

Peacebuilding and Development

Format of this session

1. Introduction: Context Peacebuilding and Development

- a. peacebuilding palette,
- b. changes in development practice
- c. Linking

2. Uganda – Context and video

3. Group Exercise – learning.....

4. CORD's partner KITWOBEE

The Peacebuilding Palette

Security

- Humanitarian mine action
- Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants
- Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of child combatants
- Security Sector Reform
- Small arms and light weapons

Socio-economic Foundations

- physical reconstruction
- Economic infrastructure
- Infrastructure of health and education
- Repatriation and return of refugees and IDP's
- Food security

Peacebuilding

Reconciliation and Justice

- Dialogue between leaders of antagonistic groups
- Grass roots dialogue
- Other bridge-building activities
- Truth and Reconciliation Commissions
- Trauma therapy and healing

Political Framework

- Democratisation (parties, media, NGO, democratic culture)
- Good governance (accountability, rule of law, justice system)
- Institution Building
- Human rights (monitoring law, justice system)

Peacebuilding and Development

Peacebuilding?

Addresses the wider social and political sources of a conflict and seeks to build new and seeks to transform the negative energy of war into positive social and political change

Peace building

Conflict Prevention

Violent Conflict

Conflict – Settlement/ Management/ Resolution

Peace Deal

Conflict Spectrum

Development

Displacement

Rehabilitation

Development

Local Community

- Refugee Population
- IDP Population
- Host Community

- Returning Community
- Local Society

Local Community

3 Generations of Aid Strategies

	1950's	1980's	1990's-
Cultural Layers	1st Generation Strategies	2nd Generation Strategies	3rd Generation Strategies
Behaviour <i>What is done</i>	Welfare – alleviate poverty	Training	Campaigns, training
Values <i>What is good or best</i>	All have services	Self-help	Equity and individual empowerment. Build capacity to influence change
Beliefs <i>What is true</i>	Stages of Economic Growth for all	Redistribution from Growth	Need sustainable systems
Worldview <i>What is real</i>	Ethnocentric (American – Anglo Saxon)	Ethnocentric (American – Anglo Saxon)	Increasingly pluralistic. Still Ethnocentric American-Anglo Saxon dominance

