government and Social Affairs
Mi-Parec - conflict management training, Burundi
NGO- Non-Governmental Organization
NPA - Norwegian People's Aid
NUR - National University of Rwanda
NURC - National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, Rwanda
Oxfam GB -
SCG - Search for Common Ground, Burundi
SERACOB -….. Congo–Kinshasa
SIDA - Swedish International Development Agency
TROCAIRE – Irish humanitarian and development NGO
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
UNHCR - United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Education Fund
USAID - United States Agency for International Development