



The Global Coalition for
Conflict Transformation

Eleventh GCCT Newsletter - March 2015

Introduction

TransConflict (www.transconflict.com) is pleased to present the eleventh Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation (GCCT) newsletter, which provides a host of insights into the work of the GCCT and its members. The main purpose of this newsletter is to a) share information about the work of the GCCT and its members to a wider audience, and b) to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between GCCT members themselves and with other interested parties.

- [Click here to learn more about the GCCT](#)
- [Click here for a complete list of GCCT members](#)

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To contribute to the next edition of the GCCT newsletter – which will be published in mid-June 2015 – please contact TransConflict at - gcct@transconflict.com

1) New members of the GCCT

The GCCT was pleased to welcome a host of new members in the past several months, including (click on the links below for further information):

1. [Pan-African Peace Network \(PAP-NET\) – Uganda \(Eastern Africa\)](#) – PAP-NET is primarily involved in training of trainers in conflict transformation and meditation at three levels (grassroots, community leaders, and corporate and political leaders) and creating empowerment opportunities which are transformative in nature, with special focus on vulnerable groups like women and children.
2. [JAD Foundation – Pakistan \(Asia\)](#) – The JAD Foundation upholds the principles of conflict transformation by respecting and promoting the coexistence of all religions, faiths, cultures, traditions and values and kinship, thereby helping to reduce conflict among and between peoples.
3. [Bege Foundation for Women and Youth Empowerment – Nigeria \(Western Africa\)](#) - The Bege Foundation for Women and Youth Empowerment is a non-governmental, non-profit making and non-partisan organization that works towards the well-being of vulnerable persons and communities; through the entrenchment of peaceful values.
4. [Students Against Destructive Actions and Decisions \(SADAD\) – Liberia \(Western Africa\)](#) - SADAD engages young people on a weekly and monthly basis through peace forums and discussions that is directly about peace and young people's contribution towards it. SADAD's peace clubs in schools serve as the perfect platform to make young people the driving force of conflict transformation and peacebuilding.
5. [Somali Media for Environment, Science, Health and Agriculture \(SOMESHA\) – Somalia \(Eastern Africa\)](#) - SOMESHA builds capacities in news reporting and in developing media-citizen engagement mechanisms. It likewise strengthens community-based media networks and journalism initiatives anchored on the principles of public journalism that promotes the idea that the news belongs to the people and that the news should lead to the solution of local problems.

[Please click here for further information on how to join the Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation \(GCCT\)](#)



The Global Coalition for
Conflict Transformation

2) GCCT Members in Focus – NGO Support Centre from Cyprus

TransConflict is pleased to showcase the work of the [NGO Support Centre from Cyprus](#), a member of the [Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation](#).

Cyprus has experienced conflict between its two main ethno-religious populations – the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots – with the Turkish invasion of 1974 leaving the island divided as it is today, despite attempts to negotiate a settlement.

One NGO working to foster dialogue and reconciliation is the NGO Support Centre, an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organization dedicated to the development and strengthening of civil society in Cyprus.

The NGO Support Centre from Cyprus engages in:

- **Dialogue** – engaging in discussions with civil society organisations in Cyprus for greater understanding between the divided communities;
- **Lobbying** – engaging decision-makers to work with grass roots communities during the ongoing peace talks in Cyprus and for grass roots groups to share their ideas and concerns with politicians;
- **Capacity Building** – to work with civil society in Cyprus in order to build a strong civil society which works together across the divide in the post conflict situation;
- **Trust Building** – seeking to develop greater trust through sustained engagement and interaction with community groups and individuals.

The NGO Support Centre implements projects in the areas of capacity building, active citizenship and participation, civil society strengthening, peace and reconciliation, development education and human rights education.



UNIDEV – Bridging the gap between theory and practice

This three-year (2013-2016) EuropeAid-funded project, which is led by the NGO Support Centre, aims to “increase the awareness and understanding of young people in partner countries (Cyprus, Ireland, Slovakia) about poverty and the Millennium Development Goals’ agenda in order to stimulate debate and action in support of fairer relations between the Global North and the Global South”.

