

SUMMER 2007

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CIAN NEWS

Announcing CIAN's New Executive Director



worked on a variety of projects in Mozambique, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, East Timor, Jamaica, and Guyana. Mr. Mapendere also designs electoral dispute resolution systems for a variety of electoral environments and is a mediator.

Mr. Mapendere has an MA in conflict analysis and management from Royal Roads University in Canada. He also earned a graduate certificate in conflict resolution, a BA in Psychology, and a BA in Psychology and Criminal Justice, all from Carleton University in Ontario, Canada.

We are pleased to welcome Jeff back to Ottawa as the ED of CIAN and we look forward to working with him over the coming years. ♦

CIAN is pleased to announce the appointment of a new Executive Director, Mr. Jeffrey Mapendere.

Mr. Mapendere joins CIAN after working for several years as the Assistant Director of the Conflict Resolution Program at the Carter Centre.

Mr. Jeffrey Mapendere is a conflict analyst with extensive expertise in security and rebel groups analysis. As a conflict resolution practitioner, Mr. Mapendere has conducted high-level political analysis and



Mediation Outcomes and Sustainable Peace

By Evan Hoffman

In January and February of 2007 there was a labor strike in Guinea that quickly escalated into a political crisis causing major political upheaval in the country. During the recent crisis over 120 people were killed – mostly unarmed civilians, a lot of the commercial flights into and out of the country were cancelled, several US citizens were airlifted to nearby Senegal, and a state of emergency was declared. The crisis had the potential to cause a civil war in Guinea and it also had a high spillover potential because of the strain it might create for several of Guinea's fragile neighbors. However, in a matter of weeks, the crisis in Guinea was brought to an end thanks to the good work of ECOWAS mediators who were able to broker a deal which led to the appointment of a new Prime Minister. This case represents a success of using mediation as a tool for crisis management.

To this effect, a recent article in the **Journal of Conflict Resolution** reports that mediation has been used in 46 percent of all crises after the cold war period. These researchers also presented some other important findings from this study. For example, they found that the probability of securing a formal agreement is more than five times greater when a crisis is mediated than when it is not. So, mediation is being used quite often to end international crises by producing formal agreements and as the next section of this article illustrates, it is also the tool of choice for resolving internationalized ethnic conflicts.

Bercovitch and Derouen found that experienced mediators and a directive style of mediation are related to successful mediation outcomes for resolving internationalized ethnic conflicts.² The finding that experienced mediators had better success with internationalized ethnic conflicts has several implications.

The first implication is that field-based experiential training would be helpful for new mediators. Secondly, coaching or mentoring between highly-experienced mediators and new mediators would be useful. Thirdly, identifying the specific experience-based knowledge and skills of senior mediators would be helpful for practical skills development training for inexperienced mediators. Fourth, co-mediating that links mediators of various levels of experience could be an important tool for peace processes. Lastly, the use of an 'advisory board' to support and offer counsel for ongoing mediation processes could be useful - - perhaps, most notably, in cases where the peace process appears

"...the use of an 'advisory board' to support and offer counsel for ongoing mediation processes could be useful - - perhaps, most notably, in cases where the peace process appears to be in jeopardy (e.g. the current talks in Juba)."

See: Beardsley, Kyle C.; Quinn, David M.; Biswas, Bidisha; and Wilkenfeld, Jonathon Mediation Style and Crisis Outcomes in Journal of Conflict Resolution 2006; 50; 58

² See: Bercovitch, Jacob and Derouen Jr., Karl Mediation in Internationalized Ethnic Conflicts: Assessing the Determinants of a Successful Process in Armed Forces & Society 2004; 30; 147



to be in jeopardy (e.g. the current talks in Juba). There are a lot of ways in which the knowledge and skills of highly-experienced mediators can benefit stalled peace processes and be transmitted to mediators with less experience.