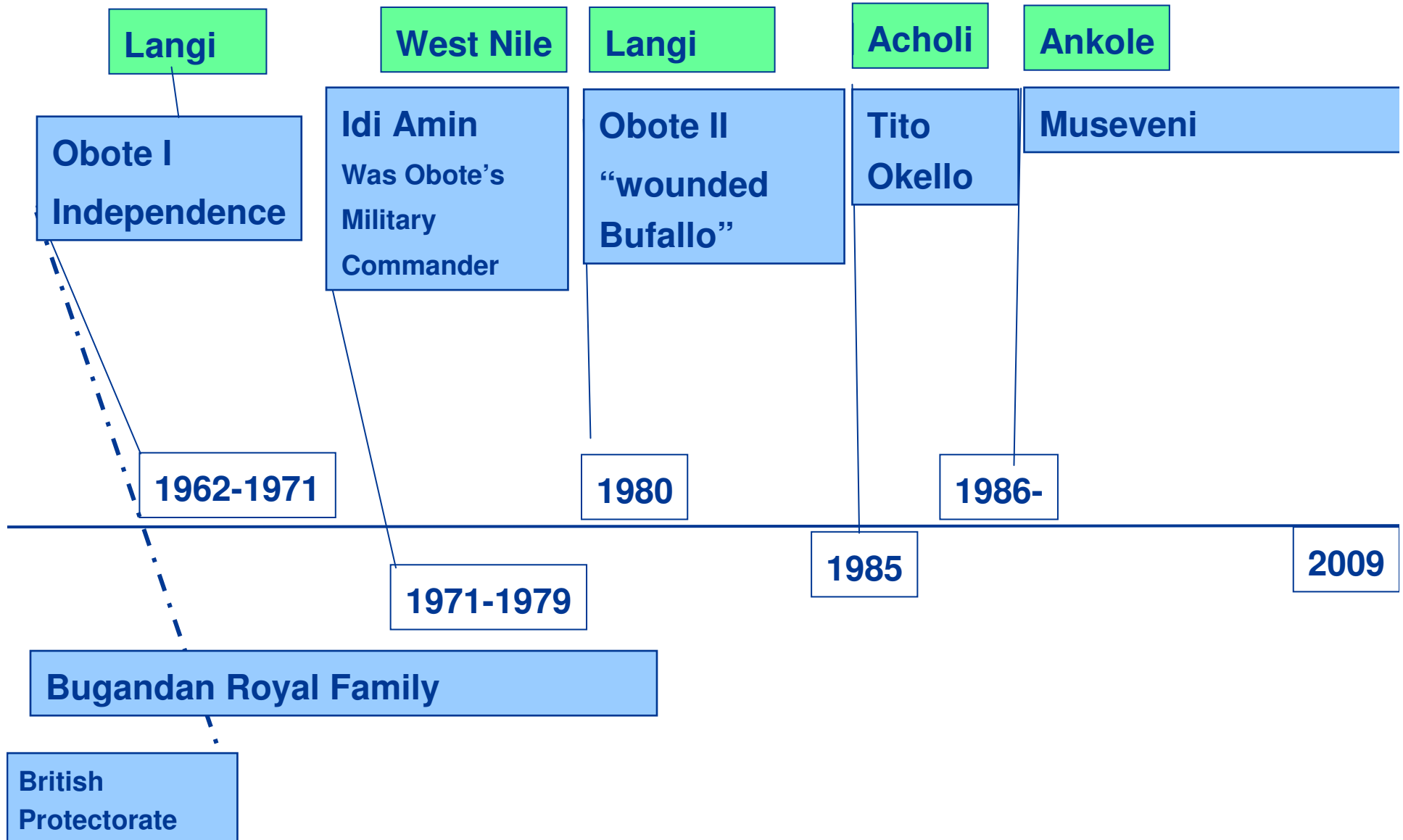
Uganda: Case Study

Peacebuilding in Northern Uganda

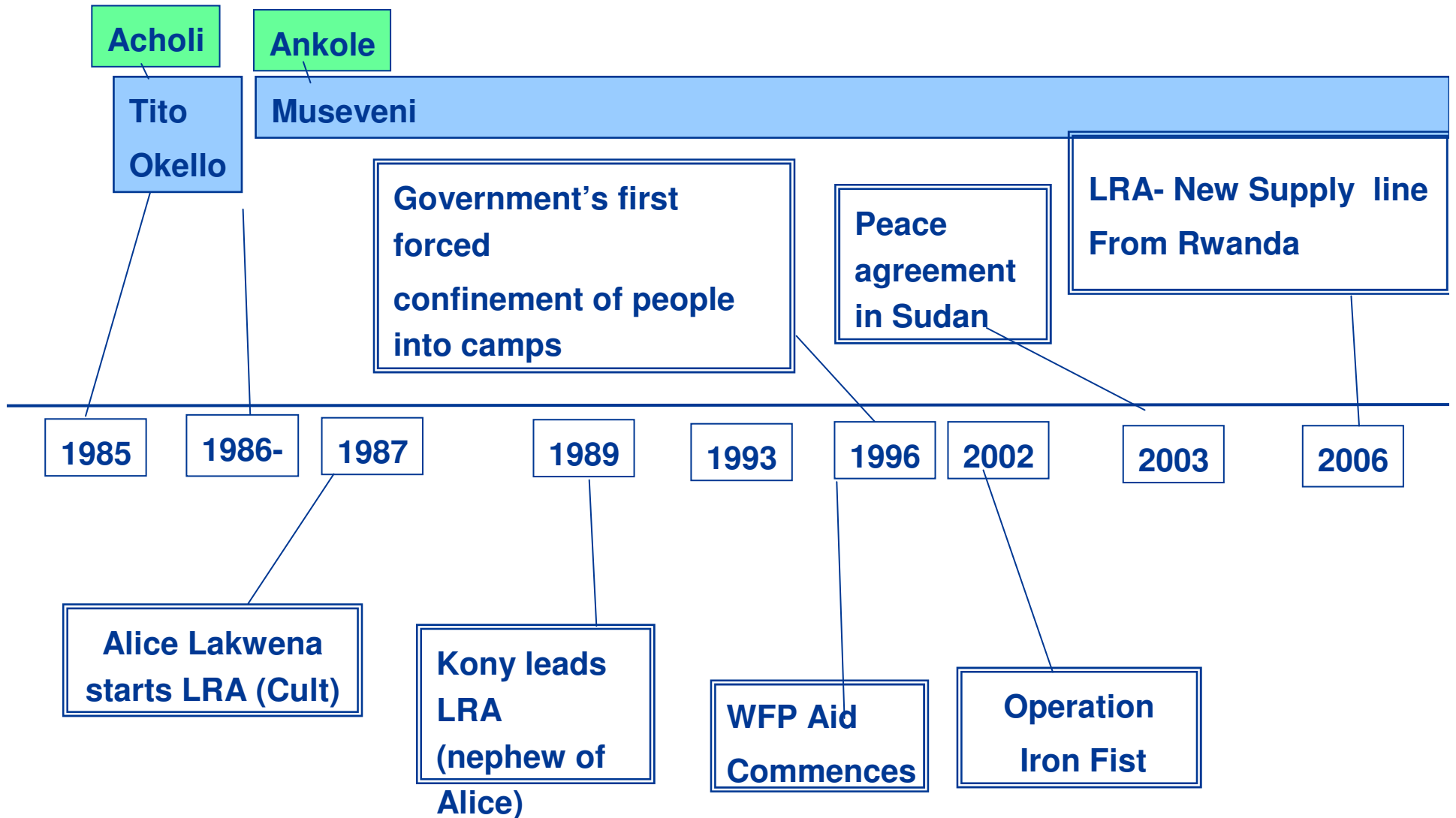
- **Process of CORDs involvement**
- **Timeline:- History of conflict**
- **Story of work with KITWOBEE - Show Video**
- **Approach:- Challenge was to work with Local partners: a new initiative/innovation for CORD**
- **Challenges of changing approaches- what we have learnt and what next (KITWOBEE & IYEP)**
- **Working in partnership,**
- **Scale of impact,**
- **Mentoring and coaching partners through development.**