Research in Cyprus demonstrated that, academically, there was very little focus on development-related topics compared to other countries in the EU; despite Cyprus increasingly becoming an aid donor. To counter the lack of expert resources and knowledge, the NGO Support Centre – in conjunction with Ireland’s Kimmage Development Studies Centre and Slovakia’s Pontis Foundation (Slovakia) – focused on transferring knowledge in order “to stimulate greater levels of theoretical and practical teaching, learning and knowledge to academics and students about international development issues and more specifically the MDG agenda and the post-2015 framework.”

In doing so, the project – which was implemented without open lectures, summer schools in Ireland and resource dissemination (policy papers, toolkits, academic research etc.) – also helped facilitate cross-sector and professional debate about global justice, involving academics, practitioners and decision-maker; thereby further bridging existing knowledge gaps.

[Further information about this project is available by clicking here.](#)

Cypriot Civil Society Mapping and Capacity Building Project

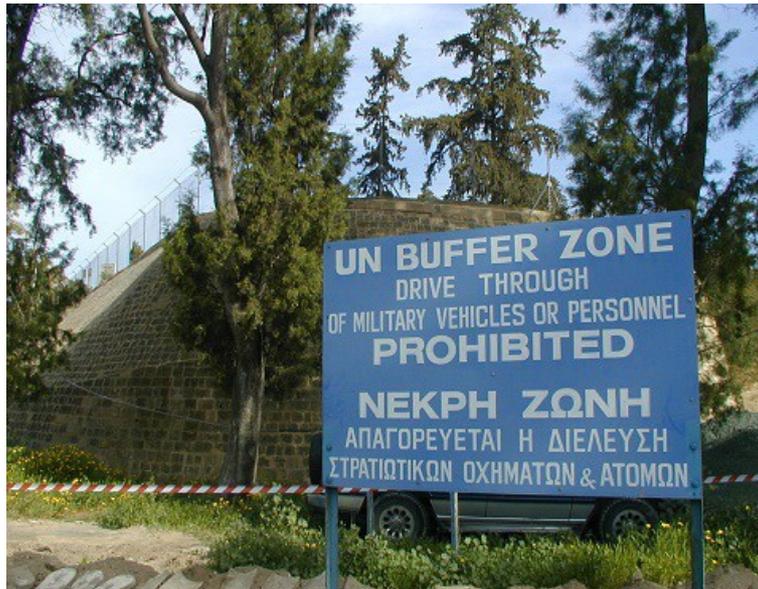
In partnership with the Management Centre of the Mediterranean and CYINDEP (a Cyprus Island-wide NGO Development Platform), the NGO Support Centre implemented a project examining the capacities and learning needs of some 100 Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot NGOs.

Through capacity building workshops and networking events, this project helped foster knowledge exchanges and collaborations between like-minded NGOs, whilst developing a Code of Ethics for NGOs in order to create a more transparent and accountable civil society.

[Further information about this project is available by clicking here.](#)

ENGAGE – Do your part for Peace

In co-operation with the Management Centre of the Mediterranean (Cyprus), and funded by UNDP – ACT, the NGO Support Centre also worked to “strengthen the role played by Civil Society in the reconciliation process between the two main communities in Cyprus,” whilst “working towards a better informed general public engaged in the reconciliation effort” and “enhanced advocacy for reconciliation.” This project worked to stimulate networks, informal collaborations and partnerships in support of reconciliation, whilst initiating joint thematic initiatives to facilitate a common approach to island-wide issues.



These objectives were pursued through a number of means, including:

- **“Engage on the Move” campaign** – to discuss people’s contribution to the reconciliation process;
- **Active Dialogue Networks (ADNs)** – to collect and analyse the views of citizens, as the basis for policy papers, on gender and diversity, peace and reconciliation, CSOs and sustainable development
- **Training** – on peace-building and human rights based approach, plus effective networking for policy engagement and reconciliations;
- **Small Grants Programme** – funded and technically supported CSO partnerships across the island.
- **Mapping out a best practice policy for CSO communications with the media;**
- **Public presentations on federalism.**

The NGO Support Centre remains committed to strengthening democracy, dialogue and civic engagement in Cyprus; particularly with respect to active citizenship and participation, development education, peace and reconciliation. As Cyprus continues to grapple with the challenges of reconciliation and peacebuilding, especially within the context of a challenging economic environment, the NGO Support Centre remains a vital driver of change.