While Bercovitch and Derouen report that directive styles of mediation are related to successful outcomes of internationalized ethnic conflicts, the study on crises outcomes mentioned earlier in this article also found that directive mediation styles have the strongest effect on both the likelihood of reaching a formal agreement and for contributing to crisis abatement. However, they also found that

“Taken together, these two studies are an important endorsement that mediation is the best tool for crises management and resolving internationalized ethnic conflicts.”

nondirective strategies, such as facilitation, have the greatest prospects for long-term tension reduction between parties. Because different styles are related to different crisis outcomes, they conclude that mixed mediation strategies should be employed by mediators. To this effect, these researchers note that this is often the case because, in practice, directive styles are rarely used independently of nondirective styles.

Taken together, these two studies are an important endorsement that mediation is the best tool for crises management and resolving internationalized ethnic conflicts. Moreover, as discussed above, these studies have important implications for practitioners. As such, they can help improve practice so that more agreements will be reached.

However, this optimism is dampened when one considers what often happens after an agreement has been reached. The majority of peace agreements fail and several result in a situation of ‘not quite war, not quite peace.’³ In other words, post-conflict peace has a poor record of being sustainable.⁴

Important questions for further research, therefore, are why peace fails so often and how to make it more sustainable?

One would presume that perhaps we are not doing everything that should be done to build sustainable peace (or we are not doing them often enough or well enough) or that some of our basic working assumptions about building sustainable peace are wrong. Clearly, new insights are needed so that the success of reaching a peace agreement can be translated into sustainable peace. ♦

***Evan Hoffman has been the Research and Technical Support Coordinator for CIAN's [International Peace and Prosperity Project \(IPPP\)](#) in Guinea-Bissau since its inception in 2004 and is a PhD Candidate in Political Science at the University of Canterbury (New Zealand) where his research focus is on international mediation and sustainable peace. eah51@student.canterbury.ac.nz**

³ Kenneth Boulding describes this situation of not quite war and not quite peace in his 1978 book *Stable Peace*.

⁴ One study found that approximately half of the countries that are in a period of post-conflict peace will fall back into conflict within ten years. See: Paul Collier, V.L. Elliott, Havard Hegre, Anke Hoeffler, Marta Reyant-Querol, and Nicholas Sambanis (2003) *Breaking the Conflict Trap: Civil War and Development Policy*



Global WARN: Global Warning & Response Network

CIAN's International Peace and Prosperity Project (IPPP) in Guinea-Bissau is serving as a model for the development of a new Global Warning and Response Network.

The objective of Global WARN is twofold:

First, to develop a state of the art website that pools early warning information from various open sources (e.g. NGOs, academic institutions, and independent researchers) to collectively become the platform on early warning and prevention of violent conflict.

Second, Global WARN will bridge the warning-response gap by providing a mechanism for the development of timely response options. To this end, multiple actors inside and outside the affected countries will be mobilized and supported in undertaking early response actions.

The focus of Global WARN is on networking and facilitation of existing resources instead of external interventions from northern organizations. We aim at striking strategic partnerships between northern and southern organizations whereby the latter take the lead, with northern partners providing the necessary support. SwissPeace is facilitating these processes and acts as secretariat to the Global WARN board.

Global WARN is set-up as a three year pilot project confined at this stage to West Africa. The main local partner is the West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) and among the many northern

organizations involved in the project are the Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation (CIAN), the Alliance for Peacebuilding (AfP), International Crisis Group, International Alert, Responding to Conflict (RTC), Conciliation Resources and the Center for Security Studies at the University of Zurich.

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The Dialogues Project in Mostar: Bridging People and Identities



"Americans and Europeans have tried to promote reconciliation -- and poured billions into Bosnia's reconstruction. But in the city of Mostar, ethnic division, intolerance and tribal politics prevail."

-- Silvia Poggioli, National Public Radio

Project Overview

The project is lead by the Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation (CIAN), in collaboration with the Canadian Institute for Conflict Resolution (CICR), Modern Times Stage Company, Production Jeux d'ombres, and OKC Abrasević.

