

**ACTIVITY REPORT OF A TRAINING SEMINAR ON THE THEME "STUDY
TRAINING SEMINAR FOR CAPACITY PREVENTION MECHANISMS PONTENTIELS
CONFLICT AND ITS IMPACT IN PEACE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DURING THE POST-CONFLICT PERIOD.**

BARAKA / FIZI , November 8, 2014 BY THE ASSOCIATION "ARMMK".

INTRODUCTION:

In order to seek to develop the necessary strategies for strengthening of potential causes of conflict prevention mechanisms in our community long suffered from wars and events today in a thirst to find peace for development long lasting. The Association of Survivors of Makobola Massacres"ARMMK" acronym in the project "DIALOGUE FACE TO FACE" in collaboration with the "**GROUP DIALOGUE**" of the United States of America California organized a training seminar in MUTAMBALA Sector / Fizi Territory / in the town Baraka, in the great hall of COOPAC / FIZI /BARAKA.

GREAT HALL OF COOPAC / FIZI / BARAKA.



The seminar was attended by 75 people, including 30 women and 45 men and the presence of the highest authorities of which we can mention:

- The Mutambala sector manager by delegation: Secretary General and Mrs. BAHATI Machozi. State agent within the sector.
- The head of the National Intelligence Agency (ANR):
- The General Directorate of Migration (DGM) : SERAPHIN. M. SHABANI. CPTA/DGM-FIZI
- Religious Confessions Representations,
- Representations of Local Communities accredited Baraka,
- Representations of Schools and Universities accredited in Baraka,
- Local NGOs,
- The Local population.

The seminar began at 8:30 am with prayer answered by the pastor of the Methodist church Mr. NZEYIMANA . R. Bonaventure, representing Banyamilenge communities in Baraka. The moderation was led by Mr. MUNGA ANZURUNI Elysée, Assistant Professor at the University of Espoir Congo (UEC) in Baraka.

After the prayer, the moderator gave the floor to the sector chief of delegation for the opening speech. In his address, the Secretary General representing the Mutambala sector leader showed the important role of holding such a training seminar in the consolidation of peace and development for the well-being of our community in general. He hoped that the lessons learned from the seminar are a reference instrument and each need to refer to build a society of social harmony during this post-conflict period.

PHOTOS

SECRETARY GENERALY

PARTICIPANTS



Moderator still speaking and proceeded with the presentation of some guests present at the training seminar and gave the floor to Mr. LUBANGU LUMENGE Jacques trainer , legal representative of the Association for ARMMK presentation on the training seminar .dropoff window

Taking his turn to speak, Mr. Jacques Lumenge LUBANGU further welcomed the participants who have enhanced their presence to attend the training seminar and then passed to the presentation and exchange on the theme.

PHOTOS.

PRESENTATION OF SOME GUESTS

WELCOMED by trainer



OBJECTIVES:

The objectives are many, however there is to be held some urgent needs account.

- Education and Community Outreach to prepare an integrated mental and intellectual development during the post-conflict period.
- List the different conflicts potentials locally, analyze their causes and help find appropriate solutions some tracks from the source.
- Bring all segments of the population to discuss strategies to resolve their differences in a peaceful manner;
- To accustom the population to People Dialogue in order to raise the social isolation some people feel;
- Contribute to the consolidation of peace and sustainable development pillars of the welfare of the community;
- Eradicate juvenile delinquency by work;

In his presentation, Mr. LUBANGU LUMENGE Jacques began by showing the steps already begun in research and analysis of prevention mechanisms of the causes of potential conflict and its impact in the consolidation of peace and sustainable community development and now we are the 5th phase where we need to study the procedures for strengthening those of the conflict prevention mechanisms to contribute to sustainable peace sit in our local communities.

In all these phases, it was found that the war is not only by arms but also there in our population other slow conflicts found in the social fabric, in cultures (family education) and potentials are causes of conflicts. Once these causes are poorly managed by the parties, they are able to cause conflicts violating. Only the sincere and frank dialogue between the conflicting parties. Hence the need for such a training seminar. Among these causes, the trainer showed:

PHOTOS.