**[Please click here to learn more about the
NGO Support Centre from Cyprus!](#)**

3) GCCT Insight and Analysis

This section provides an overview of the insight and analysis produced and published by members of the GCCT on a variety of conflict and conflict transformation related topics (click on the links below to read the entire article):

1. [Top 15 GCCT articles of 2014](#) - TransConflict is pleased to present the top-15 articles from members of the Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation published during 2014.
2. [Top 15 articles of 2014](#) - TransConflict recommends the following 15 articles published during 2014.
3. [Conflict transformation as a method for societal reconstruction in divided communities - antagonism, agonism, cooperation](#) - Derya Yüksek - High-profile, consensus-centered solutions on the level of positions and interests, which do not involve society, fail to address the relational, organizational, and communicational patterns embedded in and changed by a conflict, as well as the altered images, confronting positions and discourses produced by those; thus, do not eradicate the latent dimensions of conflict. Conflict transformation is therefore a process of engaging with and transforming the relationships, interests, discourses and, if necessary, the constitution of society that supports the continuation of violent conflict.
4. [The banning of 'India's Daughter' - what is Delhi afraid of?](#) - EPOS - TransConflict is pleased to present an interview with Dr. Seema Shekhawat about the banning of India's Daughter and the echo and the effects that it has had in India, conducted by EPOS, a member of the Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation.
5. [Living with the Islamic State](#) - Matthew Parish - Even if the Islamic State's current modus operandi revolts us, the political logic to its existence remains firm. The West and the regional powers alike would now do best to encourage fixture of this new country's borders, promote its openness to the rest of the world, and facilitate the rapid development of what is presently emergent barbarism.
6. [Solipsism and free speech – a bleak morning in Paris](#) - Vladimir Ninković - Given the current tensions between many Muslims and the West, further events like the bleak Parisian January cannot unfortunately be excluded. Such tensions, however, will only be further exacerbated by the selective application of free speech and culturally-insensitive, one-sided provocations.
7. [How do you address terrorism?](#) - Kirithi Jayakumar - The global war on terror has led to a string of human rights violations and left the world as dangerous, if not more so, than a decade or so before. It is, therefore, more imperative than ever to consider our approaches to the threat of terrorism.
8. [Law and genocide - lessons from the Balkans](#) - Matthew Parish - An appreciation of the limitations of legal process in passing historical judgments may well have been uppermost in the minds of the Judges of the International Court of Justice, when they were called upon, in the aftermath of cruel civil conflict, to keep the tinders of ethnic warfare alight.
9. [Israeli discourse about Palestinians – when media do not mediate](#) - Moara Crivelente - The media has an important role to play in reducing violence, particularly if committed to peace, through a less simplistic or even propagandistic coverage. Analyzing coverage of the 2008-09

and other Israeli military operations against the Gaza Strip highlights the key arguments employed for defending the alleged necessity of war, or for the protection of so-called 'national interests'.

10. [Torture is also stupid](#) - Gerard Gallucci - The revelations of CIA torture are the tip of an iceberg. The larger issue remains the apparent American inability to formulate a bipartisan approach to work multilaterally and through international institutions to begin addressing the instability and inequality characterizing this first half of the 21st Century.
11. [Overcoming the status quo – will there be accountability for Israeli leaders?](#) - Moara Crivelente - Choosing not to surrender to the ever-deepening impasse created by Israeli proposals, the PLO has decided to put into effect the State of Palestine's status as a subject of International Law by acceding to the Rome Statute. Given the apparent lack of will of Israel to address the conflict's transformation, the search for an end to impunity and, possibly, of occupation should be welcomed, while the doors for dialogue must remain open.
12. [Je suis Charlie – a quoi bon?](#) - Vladimir Ninković - Whilst apprehensive about 'verbal delict', open disapproval by decision- and opinion-makers of public statements and pictures considered offensive by Muslims, coupled with education about 'the Other', might increase inter-cultural and inter-religious understanding; thereby reducing fear among Westerners and the feeling of humiliation among Muslims. Paradoxically, a short term victory for the defenders of Charlie Hebdo's right to free speech, may result in the long-term loss of various freedoms.
13. [The invisibility of gender violence in International Criminal Law – addressing sexual violence against men and women in conflict](#) - Kirthi Jayakumar - Legislation and policy addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) have been vague at best, making efforts to address GBV almost futile. No legislation explicitly talks about sexual violence in appropriate terms. By packing them under the umbrella of "war crimes" or "crimes against humanity" or "torture" and "genocide", these offences are not given the attention that they need under the ambit of international human rights and international humanitarian law.
14. [Fighting Cold War in Russia and Ukraine](#) - Matthew Parish - Cold War has not two protagonists but three or more. The contemporary struggle over the future of Ukraine betrays a similar pattern. The familiar exhortations against Russia refer to the sanctity of international law and the unforgivable violation of Ukraine's territorial integrity. Yet behind these principles lies a more prosaic reality. Ukraine has become the new buffer nation between Russia and the EU.
15. [The banality of evil in Republika Srpska – a victim's perspective](#) - Haris Subašić - Almost twenty years after the Srebrenica genocide and ethnic cleansing in Prijedor, the Republika Srpska government still broadly denies these traumatic experiences of Bosniaks and Croats through various forms of structural discriminatory policies. These exclusivist discriminatory politics are based on lingering Serbian nationalism that originated in the eighties.