Uganda Context

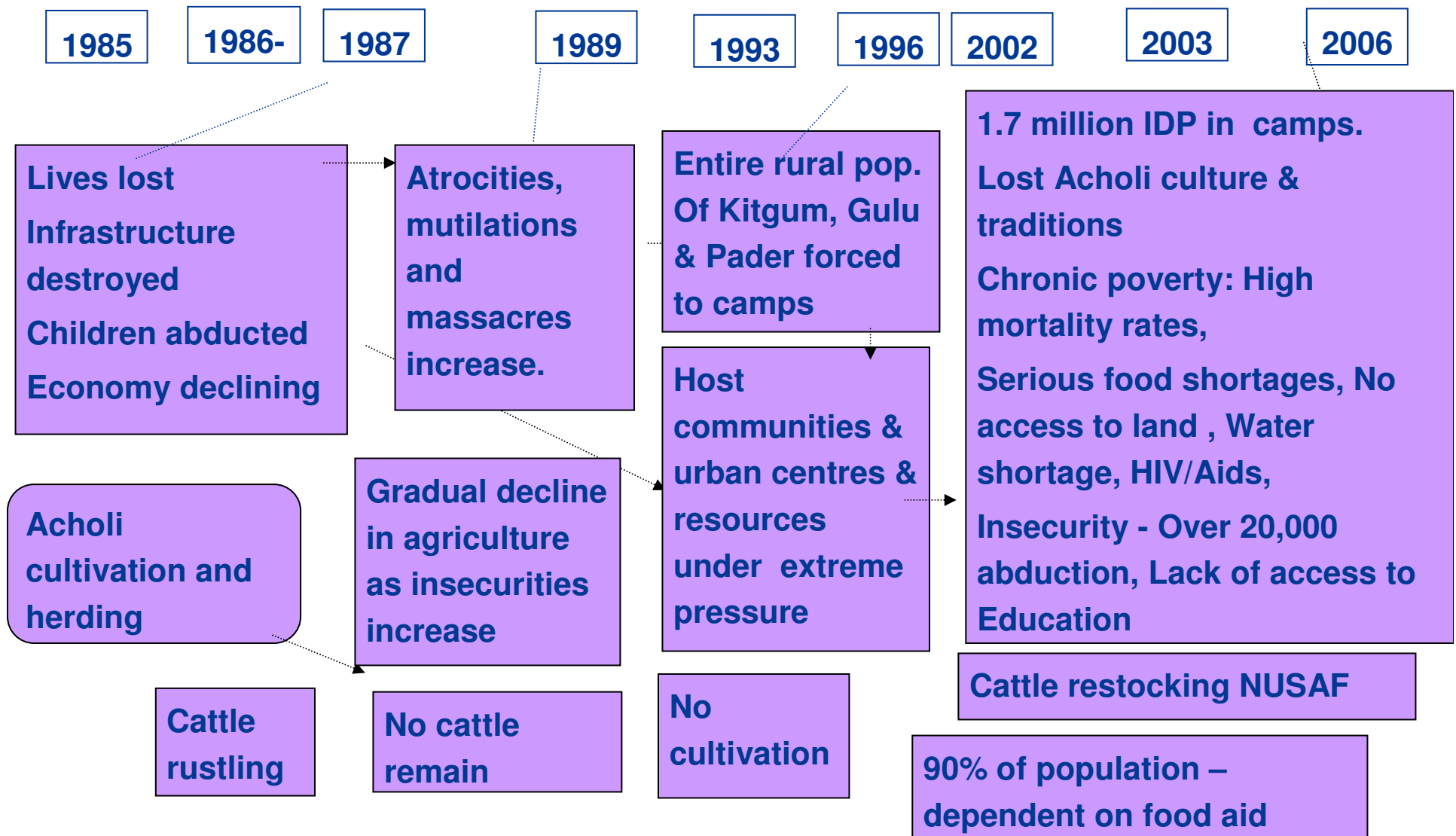
Political Power - Uganda



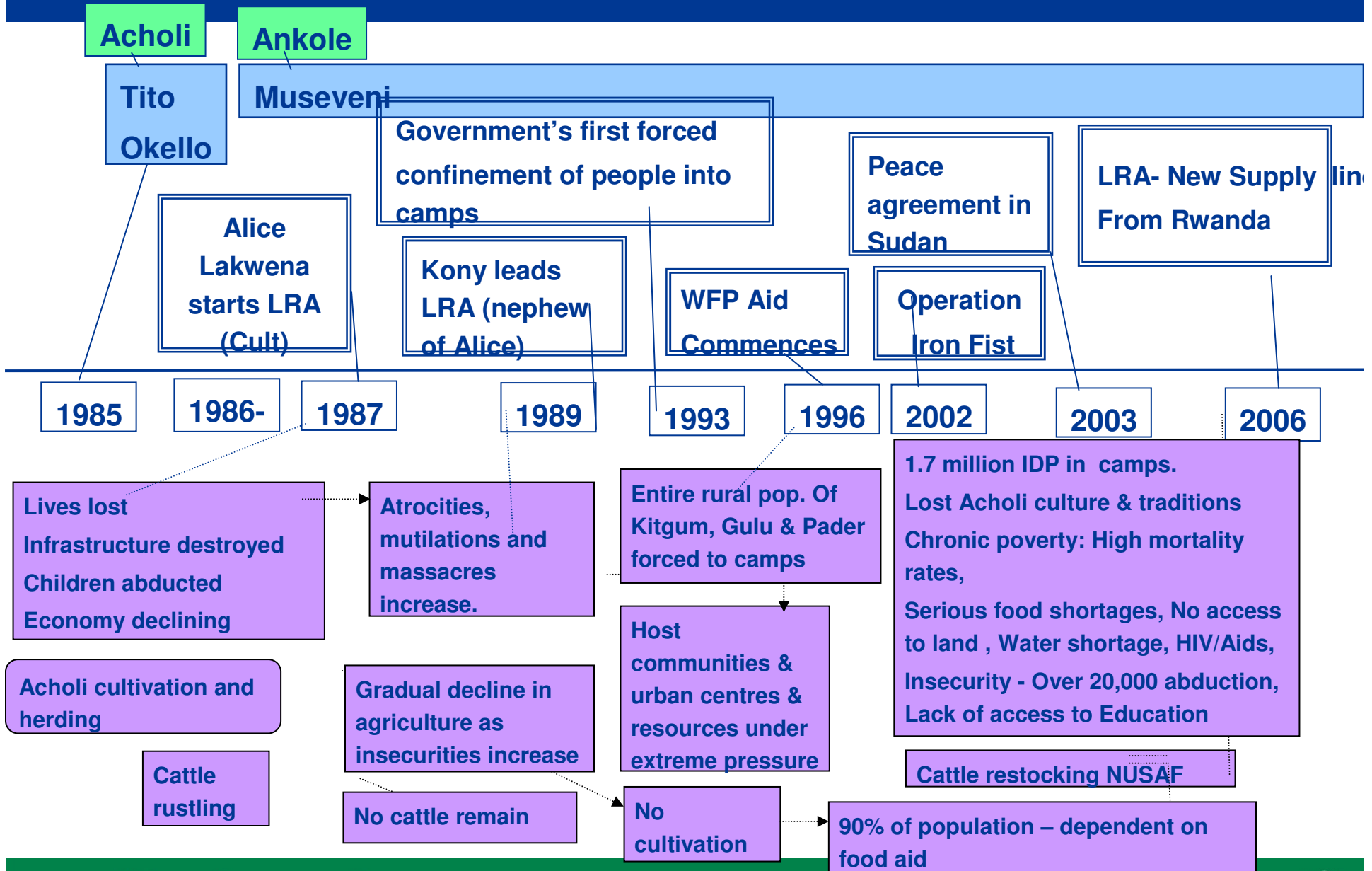
Political Power- 1983-2006

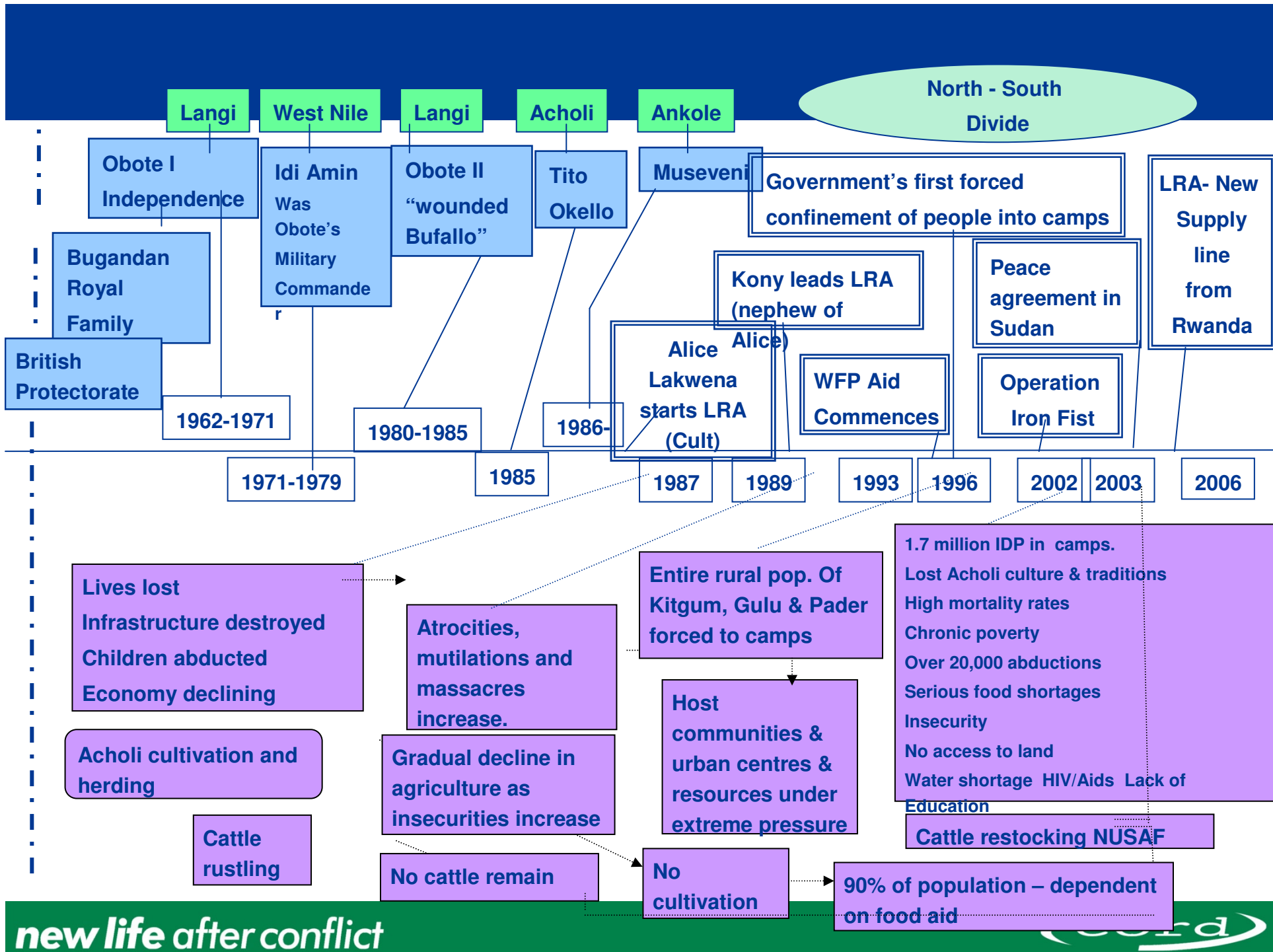


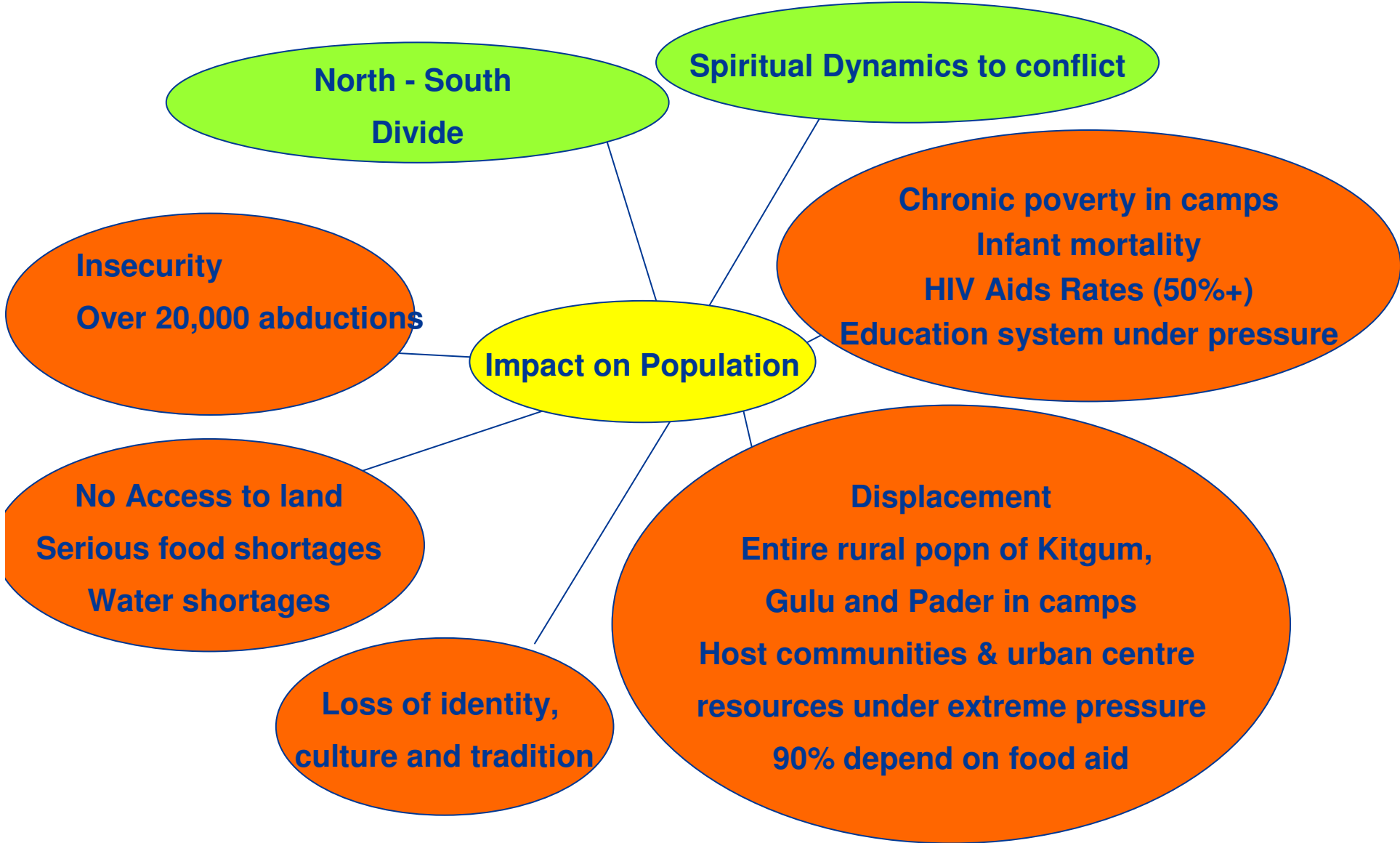
Socio-economic impact



Combined 1983-2006







Pathways to Peace - Uganda

- Video

Exercise:-

Think about a specific household skill that you have developed in your life. (e.g: *baking a black forest Gateau, fixing a puncture on a bike, painting skirting boards*)

Answer the following questions:-

- 1) What motivated you to take up the skill?*
- 2) How did you learn the skill?*
- 3) What previous knowledge helped you?*
- 4) How would you suggest someone learn that skill from what you have learnt?*

■ Feedback

Purpose

Break the cycles of Chronic Poverty existing amongst people affected by conflict in N.Uganda as a result of the insurgency between the Ugandan government and the LRA

Aim

To rebuild and strengthen the local capacity and social structures to co-ordinate their long term development and promotion of peace in Acholiland

Programme Sectors

6 Sectors:-

1. **Peace Building**
2. **Poverty Reduction**
3. **Building local partner's capacity**
4. **Rebuilding Traditions, Identity and Restoring Hope**
5. **Advocacy**
6. **Preparedness for Returning Home, closing of camps.**

Implications

Relational, holistic approach requires understanding of the interactions of various stakeholders (government, NGOs, Beneficiaries, Multi-lateral agencies) and the effects of one on the other. (Lederach)

Programmes are multi-faceted with cross-cutting issues. E.g. (programme activities and advocacy,(influencing policy) and cross-cutting: peace & conflict, gender, HIV.