EXCHANGE ON THE THEME by LUBANGU Lumenge Jacques. Trainer



1. Perception: Here each individual wears glasses perceptions to heal a kind of myopia that prevents him from seeing what others see.

2. The Damage: Often one has the time or energy to deal with each Event as unique, hatred.

3. The stereotype Overall rating overall.

4. Discrimination: When a bias is translated into behavior.

5. HIV / AIDS: As part of social isolation.

6. Communication:

In the framework of the Communication, the trainer to emphasize:

1° The Qualities of a good transmitter and a good receiver that is to say, **listening**.

For a **transmitter** the challenges is that language is able **to heal**, to **improve relations** as it is **able to destroy** and cause **violent conflict**.

As for the **receiver**: **Active listening** stimulates the **listener** to say even that he had not planned to **say**.

2°. The Rumors:

As part of the rumors, it was made to show how:

- The population must draw attention to the existence of rumors and favorable land;
- People need to prevent adverse effects of rumors if they are not well managed.
- The population must develop capabilities to analyze all the information circulating in the channels of communication; so everyone can knowingly or not peddle rumors. The key is to exchange (dialogue) on what to do before these rumors because the negative consequences of rumors is hatred, killings, escape, misinformation, fear, lack of confidence.

COMMUNICATION: The trainer to emphasize



ACTIVITIES FACE.

These activities were conducted in **3 phases**:

Phase 1: Exchanges between participants on the topics of the training seminar. Questions and Suggestion.

Phase 2: Methods and processes on the structures for strengthening the preventive mechanisms of the causes of potential conflict in a sustainable way

Phase 3: Consolidating participants for analysis: Presentations and Recommendations.

Phase 1° : QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

SERAPHIM. Mr. SHABANI.

Is - what these causes of Potential Conflicts -they are the basis for the massacres of Makobola or elsewhere?

ANSWERS.

Not. These causes are not the basis for Massacres of Makobola nor indeed but the negative consequences of the war, why we have to say no to war while seeking preventive mechanisms to avoid it because war spares no one. When it breaks, it does not choose.

In other words, these **causes** can be the cause of violent conflict resulting Massacres of innocent people, which is why the members of a community must be vigilant particularly by promoting dialogue Face to Face only way reduce these different categories of causes of conflict in our communities.

Doctor

- Is what can you develop in short mischief conflict? How conflicts evolve until reaching the massacres.



ANSWERS.

Conflict word usually has a negative connotation. We tend to think a conflict opposed; the opposite of harmony, agreement or even peace. The conflict is **Neutral** : That is to say, it takes the guidelines following the approach to its management. In post-conflict it is necessary to manage the effects of war, violence and prevent the effects that can cause conflicts even going to create violence causing massacres. Conflict is inevitable but violence is preventable. In its evolution, violent conflicts appear to be an endemic feature of the history of mankind, and especially in the southern hemisphere and East. According to analyst estimates, there would have been 14,500 wars in the last 5600 years of history. Another study says that there has been 286 years

of peace in the last 3400 years of history. All these estimates lead us to develop processes that can help us to find some strategies that can help us to

strengthen conflict prevention mechanisms in a sustainable way within our population in order to contribute to the consolidation of peace and development for the well-being of our entire community.

PHOTOS.



MWAJUMA MASOKA.

- How two neighboring enemies who disagree can come to talk to reconcile and coexist together?



ANSWERS

Disagree with neighbors not supposed to be enemies. The first essential is to get to know each other closer and finally maintain a frank and sincere dialogue. In case the approximation fails to give satisfactory results, we can make use of members of two families, religious denominations or other surrounding neighbors. Finally we will consider an enemy is one we do not know its history.

- To the question of why we have not invited hundreds of people at the training seminar in a city that has thousands of people:

ANSWERS

- People guests were chosen accordingly causes according to their ability to transmit messages.

