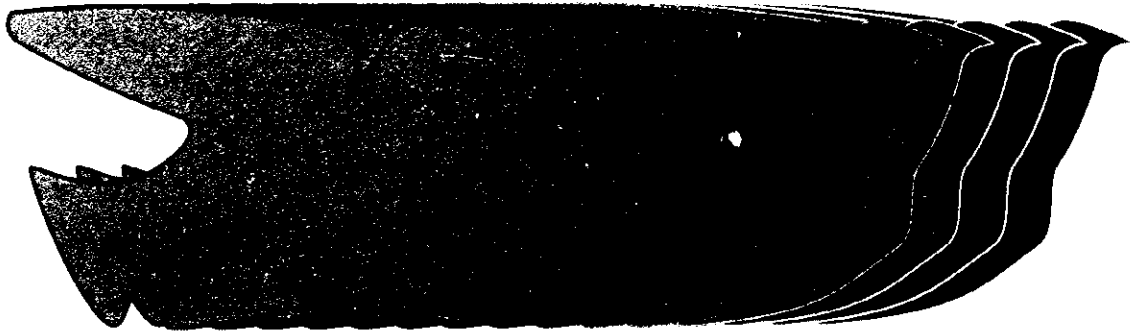


Conflict Prevention and post-Conflict Reconstruction(CPR) Network

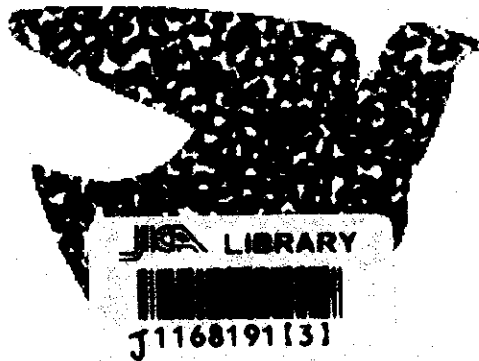


8th

CPR Meeting

(June 28-29,2001)

Kyoto,Japan



Final Report

8th CPR Meeting Hosted By Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA)

企環

JR

01-25

8th CPR Meeting Final Report

JICA
000
448
PVG
RARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS	1
FORWARD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
I. INTRODUCTION	11
II. WORKING GROUP REPORTS	13
III. PEACE EDUCATION	17
IV. LUNCHEON PRESENTATIONS	19
V. CONCURRENT THEMATIC WORKSHOP	21
- Small Arms/Light Weapons Control	
VI. CONCURRENT THEMATIC WORKSHOP	23
- Business & Conflict: Private Sector Issues	
VII. CONCURRENT THEMATIC WORKSHOP	27
- Role of Media in Conflict & Peacebuilding	
VIII. CONCURRENT THEMATIC WORKSHOP	29
- Demobilization and Reintegration	
IX. DISCUSSION OF CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS	31
X. COUNTRY RISK ASSESSMENTS; PCIA	33
XI. COUNTRY WORKSHOP:	39
- EAST TIMOR/SOLOMONS/BOUGAINVILLE	
XII. COUNTRY WORKSHOP	41
- SIERRA LEONE	
XIII. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM	43

XIV. PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR POST 45
- CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION

XV. CLOSING SESSION 47
- Decisions Taken and Next Steps

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Agenda of 8th CPR Meeting 49

Annex 2: List of Participants 55

Annex 3: Session Papers Presented 65

Annex 4: List of Supplemental Papers Distributed 223



List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation & Development, Germany
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPR	Conflict Prevention and Post-conflict Reconstruction
DAC	Development Assistance Committee, Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
DEZA	Swiss Development Cooperation Agency
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs & International Trade, Canada
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
EU	European Union
FASID	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (Japan)
FEWER	Forum for Early Warning and Early Response
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Assistance
ICMH	International Centre for Migration and Health, Switzerland
IDRC	International Development Research Center, Canada
ILO	International Labour Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NHK	Japan Broadcasting Corporation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCIA	Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WSP	War-Torn Societies Project

FORWARD & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report provides a summary of the major decisions taken at the 8th CPR meeting held in Kyoto on June 28th and 29th.

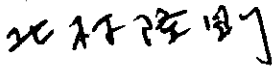
You will find a list of participants as well as copies of the rapporteurs' reports for the various thematic and country sessions and copies of the session papers. A list of supplemental materials not formally discussed in the working sessions is contained in Annex 3. Because of the volume, the supplemental papers are not part of the report but we have identified the CPR member from whom you can request copies should you be interested.

JICA staff would like to express our sincere thanks to all the CPR members who travelled such a long distance to make the 8th CPR meeting a success. We especially appreciate the additional work that the moderators, presenters and rapporteurs took on in order to ensure that our sessions were both stimulating and informative.

On behalf of my JICA colleagues, I would like to wish the CPR network continued success in this important work of sharing your experiences on various operational issues of peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction.

We look forward to seeing many of you again at the CPR meeting to be hosted by the War-torn Societies Project next spring.

Sincerely,



Takanori Kitamura
Managing Director
Planning and Evaluation Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

CONFLICT PREVENTION & POST CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION NETWORK

**KYOTO, JAPAN
JUNE 28-29, 2001**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It was noted/agreed that:

1. CPR Web Site Working Group (World Bank)

- available financing already contributed to the WG for the web site (www.cpr-network.org) will finish in the Fall 2001; the transfer of material from the World Bank site to the new site is still underway;
 - the CPR web site is designed primarily to facilitate the work of the CPR members;
 - CPR members need to determine whether they are willing to support the continuation of the web site;
 - the World Bank will circulate a proposal for financing the site for the next 3-5 years which is estimated to be \$50-80,000 (US) per year;
 - nodes should be established on the web site for the existing working groups on Training and Conflict Prevention as well as new ones for Education and Security Sector Reform (DDR, Small Arms);
 - the hot link to the Compendium of Operational Frameworks for Peacebuilding needs to be established; the entire Compendium does not/not need to be copied onto the CPR site;
- (1) CPR members wishing to be associated with the core reference group for the site should contact the World Bank site manager (Kaz Kuroda - Kkuroda@worldbank.org);

2. Training Working Group (UNDP)

- participants interested in a Training Working Group included JICA, USAID, GTZ, Canada, UNDP, ILO, UNOPS, UPAZ
- a training section should be established on the CPR web site;
- CPR members will provide electronic versions of their training materials to the web site manager;
- Germany (GTZ) invited CPR members to participate in its Conflict Management course and will circulate the course schedule; there may be a cost involved in participating;
- Canada (CIDA) provided feedback on the Early Warning and Preventive Measures training workshop to be given by the UN Staff College which will be organised in Canada in the Fall of 2001; this activity was one of the recommendations of the Conflict Prevention Working Group; the development of the curriculum was financially supported by the CPR and members are being granted access to the methodology through this workshop; the purpose of the workshop is to expose the methodology to bilateral donors with a view to adopting this for their own programs and follow up with training of trainers programs; participants were asked to complete the survey questionnaire that was distributed at the meeting and return it to CIDA as soon as possible (peace_building@acdi-cida.gc.ca); CIDA will finalise the details and send out further information on the training workshop;

- CPR members should consider doing joint training on DDR; any members offering training in this subject should bring this to the attention of the Training Working Group (UNDP- Larry De Boice - ldeboice@undp.org);

3. Compendium of Operational Tools Working Group (Canada/CIDA)

- CIDA reported that survey # 3 is underway and more than 20 new operational frameworks have been received with more to come; these new documents will be put into the Compendium of Operational Frameworks for Peacebuilding and Donor Coordination which is hosted on the CIDA Peacebuilding web site (www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/peace - on the bookshelf) which is hot linked to the CPR web site;
- CIDA will send a reminder e-mail for survey #3 to canvas for additional frameworks and operational tools;
- CIDA was asked to ensure that the summary tables (a road map of 'Who is Doing What') prepared for the EU Conflict Prevention Network be included;
- CIDA will include the DFID conflict assessment document in the Compendium of Operational Frameworks;
- new operational frameworks and tools should be sent electronically to CIDA (peace_building@acdi-cida.gc.ca);

4. OECD/DAC Update

- members reaffirmed that one of the goals of the CPR Network was to complement the policy and guidelines work of the OECD/DAC Network on Conflict, Peace and Development and to seek synergy between the two networks; discussions should continue between CPR meetings on how this synergy and complementarity can be enhanced;
- the value of existing practice to try to schedule CPR and DAC Network meetings in close proximity was restated;

5. G8 Update

- the political, rather than operational nature of the G8 work was recognised as a critical component of the peacebuilding agenda;
- Peacebuilding/Conflict Prevention is rising in importance on the G8 agenda which has taken on subjects such as small arms, conflict & development, conflict diamonds, children & armed conflict, civilian police, corporate social responsibility, women & conflict, water & conflict;
- CPR members were asked to address the apparent lack of input and participation of development practitioners in the work of the G8, and to seek ways to ensure that there was cross-fertilisation amongst the work of the DAC Network, the CPR Network, and the G8;
- members were asked to pursue avenues within their own agencies to encourage their representatives take up the UN Secretary General's recent report on Conflict Prevention in the G8;
- there was a general acceptance of the need to seek greater coherence and complementarity of the work of these three networks;

6. Peace Education

- UNICEF is working on a curriculum for education and peace which will be made available to the CPR Network when it is finalised; consideration will be given to including this in the Compendium of Operational Frameworks or on the Training Section of the CPR web site;
- Canada (CIDA) circulated a draft diagnostic tool for Education and Peacebuilding for comments; this work was initiated because the first two surveys for operational frameworks produced nothing on the peace education theme; members are asked to provide inputs to the Education and Peacebuilding framework to the address noted on the front page of the document by the end of July; the resulting final document will be placed in the Compendium in early Fall and brought back to the CPR Network's next meeting;
- Germany is developing teachers' manuals in Sri Lanka and an education network in East Africa; Germany will circulate information on these activities to the CPR;
- the value of gaining inputs from southern partners, as is the norm for development practitioners, is reaffirmed;
- the CPR Network might consider establishing an Education & Peacebuilding working group; interested members might include Japan, UNICEF, Canada, Germany; members should consult with each other in the next few months to determine if a working group should be established; at least one member will need to take leadership if this working group is to function;

7. Small Arms Workshop

- the EU has established a code of conduct on the transfer of arms, and a joint action on small arms and light weapons which is legally binding on EU members; UNDP is supporting the adaptation of legislation in some countries to deal with this issue (i.e. El Salvador); several countries are already active in-country on the small arms issue (Germany, Japan, Canada);
- UNDP will circulate its paper on small arms when it is available for public consumption;
- UNICEF was requested to make suggestions for improving the Operational Framework for Children and Armed Conflict included in the Compendium of Operational Frameworks; CIDA will send the framework to UNICEF for comments;
- there is a need to explore options for joint programming and information sharing on the small arms issue;
- CPR should consider adopting a mini action plan for coordinated response arising out of the Small Arms Conference in July 2001; interested members should follow up with each other in the interim;
- members are requested to make their key papers and lessons learned available on the CPR web site in a section on Small Arms;
- there was support for CPR members to have a dialogue with the UNDP Small Arms Trust Fund on specific countries and programs for CPR donor financing; those interested in pursuing coordinated funding could inform other CPR donors to determine if there are opportunities for coordinated funding on special initiatives;

8. Media & Peacebuilding

- Netherlands and Canada distributed a draft Operational Framework for Media and Peacebuilding and requested comments to the author noted on the front page of the document by the end of July; field testing of the framework will take place in the Fall of 2001 and the revised framework will return to the CPR Network when it is revised;
- the framework should address the question of how to raise the value of the peacebuilding agenda in the western media where lack of reporting in the western press is as large a challenge as poor, biased reporting in war-torn countries; the framework should also address the role of small, community-based media;

9. Business and Conflict

- DFID is seeking partnerships with CPR members in Colombia and Azerbaijan on business and conflict issues; interested parties should contact DFID (gerry-duffy@dfid.gov.uk or m-simmons@dfid.gov.uk);
- the ILO is assessing the Global Compact issue for lessons learned, best practices and the possible production of training materials; ILO will share the results of this initiative when it is available;

10. Disarmament & Demobilisation

- CPR members are requested to share any studies or best practices in DDR; such information could be included in the CPR web site or in the Compendium of Operational Frameworks depending on the nature of the documents;
- CPR members should consider doing joint training on DDR; any members offering training in this subject should bring this to the attention of the Training Working Group (UNDP- Larry Deboice - ldeboice@undp.org);

11. Conflict Prevention Working Group

- The Report of the Conflict Prevention Working Group was re-tabled outlining the current work plan for the group; proposed next steps were outlined as the context in which the Conflict Prevention WG is proceeding on country risk assessment (the risk of a country moving towards violent conflict), peace & conflict impact assessment (methodologies to do conflict sensitive development), and early warning and preventive measures (methodologies to do development programming directly focussed on aspects of the conflict);

12 Secretary General's Report on Conflict Prevention

- UNDPA presented an update on the SG Report which is available on the UN web site;
- members are asked to review the document and determine how they can support the recommendations in the report; leadership on this issue could be taken up by the Conflict Prevention Working Group;

13. Conflict Assessment

- DFID presented its approach to conflict assessment/analysis; DFID will distribute an electronic copy of the conflict assessment methodology when is approved for public consumption;
- CIDA will include the DFID conflict assessment document in the Compendium of Operational Frameworks;
- USAID invited DFID to share its conflict assessment approach in Washington and possibly collaborate in Ghana;

14. Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment - PCIA (IDRC/FEWER)

- in accordance with the work plan of the Conflict Prevention Working Group, an international network of researchers and practitioners (northern and southern partners) has been brought together to build on, and consolidate the work that has already been done on conflict sensitive development; a meeting was convened in Canada in the Fall of 2000;
- the PCIA work plan proposes to do field-based testing of the PCIA models, develop resource packs, and training materials, as well as deliver training on PCIA;
- IDRC/FEWER will circulate to the CPR members a formal proposal for the collective application of PCIA tools which will require financial support to go forward; Switzerland, Netherlands, Canada indicated their interest in supporting this effort; other donor support is still required;
- UNOPS will partner with the PCIA team in the field testing phase;
- UNDP will move this agenda item forward in the UN system;

15. East Timor Country Workshop

- Australia presented an update on the East Timor situation and briefings on Bougainville and the Solomon Islands; special note was made of the rising tensions in Vanuatu and CPR members were asked to consider possible preventive measures there; interested participants for South Pacific coordination include Australia, UNOPS, UNDP;
- CPR members are encouraged to support civilian capacity building in East Timor as this is now recognised as a critical impediment to ET becoming self-sustaining;
- members should take action on protecting the UN master program as the funding mechanism moves from assessed to voluntary contributions;
- the IOM/ILO/UNDP program for DDR in West Timor was re-tabled as requiring urgent attention with the request that the CPR start more detailed planning and funding of this initiative; this project was endorsed by Australia, Germany and Canada;
- the UNDP Evaluation Team will circulate their evaluation report on East Timor to the CPR;
- as East Timor is one of the two countries identified for special, coordinated action by the CPR, members are urged to make special efforts to support these programs;

16. Sierra Leone Country Workshop

- Canada presented a briefing of the meeting held in Paris June 10-11, 2001; the Government of Sierra Leone calls for urgent donor support for the Multi- Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants managed by the World Bank (financial management by Price, Waterhouse & Coopers); seven contributors were present at the meeting as well as new bilateral representatives;
- current contributions will cover the DDR program up to the end of August; an additional \$14.6M (US) is required for 2001 and \$16.3M for 2002;
- disarmament has resumed at an increased pace and access to more regions of Sierra Leone is now possible; more rebels are turning up to take part in the DDR programme and the National Committee for DDR works in close collaboration with the National Committee for Resettlement, Repatriation and Reintegration;
- speedy completion of disarmament and demobilisation in all parts of the country is essential in order to facilitate reintegration of displaced populations, the restoration of civilian authority and elections; the relief portion of the budget appears to be funded; the DDR (MDTF) component still needs support;
- independent, parallel bilateral programs for DDR need to be brought into harmony with the official Sierra Leone DDR program;
- as Sierra Leone is one of the two countries identified for special, coordinated action by the CPR, members are urged to make special efforts to support these programs;

17. Security Sector Reform

- Germany presented an overview of its work in security sector reform; it is currently working on this issue in Cambodia, Sierra Leone, and Mozambique;
- building local ownership and civilian capacity to oversee the security sector is critical to its success;
- it is not yet accepted in councils of the UN that peacebuilding and security are related to socio-economic development; there is a concern, particularly among the Group of 77, that money spent on peace and security means less money for development; more work needs to be done on this dialogue;
- this is a clear area for synergy with the work of the DAC Network on Conflict, Peace and Development which is taking this issue up in its current program of work;
- space should be created in the CPR web site for information sharing on security sector reform;
- a new working group on Security Sector Reform (including DDR, Small Arms) will be established; interested members include EU, Canada, Germany, Japan, USAID, Switzerland, UNOPS, UPAZ, IMF, UNDP, OECD); members will communicate between meetings to determine how this matter will be moved forward in the CPR on operational coordination, etc.;

18. Japan Programming Framework for Post-Conflict

- JICA distributed a proposed framework for its post-conflict programme and requests comments from CPR members (kurosawa.satoru@jica.go.jp)

19. Other Business

- Democratic Republic of the Congo - Belgium supported the suggestion of the ILO to work on a regional peacebuilding approach to the Democratic Republic of the Congo; other interested participants include Netherlands, Switzerland, USAID, Canada, UNOPS, IOM, UNHCR; members should share case studies and information with a view to deciding whether this should become a new working group for the CPR;

20. Next Meeting

- the schedule of next CPR meetings will be as follows:
- Fall 2001 - CIDA - Early Warning and Preventive Measures Workshop - Ottawa, Canada
- March 2002 - WSP - Switzerland
- Fall 2002 - BMZ/GTZ – Germany

I. PLENARY SESSION #1: Introduction

Mr. Kitamura, Managing Director of JICA's Planning and Evaluation Department, welcomed the CPR participants thanking them for making the effort to travel such a long distance to attend the 8th CPR.

He outlined some recent developments in Japanese support for peacebuilding. Reference was made to the "Action from Japan" announced at last year's G8 Summit. "Action from Japan," using ODA, will strengthen Japanese programs in conflict prevention.

Mr. Kitamura noted that Japan is also making efforts to tackle landmines, small arms and poverty reduction, the latter being one of the root causes of conflict. JICA, as an executing agency, is particularly active in conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction in Cambodia, Bosnia Herzegovina and East Timor.

The CPR, Mr. Kitamura stated, provides a good opportunity to share experiences and lessons learned at the operational level so that members can contribute more effectively to conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction. This focus on operational issues is a useful complement to the DAC group dealing with policy issues.

Peace education was added to the agenda, Mr. Kitamura explained, because Japan feels strongly that an essential factor in peacebuilding is to help promote a culture of peace and develop human resources that respect diversity. Education can play an important role and the CPR can help promote awareness in this area.

Mr. Kitamura concluded the introductory session by expressing his hopes that the 8th meeting of the CPR would stimulate a good discussion of the agenda topics and facilitate the sharing of operational lessons learned in order to help make our future programming more effective.

II. PLENARY SESSION #2: Working Group Reports

Moderator: Mr. S. Kurosawa/JICA

Presenters: Mr. K. Kuroda/World Bank—CPR Web-site

Mr. L. de Boice/UNDP—Training

Ms. S. Brown/CIDA—Analytical Frameworks & Operational Tools

Mr. G. Gartshore/Canadian DFAIT, Ms. M. Brown/US AID –Conflict
Prevention

Mr. M. Tommasoli/OECD/DAC—Update on DAC Network On
Conflict, Peace & Development Cooperation

Mr. G. Duffy/DFID—Update on G8 Developments

Rapporteur: Mr. S. Malik/UNHCR

Rapporteur's Report

CPR Web-Site (Kaz Kuroda, World Bank)

The Post Conflict Unit (PCU) of the World Bank developed the web-site with financial support from the CPR Network. The site is located at URL

<http://www.cpr-network.org>, moderated by the PCU with significant input from the CPR members and governance advice from the Steering Group. The PCU has worked to improve the capabilities of the site, including upgrading to an improved HTML based operating system. This has enhanced the operational efficiency of the site, enabling the members at all times to add content to the site, and the moderator to make daily editions as necessary. Users visiting the old CPR site (<http://www.worldbank.org/peacebuilding>) will automatically be redirected to the new site. However, members are requested to update hyperlinks to the page as soon as possible.

Some of the other key features of the site are:

- Electronic Resource Library where all documents prepared for and by the CPR members will be posted.
- Improved security system, where the moderator will rank documents by their security level.
- Transfer from World Bank server to an external server with the company Interland, Atlanta, based on the budget and on their technical standing.
- Currently there are 13 kiosks. Members can contact site moderator to set up their kiosk function.

Issues raised and discussed:

How to make use of this facility?

How could it benefit CPR members better?

Maintenance cost and cost of upgrading the server?

Housekeeping and responsibility of maintaining the site?

CPR members debated the issues raised above and sought a way forward. It was underlined that there are high expectations on the site from which bilateral and UN agencies could greatly benefit. Though duplication should be avoided especially given a number of other sites (e.g. OECD-DAC), the site should serve its primary function of keeping CPR members informed. The site therefore is an important tool for the members for sharing information.

World Bank estimates around USD 90,000 per year for the up-keep and upgrading of the site. While the World Bank was requested to revert with a proposal for the up-keep and upgrading of the site, members were also requested to revert with contributions for a number of years.

Training (L. de Boice, UNDP)

Mr. de Boice gave an update on the activities of the Training Working Group. The group exchanged information on training programmes and suggested that other members could also join in. Through the global e-mail system, members can be informed of the annual events of the Staff College. The inventory of the training courses offered by various members would be posted on the CPR web site with a brief description of each training programme. As for the training courses, GTZ informed the members of its programme on Crisis Prevention and Conflict Management, which is also open to CPR members at cost. GTZ also informed the members that it is planning to develop modules of CPR which would become an integrated part of all training undertaken by GTZ.

An update of the UN Staff College training activities was also provided. This included training on early warning conflict prevention; and, developing training for nationals in developing countries. The first pilot was in Nepal with a tri-lateral approach involving Government, Civil Society and UNCT. This was a successful confidence building exercise and the UN Staff College is planning to organise more such programmes.

As a follow-up on the discussions at the last CPR Network Meeting, CIDA offered to hold a joint pilot training exercise on early warning and preventive measures for CPR members. The training would be conducted by the UN Staff College to broaden the use and acceptance of their early warning and preventive measures methodology among members of the CPR Network. In addition, it is hoped that this training will lead to a consensus on a specific of action by going through the assessment together on a specific country case study. In order to facilitate this training exercise, CIDA distributed a questionnaire and requested CPR Network members to fill out and send feedback to CIDA.

Analytical Frameworks & Operational Tools for Peacebuilding (S. Brown, CIDA)

Ms. S. Brown gave an update on the status of survey of operational tools with focus on conflict prevention policy guidelines. The third survey is underway the objective of which is to try to gather already existing tools/guidelines to consolidate efforts and not to duplicate. A number of agencies have shared their tools while others are still sending them in. CIDA encouraged CPR Network members to share tools. A reminder would be sent to all members for the third survey, and also encouraging them to search data bank. The compendium is housed at CIDA web site <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/peace> with a hot link to the CPR web site.

Conflict Prevention (G. Gartshore, DfAIT)

Mr. G. Gartshore gave an overview and the status of the recommendations made at the last CPR Network meeting at Divonne. The Working Group was asked to consider recommendations on four areas: a) information sharing; b) tools development - a joint PCIA workshop was held and this initiative is moving forward with IDRC, International Alert, Saferworld and FEWER; c) tools application - undertake a joint vulnerability/risk assessment for a pre-conflict country; and d) capacity building - to convene a training

workshop on vulnerability assessment and prevention which could be part of the Training Working Group.

On the issue of information sharing, members are continuing to contribute material to the Compendium. However, they seemed to shy away from the idea of naming and sharing watch lists of at risk countries. USAID informed the members that conflict prevention is a pillar of the 10 principles of its prevention strategy, and would like to continue working with the CPR Network on this. USAID has carried out some assessments in the Horn of Africa. OTI stressed the need of information sharing and watch lists to evolve a coalition of the willing agencies. CIDA agreed to share its list with other members of the Network.

Update on DAC Task Force on Conflict, Peace and Development (M. Tammasoli, DAC Secretariat)

The Task Force on CPDC accomplished its tasks by submitting to the DAC a statement and supplement guidelines on "Helping Prevent Violent Conflict: Orientation for External Partners". Ministers of Cooperation and Heads of Development Aid agencies at the DAC High Level meeting (25-26 April 2001) approved the statement and supplement guidelines.

The task Force is now a DAC Network on CPDC. On 29-30 May 2001, the Network approved a new mandate, terms of reference and discussed a draft programme of work for 2001-2002. Main components of the programme are:

- a) Better integrate conflict prevention and peacebuilding into development cooperation policies through:
 - Integration of conflict analysis, guidelines and principles;
 - Innovative responses to cooperation in fragile crisis situations;
 - Community based approaches to peacebuilding
- b) The political economy of war, including relationships between corporate governance and responsibility and violent conflict.
- c) The effective management of security sector reform as an issue for the development cooperation.
- d) Dissemination of the guidelines/supplement.

Some members of the CPR Network saw a need for clarification of the role of DAC and CPR.

It was agreed that there is need for the following to maximise benefits:

- Horizontal work within the OECD and the DAC in collaboration with the DAC Networks on Governance, Poverty Reduction and Aid Evaluation;
- Foster Synergies between the DAC CPDC Network and the CPR Network, avoid duplication of efforts, and favour collaboration on specific work programme items. Particularly since work on policy issues needs to be build on lessons learned from practical and empirical evidence.

Update on G8 Developments (G. Duffy, DFID)

Mr. G. Duffy gave a comprehensive overview on G8 developments. The role the G8 can play in conflict prevention is political rather than operational. It can highlight an issue which, with the endorsement of Ministers, gives impetus to the work of operational and policy networks such as the DAC network and the CPR, to pursue these issues.

The G8 made a start on a series of issues last year when conflict prevention was first prioritised. The decision was to focus upon a small number of specific issues, the "5 Miyazaki issues". These are:

- Small arms and light weapons
- Conflict and development
- Illicit trade in diamonds
- Children in armed conflict
- International Civil Police

In the G8 discussion this year, there have been four new issues tabled; two of these (Corporate Social Responsibility and Women and Conflict) are new post Miyazaki and the other two (DDR and Water) develop Miyazaki initiatives.

