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www.swisspeace.org/koff

KOFF – swisspeace

Links

- [KOFF-Team](#)

Further information:
KOFF [Anita Müller](#)

Two New KOFF Team Members

After over five years with KOFF Esther Marthaler left in May to take up a position as coordinator for civil peacebuilding with Helvetas, a KOFF member organization. The team has now been joined by Roland Dittli, who first worked with KOFF in the period from 2001 to the beginning of 2004 in the swisspeace political early warning program FAST. Since then he has served as leader of the Swiss delegation in the „Temporary International Presence in Hebron (Palestine)“, and also in the Middle East as a consultant with German development cooperation and peacebuilding organizations. In the past year and a half Roland Dittli has worked with the German Development Service (DED) in Malawi on a system for measuring effectiveness in the EU Good Governance Program. This time around at KOFF he will be responsible for conflict sensitivity.

At the beginning of May Christian Gebhart joined KOFF to help in the area of Dealing with the Past. A historian specialized in Slavic studies, he will also be responsible for humanitarian dialogue in Chechnya on behalf of swisspeace. In the past Christian Gebhart also worked on the FAST project, as a researcher.

Additional information on KOFF team members and their areas of responsibility will be found on the swisspeace website. 18.06.2008

Links

- [MSP](#)

Further information:

MSP swisspeace
[Matthias Siegfried](#)

MSP ETH Zurich
[Simon Mason](#)

Mediation Talk by Nepalese Mediator

The Nepalese human rights activist, politician and mediator Padma Ratna Tuladhar was a guest speaker on the subject of mediation in an event organized by the Mediation Support Project (MSP), a joint venture of swisspeace and the Center for Security Studies of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich. He spoke of his experiences as a mediator between the various parties in the peace process in his own country.

The cultural context in Nepal often proves a major hurdle for external mediators. The problems begin with the language barrier and continue with the uniqueness of local conflict transformation mechanisms, fundamental differences in the ways of discussing and operating, and a local understanding of authority that in some circumstances can be incompatible with the Western idea of consultation and mediation. As Tuladhar sees it, the external mediators of various organizations often have their own highly individual approach, making it difficult to coordinate their mandates and their deployment.

Tuladhar's long-standing contacts with the Maoists and Nepal's political parties and the trust they placed in him were ultimately decisive in allowing him to play the role of an „ambassador“ and facilitator in the conflict. He enjoyed good cooperation with Swiss actors in Nepal, who provided useful support for his efforts. Finally Tuladhar stressed the importance of the man in the street to whom the real credit is due for the achievement of peace in Nepal.

Internal mediation is the subject of the Focus in this edition.

11.06.2008

Links

- [Global Crisis Prevention Mechanism](#)
- [GCPM in the KOFF-Newsletter](#)

Further information:
swisspeace
[Heinz Kruppenacher](#)

GCPM Sends an Assessment Team to Guinea

The newly established Global Crisis Prevention Mechanism (GCPM), developed by an informal group of experts, stimulates initiatives for crisis prevention. The Steering Committee for West Africa held its constitutive meeting in Bern on May 27-28. The committee brings together practitioners and conflict experts from the South and the North. The meeting was facilitated by a member of the GCPM governing board, Michael Lund, and swisspeace managing director Heinz Kruppenacher. After two days of intensive discussion and screening of 15 West African countries, the committee selected Guinea (Conakry) as the site for the next GCPM engagement. Guinea has been at a transition point for the last few years and insecurity remains over President Conté's successor, in office since 1984, who is chronically ill. The economy is stagnant. There are significant ethnic tensions in the country and widespread fears that instability could lead to conflict among the main three ethnic groups: Soussou, Foola (Peulh), and Malinke. There are also occasional confrontations in the army between the leadership and young officers. The legislative elections, scheduled for November 2008, might further exacerbate the tensions in the country. A team will be formed that will conduct an assessment field mission in September under the lead of Ambassador Dane Smith, who served as the US ambassador to two West African countries in the 1990s, including Guinea. The objective of the mission is to conduct a conflict assessment and identify possible entry points for further action. 28.05.2008