- Experience from a single candle lit the participants came to light other candles come and see the space that was in the dark to become a light. **"This is to say, a small well-organized group with a willingness to work can change the world and become a reference model"**, which is why we must strengthen our efforts to spread the message of peace for the well-being of our community dropoff window.

PHOTOS.



MAPENZI FRANCINE.

I'm a representative of the community Nyindu in Baraka, the issue of rumors concern our people. Several accusations rumors come from our mothers who quarrels because of the behavior of their husbands how can we manage such conflicts?

ANSWERS

- Analyze all the information received, it is no hidden or correlation interests between the background and rumor.
- Bridging two parts to the opinion poll, destabilizing the opponent, etc.

NGONGO ONGAOBE Isaya.

In the context of conflicts between herders and farmers can we do a face to face dialogue or to go directly to the court to solve this problem?



ANSWERS.

Legal texts are provided by law of the country that determines the limit of each party. Yes, you can make a face to face dialogue if possible where involve an intermediary. In cases where suitable solutions lacking can go to court for enforcement. According to **Me. ALONDA Lusungu Manoah.**



Phase 2: STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THESE MECHANISMS CONFLICT PREVENTION.

1°. Incorporate these potential causes of conflict prevention mechanisms in the program are taught to students in the course of health education, and Civic Morals, in the course of health education by serving equipment didactic: Masks, candles and others.Etc.

2°. Make community awareness in hospitals, schools, universities, Public squares, Radios, Churches, Mosques as we used to do it every time there is the presence of an epidemic such as cholera and other communicable diseases .etc.

3°. Translate the texts of laws in the language " **SWAHILI**" that is understood by the majority of the population in the part of the eastern DRC and within countries EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY (Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya) bordering countries of the eastern population of the DRC.

4°. The Association ARMMK must recruit a team of psychologists and sociologists as part of strengthening the project process "DIALOGUE FACE" and conflict prevention mechanisms.

5°. Establishment of a permanent and dynamic committee to monitor and evaluate the process multiplies seminars, workshops, reflections, débats.etc.



Lunch.



Phase 3: PRESENTATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.



GROUPE I.

Identify other conflicts that have not been mentioned when analyzed in the presentation.

1°. Conflict Land: Plots and fields.

The striking case was the distribution to more than one person a parcel or field to grow by some local authorities in order to raise money and only leaving behind quarrels;

2°. Assume author of Rape: Inadvertently can be described to someone wanting to violate yet it wrong. Be careful investigation to discover the truth before taking action.

3°. Leadership Crisis: Poor governance, usurped power, authoritarianism spirit of demagogy.

Examples:

- Quarrels between local governance;
- Demagogy Politician, especially during the election period;

4°. Conflict of inheritance following estates: The state should explain to the public the text of the laws to remove ignorance.

5°. Marriage unwanted by the contracting parties following the family requirement: Case of forced marriages by the parents.

6°. Water:

The water distribution pipes in the city are often cut by farmers to supply their livestock with water and causing water deficiency in the population during a period of time: The State must ensure whenever this kind act while delimiting the area reserved for livestock and punish the offender.

7 ° Conflict between population and local authorities on matters of public order.

8 ° Poverty: Lack of social and humanitarian assistance for the most reduced and most vulnerable populations;

9 ° Religious Conflict: As part of competition on the belief;

10 ° Concurrences between Universities: Public Private face.

11° of certain entities boundary conflicts in the territory: Especially the group level, localities, towns;

12° Conflict between Fishermen: Fishermen in small nets called MAYA net and the other fishermen on the state of fish catches because some say that the methodology used in the capture of fish by some is dangerous because the fish caught by Mayan nets do not last long to deteriorate.

13 ° Mining Conflict: When the exploitation of minerals.

GROUP II.

Roles of Local Administration

1° PEACE:

As part of peace building:

- To teach the population laws and civil rights of citizens;
- To promote activities generating revenues for community well-being;
- Protect the people and their property;
- Ensure equal justice for all and equality before the law;
- Intervene in the peaceful resolution of conflicts between uncompromising community nor sympathy whenever the opportunity arises.