CPOM is a panel of diplomats, not conflict prevention experts. Development assistance experts have a key role to play in this. There is currently a debate about whether the CPOM should continue. HMG is keen that it should. DFID believes that encouraging the G8 to highlight emerging policy issues gives them vital political impetus and that therefore the CPOM is a key tool.

After much discussion, it was realised that there is lack of practitioners (DFID being the only one) at the CPOM panels, and development bilateral were encouraged to give inputs to their diplomat colleagues' debate on the CPOM. It was also realised that the issues are covered in the Secretary General's report and it would be valuable if G8 could provide some comments.

III. PLENARY SESSION #3:

Peace Education as a Contribution to Peacebuilding

Moderator: Mr. S. Hasegawa/UNDP Tokyo

Presenters: Mr. L. Assuncao/University of Peace

Ms. R. Ikeda/UNICEF

Mr. Y. Fuwa/FASID Tokyo

Rapporteur: Ms. C. Poldermans/Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Rapporteur's Report

The objective of the session was to gather how peace education can contribute to peacebuilding.

Mr. L. Assuncao gave an update on the University of Peace training and research programmes. In 1999, the UK Secretary General revitalised the UPEACE in order to contribute more effectively to the peace and security role of the UN. UPEACE is to act as a catalyst to strengthen research and education for peace. It is moving beyond its original focus on Central and South America to become a global institution entering into co-operative partnerships with universities and research institutions all over the world. Research and training are organised round five main themes among which human security, governance, democracy and peace, environment and peace and economics and peace. A few examples of recent research inputs are a programme on urban violence in Sao Paulo and a seminar with UNHCHR on human rights and peace.

Ms. R. Ikeda from the UNICEF office in Japan stressed that peace education is seen as a process to bring about lasting behaviour changes in all societies - not only the countries undergoing armed conflict. Peace education is an essential part of the UNICEF anti-war agenda. In practice, peace education is incorporated in formal and non-formal education. Landmine awareness education is part of that. UNICEF also used other channels of communication. The "Voices of Youth" is an Internet rights project, which allows children and young people to learn about global issues and to express their opinion. UNICEF has also produced documentaries on peace. Attention was paid to a pilot school project in Kosovo which UNICEF is implementing with the support of the Government of Japan. In 10 pilot schools of which 5 are mixed - containing pupils from different ethnic backgrounds - school committees consisting of parents, teachers, community representatives and pupils are set up, which is quite different from the usual top down hierarchy. UNICEF is playing a lead role in curriculum development and is working towards a unified curriculum for Kosovo with a focus on inclusion and equity. UNICEF stresses that peace education has been reactive while it should be contributing to a culture of peace.

Mr. Y. Fuwa from FASID emphasized that peace education should be county specific as it needs to be designed and owned by relevant stakeholders. In preventing or resolving conflicts the key issue is to find a win-win solution which will benefit all stakeholders. Peace education should aim at fostering this orientation.

GTZ drew attention to the fact that a recent evaluation of basic education projects had shown that roughly 10% of the projects had components of peace education. Ownership by counterparts is an essential ingredient, as could be seen in a project in Sri Lanka where the teachers' manual contains a chapter on conflict resolution. Ownership also figures in the co-operation between East and Southern African Universities on the one hand and German Universities in master degree courses.

CIDA presented new work on education and peace "A working diagnostic tool", an analytical framework for analysing how education may be a possible contribution to conflict and peacebuilding. GTZ has also taken the initiative to set up a civil peace service in which government and NGOs work together. Peace education also includes children's rights, gender, life skill education and psycho-social rehabilitation.

CIDA raised the issue of establishing a working group on peace education within the CPR network.

Summing up the moderator Mr. S. Hasegawa remarked on three salient points:

- Peace education is a contextual and a situation specific experience that requires learning about each other. Peace education is not just about knowledge, but about attitudes and values.
- There is a need for more focus on peace education in the context of human security.
- Ownership and inclusiveness are important when enhancing a culture of peace.

An unrelated issue was tabled by UNDPA who remarked on the absence of developing countries at this CPR meeting. In promoting a culture of prevention the North and the South are joint stakeholders UNOPS pointed to a key initiative in the 7th CPR meeting which was the establishment of a shadow CPR. CIDA explained that the reason why the developing countries were not part of the CPR network was that the donor agencies needed to decide on their own agenda first.

**IV. LUNCHEON PRESENTATION:
New Japanese Developments in Peacebuilding**

Presenters: Mr. S. Kurosawa & Ms. Dohi/JICA
Mr. K. Takahashi/FASID

Please consult Annex 3 for the summary papers of the presentations made at lunch.



V. CONCURRENT THEMATIC WORKSHOP: Small Arms/Light Weapons Control

Moderator: Mr. L. de Boice/UNDP
Presenters: Mr. S. Kurosawa/JICA
Mr. P. Simonnet/European Union
Rapporteur: Mr. S. Darvill/AusAID

Rapporteur's Report

Background

At the outset, CPR members agreed on the following desired outcomes from this workshop session (not in order of priority):

- Identification of what development cooperation can do to tackle the proliferation of small arms and light weapons
- Update on individual donor approaches to addressing the problem
- Identify areas for collaboration between donors
- Update on preparations for forthcoming *UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (July 2001).
- Agree on next steps.

Two presentations were made to the workshop - JICA (Mr. Kurosawa) made a presentation entitled "*Role of Development Aid in Small Arms Reduction*" and sought comment from the group on the proposed approach to small arms reduction, which is located within the framework JICA's broader approach to peacebuilding and conflict prevention. In particular, the presentation drew on JICA's experiences in Cambodia. EU (Mr. Simonnet) outlined initiatives related to the Code of Conduct on Arms Export and support for programs outlined under the Joint Action Plan on Light Arms. Support provided by EU for weapons reduction initiatives also includes the small arms reduction program in Cambodia, as well as programs in Mozambique, Georgia and in relation to the ECOWAS moratorium in West Africa

Papers

- CIDA circulated a draft paper of an *Operational Framework for Micro-Disarmament and Peacebuilding* and invited comments from the members of the group.
- UNICEF circulated several papers¹ on their approach to small arms reduction, noting that they had a particular interest in the reducing access to weapons for children.
- UNDP noted that a policy paper on the development consequences of small arms was currently circulating internally and would be made available to CPR members

¹ Statement by Director Office of United Nations Affairs and External Relations to First Committee UNGA55 (11 October 2000)

Statement by Director, Division of Evaluation, Policy and Planning at second session of PrepCom for UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light weapons (17 January 2001)

Briefing by UNICEF delegation to 3rd PrepCom for UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light weapons (19 March 2001)

shortly.

Lessons Learned

These presentations, as well as experiences outlined by other participants, resulted in the following observations regarding planning for interventions in relation to small arms/light weapons control:

- Interventions must be framed within the framework of broader efforts to eliminate root causes of conflict, establish rule of law and improve governance (a “human security” perspective).
 - This issue is probably beyond the capacity of a single agency to deliver on. Coordination between donors is therefore critical.
- “Weapons for Development” approach is preferred to guns buy-back schemes.
- Once program has begun, it is crucial to guarantee continuity, i.e. need for surety of funding. Greater consultation with donors upfront.
- Disarmament usually more effective when dealing with individuals rather than units.
- General observation that there is a need for more evaluation of the various approaches to weapons reduction.
 - Parts of former Yugoslavia has experienced a number of different approaches ranging from weapons for development to coercive actions by military peacekeepers, and may represent “perfect evaluation territory”.
- Need to consider all types of weapons, including factory-made and home-made weapons, in small arms disposal programs.
- Distinction between disarmament within DDR programs and broader-based weapons reduction program, which is likely to have a longer-term horizon.
- With regard to forthcoming UN Conference, it was noted that discussions to date have been heavily skewed to weapons control on the supply side of the equation.

Next Steps

- Explore options for joint programming and funding in the area of weapons reduction. Particular emphasis on situations where donors share a common interest.
- Proposal to identify a mechanism by which donors may share information on planned engagement in weapons reduction programs and exchange information/lessons learned. (CPR website)
- Development of a mini-Plan of Action or paper (post-UN Conference) dealing with issues on the demand side of the small arms flow equation.

VI. CONCURRENT THEMATIC WORKSHOP: Business and Conflict: Private Sector Issues

Moderator: Ms. M. Tamamura/UNOPS

Presenters: Ms. E. Date-Bah/ILO
Mr. G. Duffy/DFID

Rapporteur: Mr. A. Retiere/UNOPS

Background

Business and Conflict, as an area of focus for CPR was first introduced at the occasion of the 5th session hosted by UNICEF in New York in November 1999. This came 9 months after UNSG Kofi Annan proposed a global compact between the business community and governments for sustainable peace and human rights, at the Davos World Economic Forum. This first introduction focused on the positive impact, adequately mobilised around social responsibility principles, that Multinational Corporations could play in peacebuilding both through early investment in war-torn countries and as a source of valuable skills, analytic methods and management system for humanitarian peacebuilding community.

In CPR 6 held in Oxford, DFID organised the first workshop on Business and Conflict, with the focus on engaging the private sector in conflict prevention. It was an opportunity to introduce the DFID White Paper on "Making Globalization Works for the Poor". The discussion evidenced a variety of opinions among CPR Members. Some emphasised the negative role businesses have played in terms of creating or exacerbating conflict recommending that governments and multi-lateral institutions take a more hardline stance in forcing multinational companies to behave in a socially responsible manner. Others felt this would be counter-productive and insisted that the best way of engaging the private sector in conflict prevention and resolution was through dialogue and co-operation. The conclusion was that although a number of organizations were working on corporate social responsibility, there was still insufficient research being undertaken by all parties into the potential for partnerships between the private and state and non-state sectors. However, CPR did not establish a Working Group to follow-up on these issues.

At CPR 7 held in Divonne, at ILO's request a workshop related to Business and Conflict was organized, with special focus on employment and other socio-economic challenges in post-conflict recovery. This was an opportunity to recall the central and critical role - and therefore importance for peacebuilding to support its recovery - of local business communities from war-torn countries, in view of achieving a rapid restoring of employment opportunities that is an essential element of post-conflict recovery as a whole. As one of the 3 UN agencies in charge of implementing the Global Compact, ILO has a special interest in promoting dialogue among CPR membership on Business and Conflict.

CPR 8 in Kyoto also included a workshop on Business and Conflict in order to follow up and discuss progress made on research and initiatives. DFID and ILO presented their on-going work, both seeking partnership with CPR members.

Presentations

Presentation by DFID

The key milestones and strategic frameworks in which DFID is developing its work in the area of Business and Conflict After were first recalled, namely:

- 1997 White Paper on Eliminating World Poverty,
- May 2000 London Conference on Business and Peace and
- November 2000 White Paper II on Making Globalisation work for the Poor.

DFID then highlighted the key reasons why Corporate Private Sector should concur in joining development community efforts to reduce conflict. These reasons are in essence:

- Development community needs the support of business to achieve conflict reduction and governments and civil society is pressing business to engage in social responsibility.
- Business benefits from peace on the long run as peace makes possible infrastructure development and income rising and market expansion.
- Conflict negatively impacts business operations, increasing both cost and risks, even considering short term high profits

A number of ways and conditions in which Business can contribute to conflict reduction were exposed:

- Adherence to social responsible policies and principles
- Incorporation of conflict sensitivity and risk in internal management systems
- Adopt quality conflict assessment as a tool to operate in a complex conflict environment.
- Systematise conflict related risks and impacts
- Sharing information and develop early warning systems

DFID stressed three key areas in which business can actively contribute to conflict reduction, namely:

- Stimulate healthy economic environment
- Support efforts to restore governance framework
- Repair infrastructure, social and economic services, provide employment and help affected groups.

Against the above, the presenter reported on DFID's current work in "Business and Conflict", highlighting:

- Its partnership approach with other donors and multilateral organisations
- Its on-going joint efforts with Corporations such as CBI and ICC.
- The preparation of Issues Papers on Business and Conflict Reduction.
- Its support to field initiatives in Colombia and in Azerbaijan.

In Colombia, the objective is set grounds for brokering business partnerships, based on a systematisation of the experiences and lessons learned so far and through organising a roundtable on Business and Conflict Reduction with the participation of Multinational Corporations and local businesses. DFID would seek partnership with the Global Compact.

In Azerbaijan, DFID is supporting the INGO, International Alert, in a Business and Conflict research & action programme, focusing on oil industry. In this context, an Enterprise Development Committee is being established locally to promote a better understanding of the oil industry. Partnerships are sought to address social issues, in particular the IDP's and refugees who lost their homes through the war with Armenia.

Presentation by ILO

In the framework of its participation in the Global Compact and in support to Global Compact Policy Dialogue emphasis for 2001 on Business and Conflict, ILO Infocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction is launching a new research project on the role of large and small businesses in tackling the decent work deficit in different crisis context. Decent work deficit is defined the absence of sufficient employment opportunities with adequate social protection, full respect of labour rights and guaranteed social dialogue.

The research is planned as a global research consisting if country case studies, regional analyses and reports on International, regional, national and local employers organizations in crisis mitigation through decent work development. The drafts are planned to be discussed at the occasion of an International Seminar on Business and Conflict.

The outputs of the research programme will include an analytical and policy paper on critical/key issues, good practices, priority areas for capacity building and recommendations for action, as well as corresponding training and advocacy materials.