**[To contribute analysis and insight to TransConflict.com,
please contact us by clicking here!](#)**

4) GCCT Activities, Advocacy, Research and Requests

Participatory governance as a strategy for transforming conflict in Rwanda

Never Again Rwanda, a member of the Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation, is embarking on a renewed mission – a four-year program run jointly with Interpeace – to enhance participatory governance across Rwanda.

By Never Again Rwanda

When we examine the root of major conflicts, when we look at what factors led to the outburst of violence, we are always led back to governance.

Whether in Rwanda, where irresponsible governance and a system of exclusionary politics marginalized the Tutsi minority for decades, eventually resulting in a genocide against them, in the Balkans, where the Serbian government launched a campaign of hatred and divisionism between religious groups leading up to the Bosnian genocide, or in Cambodia, where a racist ideology was used to justify the murders of around 25 percent of the entire population, there is seen a common theme. Governments that implement exclusionary policies and incite divisions within their societies are always at the root of violent conflict, which has resulted in the loss of millions of lives throughout human history.

When exploring strategies for moving beyond conflict, to transform societies recovering from a violent past, a rebuilding process must take place. This involves rebuilding communities torn apart by violence and trauma and reconstructing roads, homes and buildings destroyed in the conflict, but it also involves mending broken governance systems that enabled large-scale atrocities and building a strong, engaged and educated civil society.

The key to this rebuilding involves implementing the practice of participatory governance. This practice connects the public to decision-makers and helps guide policy to enable governments to do carry out what they were designed to do: to respond the needs of the people.



Instilling a culture of participatory governance is not something that happens overnight. Even in the most peaceful countries, governments struggle to engage citizens and maintain active channels of communications between the government and the public, busy in their personal lives. In a post-conflict society, where citizens have often been conditioned by years of repressive, top-down governance, specialized strategies to build grassroots participatory models of democracy are required.

How, in a society like Rwanda, where citizens have traditionally had very few opportunities to involve themselves in their country's governance, can we transform that culture and encourage citizens to take ownership of the governance of their country and to see future of their country as their responsibility? How can we influence government leaders to be more open to working with the people, to listen and incorporate their views and suggestions into policy and to see it as a mutually beneficial activity?

Never Again Rwanda, a local human rights and peacebuilding organization, has been working for the past 13 years to promote a robust civil society in post-genocide Rwanda. With a history of working with the youth through critical thinking trainings, connecting university students in annual meetings with parliamentarians and empowering young people to understand and speak out about their rights, NAR is a well established, trusted civil society organization in the country, that helps to strengthen the connections being forged between leaders and citizens.

Rwanda's national government has already made a number of changes to the way decisions are made, including a major decentralization process that transferred some powers to the local levels and seeks to promote a collective, citizen-centered decision-making process. It has also made efforts to involve citizens in poverty reduction strategies, allowing them to identify those most in need in their communities and to propose and implement solutions for addressing the problems. While it's encouraging to see the adoption of these activities, there is still room for improvement.

That's why Never Again Rwanda is embarking on a renewed mission – a four-year program run jointly with Interpeace – to enhance participatory governance across Rwanda. Working closely with local leaders and citizens, the program is taking a unique approach to building a robust civil society in Rwanda. The program will create spaces for citizens to collectively reflect on policies, determine their priorities, evaluate existing policies and come up with solutions while being continuously supported by Never Again Rwanda-trained facilitators. The program will equally work with decision makers to strengthen their use of citizen consultation mechanisms, establish and facilitate permanent spaces for dialogue between citizens and local leaders and will provide support in the integration of citizen priorities into new and existing policy and programs.