Focus

Links

- [MSP](#)
- [Berghof Foundation for Peace Support](#)
- [Center for Security Studies](#)

Learning from Informal Insider Mediators

The West has long defended an „outsider/impartial“ mediation model, arguing that distance and neutrality towards the conflict parties create acceptance and trust. The West is wrong. Most mediators are closer to an „insider/partial“ model. They live in the conflict region, support the views of one party more than the other, and they mediate without a formal, written mandate. How do they mediate, and what makes them effective?

Such questions were at the heart of two recent events initiated and funded by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). The first was a workshop on 11 June 2008 at which Nepalese mediator Padma Ratna Tuladhar spoke of his experience in the peace process of his own country. It was organized by the Mediation Support Project (MSP), a joint venture of swisspeace and the „Center for Security Studies“ of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich. The second was a workshop from 12-14 June 2008 attended by a dozen informal/insider mediators from Algeria, Burundi, D.R. Congo, Germany, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Uganda. It was organized by the Berghof Foundation for Peace Support in collaboration with MSP.

Complexity of local conflicts

The following case illustrates the kind of mediation approach that was discussed at the workshop: two Community Based Organizations (CBOs), one close to the government and the other close to the opposition, are competing over access to and control of the local market place in an atmosphere of insecurity. When the government authority tries to mediate and convenes the heads of the CBOs, they do not come, claiming the government has no legitimacy in the matter. The situation deteriorates into violent clashes as the opposition and the government begin using the CBOs as pawns. A government expert becomes worried and asks a local NGO to mediate. It does and builds trust on both sides, but even so the situation remains deadlocked. The NGO then approaches the religious leaders in the locality. Together with them, and calling on both sides to think of the consequences for their children, a solution can be reached and sustained. As this example shows, mediators need to be trusted to be effective, and trust often grows from their commitment and in-depth knowledge of the actors and issues at stake.

Nepalese mediator: not neutral, but independent

In Nepal, many external mediators came and went over the years. Padma Ratna Tuladhar served as an inside facilitator in the Nepalese peace process beginning in 1990, and still working as a facilitator in Nepal today. He had the trust of both the Maoists and the ruling parties, and while trying to organize direct talks he did not hesitate to condemn human rights violations by both the Maoists and the Royal Army. He was not neutral but prefers to call himself „independent“. He accepted considerable risk. He said the outside facilitators were useful, and

there was also a lot to learn from other peace processes. One cannot help but feel that through their commitment, knowledge and courage people like Padma are the most important and least publicized mediators in the conflicts of today.

Crisis response: „networks of networks“

In the two-day workshop Dekha Ibrahim Abdi, a mediator working in Kenya, explored the idea of a „mediated country“. Despite recent violence and the need for external mediation Kenya already has its own mediators: „bush mediators“, „street mediators“, „slum mediators“, „university mediators“ and so on, who hold the fabric of society together. These work in a series of „networks of networks“. Representatives of key groups - religious leaders, local government, NGOs, CBOs, elders, women, business people etc. - meet frequently to discuss tension in the community, and what to do about it. As the tension mounts the frequency of meetings increases. Those who actually mediate are then generally a sub-network of this system, depending on the nature and constellation of the conflict.

Linking „outsider“ and „insider“ mediation

How does this fit in with the high-level formal mediation of a peace process? FDFA expert Julian Hottinger has experience of both formal and informal mediation, generally acting as an „outsider“ mediator. According to his experience, informal mediation is essential at all stages of a peace process - for information, for contacts and as a basis of support. Without the nourishment and long-term engagement of the informal mediation processes, the formal process does not have a chance of working.