The envisaged use of research outcomes includes:

- Information and mobilization of employers and corporations in crisis recovery countries;
- Capacity building of private sector on crisis preparedness and post-crisis recovery;
- Mainstreaming crisis-related sensitivity and social responsibility among business corporations;
- Brokering of partnerships between business and peace-building community;
- Advocacy among business corporations on decent work in crisis context.

The presentation was an open invitation for CPR member to comment, provide feedback, inform about past, on going or planned research on similar topics and approach and join the initiative.

Discussion

Due to the tight agenda and in view of the density of both presentations, little time was left available for discussion. Participants made positive comments on the relevance of

the initiatives presented and expressed interest to be kept closely informed on progress. FEWER indicated that a research on Business and Security was under consideration. University for Peace noted with particular emphasis the difficulty faced by many organisations of the Peacebuilding community in positioning on business and conflict/peace due to the lack of data and systematised experiences. ILO advocated a learning by doing approach to lack of prior references. USAID offered to share experiences on conflict-analysis training tools. UNOPS offered assistance to ILO for fieldwork.

Overall, there was recognition of progress made since 1999 in building confidence between the Business and Peacebuilding communities. The increased concern of business for their image in relation to operating in conflict was considered a positive development. CPR emphasised the need to continue placing more focus on supporting local businesses in countries recovering from conflict. Finally, it was recommended to include a follow-up workshop on the initiatives presented in a year time.

VII. CONCURRENT THEMATIC WORKSHOP: Role of Media in Conflict & Peacebuilding

Moderator: Ms. D. Ohlbaum/US AID

Presenters: Prof. M. Obayashi/Ryukoku University

Mr. S. Hasegawa/ UNDP Tokyo

Mr. S. Sunohara/NHK Kobe

Rapporteur: Mr. M. Erbs-Jorgensen/ Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Rapporteur's Report

ROLE OF MEDIA IN CONFLICT AND PEACE BUILDING

The role of media in conflict and peace building was explained by the presenters by drawing on examples from the Ivory Coast, the Balkans and Rwanda.

Based on lessons learned, it was felt that media could influence developments to quite a large extent - both in a positive and a negative way.

For example, the media could fuel xenophobic attitudes and - in extreme cases like Rwanda even facilitate massacres. The main problem seemed to be when governments controlled the media and misused it for its own propagandistic purposes.

The need for independent journalists, free media in general and the promotion of media pluralism were all seen as crucial.

However, it was also realized that there could well be a dilemma between a free press and a responsible press. A free press could, for example, inflame conflicts if not responsible.

Participants learned that the Netherlands and CIDA were working together on developing an operational framework for media and peacebuilding. A draft version of this paper was handed out. Comments to this draft were requested by all CPR participants by the end of July this year to Mr. Ross Howard (by e-mail).

A new draft would be made by September this year and then tested in the field. It was decided to discuss the new version and the lessons made in that respect at the next CPR meeting.

For actual development work related to the media, a number of points relating to lessons learned were made:

- the need to support local journalists and other media personnel to defend and preserve their independence,
- the need for thorough evaluation of existing conditions before engagement,
- the need for multi-disciplinary assessment teams,
- the fact that printed media might be read by an elite only wherefore electronic media may have a greater impact,

- foreign broadcasting may have a significant impact (e.g. BBC/Afghanistan) but then again that external sources would not be able to replace local sources and - stemming from this - the need to work with local media as much as possible, and
- the need for awareness about also the importance of “smaller media” - e.g. word of mouth, local newspapers and TV – as supplement to mass media – especially in very marginalized societies. These points would also be taken into consideration in the Dutch/CIDA paper.

The possible need to teach Western journalists and media about the potential role of media in peacebuilding was also raised. However, these considerations raised the possible dilemma if promotion of peace education values vis-à-vis journalist and the media would contradict the very spirit of a free and independent press.

Various opinions pro and against this were expressed. One being that to some extent this depended on the stage of a given conflict situation.

Such considerations would also be taken into account by the joint Dutch/CIDA paper.

VIII. CONCURRENT THEMATIC WORKSHOP: Demobilization & Reintegration

Moderator: Mr. M. Tommasoli/OECD/DAC
Presenters: Ms. E. Date-Bah/ILO
Ms. E. Komukai/JICA--Cambodia
Mr. K. Malik/UNDP--Evaluation
Rapporteur: Ms. Y. Dohi/JICA

I. Background/Key Issues

The objectives of the workshop were (1) to share donors' experiences on DDR programs – what works and what doesn't? , and (2) to draw recommendations - what can be done/how to move forward?

The workshop had 3 presenters. Firstly, JICA made a presentation on the progress of DDR in Cambodia, contents of DDR pilot project, lessons learned from the pilot project, Japan's cooperation for DDR in Cambodia, and the key issues concerning the DDR programs. Secondly, as ILO's activities are focused on the reintegration, in particular socio and economic reintegration through employment creation, presentations were made on numerous lessons learned on the 'R' part from various parts of the world, including those countries in Africa, Asia, and Middle East. Thirdly, UNDP shared the major findings of the evaluation conducted in 1999 on various DDR programs.

II. Lessons Learned

Below are the major lessons withdrawn from the workshop through the presentations and the discussion, which were mainly concerned with 3 aspects of DDR programs: (a) who to assist and how (b) programming matters (c) issues particularly for donors

(1) Who to Assist and How

- Ex-combatants must be treated individually, not as a unit.
- Needs of these individual ex-combatants are diverse; thus requires various approaches for different individuals.
- Spouses and family members of demobilized soldiers are the key actors for the DDR process.
- Assistance should be given not only to ex-combatants, but also to the community as a whole so as to promote the re-integration of the demobilized soldiers into the community.
- Designing the programs based on where the ex-combatants come from may not be effective. Their needs and plans must be re-assessed as the ex-combatants often go through changes.
- Experiences have shown that leaving part of ex-combatants un-demobilized can be immensely costly. (i.e., East Timor)

(2) Programming Matters

- DDR programs are largely influenced by political and military issues, whereas ordinary development projects are not. Therefore, the programs require a different approach.
- DDR programs must be linked with the macro economy. For re-integration, demands of labor market must be assessed prior to skills training for ex-combatants. Preparing people in an economy that does not exist is not effective.
- A DDR program should be part of the local community development projects/programs, not as a separate program.
- DDR programs must incorporate capacity building of central and local governments.
- Reintegration stage of DDR must come in timely. But the difficulty is to determine exactly when ex-combats will go back to their society.
- Psychosocial support components are needed for the DDR programs.

(3) Issues Particularly for Donors

- Support for DDR programs needs long-term commitment and strategy.
- To move from 'D' (demobilization) to 'R' (reintegration), donor coordination is essential. In some countries such as Ethiopia, lessons are merely 'identified', rather than 'learned'.
- Flexibility is a prerequisite for supporting DDR process.
- DDR programs have enormous impacts on the budget of the aid recipient government, which the donors must take into consideration.
- In supporting DDR programs, political stability should not be over-emphasized, as investments in DDR at an early stage are essential.

III. Recommendations

Based on the discussions in the workshop, the group agreed on the following 5 recommendations:

- (1) Share studies and papers
- (2) Share future plans
- (3) Good to share experiences but also involve those who experienced the DDR programs
- (4) Work jointly (perhaps not in those countries where UN is coordinating)
- (5) Conduct joint training

IX. PLENARY SESSION #4

Summary & Discussion of Concurrent Thematic Workshops from Day 1

Reports

Please consult the Rapporteur's Report for the relevant session.

X. PLENARY SESSION #5

Country Risk Assessments; Peace & Conflict Impact Assessments

Moderator: Ms. S. Brown/CIDA

Presenters: Ms. D. Duncan/DFID—New DFID Guidelines to Conflict Assessment
Ms. N. Tschirgi/IDRC & Mr. D. Nyheim/FEWER—Update on PCIA
Progress

Rapporteur: Mr. G. Duffy/DFID

Rapporteur's Report

Objective

To share the latest state of play on Strategic Conflict Assessment and Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment undertaken by DFID, IDRC and FEWER.

DFID's Strategic Conflict Assessment

Ms. D. Duncan explained that DFID adopted a political economy approach to conflict analysis, analysing the production and distribution of power and wealth and destitution during violent conflict. This has involved developing an understanding of the motivations of the “winners” in conflict situations in order to better protect the rights of the “losers” and address the underlying dynamics of conflict. In addition, because conflicts mutate over time, and often several conflicts are entwined with one another, DFID has concluded that it is too simple and too neat to divide conflict into pre, during and post conflict stages.

DFID has developed and tested its conflict assessment methodology in eight countries. It has produced a synthesis of the key findings from four of the conflict assessments (Nepal, Sri Lanka, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan); and is in the process of producing guidance on how to conduct conflict assessment.

There are three stages to DFID's conflict assessment methodology: Conflict analysis; Policy analysis, and Strategies/options.

There are four components to the **analysis of conflict**. The first looks at actors or stakeholders. DFID considers issues such as the rise of factional elites (an important indicator of a failing state) and gives weight to questions related to interests, incentives, capacities and relationships of various stakeholders.

It was noted that this type of analysis is traditionally the preserve of the diplomatic or security community, but development policy cannot operate in a political vacuum and thus local power and interests need to be explicitly taken into account.

The second area is structural dimensions, which examines long-term factors, or root causes of conflict, and identifies and prioritizes main problem areas. DFID divide the structural dimensions of tension and/or open conflict into political, economic, security and social dimensions. Each of these is analyzed according to the local, national and regional or international linkages.

The last two areas are dynamics and trends or scenario mapping, look at factors that are likely to accelerate or slow conflict dynamics, tries to address what are the triggers for conflict and what are the overall trends. Some analysts question the relevance of root cause analysis, but DFID feel that it is still important to have an adequate understanding of the historical and structural antecedents of violent conflict.

To highlight the conflict assessment methodology used by DFID, Ms. D. Duncan explained the approach adopted in DFID's study of the Nepal Maoist insurgency. The areas covered in this assessment were: the party political system in Nepal; the impact of the country's prolonged economic stagnation; the failure of development programmes to trickle down, thus fuelling resentment in rural areas; the process of democratization in Nepal; the way the Maoists have mobilized rural support around the issues of poverty, social exclusion and exclusion from democratic politics; and the way the Maoists in heartland areas have taken on state like functions to fill the vacuum left by Government.

The Nepal study illustrated DFID's attempts to locate development assistance within a wider policy framework (including other policy instruments and objectives like military/security, diplomatic, trade and immigration) and to outline some of the key interests and concerns, policy responses and common problems. Given that the focus of DFID's work on conflict assessment is the link between aid and the dynamics of conflict, they analyzed more closely donor policies and programmes and the interaction between these and the dynamics of conflict and peace. The DFID model views donor approaches around three strategies, each with their own set of assumptions and strategies.

(i) Working around - conflict is viewed as disruptive, but it is assumed that development programmes can continue without being negatively affected. The strategy is to withdraw from affected areas and continue to work in low risk areas;

(ii) Working in - assumption is that development programmes can be negatively affected by and have a negative impact on conflict dynamics. The strategy is to make reactive adjustments to programmes to improve security management, with a greater focus on positioning as neutral and impartial.

(iii) Working on – the assumption here is that development programmes can exploit opportunities to positively affect conflict dynamics. The strategies include refocus on root causes, for example, governance, social exclusion; attempt to influence incentives for peace and disincentives for violence.

DFID recognizes that it does not yet possess the sophisticated analytical tools to conduct longitudinal evaluations of development assistance. In practice impacts are likely to be mixed, being neither wholly positive nor negative. But the impacts can be divided into three categories:

- impact of conflict on aid policy and programmes (e.g. can cause shift from development to humanitarian assistance, or the scaling down of programmes).
- the impact of aid on conflict dynamics and
- the impact of aid on the dynamics of peace.

The DFID Synthesis Report highlights a number of strategies and options towards more conflict sensitive aid, which sets out an agenda for future work:

(i) **Improving conflict analysis:** Areas in which current policy and practice in conflict analysis might be improved include incorporating the political economy analysis; adapting to the needs and objectives of the end user; development according to the nature and phase of the conflict; develop dynamic forms of and more joined up analysis.

(ii) **More conflict sensitive approaches:** recommendations in this area are divided into three categories: what donors should better appreciate but not necessarily control; what donors can influence, but are not able to do themselves; and what donors can do to improve current activities.

(iii) **Improving Aid interventions:** A need to be realistic about the capacity of development assistance to leverage policies which can lesson the probability of conflict. However, there are generic lessons that can be applied to all types of humanitarian and development programmes, for example, address the underlying causes of conflict systematically; and be sensitive to the distributional impacts of aid; strengthen and protect vulnerable states.

PCIA

The presentation on PCIA consisted of two parts: a brief overview by Ms. N. Tschirgi of the PCIA project as one of the key components of the CPR Network's Conflict Prevention Working Group; and second, a description by Mr. D. Nyheim of FEWER's work.

Ms. Tschirgi said that the work on PCIA arose out of IDRC's work in the late 1990s examining not only if ODA can be a useful instrument of conflict prevention and peacebuilding but how. The findings of this research were both encouraging and disappointing:

(i) Conflict Impact Assessment and PCIA had indeed been embraced by many development agencies and actors as an important area of research but it was developing as a cottage industry. Each agency, donor or research institute was producing its own CAs and PCIAs with little cross-fertilization of ideas and standardization of results.