What makes this program unique is the use of a technique called Participatory Action Research. Rather than making assumptions about the needs of citizens, Participatory Action Research is an ongoing consultative process that allows citizens to assess their current situation, identify their needs and communicate their findings on the ground to Never Again Rwanda researchers who consolidate them for advocacy purposes that are communicated to local, district and national levels of government. This approach emphasizes understanding the existing governance landscape, while at the same time, striving to make changes that respond to the needs of all involved parties.

[Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation \(GCCT\)](#)



As this process is going on, Never Again Rwanda is also seeking to promote credible, educated analyses on current governance topics. With the establishment of the Research Think Tank, Never Again Rwanda has positioned itself as a trusted source for information and critique that citizens, politicians and bureaucrats can rely on. When signs of conflict arise, there should be more trusted, responsible sources, like the research think that the country can turn to for thoughtful, reflective recommendations to consider.

Through these processes, citizens will become more conscious of their role in governance, they will be empowered to communicate their needs to appropriate government officials and they will be equipped to resist manipulation by those in positions of power– like what happened in 1994 – because, rather than simply taking orders from leaders, they will be conditioned to critically evaluate and participate in government decisions, rather than blindly following orders.

[Please click here to learn more about Never Again Rwanda!](#)



The Global Coalition for
Conflict Transformation

Serbia and Kosovo – businesswomen as drivers of change

TransConflict Serbia and Democracy for Development (D4D) from Kosovo organized a conference in Belgrade, entitled “Opportunities and Challenges in Business Cooperation between Serbian and Kosovan Businesswomen – Businesswomen as Drivers of Change”, as part of the on-going project, ‘Creating a New Generation of Women Leaders in Serbia and Kosovo’, supported by the British Embassies in Belgrade and Pristina, respectively.*

On 30th January, a conference entitled “Opportunities and Challenges in Business Cooperation between Serbian and Kosovan* Businesswomen – Businesswomen as Drivers of Change” took place in Belgrade, gathering some 90 businesswomen from Serbia and Kosovo, respectively. Jointly-organized by TransConflict Serbia and Democracy for Development (D4D), the conference was part of an on-going project, ‘Creating a New Generation of Women Leaders in Serbia and Kosovo’, aimed at strengthening cooperation between Serbian and Kosovar businesswomen. The project is supported by the British Embassies in Belgrade and Pristina, respectively. In addition to over 90 participants, the conference had a high number of speakers from state institutions of the Republic of Serbia.

Introductory speeches were given by H.E. Dennis Keefe, the British Ambassador to Serbia, Ms. Zorana Mihajlović, the Deputy Prime Minister and president of the newly-established Coordination Body for Gender Equality of the Serbian Government, and Mr. Marko Đurić, director of the Serbian Government’s Office for Kosovo and Metohija.

H.E. Dennis Keefe congratulated TransConflict Serbia and D4D on successful implementation of the project and expressed gratitude to the Serbian Chamber of Commerce for its on-going support. H.E. Keefe stated that it is extremely important to have representatives of the Serbian government, the Parliament and the Chamber of Commerce working together with businesswomen to strength economic cooperation, which can heavily contribute to political stability and overcoming existing barriers.

Ms. Mihajlović stated that, “there are many unresolved strategic issues between Serbia and Kosovo, which will at times be resolved swiftly, and at times more slowly. In the period ahead of us, however, there are relations and opportunities that can be used for the benefit of every citizen – and those are inter-personal relations – such as the initiative of and by women, for their economic empowerment and economic cooperation and binding.”

Ms. Mihajlović added that, the “responsibility of us women is huge. Whether we will make lemonade of a lemon given to us, or will instead leave it untouched, depends entirely on us. It also depends on us to what extent we move together to create a climate favourable for the inclusion of women in business and entrepreneurship. I hereby invite you not to wait for perfect conditions, because it is never perfect; there will always be obstacles, challenges and imperfect circumstances, but so what?”

Mr. Đurić emphasized that there are women on both sides who inspire other women by demonstrating that success is possible even in our society; success that contributes to improving

ties between nations. Đurić stated that the Serbian government will support this project and all similar projects that aim to improve the quality of life in Kosovo, Belgrade and Prishtina.