2°. INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

As part of the Integrated and Sustainable Development:

- Creation of Basic Infrastructures;
- Social Work: Hospitals, Schools, drinking water supply;
- To promote agriculture, livestock, fisheries and environmental protection and conservation of nature;
- Prepare areas for agriculture and livestock;

- Ensure good governance;
- Gender.

GROUP III.

What are the roles for each component?

1° National Armed Forces and the National Police:

- Protection of the population and their property;
- Reconciling the parties in conflict collaborations with local authorities, Populations.

2°. Local Government:

- Show the strategies people adopt to resolve peacefully the conflicts through dialogue;
- To facilitate the work of peacemakers in the consolidation of peace and sustainable development.
- Reconciling conflicts in parts to ensure a good peaceful coexistence;
- Fight against corruption and economic mismanagement.
- Enforce laws.

3°. Population Locale:

- Respect the rights and laws of the country;
- Love the country;
- Willingness to work together with peace builders, local authorities and public security forces in the consolidation of peace and sustainable development.
- Love of neighbor, patience and forgiveness;
- Having the love of work.
- To fight against juvenile delinquency.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Given the interest that the participants learned during discussions on the theme of the training seminar, they recommended that:

- The implementation of all of the potential conflict prevention mechanisms we have detected during the exchanges between participants.
- Contact the authorities concerned for consultation, to put into practice all the strategies taken by the group as part of strengthening these prevention mechanisms of the causes of potential conflicts in schools, hospitals, churches, temples, mosquées.etc.
- Provide an appropriate framework for monitoring and evaluation of face to face dialogue process;
- Increase training seminars, workshops, debates for all and if possible also organized seminars following the appropriate topics by category of people;
- Finally, consider the activities flourish seminars successively in a period of 2 to 3 days.

DIFFICULTIES:

- Lack of equipment appropriate communication equipment;
- Insufficient financial resources because we were with people who came to a quite far distance and required high transport costs, lack of proper food and especially the seminar ended late at 15:00.

ASSESSMENT:

- The regularity and punctuality of the authorities and participants;
- Sharing climate during trading and presentations;
- Motivation of the participants, the climate of understanding and comprehension.

REACHES RESULTS:

- The implementation within a short time the methodology of strengthening mechanisms for the process of "DIALOGUE FACE" in some schools in

communities ... etc.
- Needs Satisfaction.

CONCLUSION:

The training seminar that started at 8:30 am with prayer ended 15 h00 by another in an atmosphere of prayer atmosphere of peace and admiration.

PHOTO OF FAMILY.



PROJECT "DIALOGUE FACE TO FACE

ASSOCIATION OF SURVIVORS OF MAKOBOLA MASSACRES (ARMMK).

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BANGWE-MAKOBOLA / FIZI / SOUTH-KIVU / DRC

BUDGET:**Price: 2267.5 Dollars us.**

ARMMK: 267.5 Dollars us.

Libby and Len : 2000 Dollars us

Transportation 75... .. Participants. : 75 x 7.5 USD.....,	562.5Dollars us.
Meals 75 Participants75 x 7.5 USD.....	562.5Dollars us.
Transport Office team (Makobola- Baraka)	4 x 25 Dollars us.....
Conference room:	30 Dollars us.
Banner:	1 x 50 Dollars us
Block Notes	75 x 1 USD
Pens	75 x 0.5 USD
Rooms for 4 Office Bearers	4 x 25 x 4 days:
Members of monitoring committees.....	150 Dollars us.
Print copies of the reports.....	.10 x 5 USD.
Communication	50 Dollars us.
DVD reproduction and transmission	150 Dollars us.
Invitation Cards.....	100 x 0.5 USD.....

TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2267.5 Dollars us.

NB: To reassure the implementation process in schools and in some communities as participants' commitments at the training seminar, the team of the Office has extended the deadline for their stays Baraka 4 days instead of 2 days and confirmed the effective implementation of the process implementation