(ii) more importantly there was little effort to engage the researchers and practitioners of countries in conflict in the development of the growing range of PCIA methodologies and tools.

Previous meetings of the CPR recognised that PCIA could be an important tool for integrating new thinking on conflict analysis and peacebuilding into mainstream development programmes. The CPR Conflict Prevention Working Group has noted the significant advances made on PCIA. In particular, IDRC, through its in-house PCIA Unit had been closely monitoring the conceptual and methodological development of the various PCIA tools and approaches. IDRC has identified many researchers and donors who have been working at the cutting edge of conflict analysis and impact

assessment – including IA, Saferworld, FEWER, DFID and many researchers from Southern networks.

The publication entitled “Conflict-Sensitive Approaches to Development” details the large family of CIAs or PCIA (or more generically conflict sensitive tools) for use by development actors in the various phases of the programming cycle from planning, monitoring to evaluation. While these can further be improved and enhanced over time, the stage of R&D for PCIA is well-over. Instead, now is the time for pulling together the various tools in a format that is most accessible to mainstream development workers and for rigorous field-testing and application of these tools. The ultimate goal of field applications is to begin demonstrating, with some degree of reliability and confidence, that such tools do in fact improve the effectiveness and impact of development assistance in conflict-prone, conflict torn and post-conflict contexts.

Ms. Tschirgi emphasized that although PCIA continues to mean many things to many people, at its core it incorporates the range of conflict sensitive tools which allow development planners and practitioners to think systematically about the intended or unintended consequences of interventions on peace and conflict dynamics in fragile political contexts.

Against this backdrop, Mr. Nyheim explained FEWER’s plans and proposals to continue work for the next phases of the PCIA project. He highlighted the **strengths** of the PCIA as an analytical and planning tool for conflict analysis and the need to follow clear principles to be effective, for example, having an integrated and comprehensive approaches; local ownership for sustainability and programmatic flexibility to reflect dynamic environments. But he recognized current weaknesses and methodological gaps, particularly in implementation and evaluation tools.

Mr. Nyheim discussed the **conceptual approaches/challenges**. These comprised the PCIA analytical ingredients of the degrees of conflict factors, peace factors and stakeholders’ scenarios. The ingredients for PCIA planning are: (a) preparation (analysis of who is doing what, and developing an inclusive process), (b) actual planning including (i) peace/conflict issues, (ii) objectives, (iii) spoilers/spoiling factors, (iv) scenarios and response directives in relation to (i-iv).

He characterized PCIA factors as making up a “peace building and house construction” exercise. To build such a structure you need to address the environment for conflict and peace setting. You need to examine the “building material” you have to work with (i.e., programmes and projects). You need to choose your “builders” (e.g., NGO, governments, IGOs, business etc); and consider the “architecture” involved (i.e. the over arching peace objectives. Finally, the “owners” (e.g., civil society & governments locally) need to be happy with the structures. Mr. Nyheim stressed the need to consider the evaluation perspectives for each of these factors.

Conclusion

The meeting concluded that there was a rich source of work on conflict assessment / PCIA which needed to be shared widely in the donor community. Significant methodological advances that had been made to date, and more progress was expected over the coming year. Much of the value added of this work would come from

mainstreaming conflict assessment work in country strategies and the PRSP process, which both bilateral and multilateral donors were keen to exploit. The CPR Conflict Prevention Working Group should continue to monitor developments.

XI. Plenary Session

Country Workshop 1: East Timor, Bougainville & the Solomons

Moderator: Ms. D. Ohlbaum/US AID

Presenters: Mr. S. Darvill/AusAID

Mr. K. Malik/UNDP & Mr. D. Keh/UNDP—Findings of UNDP/Japan
Evaluation on East Timor projects

Rapporteur: Mr. K. Kuroda/World Bank

Rapporteur's Report

1) Background/Issues

While the South Pacific has a generally a peaceful image, it may be misleading, as evidenced from conflicts in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Island. AusAID undertook a review of Melanesian countries and found that these countries had to face endemic poverty requiring continuing economic support. It was noted that they are consisting of many small islands with small populations but with a wide variety of ethnic groups and languages compounded their situations. Conflict features of other parts of the world, such as "failed states", ethnic confrontations and proliferation of small arms, as it turned out, also apply in the South Pacific. Mixed with these features are the local particularities, such as legacies of colonialism and land inheritance traditions.

In Papua New Guinea, the decade long conflict in Bougainville caused the death of some 20,000 people, i.e. an eighth of the city's population. In January 1999, the disengagement process started. At this time, it appears that a comprehensive engagement is achievable. One critical factor for success must be to stem the proliferation of weapons. The same challenge confronts Solomon Island.

In addition to these two countries, the situation in West Papua (or Irian Jaya of Indonesia) and Vanuatu are worrisome.

As for East Timor (which prompted much soul-searching for many Australians as they witness the tragedy just in their doorstep in 1999 and which caused much concern in Australia), the process towards independence is moving forward. A donor conference was held in Canberra two weeks ago. It was noted that civil education was particularly lagging. Separately, the situation in West Timor continues to be difficult. Due to its security grading which prevents the UN from operating, assistance programs could not currently be carried out.

AusAID was conducting conflict and peace studies in the region and, with DFID, it was carrying out a risk assessment in Fiji.

2) Lessons Learned

UNDP carried out an evaluation of UNDP projects financed by the Government of Japan in East Timor (and in Kosovo). Some preliminary findings are as follows:

- **Planning:** this was very time-consuming, e.g., obtaining approval.
- **Implementation:** this happened in the context of a changing environment. In such a circumstance, cost overruns were unavoidable. Thus, a donor should welcome a project to change and there is a need for a contingency fund.
- **Long-term sustainability:** the projects faced a considerable sustainability problem. As the focus was first on emergency relief, support for capacity building lagged. Fortunately, as the evaluation took place at the very early stage of project implementation, project reorientation was possible to emphasize the capacity building component.

3) Follow up

East Timor

- CPR members will examine ways to support civilian capacity.
- CPR members will examine the implications of the change-over when UNTAET will complete its mandate and thus end its assistance financed from the UN peacekeeping assessed budget. Afterwards, assistance must come from voluntary sources.
- CPR members will examine a West Timor assistance program.
- UNDP will make available an evaluation report on its Japanese Government-financed activities in East Timor (and Kosovo) when ready for dissemination externally.

XII. PLENARY SESSION

Country Workshop 2—Sierra Leone

Moderator: Mr. G. Gartshore/Canadian DFAIT

Presenters: Ms. S. Brown/CIDA—Report on Donors' Meeting on Sierra Leone
Ms. D. Ohlbaum/US AID—Education for Peace Program in Sierra Leone

Mr. P. Simonnet/EU Program in Sierra Leone

Rapporteur: Mr. D. Harland/UNOCHA

A summary of CPR discussions on Sierra Leone follows:

Issues and lessons learned:

The representative of CIDA (Ms. S. Brown) briefed the CPR on the recent donors' conference for Sierra Leone. She noted the senior-level participation at the meeting, including an observer from the RUF at the meeting, and his acknowledgement that now the war was over, speedy reintegration was an important goal. It was noted that, following an independent review of DDR programs in Sierra Leone, some earlier shortcomings had been overcome. The use of a multi-donor trust fund was found to be a useful and effective mechanism, particularly for the small and medium donors. The major obstacle, at present, was funding. The ongoing program had an anticipated shortfall of US\$14.6 million for 2001, and \$16.3 million would be required for 2002. Unless further funds were forthcoming, the present program would be without funding from September 2001.

The representative of USAID (Ms. D. Ohlbaum) briefed the CPR on the USAID peace education program which was reaching some 20,000 former combatants, out of an estimated total of 45,000 combatants to be demobilized. The project focussed on imparting life skills to recipients 80% of whom were illiterate, and the overwhelming majority of whom were severely traumatized by their war experiences. The representative felt that the program was overwhelmingly positive, though she did note the dilemma posed by the presence among former combatants of large numbers of people who may have been involved in commissioning or carrying out war crimes. She noted two major constraints.

First, for security reasons, US Government personnel were not able to visit most of the teaching venues. (This was generally done by representatives of World Vision, who were US AID implementing partners.)

Second, US AID involvement was coming to an end, and no partner had been identified to carry on the project when US AID discontinued its involvement. She invited those present to consider partnerships that might keep the initiative moving forward.

The representative of the World Bank (Mr. K. Kuroda) briefed on a recent lessons learned workshop for DDR programs in Africa. The Bank is closely involved in 15 DDR programs worldwide. He noted the following consensus among participants at the meeting: that DDR programs had to begin early. He noted that there was a necessary trade-off between an early start and certainty of outcome, but felt that a

successful program needed to begin early, and that some risks had to be calculated and accepted. He noted that programs were beginning in DR Congo, and needed to be moved to full-scale implementation as soon as the opportunities arose. He noted that the presence of a lead donor in Sierra Leone (UK) was a factor in the relative success of the program. He noted that the commitment of the most senior local authorities was vital. He noted that the carrot (wielded by the UK) and stick (wielded by Nigeria) approach was necessary and effective. He commented on the problem of dealing with criminal elements within the demobilizing groups, though without clear resolution, except that it was sometimes only possible to weed out leadership elements, rather than all those who had participated in crimes.

Action points for donors:

Mr. P. Simonnet of the EC said that he was 'cautiously optimistic', and that he would discuss with colleagues in Brussels the possibility of a partnership with USAID/OTI, with a view to the possible continuation of the USAID/OTI-led program with an element of EC funding.

Mr. G. Gartshore of Canada DFAIT noted the need for a balance in funding between restorative efforts (such as DDR) and retributive efforts (such as a special court). He felt that some donors, not excluding his own government, might have overweighted their portfolios on the retributive side, to the expense of promising programs on the restorative side.

XIII. PLENARY SESSION #6

Security Sector Reform

Moderator: Mr. M. Tommasoli/OECD/DAC
Presenter: Mr. B. Hoffmann/GTZ
Rapporteur: Mr. P. Simonnet/EU

Rapporteur's Report

A conceptual approach of the security sector as well as practical experiences on the reform of the sector were presented by GTZ. Further to the discussion between members of the network, a few recommendations were agreed.

(A) CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

Bloated, inadequately trained or insufficiently monitored security institutions quite often pose a significant stumbling block for the human security and therefore the development of a society. This is why development co-operation needs to address the issue of the reform of the security sector.

Security sector reform must be part of a governance reform programme and should address problems of the sector in their political, economic, social and institutional dimensions.

GTZ definition: The security sector includes armed forces, paramilitary units, the police and gendarmerie, as well as the intelligence services. But above all it includes the civil authorities mandated to control and oversee those bodies as well as the judicial and penal system.

Type of activities :

- **Enhancing state capacity and policy coherence:**
 - Security sector reviews
 - Management of security expenditure
 - Civilian expertise on security issues
 - Regional confidence-building and peace-keeping capacity

- **Reforming and training of security forces:**
 - Military and police reforms
 - Training assistance

- **Demilitarisation and peace-building:**
 - Conversion of security resources to civilian use
 - Demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants
 - Regulation of small arms
 - Child soldiers

- Strengthening democratic governance and the rule of law:
 - Justice systems
 - Civil society
- Building research capacity in developing countries

(B) GTZ' SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE

GTZ is heavily currently engaged in at least two sectors: **judicial reform and DDR** (Cambodia, Sierra Leone and Mozambique). It is also currently developing policy guidelines on the role of development co-operation in the reduction of small arms circulation.

(C) DISCUSSION

All partners recognised the difficulty for development agencies to handle military questions. UN agencies are perhaps better placed than the others as they sometimes intervene in the framework of UN peace-keeping operations, thus with military presence. All recognised the need to gain experience in this field. Some partners are ready to exchange their practices (in particular Canada in Ethiopia, Switzerland in Central America, Netherlands in Indonesia). University for Peace can also share its experience on training activities with the security forces.

(D) PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The CPR web-site will host a section on security sector reform with pertinent practical experiences of members. Policy approaches will continue to be discussed.

XIV. PLENARY SESSION #7

Programming Framework for Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Moderator/Presenter: Mr. S. Kurosawa/JICA
Rapporteur: Ms. E. Komukai/JICA

Rapporteur's Report

- A working paper for Programming Framework for Post-Conflict Reconstruction was presented by JICA.
- The main objective of forming this framework is to assist JICA staff, by showing a simplified model, to understand the priority areas for post-conflict reconstruction and development, in order to identify potential directions for future JICA programming. This framework is expected to contribute to JICA project formulation of post-conflict reconstruction. Then, there will be a needs assessment as part of a country specific analysis dealing with each conflict. This will be followed by concrete projects to meet different development needs.
- JICA is in the process of revising this framework. CPR members, who are experienced and knowledgeable in designing and implementing post-conflict reconstruction, are requested to provide comments on the applicability of the framework by e-mail to JICA after the meeting. (kurosawa.satoru@jica.go.jp)

XV. CLOSING PLENARY SESSION

Decisions Taken & Next Steps

Moderator: Mr. S. Kurosawa/JICA
Presenter/Rapporteur: Ms. S. Brown/CIDA

Rapporteur's Report

Please consult the Executive Summary at the outset of the Final Report for a complete list of decisions taken at the 8th CPR Meeting and the proposed next steps.