“We are witnesses that young people from both Serbia and Kosovo leave their homes and go abroad in the search of a better life. We need to let political questions aside in order to focus on the small things that are crucial to all of us and break the prejudices,” said Djuric.

The two coordinators of the Joint Forum of Serbian and Kosovan women entrepreneurs, Vjollca Zequiri and Vesna Rusic, were adamant that the Forum should offer information, networking and consultancy; whilst stressing that not only entrepreneurs, but also women from the civil sector, are welcome to join.



The first panel, entitled ‘Advancing dialogue in the area of business/economic cooperation’, was moderated by Ms. Radmila Mihajlović of the Serbian Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Marko Čadež, President of Serbian Chamber of Commerce, stated that women entrepreneurs have managed to overcome all barriers in this sensitive moment, showing that they see further ahead than some other parts of the society. Mr. Čadež said that the problems entrepreneurs face are very similar throughout the region, and that strengthening female entrepreneurship has an important peacebuilding aspect for the Balkans.

Gordana Čomić, an MP in the Serbian National Assembly and a member of the Women’s Parliamentary Network, stated that improving dialogue is the key for the peace in the Western Balkans, as without dialogue there are conflicts. She mentioned her participation in the dialogue of women politicians, during which a decision was made to put aside all differences and focus on similarities. According to Ms. Čomić, “women’s entrepreneurship is similar in both societies – women have no property, and without property you cannot implement your idea. The luxury is to insist on differences in the dire situation we find ourselves.”

Mr. Miloš Ignjatović, from the National Agency for Regional Development (NARR), spoke about the women’s entrepreneurship financial support programmes offered by NARR, plus a program designed to improve business competitiveness throughout Serbia.

The second panel, entitled ‘Obstacles in business cooperation between Serbian and Kosovar* businesswomen – changing the trend through empowerment of businesswomen’, was moderated

by Mrs. Ljubica Marković, from the Association of Businesswomen “Eve” and Institute for Sustainable Development, Faculty of Business Studies, Valjevo.

The first panelist, Mrs. Dubravka Filipovski, of the Women’s Parliamentary Network, mentioned that the Network has regular meetings with associations of business women and entrepreneurs in Serbia, through which they learn about the problems business women face and how legislation can be amended to resolve them. Mrs. Filipovski argued that there is a trend towards an increasing number of female entrepreneurs, however it is still at a rather low level.

Mrs. Lendita Kastrati, of the Women’s Chamber of Commerce of Kosovo*, compared the situation of female entrepreneurs in Kosovo with Serbia, as the number of women entrepreneurs stands at 11% of the total. Only about 8% of all women inherit property from their parents, and only 5% of women are able to obtain bank loans.

Mrs. Jelica Minić, from the European Movement in Serbia, congratulated the implementing organisations for the creative and thoughtful implementation of this initiative, stressing that it contributes to both the Serbian and Kosovan path towards the EU. Mrs. Minić stated that, “there is a renaissance of cooperatives in the region, especially in the domain of SMEs. However, the visibility remains the challenge, on national, regional and European level.”

Mrs. Olivera Pantović, from the Association of Business Women of Serbia, stated that one of the Association’s most important projects resulted with a Memorandum of Cooperation between entrepreneurs and Serbian MPs. Mrs. Pantović also pointed out the utmost importance of public advocacy for female entrepreneurs, as a way of improving their visibility and influence in the public sphere.

Mr. Dušan Korunoski, Advisor to the Minister of Economy, stated that “women entrepreneurship is the most successful in those societies where gender equality is highest, i.e. where the opportunity gap is the lowest. What we can work on here is reducing the existing gap.” Korunoski also added that “68% of women entrepreneurs are entrepreneurs out of need, and only 32% chose entrepreneurship freely.” Mr. Korunoski mentioned that the sixth pillar of the National Strategy of SME development is the strengthening of female, youth and vulnerable groups’ entrepreneurship”, which gives hope that the potential of entrepreneurship will be more acknowledged and adequately facilitated.

The conference concluded with the presentation of best practice examples, such as cooperation established between Ms. Marina Milović and Ms. Elvira Gruda, Serbian and Kosovar honey producers, respectively, who spoke about existing obstacles and difficulties in creating business cooperation between Serbia and Kosovo.

Finally, Ms. Marija Vesković gave a short presentation about the Regional Chamber of Commerce Kruševac – which has demonstrated a strong commitment to this project – as well as business/economic potential of that region.