Key characteristics

Some of the key characteristics of informal, insider mediation, as highlighted at the workshop, were:

Commitment and perseverance: Insider mediators usually exhibit much commitment and perseverance. They are rarely motivated by media fame or pecuniary interests, but rather by the deep desire of their people for peace and an end to the violence.

Risk taking: Insider mediators take great risks, being subjected to threats of physical violence, imprisonment and hardships of all kinds. Outsiders can in part help to alleviate these risks, and also support them with financial resources. Switzerland has provided support for insider mediators in Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Burundi, Macedonia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Mali.

In-depth knowledge: Some mediators believe one does not need to know much about the conflict, one just needs to know process and method. They are wrong. To be effective, mediators have to know the conflict history, the actors, their interests and strategies. Generally insider mediators have the comparative advantage of in-depth knowledge.

Collective mediation: Mediators must know how to work with other mediators in a collective process which combines insiders and outsiders, linking an informal process with a formal one. Good mediators can be recognized by how they work with others.

Author:
MSP [Simon J A Mason](#)

Legitimacy: Insider mediators have a legitimacy denied to outsiders, or which the latter can acquire only through a long-term commitment. This legitimacy is a key to acquiring respect and trust.

Learning from the insider, informal mediators gathered at the workshop was deeply inspiring, highlighting the potential of mediation to change our world.

18.06.2008

News from Swiss NGOs

Links

- [PBI Switzerland](#)
- [PBI Indonesia](#)
- [To order „Peace Education Manual“ and DVD „Kita Tidak Sendin“](#)

Further information:
PBI Switzerland
[Sabine Ziegler](#)

PBI Pulls Out of Aceh

Peace Brigades International (PBI) is to pull its Indonesia Project team of volunteers from the province of Aceh after a presence of eight years. Project representatives reviewed the efforts and achievements before and during the separatist conflict at a farewell celebration in Banda Aceh attended by over 150 people. There was also a screening of the film „Kita Tidak Sendin“ (We are Not Alone) showing what an important part PBI has played over the years in the context of an international presence.

Since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding the PBI team has been able to focus its efforts on the development of social structures and the transfer of knowledge through Peace Education Workshops to local NGOs and leaders. PBI leaves behind a comprehensive „Peace Education Manual“ in the Bahasa language of Indonesia, which can be ordered directly from the organization. The office in Jakarta has taken on a monitoring function for Aceh and is ready to resume activities *in situ* any time this proves necessary.

02.06.2008

Links

- [Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund](#)

Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund Conducts First Do no Harm Workshop in Colombia

The Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund organized its first Do no Harm (DNH) Workshop for partner organizations in Colombia last April. This was also its first DNH course for countries of the South. As well as teaching the relevant methods the aim was to collect the first experiences for DNH mainstreaming, and it is for this reason that Coordinators from the other Latin American programs were invited to participate, i.e. in preparation for the introduction of the DNH process in their own countries at a later date.

All Colombian partners of the Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund participated. Instruction in theory and methods was followed on Day Three by concrete project examples corresponding to the three pillars of the Colombia Program: rural development, peacebuilding/human rights and cooperation with priests and lay spiritual counselors. Project partners were unanimous in finding DNH methods useful and applicable in their work in meaningful ways. However, it also became clear that many of those present did not consider a single workshop sufficient, additional support is needed.

Further information:
 Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
[Daniel Hostettler](#)

Two months after the workshop, the Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund is trying to find out by means of a follow-up survey to what extent DNH methods are being put to use in the projects of partner organizations, where any difficulties lie, and what should be the next step. Moreover the program coordination is negotiating with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the National University of Colombia (UNAL), which together offer decentralized DNH training that could be used as follow-up, helping to improve understanding of the methods.

The Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund is planning another DNH Workshop at the end of the year in the Philippines to promote the systematization of a conflict-sensitive approach in Asian programs as well. 12.06.2008

Links

- [Palmyrah](#)
[Bern-Jaffna Project](#)

Further information:
 Palmyrah Switzerland
[Marie-Anne Pinheiro](#)

Palmyrah: Between Emergency Relief and Development in Sri Lanka

The 6th annual general meeting of the Palmyrah Association, Bern-Jaffna/Sri Lanka Ecumenical Partnership Project looked at the current political situation in Sri Lanka, which again worsened considerably in 2007. The Sri Lankan army and the Tamil Tigers (LTTE) were both guilty of attacks targeting the civilian population. The visit of a delegation due to take place this year has had to be suspended indefinitely.

The inhabitants of the Jaffna peninsula have long been cut off from the outside world, and its Tamil population has been physically and mentally debilitated by the war. Despite extremely difficult conditions the Palmyrah education program has continued. At the request of the Sri Lankan Coordinator the Palmyrah Association of Switzerland is providing increased support for trauma projects – which have suddenly become urgent – with workshops, and consultations for groups and individuals. Women traumatized by the war as well as the tsunami often need professional help before they can hope to resume a more or less normal life. In future more needs to be done for their children.

In the second half of the AGM Caritas Program Assistant Roger Schwegler spoke on the theme „Between emergency relief and development: the current situation in Sri Lanka“. He reported on how the Caritas development and peacebuilding program has been transformed to an emergency relief and reconstruction program following the devastation caused by the tsunami, and how since 2007 the emphasis has been on help with livelihoods and income. 02.06.2008

Links

- [GfbV](#)

Further information:
GfbV [Kaspar Haller](#)

The Situation of the Roma People in Newly Independent Kosovo

Human rights activist and Roma expert Paul Polansky provided first hand information on the current situation of the Roma minority since the independence of Kosovo, during a visit to Switzerland. Mr. Polansky, who heads the Society for Threatened Peoples (GfbV) Mission in Kosovo and has lived in Kosovo since 1999, was invited to Switzerland by the Parliamentary Group for Human Rights and GfbV Switzerland.

At an informal Roundtable organized by the latter representatives of Swiss NGOs and other interested parties discussed the future of the Roma minorities in the region with Mr. Polansky, and possible support measures.

In Polansky's view the situation for the roughly 20,000 Roma, Ashkali and „Egyptian“ people now living in Kosovo - compared to the 130,000 who were there prior to 1999 - continues to be very difficult. Whereas the social integration of the 14,000 or so Ashkali and „Egyptian“ people is a little better because they speak Albanian, there seems to be no future in Kosovo for the 6,000 Roma, who are Serb speakers. An unemployment rate of over 90%, the fear of again being „squeezed“ between the Albanian and Serb front lines, and the obstacles put in their way by the Albanians who still consider them as Serb collaborators, are forcing the Roma to flee.

Particularly worrying is the situation in the three refugee camps of Osterode, Laposavic and Cesmin Lug where a total of 500 Roma live and which are contaminated with heavy metals. Many Roma children have died from a high concentration of lead in the blood. For eight years Polansky has argued unsuccessfully for evacuation from these camps and immediate medical care for those concerned. Without increased international pressure it will be impossible to close the camps, which are supposed to be under UN supervision. Polansky also appealed to Switzerland to do what it can for a rapid and unbureaucratic solution to the problem.

27.05.2008

News from Swiss Government Agencies

Links

- [Peace Mediation Course](#)
- [FDFA](#)
- [MSP](#)
- [Center for Security Studies](#)

Peace Mediation Course

The Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) is having to face increased demand for persons able to provide support for peace negotiations, including experts specialized in the areas of federalism, dealing with the past, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) as well as security sector reform. To meet this extra demand, the FDFA in collaboration with the Mediation Support Project, which is a joint venture of swisspeace and the Center for Security Studies of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich, organized a basic training course in mediation. This „Peace Mediation Course“, which ended on May 30, provided training in mediation between governments and armed non state actors. The aim was to provide basic skills that would enable participants to

Further information:
FDFA [Murezi Michael](#)

contribute more effectively to the success of peace negotiations. Over half of the 20 participants were from the FDFA, and of the remainder a quarter were Swiss mediators and a quarter staff of international organizations. The trainers all had direct mediation experience, e.g. in Nepal, Sudan, Burundi, Guatemala, Georgia and Northern Ireland.