8th CPR Meeting (June 27-29, 2001)
Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction
Network

Final Agenda (June 27, 2001)

Venue: Kyoto International Conference Hall, Takaragaike, Sakyo-ku
Kyoto, Japan

Wednesday, 27 June 2001

Arrival: Throughout the day
- Registration and pickup of workshop materials (hotel reception)
- Welcome cocktail,
Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel (B1 Room Hiei). Sponsored
by JICA; 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, 28 June 2001 (Room B-1)

9.00 AM: Welcome, opening remarks and introduction of proposed agenda
Mr. Takanori Kitamura, Managing Director,
JICA Planning and Evaluation Department

9.15 – 9.30 Plenary Session #1
Moderator: Mr. S. Kurosawa/JICA
Presenter/Rapporteur: Mr. A. Retire/UNOPS
Brief Report by UNOPS on last CPR meeting in Divonne

9.30 – 10.30 Plenary Session #2
Moderator: Mr. S. Kurosawa/JICA
Rapporteur: Mr. S. Malik/UNHCR
Status of CPR Working Groups (10 minutes each)
Identification of pending issues to be resolved in Kyoto meeting.

Presenters:
- CPR Web-site (Mr. K. Kuroda/World Bank)
- Training (Mr. L. de Boice/UNDP)
- Analytical Frameworks & Operational Tools for
Peacebuilding (Ms. S. Brown/CIDA)
- Conflict Prevention (Mr. G. Gartshore/Canadian DfAIT, Ms. M.
Brown/US AID)
- Update on DAC Network on Conflict, Peace and
Development Cooperation (Mr. M. Tommasoli. OECD/DAC)
- Update on G8 Developments (Mr. G. Duffy/DFID)

10.30 – 10.45 Coffee Break

10.45 – 12.30

**Plenary Session #3: Peace Education as a
Contribution to Peacebuilding**

Moderator: Mr. S. Hasegawa/UNDP Tokyo

Presenters: Mr. L. Assuncao/University of Peace

Ms. R. Ikeda/UNICEF

Mr. Y. Fuwa/FASID Tokyo

Rapporteur: Ms. C. Poldermans/Netherlands MFA

**Discussion and CPR Members' summary of support for peace
Education**

12.30 – 14.00

**Lunch (Japanese Obento/box lunch; Swan Room,
Kyoto International Conference Hall)**

Presenters: Mr. S. Kurosawa & Ms. Y. Dohi/JICA,

Mr. K. Takahashi/FASID

**Presentations (15 minutes each) on New Japanese Developments
in Peacebuilding (joint review with Canada on NGO projects in
Guatemala and Cambodia; joint programming with UNHCR;
JICA Research Committee on Peacebuilding; Japan Platform for
NGOs; FASID-IDRI Research Group on Conflict and
Development)**

14.00 – 15.30 **Two Concurrent Thematic Workshops.**

Topics suggested by CPR members

a) Small arms/light weapons control (Room 103)

Moderator: Mr. L. de Boice/UNDP

Presenters: Mr. S. Kurosawa /JICA

Mr.P. Simonnet/ European Union

Rapporteur: Mr. S. Darvill/AUS AID

**b)Business and conflict: private sector issues (Room
101)**

Moderator: Ms. M. Tamamura/UNOPS

Presenters: Ms. E. Date-Bah/ILO

Mr. G. Duffy/DFID

Rapporteur: Mr. A. Retiere/UNOPS

15.30 – 15.45 **Coffee Break**

15.45 – 17.15 Two Concurrent Thematic Workshops.

Topics suggested by CPR members

a) Role of Media in Conflict and Peacebuilding (Room 101)
Moderator: Ms. D. Ohlbaum/US AID
Presenters: Professor M. Obayashi/Ryukoku University (re
Cote d'Ivoire)
Mr. S. Hasegawa/UNDP Tokyo (re Rwanda &
Kosovo)
Mr. S. Sunohara/NHK Kobe
Rapporteur: Mr. M. Erbs-Jorgensen/Denmark MFA

b) Demobilization and reintegration (Room 103)
Moderator: Mr. M. Tommasoli/OECD.DAC
Presenters: Ms. E. Date-Bah/ILO
Ms. E. Komukai/JICA (re Cambodia)
Mr. K. Malik/UNDP (Evaluation of
Demobilization and Reintegration)
Rapporteur: Ms. Y. Dohi/JICA

Evening: Free

Friday, 29 June 2001 (Room B-1)

9.00 – 9.45 Plenary Session #4
Summary by Day 1 Rapporteurs for concurrent thematic
workshops;
Group Discussion

Moderator: Ms. S. Brown/CIDA
Rapporteur: Mr. R. Ruggles/JICA

UN Secretary General's Report
Presenter: Dr. J. Khan/UN

9.45 – 11.00 Plenary Session #5
Country Risk Assessments; Peace & Conflict Impact Assessments
Moderator: Ms. S. Brown/CIDA
Presenters: Ms. D. Duncan/DFID (re DFID's new Guidelines to
Conflict Assessment)
Ms. N. Tschirgi/IDRC & Mr. D. Nyheim/FEWER
(Update on PCIA Progress)
Rapporteur: Mr. G. Duffy/DFID

11.00 – 11.15 Coffee

- 11.15 – 12.45 **Country Workshop 1: Plenary (East Timor):**
Moderator: Ms. D. Ohlbaum/US AID
- Presenters: Mr. S. Darvill/AUSAID (Lessons learned from
East Timor Bougainville & the Solomons)
Mr. K. Malik/UNDP and Mr. D. Keh/UNDP
(Findings of UNDP/Japan Evaluation on
East Timor projects)**
- Rapporteur: Mr. K. Kuroda/World Bank**
- 12.45 – 14.00 **Lunch (Western buffet, Swan Room, Kyoto International
Conference Hall)**
- 14.00 – 15.00 **Country Workshop 2: Plenary (Sierra Leone)**
Moderator: Mr. G. Gartshore/Canadian DFAIT
- Presenters: Ms. S. Brown/CIDA (Report on Donors'
Meeting on Sierra Leone)
Ms. D. Ohlbaum/US AID (Education for
Peace Program in Sierra Leone)
Mr. K. Kuroda/World Bank (Demobilization
in Sierra Leone)
Mr. P. Simonnet/EU (EU Program in Sierra Leone)**
- Rapporteur: Mr. D. Harland/UNOCHA**
- 15.00 – 15.15 **Coffee**
- 15.15 – 16.00 **Plenary Session #6**
Security Sector Reform
Moderator: Mr. M. Tommasoli/OECD.DAC
Presenters: Mr. B. Hoffmann/GTZ
- Rapporteur: Mr. P. Simonnet/European Union**
- 16.00 – 16.30 **Plenary Session #7**
Programming Framework for Post-Conflict Reconstruction
Moderator/Presenter: Mr. S. Kurosawa/JICA
Rapporteur: Ms. E. Komukai/JICA
- 16.30 – 17.30 **Closing Plenary Session:**
Moderator: Mr. S. Kurosawa/JICA
- Presenter/Rapporteur: Ms. S. Brown/CIDA on decisions taken
and agreed next steps; new working groups (country, thematic)**
- 17.30 **Concluding Remarks**
Mr. Takanori Kitamura, Managing Director, JICA

**PRELIMINARY OPEN SESSION FOR JAPANESE NGOS
AND VOLUNTEER SPEAKERS FROM THE CPR NETWORK
9.30-12.45, Wednesday, June 27, 2001**

- Venue:** JICA Institute for International Cooperation (IFIC)
10-5, Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
- 9.30 AM Welcome, opening remarks and introduction of proposed agenda
Mr. Takanori Kitamura, Managing Director
JICA Planning and Evaluation Department
- 9.45 – 10.30 The Role of NGOs in Post-conflict Situations:
Case Studies from Cambodia, Former Yugoslavia
Speakers:
Ms. Keiko Kiyama/Secretary General, JEN
Experience from the former
Yugoslavia
Mr. Michiya Kumaoka & Mr. Kiyotaka Takahashi/JVC
Experience from Cambodia
- 10.30 - 10.45 Coffee Break
- 10.45 – 12.30 Donor Support and Cooperation for NGO Initiatives in
Peacebuilding
Chair: Susan Brown, CIDA Peacebuilding Unit, Multilateral
Branch
Short Presentations (10 minutes each) on the partnership with
donors and NGOs in peacebuilding
Mr. Katsuhiro Shinohara/MOFA, NGO Assistance Division
Mr. S. Malik/UNHCR, Ms. M. Iwasaki/World Bank

Round table Discussion – Open discussion for participants
with bilateral donor (AUS AID, CIDA, Cdn. DFAIT,
Denmark, FMECD, DFID,), multilateral agency
representatives (World Bank, UNHCR, UNOPS, ILO,
OECD, UN, UNDP) and with Japan's MOFA and JICA
- 12.30 – 12.40 Concluding Remarks by the Chair
- 12.40 – 12.45 Closing Remarks: Mr. T. Kitamura/JICA
- 12.45 – 2.00 Buffet luncheon and informal discussions
- Objectives:**
1. To strengthen the linkages between Japanese NGOs and selected multilateral agencies with programs where they can participate
 2. To understand how other bilateral donors work with NGOs in implementing ODA projects

Annex2

List of CPR Participants in Kyoto

Bilateral Donors

Australia

Mr. Steve Darvill
Program Manager
Humanitarian & Emergencies Section
Australian Agency for International Development
GPO Box 887 Canberra ACT 2601
Australia

Tel: 61-2-6206-4582
Fax: 61-2-6206-4587
E-mail: steve_darvill@ausaid.gov.au

Belgium

Mr. Luc Timmermans
Head of Unit, Conflict Prevention
Belgian Directorate for International Cooperation
Brederodestraat 6, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

Tel: 32-2-519-06-86
Fax: 32-2-519-06-83
E-mail: ltimmermans@badc.fgov.be

Canada

Ms. Susan Brown
Chief, Peacebuilding Unit
International Humanitarian Assistance
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
200 Promenade du Portage
Hull, Quebec K1A 0G4
Canada

Tel: (819) 994-3933
Fax: (819) 997-2637
E-mail:
susan_brown@acdi-cida.gc.ca

Mr. Geoff Gartshore
Deputy Director & Program Manager
Peacebuilding & Human Security Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and
geoff.gartshore@dfait-maeci.gc.ca
International Trade
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
Canada

Tel: (613) 943-1099
Fax: (613) 944-1226
E-mail:

Denmark

Mr. Mikael Erbs-Jorgensen
First Secretary
Danish Embassy
29-6 Sarugaku-cho
Shibuya-ku
Tokyo 150-0033, Japan

Tel: (03) 3780 8727
Fax: (03) 3496-3440
E-mail: mikael.erbs@denmark.or.jp

Germany

Mr. Hans-Peter Baur
Director
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation &
Development
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 40
53113 Bonn
Deutschland

Tel: (02 28) 5 35 32 79
Fax: (02 28) 5 35 42 79
E-mail: baur@bmz.bund.de

Mr. Bernd Hoffman
Head of Division
Health, Education and Food Security
Conflict Prevention and Disaster Management
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
Postfach 5180
65726 Eschborn, Germany

Tel: 49 (0) 61 96 79-1303
Fax: 49 (0) 61 96 79 - 6170
E-mail: Bernd.Hoffman@gtz.de

Japan

Mr. Takanori Kitamura
Managing Director
Planning & Evaluation Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Tel: 81-3- 5352-5131
Fax: 81-3- 5352-5490
E-mail:
kitamura.takanori@jica.go.jp

Shinjuku Maynds Tower Building, 10th Floor
Yoyogi, 2 Chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558
Japan

Mr. Satoru Kurosawa
Director, Global Issues Division
Planning & Evaluation Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Shinjuku Maynds Tower Building, 10th Floor
1-1 Yoyogi, 2 Chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558
Japan

Tel: 81-3- 5352-5394
Fax: 81-3-5352-5490
E-mail:
kurosawa.satoru@jica.go.jp

Ms. Eri Komukai
Associate Expert (Peacebuilding)
Global Issues Division
Planning & Evaluation Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Shinjuku Maynds Tower Building, 10th Floor
Yoyogi, 2 Chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558
Japan

Tel: 81-3-5352-5130
Fax: 81-3-5352-5490
E-mail: komukai.eri@jica.go.jp

Ms. Yuko Dohi
Associate Expert
Global Issues Division
Planning & Evaluation Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Shinjuku Maynds Tower Building, 10th Floor
1-1 Yoyogi, 2 Chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558
Japan

Tel: 81-3-5352-5322
Fax: 81-3-5352-5490
E-mail: dohi.yuko@jica.go.jp

Mr. Hiroto Tanaka
Associate Expert
Global Issues Division
Planning & Evaluation Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Shinjuku Maynds Tower Building, 10th Floor
Yoyogi, 2 Chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558
Japan

Tel: 81-3-5352-5322
Fax: 81-3-5352-5490
E-mail: tanaka.hiroto@jica.go.jp

Robin Ruggles
CIDA-JICA Exchange Officer
Indo-China Division, Regional Department #1
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Shinjuku Maynds Tower Building, 10th Floor
1-1 Yoyogi, 2 Chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558
Japan

Tel: 81-3-5352-5183
Fax: 81-3-5352-5500
E-mail:
robin_ruggles@hotmail.com

Ms. Hagino Noguchi
Nagoya Center
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Industrial Trade Center, West 8F
2-73 Kamenoi, Meitoku, Nagoya City, Aichi