[*Please click here to learn more about the previous conference in Pristina, entitled ‘Empowering female entrepreneurs in Serbia and Kosovo’.*](#)

[*Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation \(GCCT\)*](#)

International Peace and Development Training Center (IPDTC) training courses

IPDTC provides experts, senior government leadership, professionals, policy makers and practitioners with the most advanced training and professional development opportunities in the field. From 13-17th April, IPDTC will be hosting one of the world's leading trainings / professional workshops for agencies and organisations to improve programme strategy, design and implementation on Designing Peacebuilding Programmes. Special group rates for delegations are also available.

1) Designing Peacebuilding Programmes: Improving Sustainability, Impact and Effectiveness in Peacebuilding & Peace Support Operations (DPP), 13-17th April

Advanced Certificate Programme (ACP) accredited by COTIPSO

Designing Peacebuilding Programmes is an in-depth operational training in program development, design, planning and implementation, drawing comprehensively on best-practice approaches from peacebuilding, development and humanitarian aid, and recovery, as well as methods and approaches for strategic planning and program and organizational development. Incorporating the work of the OECD-DAC and lessons learned and approaches from national and international agencies, the DPP provides organizations and participants with methods to significantly improve the quality, relevance, and impact of their programs. Most importantly: participants engage with their actual programs and operations and use the framework of Designing Peacebuilding Programmes to learn leading methodologies while improving actual work in practice.

Additional information

The programmes will be held at the Global Academy of IPDTC and are intended for senior to executive level experts and practitioners working in peacebuilding, crisis prevention and management and recovery and stabilization operations from governments, UN agencies and inter-governmental organisations (EU, OAS, AU, ASEAN, Commonwealth, OSCE) and national and international organisations.

IPDTC has an international pool of leading experts and practitioners covering a wide range of issues in peacebuilding, prevention, recovery and related issues. We work with requesting organizations, agencies, missions and ministries to customize programmes for your exact needs, context and conditions. For references on our training programmes, please see the Review and Feedback section of our site.

If you know organizations, agencies, ministries or individuals which you believe may benefit from these programmes, please share this announcement further with them or send them directly to IPDTC's web-site at www.patrir.ro/training or write to training@patrir.ro

[Please click here to learn more about PATRIR](#)

Collaborative Conflict Transformation in South Sudan

TransConflict is pleased to announce the launch of our Collaborative Conflict Transformation initiative in South Sudan, which aims to provide a thorough overview of all aspects of conflict in the world's youngest country.

Background

Through the following links – editable by anyone – TransConflict aims to provide a comprehensive overview of conflict in South Sudan – its background, current situation and proposals for conflict transformation. TransConflict would like to thank Kisuke Ndiku for the initial inputs that will help strengthen collaboration on conflict transformation in South Sudan.

Collaborative Conflict Transformation – South Sudan

1. [Conflict Background](#)
2. [Conflict Analysis](#)
3. [Conflict Transformation](#)

To contribute to other CCT initiatives, please visit the following links:

1. [Bosnia and Herzegovina Collaboration](#)
2. [Kosovo Collaboration](#)
3. [Northern Ireland Collaboration](#)
4. [Uganda Collaboration](#)

About Collaborative Conflict Transformation

Using innovative collaborative technologies, TransConflict aims to provide the means through which peacebuilding practitioners, academics and enthusiasts alike can share their respective insights on:

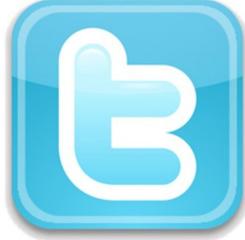
- **Conflict Background** – the key issues, events and stakeholders that contextualise the conflict in question;
- **Conflict Analysis** – identify the proximate, intermediate and root drivers of conflict, whilst also employing Johan Galtung's conflict triangle, in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current situation, ;
- **Conflict Transformation** – concerned with five specific types of transformation, focusing upon the structural, behavioural and attitudinal aspects of conflict – namely, Actors, Contexts, Issues, Rules and Structures.

6) Follow the GCCT and the TransConflict

To follow the GCCT, please click on one of the following buttons:



To follow TransConflict, please click on one of the following buttons:



[Click here to add your name to TransConflict's e-Declaration in support of the principles of conflict transformation!](#)