The three one-week modules enabled the participants to „walk through“ a typical peace process. The first dealt with the pre-negotiation stage: How to bring the parties to the table? The second focused on negotiations: What is the job of the mediator once the parties have come to the negotiating table? The third focused on implementation of an agreement, and dealing with unresolved conflicts. The training was interactive, with role playing and exercises.

The course enabled participants to get a real feeling for mediation in the field. More than two thirds of the participants will be called upon to begin activities in conflict areas in the coming months. Those who do not end up actually mediating in peace processes will nonetheless be well equipped to understand and support such processes, either as experts or as diplomats. 30.05.2008

Links

■ [HSN](#)

Further information:
PD IV [Burhan Osman](#)

Human Security and Climate Change

The 10th Ministerial Meeting of the Human Security Network (HSN) took place 30 May in Athens. The HSN consists of the following countries: Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Canada, Mali, Norway, Austria, Switzerland, Slovenia and Thailand. South Africa is an observer. In collaboration with other international bodies, the Network serves as a platform for informal high-level discussions on human security, and the development of new ideas.

Greece, which this year was in the chair, decided to focus on „Climate change and human security“ as the main theme. The HSN and various partner organizations prepared four strategy papers, three of which were devoted to groups considered to be particularly vulnerable to climate change: women, migrants and children. The fourth document looks at the linkage between climate change, human security and development cooperation. A total of four events were organized - in Bali, New York, Geneva and Vienna - in an effort to increase awareness of the potential consequences of climate change for human security. Switzerland played an active part in the Ministerial Meeting, for which there was also a „Chair Summary“ with seven recommendations intended for government agencies and political decision makers.

Ireland, as the new chair, will concentrate on the subject of „Gender-specific violence and human security“. In this context a conference on UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security is to be held in Dublin in November.

Prior to the Ministerial Meeting, in an effort to increase public awareness, an international conference was held on the subject of „Human security and climate change“. Switzerland was again a participant. 30.05.2008

International Partner Organizations

Info

News from the 9 international KOFF partner organizations.

- [Berghof-Center](#)
- [CDA Collaborative Learning Projects](#)
- [Conciliation Resources](#)
- [European Centre for Conflict Prevention](#)
- [European Peacebuilding Liaison Office \(EPLO\)](#)
- [Gruppe Friedensentwicklung \(FriEnt\)](#)
- [International Alert](#)
- [Plattform Zivile Konfliktbearbeitung](#)
- [SPICE/GTZ](#)

GTZ

- A new [handbook](#) on „Peace and Conflict Assessment“ (PCA) brings together the available methods for the conflict-sensitive planning and control of development projects. GTZ also provides [recommendations](#) for the conflict-sensitive management of project mandates.
- A new GTZ [study](#) looks at climate change and the resulting conflict potential. It also makes certain recommendations with regard to development cooperation. Online in [English](#) and [German](#).

Berghof

- Berghof has two new publications: The Working Paper „[Friedens- und Versöhnungsprozesse im westlichen Balkan](#)“ (peace and reconciliation processes in the West Balkans) by Martina Fischer and „[Negotiating Conflict Settlements: Lessons learnt and Challenges](#)“ by Veronique Dudouet. The latter is a Roundtable Meeting Report about the Berghof Project on Resistance/Liberation Movements and Transitions to Politics (2006-2008).