Tel: 81-52-702-1391
Fax: 81-52-702-1397
E-mail: noguchi.hagino@jica.go.jp

Netherlands

Ms. Caroline Poldermans
Acting Head, Peacebuilding & Good Governance
Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bezuidenhoutseweg 67
2594 AC The Hague
Netherlands

Tel: 31 70 348 51 57
Fax: 31 70 348 50 49
E-mail:
caroline.poldermans@minbuza.nl

Switzerland

Mr. Peter Spycher
Senior Policy Advisor
Migration and Development
Swiss Agency for Development &
peter.spycher@deza.admin.ch
Cooperation (SDC)
Freiburgstrasse 130
CH-3003 Berne
Switzerland

Tel: 44 31 323 86 35
Fax: 41 31 324 16 92
E-mail:

United Kingdom

Mr. Gerry Duffy
Deputy Head
Conflict & Humanitarian Affairs Dept.
Department for International Development
(DFID)
94 Victoria Street
London SW1E 5J1
United Kingdom

Tel: 44 (0) 20-7917-0230
Fax: 44 (0) 7917-0502
E-mail: gerry-duffy@dfid.gov.uk

Ms. Debi Duncan
Senior Conflict Reduction Advisor
Conflict & Humanitarian Affairs Dept.
Department for International Development
(DFID)
94 Victoria Street
London SW1E 5J1
United Kingdom

Tel: 0207 917 0697
E-mail: d-duncan@dfid.gov.uk

United States

Ms. Diana Ohlbaum
Deputy Director
Office of Transition Initiatives
United States Agency for International Development
(USAID)
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20523
United States

Tel: (202) 712-5603
Fax: (202) 216-3043
E-mail: dohlbaum@usaid.gov

Ms. Melissa Brown
Policy and Program Coordination Bureau
Development Partners Office
United States Agency for International Development
(USAID)
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20523
United States

Tel: (202) 712-1107
Fax: (202) 712-0077
E-mail: mebrown@usaid.gov

Multilateral Agencies & International Organizations

European Commission

Mr. Patrick Simonnet
European Commission
DG Relex CHAR 12/110
200 Rue de la Loi
1049 Brussels, Belgium

E-mail:
Patrick.Simonnet@cec.eu.int

International Development Research Center (IDRC)

Ms. Necla Tschirigi
Senior Programme Specialist
Peacebuilding & Reconstruction Programme
International Development Research Centre
250 Albert Street
PO Box 8500
Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9
Canada

Tel: (613) 236-6163
Fax: (613) 567-7748
E-mail: ntschirigi@idrc.ca

International Labour Office

Ms. Eugenia Date-Bah
Director
InFocus Programme on Crisis Response
& Reconstruction
International Labour Office
4 Route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland

Tel: 41 22 799 79 08
Fax: 41 22 799 61 89
E-mail: date-bah@ilo.org

International Office for Migration

Mr. Jan de Wilde
Director, Department of Program Support
International Organisation for Migration
17 Route des Morillons
C.P. 71, CH-1211
Geneva 19, Switzerland

Tel: 41 22 717 9500
Fax: 41 22 798 6150
E-mail: jdewilde@iom.int

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Mr. Nicholas Staines
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
700, 19th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20431
United States

Tel: (202) 623-4431
Fax: (202) 623-4323
E-mail: nstaines@imf.org

International Peace Academy

Ms. Karin Wermester
Senior Program Officer
International Peace Academy
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017-3521
United States

Tel: (212) 687-4595
Fax: (212) 983-8426
E-mail:
wermester@ipacademy.org

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/OECD

Mr. Massimo Tommasoli
Principal Administrator/Head of Unit
Development Cooperation Directorate
Organization for Economic Cooperation
Development (OECD)
2 Rue Andre-Pascal
75775 Paris Cedex 16, France

Tel: 33 (0) 1 45 24 90 26
Fax: 33 (0) 1 44 30 61 47
E-mail:
massimo.tommasoli@oecd.org

United Nations Department for Political Affairs (DPA)

Dr. Jehangir Khan
Policy Planning Unit
Office of the Under Secretary General
Department of Political Affairs
United Nations Secretariat
Room S-3780D
1 United Nations, N.Y. 10017
United States

Tel: 212-963-1155
E-mail: khanj@un.org

United Nations Development Programme/UNDP

Mr. Larry de Boice
Deputy Director
Emergency Response Division
Geneva Operations
United Nations Development Programme
Geneva Executive Centre
11-13 Chemin des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine
Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: (41 22) 917 8540
Fax: (41 22) 917 8060
E-mail: ldeboice@undp.org

Mr. Khalid Malik
Director, Evaluation Office
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
Room DC1-478
New York, N.Y. 10017
United States

Tel: (212) 906-5095
Fax: (212) 906-6008
E-mail:
khalid.malik@undp.org

Mr. Douglas Keh
Evaluation Specialist
Evaluation Office
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
Room DC1 – 448
New York, N.Y. 10017
United States

Tel: (212) 906-6430
Fax: (212) 906-6008
E-mail: douglas.keh@undp.org

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa
Director
UNDP Tokyo Office
UNU Building, 8th Floor
5-53-70 Jingumae
Shibuya-ku
Tokyo 150-0001
Japan

Tel: 81-3-5467-4751
Fax: 81-3-5467-4753
E-mail:
sukehiro.hasegawa@undp.org

United Nations Children's Fund/UNICEF

Ms. Reiko Ikeda
Programme Officer (Special Projects)
UNICEF Office for Japan
United Nations University Building, 8th Floor
53-70 Jingumae 5-chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0001
Japan

Tel: (03) 5467-4431
Fax: (03) 5467-4437
E-mail: rikeda@unicef.org

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/UNHCR

Mr. Sajjad M. Malik
Senior Rural Settlement Officer
Reintegration & Local Settlement Section
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHCR (HQTSO2)
94 Rue de Montbrillant
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Tel: (41 22) 739 84 55
Fax: (41 22) 739 73 37
E-mail: malik@unhcr.ch

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance/UNOCHA

Mr. David Harland
Senior Policy Advisor
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian
Assistance (UNOCHA)
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva
Switzerland

Tel: 41 22 917 11 96
Fax: 41 22 917 00 20
E-mail: harland1@un.org

United Nations Office for Project Services/UNOPS

Mr. Alain Retiere
Rehabilitation Expert
United Nations Office for Project Services
RESS Division
UNOPS Geneva Office
Geneva Executive Centre Building
11-13 chemin des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine
Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: (41 22) 917 8517
Fax: (41 22) 917 8062
E-mail: AlainR@unops.org

Mr. Mihoko Tamamura
UNOPS
7th Floor, 53-70 Jingumae
5-Chome, shibuya-ku
Tokyo 150-0001
Japan

E-mail: mihokot@unops.org

World Bank

Mr. Kaz Kuroda
Post-Conflict Unit, Social Development Dept
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States

Tel: (202) 458-2259
Fax: (202) 522-1669
E-mail: kkuroda@worldbank.org

Special Guests and Presenters

Forum on Early Warning & Early Response/FEWER

Mr. David Nyheim
Director
Forum on Early Warning & Early Response
Fewer Secretariat
The Old Truman Brewery
91-95 Brick Lane, 4th Floor
London e1 6qn
United Kingdom

Tel: 44 20 7247 7022
Fax: 44 20 7247 5290
E-mail:
secretariat@fewer.org

Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development/FASID

Dr. Kazuo Takahashi
Director
International Development Research Institute

Tel: 81-3-5226-0310
Fax: 81-3-5226-0023
E-mail: takahashi@fasid.or.jp

Mr. Yoshitaro Fuwa
Senior Deputy Director
International Development Research Institute
Foundation for Advanced Studies on International
Development (FASID)
Chiyoda-Kaikan 5th Floor
1-3-17 Kudan-Minami
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 135-0007
Japan

Tel: 81-3-5226-0306
Fax: 81-3-5226-0023
E-mail: fuwa@fasid.or.jp

NHK Kobe Broadcasting

Mr. Shuichiro Sunohara
Executive Director
Japan Broadcasting Corporation
Kobe Broadcasting
HDC Kobe Building 5F
1-2-2, Higashikaswasaki-cho
Chuo-kue
Kobe-city 650-8515, Japan

Tel: 81-78-362-7460
Fax: 81-78-371-8516
E-mail:
suno@kobe.nhk.or.jp

Ryukoku University

Professor Minoru Obayashi
Faculty of Economics
Ryukoku University
67 fukagusazuka honmachi
Fushimi-ku
Kyoto 612-8577
Japan

Tel: 81-75-645-8432
Fax: 81-75-643-8510
E-mail:
obayashi@econ.ryukoku.ac.jp

University for Peace

Mr. Lucas Assuncao
Executive Director
University for Peace Geneva Office
Avenue de la Paix
CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: 41-22-7163240
Fax: 41-22-7317796
E-mail: lucas@upeace.ch

Annex 3

Session Papers Presented In Kyoto

Peace Education

- Speaker's Notes on Peace Education in UNICEF.
- Reflections on Peace Education. FASID

New Japanese Developments in Peacebuilding

- Major Developments in Peacebuilding. JICA
- Powerpoint Presentation. JICA
- FASID-IDRI Research Group on Conflict and Development. FASID

Small Arms/Light Weapons Control

- JICA's Cooperation for Small Arms Reductions. JICA
- EU Summary. Small Arms and Light Weapons. EU

Business & Conflict: Private Sector Issues

- Business Corporations' Contribution to Reducing Decent Work Deficits in Post-Conflict Contexts. ILO.
- Business and Conflict. Powerpoint Presentation. DFID

Role of Media in Conflict & Peacebuilding

- Role of Media in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding. UNDP Tokyo
- Press in Cote d'Ivoire. Ryukoku University.

Demobilization and Reintegration

- Demobilization and Reintegration. IOM
- Implementation of DDR in Cambodia. Powerpoint Presentation. JICA

Country Risk Assessments; Peace & Conflict Impact Assessments

- Conflict Assessment. Powerpoint Presentation. DFID
- PCIA. An Overview. Powerpoint Presentation. IDRC/FEWER

East Timor Country Workshop

- Lessons Learned from East Timor, Solomons & Bougainville. Conflict in Asia-Pacific Region. AusAID.
- For Sustainable National-Building in East Timor. JICA

Sierra Leone Country Workshop

- Education for Peace in Sierra Leone. US AID.
- Sierra Leone. DFID UK

Security Sector Reform

- Security Sector Reform in Developing Countries. GTZ

Programming Framework for Post-Conflict Reconstruction

- JICA Programming Framework for Post-Conflict Reconstruction. JICA

UNIT 1: Introduction to the course

1.1 Welcome to the course
1.2 Course objectives and structure
1.3 Assessment methods

1.4 Introduction to the subject
1.5 The importance of the subject

1.6 The role of the student
1.7 The role of the teacher

1.8 The role of the course
1.9 The role of the module

1.10 The role of the unit
1.11 The role of the lecture

1.12 The role of the seminar
1.13 The role of the tutorial

1.14 The role of the assignment
1.15 The role of the exam

1.16 The role of the project
1.17 The role of the dissertation

1.18 The role of the research
1.19 The role of the industry

1.20 The role of the society
1.21 The role of the environment

1.22 The role of the future
1.23 The role of the past

1.24 The role of the present
1.25 The role of the world

Peace Education

Speaker's Notes on Peace Education in UNICEF.

Reflections on Peace Education. FASID

SPEAKER'S NOTES ON PEACE EDUCATION IN UNICEF

A working definition: In UNICEF, peace education refers to "the process of promoting the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values needed to bring about behaviour changes that will enable children, youth and adults to prevent conflict and violence, both overt and structural; to resolve conflict peacefully; and to create the conditions conducive to peace, whether at an interpersonal, intergroup, national or international level".

UNICEF sees peace education as an essential component of quality basic education in which the content, learning process and learning environment all work to promote a culture of peace. It also fits in with UNICEF's emphases on reaching disadvantaged and excluded groups, particularly those living in situations of violence, and on child-friendly learning environments. This approach is also in line with the Dakar Framework of Action which says that "Schools should be respected and protected as sanctuaries and zones of peace. Education programmes should be designed to promote the full development of the human personality and strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 26). Such programmes should promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, ethnic and religious groups; should be sensitive to cultural and linguistic identities and respectful of diversity; and reinforce a culture of peace. Education should promote not only skills such as the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflict but also social and ethical values."

It is UNICEF's position that peace education has a place in all societies – not only in countries undergoing armed conflict or emergencies. Because lasting behaviour change in children and adults only occurs over time, effective peace education is necessarily a long-term process, not a short-term intervention. While often based in schools and other learning environments, peace education should ideally involve the entire community.

Peace education is an essential part of the UNICEF "Anti-War Agenda", and is referred to in the "Peace and Security Agenda for Children". UNICEF supported peace education initiatives have contributed to disarmament and non-proliferation education, particularly through landmine awareness campaigns, where strong emphasis is given to life skills education. For UNICEF, protecting children from arms means reducing the pervasive presence of weapons in the daily environment of children, both in societies at war, as well as those at peace. The widespread possession of small arms and light weapons, in particular whether as a source of status or fueled by insecurity, oppression and fear, fosters a 'culture of violence'. Peace education aims to counter the 'Culture of Violence' by promoting constructive self-expression and non-violent conflict-solving skills by showing children that

tolerance and life skills - not weapons - are essential instruments for economic growth and security.