Requires developing organisations' and institutions'

ability to manage their long term development.

KITWOBEE STORY

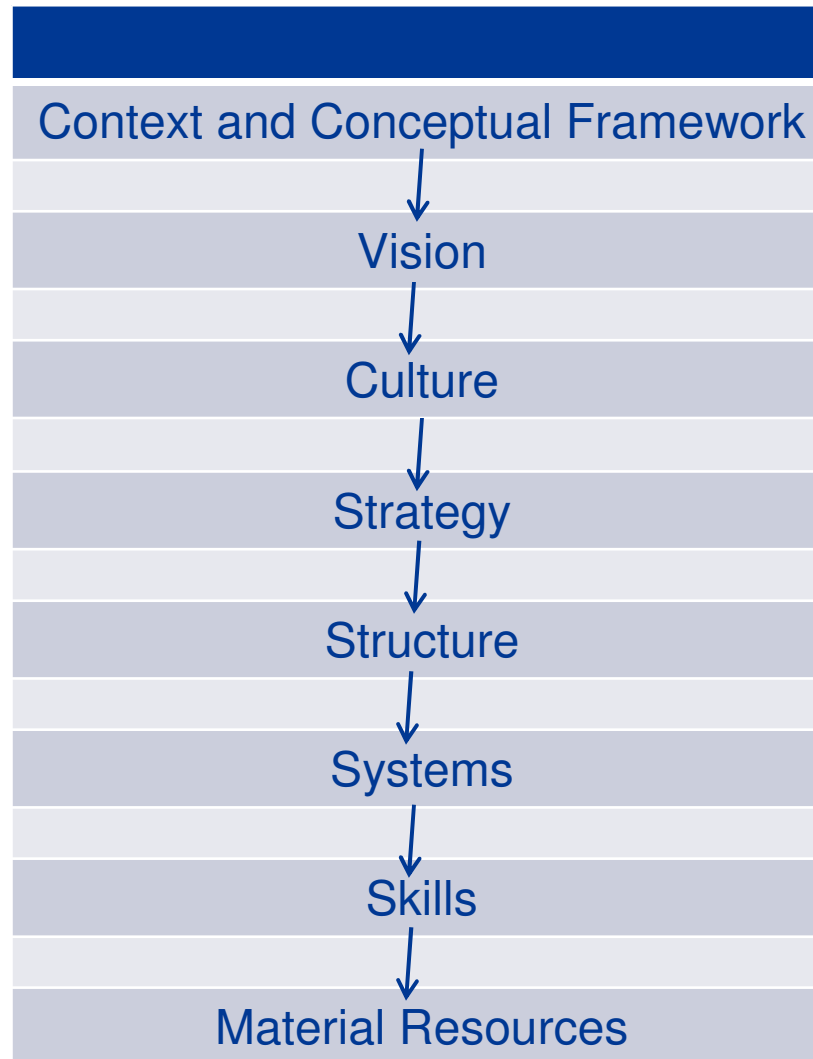
- 9 women started beekeeping
 - Expanding knowledge and influence
- **Barrier** – resources to get people beekeeping
- **CORD/JOAC** funding
 - Now 10 of 11 sub-districts have beekeepers
 - KITWOBEE association now employing project manager (long-term sustainable funding)
- Next challenge – enlarging potential even further
- Business development, building vision
 - Mentoring and Coaching

- **Former Abductees**
- **Came out under Amnesty**
- **Drama and Community Storytelling**
- **Dance**

Lessons:-

- **Who is in the management teams**
- **Working across the divides**
- **New narratives - “unjust, unacceptable to many”**
 - Victims, not protected as children
 - Organisational structure and culture - military

Capacity Development



**Hierarchy of
needs**