Conciliation Resources

- Conciliation Resources (CR) and its partners in Sierra Leone have produced a Peace, Security and Development Update [Newsletter](#) which focuses on the role of women in the security sector in the Mano River Union sub-region of West Africa. [Read more](#) about CR's work on making security sector issues more accessible and accountable to ordinary people.

International Alert

- The first ever resource for multinational companies investing in areas where serious human rights abuses occur was launched by International Alert. This unique facility provides companies with information about their exposure to potential litigation if measures are not taken to protect human rights. This potential exposure is expressed as nine „[Red Flags](#)“ and covers a variety of scenarios using actual examples of past litigation.
- International Alert has released a [Report](#) from a consultation workshop that took place in August 2007 in the context of a regional research project aimed at assessing the impact of women's political participation in countries emerging from conflict in the Great Lakes Region of Africa. [Contact](#).

Events

Info

This section gives pointers to selected events in Switzerland pertaining to civil peace building.

Other pointers to events and training courses are available through the [KOFF-Infomarket](#).

- This year KOFF has organized four [training courses](#) on specific aspects of civil peacebuilding:
 - Working on trauma in communities affected by mass violence (waiting list)
 - Reflecting on Peace Practice (waiting list)
 - Do no Harm (a few places left)
 - Practice and Methodology of Dialogue Facilitation (fully booked; due to the great demand an additional date is being arranged in December).
- An information evening on the „[Go for Peace](#)“ foundation course in peace skills is to be held on 12 August from 18.30 to 20.00 at the Zentrum Karl der Grosse in Zurich. Participants will be able to learn about the content and organisation of the course and meet those in charge.
- The 20th [Summer Course](#) offered by the Geneva International Peace Research Institute (GIPRI) and entitled „Quel Irak demain?“ takes place in Geneva 11-22 August. As well as presentations by speakers from Iraq, Kurdistan, Brussels and Switzerland there will be visits to international organisations and diplomatic missions.
- The International Fellowship of Reconciliation is offering a 6-day peace education [Training Cycle](#) devoted to „Konflikte wagen - gewaltfrei“ (taking a chance on non-violent conflicts) in Zurich, beginning in November. Practical exercises based on examples of real conflicts will enable participants to better understand the way we experience conflicts as individuals and to develop and perfect a creative approach.

Publications

Info

- [Faith-based Diplomacy: Trumping Realpolitik](#)
- [Book preview](#)
- [Religion, the Missing Dimension of Statecraft](#)
- [ICRD](#)

Religion and Peacebuilding

Religion was recognized as a factor in conflicts in the 1980s. The fall of the Berlin wall brought a neo-ethical or neo-religious approach to international politics again into the spotlight, and culminated in Samuel Huntington's book „The Clash of Civilizations“. In the 1990s there was a shift of emphasis to the peacemaking potential of religion. The World Conference of Religions for Peace, a sort of umbrella organization of development cooperation and religious organizations, gained in importance. This also led to the emergence of new peace and conflict institutes with like-minded programs, in some cases exclusively concerned with religion and peacebuilding. An example is the International Center for Religion and Diplomacy (ICRD), whose founder and director Douglas Johnston is the publisher of „Religion, the Missing Dimension of Statecraft“ (1994) and „Faith-based Diplomacy: Trumping Realpolitik“ (2003, reissued in 2008). In the latter, a standard text, Johnston and his co-author systematically treat religion as a factor for peace. Their views and recommendations are based on case studies from conflict regions including Kashmir, Sudan, and Southeastern Europe. One subject on which they focus their attention is the role of religious authorities and religiously

inspired mediators, whose peace efforts are supported by such unique instruments as praying, fasting and religious reconciliation rituals. In many cases too these mediators have good relations with the civilian population and the political elite.