Peace education in practice

Formal and non-formal education provides many opportunities for child rights focused peace education, including peaceful conflict resolution and social responsibility, such as respect for others and their safety. Within schools, initiatives have varied from curriculum development to improving the school environment. Activities outside the classroom include sports and recreation programmes, as well as camps that bring together young people from different ethnic backgrounds.

As UN focal point for **landmine awareness education**, UNICEF aims to encourage awareness of the presence and dangers of mines and to teach children and their families how to live more safely in mine contaminated environments. UNICEF supports mine awareness classes in an out of school, including child-to child programmes and other participatory activities involving theatre and sports. UNICEF adopts an empowering approach to mine awareness by encouraging children, schools and communities to become involved in teaching others, and in the movement to eradicate landmines.

UNICEF programmes also employ **other channels of communication** in order to reach children, youth and adults that may not be served by the programmes in schools or out-of-schools. Initiatives in that regard include the following:

- UNICEF '**Voices of Youth**', an internet rights (<http://www.unicef.org/>) project, provides an opportunity to children and young people to learn about global issues, particularly in the light of how they affect children and young people worldwide, share their views with others and look at ways in which they can take action in their own communities. 'Children and War', one of the sections of the website, examines how war and armed conflict affect children and invites them to express their opinion through ongoing web discussions. Topics as proliferation of weapons, the misuse of small arms and the fear that this generates, are brought up by the children and youth themselves.
- Another method of promoting peace and raising awareness consists of the TV **documentary** on the 'Vote for Peace' project in Colombia. This Peace Campaign mobilised citizens, including many children to express a mandate for an end to violence. The award-winning documentary 'Soldiers of Peace', which UNICEF assisted in the production of, was broadcasted globally by CNN international. In addition to the documentary, a book portraying several participants of the campaign is at the final stage to be published. The book which will be distributed widely in several languages is specifically targeting teenagers.

A Country-based approach: Kosovo

In Kosovo, UNICEF, supported by the Government of Japan, is working on tolerance building through its pilot school project. Out of 10 first phase pilot schools, 5 are "mixed" with pupils from different ethnic backgrounds. UNICEF is promoting respect for diversity through various activities including life skills and civic education and inclusive planning in the life of the school. Each of the schools has a pilot school committee made of up parents, teachers, community representatives and students themselves. The process of working together despite differences in age and experience has provided a platform for interactive dialogue. The participation of the students is a radical shift from a notoriously top down hierarchy in the education system and has been the root of many interesting ideas and expressions for change. For example, in a mixed school outside Prishtina, where pupils from different ethnic backgrounds share the same building, the students themselves suggested that the Albanian and Croatian staff share a joint staff room when they move into their newly built school. They believe that their multi-ethnicity is a unique aspect which should be celebrated, and this is unusual in Kosovo. In another school, the work of the pilot school committee has led to the setting up of a "radio station", run by the students, where guest speakers from within Kosovo and the international community will be invited to speak on issues such as human rights, conflict resolution, road safety and environmental protection. In other project areas, UNICEF has been working with other partners on inclusion of minority and other excluded groups through catch up classes, recreation activities and human rights and tolerance building activities.

UNICEF has also been working with Save the Children in incorporating mine awareness into the school curriculum. UNICEF is also planning to develop a communication strategy on conflict resolution, following research into the use of small arms and light weapons, and attitudes of young people towards violence. Overall, UNICEF has the lead role in curriculum development at both pre-primary and primary levels, and with partial support from the Government of Japan, a core team of Kosovars is working towards the development of a unified curriculum for Kosovo. A draft framework for the new curriculum, with a focus on inclusion and equity, has already been produced, and civic education will be one of the core areas.

UNICEF supported - programmes in the area of peace education are also include approaches such as: children's rights/human rights education, education for development, gender training, global education, life-skills education and psychosocial rehabilitation. In the past, peace education has reacted to problems and crises. The challenge for today's world is to create a sustained culture for peace.

Reflections on Peace Education

Yoshitaro FUWA (fuwa@fasid.or.jp)

June 2001

Introduction

● Why Peace Education?

The UNESCO Constitution provides, "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed". (Preamble)

We have seen, and we are yet observing, a lot of wars and armed conflicts at inter-states and increasingly at intra-states level. Causes of armed conflicts are complex and they are inter-related, i.e., economic, political, ethnic, and environmental, etc. The conflicts, however, can be avoided and the human being can enjoy better and safer life, if we succeed in changing our perception on ourselves, on our relations with other people, other society and religion, and other countries. The role of education is central in this process.

● The owner of Peace Education and the Role of donors

The UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre Study *"THE TWO FACES OF EDUCATION IN ETHNIC CONFLICT: Towards a Peacebuilding Education for Children"* (Bush, K.D. & Saltarelli D. eds. August 2000), <hereinafter referred to as "the UNICEF study">, broadly defines education as "an important medium for imparting not only pedagogic instruction but attitudes, values and behaviours. It transmits language, culture, moral values and social organization, leading to a particular identity and often has a strong political role. It is understood to rest on two distinct foundations:

- the formal structure of schooling
- the informal and non-formal structure of learning. The latter involves the acquisition of ideas, values, beliefs and opinions outside educational institutions, whether in streets, fields, religious settings or the home." (p. ix)

From this perspective, the owner of peace education should be relevant stakeholders in the countries in or after conflicts (or countries where

tension is increasing.) They are government officials (both at central and local level), local communities, local NGOs, cooperatives, sports players, artists, and families. External donors including NGOs should be neutral facilitators bringing know-how, technical advices, institutional and financial support.

- **Peace education to be tailored to country (or case)-specific situation.**
Since peace education should be designed and owned by relevant stakeholder in countries concerned, it should be country (or case)-specific. Depending on the requirements of specific case, the contents of peace education should vary. Having said this, in the later sections some important common issues to be considered in peace education will be treated.

- **Inter-states / Intra-state conflict and peace education**
It is widely known that the type of conflicts the world is currently observing is mostly intra-state, rather than inter-state. Thus, main focus of this symposium and this paper is placed on conflicts within a country. There are, however, that some valuable ideas and lessons to be learned from inter-states regional cooperation efforts that have contributed to reduce tensions and enhance confidence among nations. This point will be elaborated later on.

- **Two activities of prevention of conflict and of its resurgence**
It is generally understood that there are two approaches (short-term and long-term) to prevention of conflict and of its resurgence:
 - **Short-term crisis management or preventive diplomacy**, emergency assistance for refugees, peace keeping activities by PKO, demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of soldiers (including child soldiers), and reinforcement of security, police and judiciary systems, on one hand, and
 - **Long-term approach to address the root causes of conflict and to build the foundation of peaceful and stable societies, on the other hand.**

The latter takes a variety of forms, such as broad, comprehensive development, participatory governance, equitable use of natural resources, etc. Peace Education is an important pillar of this second approach.

Issues to be addressed by Peace Education

- **Key objective** : Reconciliation and confidence building among stakeholders

It is crucial that reconciliation and mutual confidence among stakeholders be achieved and formed. In other words, reconciliation and trust can be synonymous to "**Social Cohesion**" to be the glue that bonds society together, promoting harmony, a sense of community, and a degree of commitment to promote the common good. (Colletta, N.J, Lim, T.G., Kelles-Viitanen, A, eds., 2001, P2). Peace Education can play a central role in this process.

It is at the same time important to note the **potentially harmful effects of education** as identified in the UNICEF report:

- uneven distribution of education among ethnic or social groups will have immediate and long-term impact of socio-economic status of affected groups.
- education can be used as a weapon in cultural repression
- denial of education as a weapon of war
- education as a means of manipulating history for political purposes
- education serving to diminish self-worth and encourage hate
- segregated education as a means of ensuring inequality, inferiority, and stereotypes

- **Inter-states / Intra-state confidence building: common elements**

The experience of European Union, OSCE, ASEAN, as well as Greater Mekong Sub-regional Cooperation Program indicate that inter-states regional cooperation for achieving common objectives, e.g. environment conservation, trade and investment, transport improvement, etc, have strengthened the mutual confidence among member states of these organizations. In the South Asia where there has not been notable progress in this area, tensions for conflicts are greater. (Fuwa, 2000, and 2001). This suggests the importance of perception. Security paradigm, in particular, should be re-examined from the perspective of human security. In the South Asian context, for example, the "enemy of nation" should not be a neighboring country. There are many "common enemies" against which countries in South Asia should fight together. Those enemies are

persistent poverty and hunger, degrading environment, lack of water and electric power, natural disasters and droughts associated with global warming, illiteracy, insufficient healthcare, and so forth. These factors are threatening daily lives of current as well as future generations, particularly the vulnerable groups of populations. If countries in South Asia could join hands to attack together strengthening inter-state cooperation through SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), it will contribute strengthening confidence among these countries. Dr. Isher Ahluwalia, Director & Chief Executive, ICRIER (Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi) wrote:

QTE

There is no underestimating the need for a high level of preparedness in the context of national security. But equally, the only durable and sustainable route to peace and prosperity in the region must have at its base, not only discussion and consultation but also economic cooperation. The challenge before the policymakers in all countries of the region is how to rise above partisan politics and reorient their economic policies towards greater integration and better cooperation. This will make us all stakeholders in the prosperity of the entire region. Only then can we feel truly secure.

UNQTE (ICRIER, 1998)

In fact, What can it be of use, if a national frontier is protected but poverty and pollution threaten the daily lives of the current and future population?

The need for sharing common objectives will be also important for preventing intrastate conflict. Though intra-state conflicts occur from multiple causes, I would like to focus on the need of "win-win" approach.

● **Central focus: "Win-win and Plus-sum" rather than "Lose-lose or Zero Sum"**

In both inter-state and intra-state conflict prevention, or in the reconstruction process, the key question will be "how to find a solution that will bring benefit to all the countries or stakeholders concerned." In a "zero-sum" situation, or more precisely, as far as our perception is "zero-sum-minded", it will be very difficult to find a solution. Once we change our mind to explore "plus-sum solution", various possibilities will appear in our horizon.

The history shows number of cases where disputes over resources degenerated into violence and uncontrolled competition caused depletion of resources.

The typical example of "Lose-lose" is the fishery, i.e. cod. In 1497, English explorer John Cabot became the first European to observe the abundance of fish in the Grand Banks region, a 500-mile stretch of shallow waters extending south and east of Newfoundland. His expedition brought back stories of fish so abundant that anchors could not be sunk. Annual catch by the end of 19th century was about 600,000 tons. It jumped to 4.5 million tons in 1968 but in 1992 it became virtually zero. The stocks have decline to 1% of earlier levels, 40,000 fishermen and processing plant employees lost job. (Soroos.M.S., 1997) In this case, by pursuing short-sighted gains, all fishermen and workers in related processing industries in a number of countries lost their long-term resource base.

The case of water sharing among countries or different groups of population is often seen as a typical case of "zero-sum" situation. In a closer look, however, we can find some "plus-sum" factors in these cases. For example, after long history of disputes, the doctrine of "limited territorial sovereignty" or the doctrine of "community of co-riparian states" have emerged in Europe. Under these ways of thinking, emphasis is placed on exploiting the same watercourse in such a way that all riparian states can benefit of a reasonable and equitable basis. These doctrines are reflected in "Helsinki Convention for the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes" approved by UN in 1992. (Correia F.N.&, Da Silva, J.E. 1997).

In case of peace negotiation between Israel and Jordan, one of the key factors of success in reaching agreement was that the reduction of Israel's water share in favor of Jordan associated with the joint effort to Yarmouk and the Lower Jordan water development. The peace treaty contains a number of concrete stipulations aimed as creating functional interdependencies between the two countries. A critical role was played by the international community that supported both ideally and materially the work of relevant water projects. The prospect of having the discussed projects financed by donor countries markedly improved the readiness of the

conflict parties to accept compromises in the political core issues of water. (Libiszewski, S., 1977)

Thus, short-term loss will be more than offset by long-term gain in a) peace (this will result in additional further gains in numerous sectors) and b) sustainable and equitable use of water (that will further strengthen the basis for future conflict prevention). The vicious circle thus becomes virtuous circle.

In the case of reconstruction from intra-state conflict, an experience of JEN, an association of Japanese NGOs, also shows the importance of co-working for a joint purpose. JEN's activities since 1997 in four stages approach in Gorazde, Bosnia, has reduced mutual fear between Bosnian and Serb population and the sense of sharing economic benefit nurtured co-existence and reconciliation between these groups. The four stages of activities started from children's joint culture & art contests (paintings, posters, poem, chess), sports activities, vocational training, and ended at creation of joint production management of apiculture or cattle raising. (Kiyama, K, 2001)

Another Japanese NGO, ARC (Africa Reconciliation Committee), assisting population near Kigali, Rwanda in learning sewing and banana-leaf art and supporting inter-ethnicity education, reported the people no more want to repeat the same tragedy in 1994. This is passive way of joint expression of the desire for a common goal: the peace. Though still at early stage, efforts made by conflict-affected population, with support from NGOs and donors, permit us to hope "plus-sum" solution does exist.

These inter-states as well as intra-state cases suggest that by changing our perception from "zero-sum" to "plus-sum" orientation, various creative activities will become possible. Peace Education should aim at nurturing this change in the mind.

● **Due consideration to Equity, Justice and Human Rights as well as future generations**

While violent conflicts are to be avoided and "Win-win" approach should be sought, this should not lesson the need to improve social inequality and injustice, the root causes of conflicts.

For example, Chevalier J.M. & Buckles D argue

QTE

Conflicts over natural resources have many negative impacts. However,