In the view of the authors - politicians, administrators, diplomats and the military should be more ready and willing to take religious factors into account in their analyses and decisions, and diplomatic missions in conflict regions where religion plays an important role should add religious attachés to their staff. Furthermore, it is advised that regular use be made of army chaplains as liaison officers between the army and the civilian population. The ICRD has already trained several hundred chaplains in this way for the US Army. 17.06.2008

Info

- [To order DVD-Box](#)
(SFR 180.- excl. postage)
- [medienhilfe](#)

In the Interest of Truth: Documentaries from the Former Yugoslavia

Since 2002 Belgrade's B92 independent TV station has produced a series of documentaries, often in collaboration with regional partners. „Independent in the interest of truth“ is a project dedicated to events that occurred in the Former Yugoslavia in the war years, i.e. between 1991 and 1999. The aim is to identify war crimes, document them and in this way make a contribution to the process of reconciliation. There is need to increase the pressure on the governments of the region, to force them to acknowledge war crimes, cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and ensure that the guilty are duly punished.

These in many cases prize-winning documentaries enabled dozens of TV stations in the region to reach a public of over one million. The broadcasts provoked public debate, and in some cases led to investigations and even court proceedings. A total of about 30 documentaries were produced, some with the support of medienhilfe and Political Affairs Division IV (PA IV) of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). The 20 best documentaries are now available for the first time in a box of 15 DVDs, with English subtitles. Although these productions are above all aimed at a local or regional public, they also provide extremely useful documentation for foreign experts and representatives of the NGOs involved in the region, notably in relation to dealing with the past. 17.06.2008

Web tip

Info

■ [UCDP](#)

Uppsala Conflict Data Program

The internet provides a wealth of information, of an increasingly confusing nature, on the subject of violent conflicts. This is not the case with the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) website, which presents information that is both systematically arranged and up to date. The information is processed by the Department for Peace and Conflict Research of the University of Uppsala, Sweden. Since 1989 this website has provided access to the world's largest freely accessible electronic database. The systematic organization of data makes it possible to compare different conflicts, and to distinguish between conflicts within states and those between states. It also covers so-called „one-sided“ violence. Alongside „red“ conflict-related headings are „green“ peace-related headings which deal with negotiation and conflict prevention efforts. Peace agreements can be accessed online.

In collaboration with the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) the site offers various data sets in Excel format. These list the conflicts from 1946 up to the present and provide information in accordance with several parameters such as time frame, parties involved and number of persons killed. The detailed graphics and maps provide much additional information either for personal use or for presentations, intended to provide a quick overview of conflicts and conflict patterns.

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• [Alliance Sud](#) • [APRED](#) • [BAHA'1](#) • [Brücke Le pont](#) • [Caritas Schweiz](#) • [CASIN](#) • [cfd](#) • [CIMERA](#) • [DCAF](#) • [Fastenopfer](#) • [Fondation Hironnelle](#) • [Forum für Friedenserziehung](#) • [Frauen für den Frieden Schweiz](#) • [FriedensFrauen Weltweit](#) • [Gemeinden Gemeinsam Schweiz](#) • [Geneva Call](#) • [Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker](#) • [GSoA](#) • [HEKS](#) • [Helvetas](#) • [InfoSud](#) • [Intercooperation](#) • [International Association for Human Values](#) • [Interpeace](#) • [Interteam](#) • [LIPS](#) • [Medico International Schweiz](#) • [Medienhilfe](#) • [mission 21](#) • [MIVA Schweiz](#) • [Palmyrah](#) • [Peace Brigades International](#) • [Peace Watch Switzerland](#) • [Quaker United Nations Office](#) • [Swiss Academy for Development](#) • [Schweizerische Flüchtlingshilfe](#) • [Schweizerischer Friedensrat](#) • [Schweizerisches Arbeiterhilfswerk](#) • [Schweizerischer Katholischer Frauenbund](#) • [Schweizerisches Rotes Kreuz](#) • [Service Civil International Schweiz](#) • [Stiftung Kinderdorf Pestalozzi](#) • [Swissaid](#) • [Terre des Hommes Schweiz](#) • [World Vision Switzerland](#)