"The Dialogues Project" is a unique combination of theatre, conflict resolution mediation, documentary production and research. The focal point of the project is the production of the play "Aurash". "Aurash" a contemporary play by celebrated Iranian playwright, historian and filmmaker, Bahram Beyza'i, is based on a 1000 year-old Persian myth about a heroic archer, Aurash, whose skills rescues Persia from destruction. For centuries, the myth remained a seminal story of nationalism and pride for the Persian people. In the 1970s, Beyza'i revamped the fable, taking an ironical look at its nationalism, and infusing it with strong humanist and pacifist themes.

In conjunction with Mostar partner OKC Abrasević, the play will be cast with local citizens, professionals and non-professionals from various ethnic backgrounds, ages, and genders. Performances will be held in the city of Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina in the spring of 2008.



Rationale

Social groups within Mostar are still divided, fighting a war without bullets. The city is now one of the key areas where success or failure of long-term stability in the region will be determined. Monitoring the long-term application of the peace process is vital to overall security and reconstruction efforts. Peace building is not merely the absence of violence—it is the presence of durable formal and informal conflict mediation and resolution mechanisms. The formal state structures such as the legal system are being strengthened, but the informal networks of volunteers, family and neighbourhoods are being neglected. Without support for these groups, a vibrant civil society, a democratic and accountable government, and formal education and health sectors remains impossible.

“The Dialogues Project” focuses on these informal segments of society—it is rooted in the notion that reconciliation and peace is obtained through dialogue, and dialogue is at the core of theatre. Through careful selection of local actors from an array of ethnic and religious backgrounds, representing both genders and various age groups, Aurash provides the actors and the audience the opportunity to explore how identity and conflict interact. It affords them an opportunity to ponder how their own perception of identity impacts their daily lives. The presence of professional conflict mediators will facilitate constructive communications between all parties.

A short video on the development of the project can be downloaded from the following link:

<http://www.moderntimesstage.com/img/dialogues.wmv>

“The politicians came to Dayton and they were forced – after days and weeks of discussing about the issues – to sign the peace agreement, and the peace agreement stopped the war, but it didn't bring peace.”

-- Vlatko (Law student, Mostar)

The Documentary

A documentary film is to be made on the theatre rehearsals and production that promises to disseminate the results of the project to the general public and institutions of research, as well as provide pertinent interview material for researchers.

A feature-length documentary will be made as well as hour-long versions for Canadian and European markets. Furthermore, a series of shorter educational videos will be created for specific pedagogical purposes.

About Aurash

In the original myth “Aurash”, the hero releases an arrow that travels three days and nights to land in a far away walnut tree, thus defining a vast new land of Persia. In Bahram Beyza'i's version, Aurash, a native of and humble stable hand, becomes an unwilling player in his country's post-war border treaty, with very different results.

The story is set in Persia, in a time when the country is on the brink of annihilation. The conquering country lays down the terms of surrender: an arrow must be released from Persia's highest mountain peak and wherever it lands, the new borders will be drawn. At a loss to find a willing saviour for his country, the Persian Commander decides to send an envoy to plead for more time. Aurash, a humble



stable hand, is selected, as he is the only one who speaks the enemy's language.

Aurash travels to meet the conquering King of Turan. The wry and cruel king grants a reprieve, but with one small condition... Aurash must be the archer. Returning to Persia, Aurash finds the news of the arrangements has preceded him. The country's wrath falls on Aurash: he is beaten, and his name is cursed on every tongue.

Aurash laments his fate, but in the end decides to fulfill his role as the national "hero". He begins his difficult and lonely ascent up Mount Elborz. His struggle is as much philosophical as it is physical: he seeks answers from his father's ghost, his shadow and Mount Elborz herself. But he finds himself neither solace, nor companionship on his path, and he arrives at the summit accompanied only by a raging heart. Summoning all his soul, he releases the arrow to the heavens.

The arrow sails away... never to land.

To this day it is said that Persians remain at the foot of the Elborz waiting for the arrow to fall to earth, and for their hero to return.

The City of Mostar

The city of Mostar was the principal Turkish administrative centre of the Herzegovina region during the sixteenth century. Mostar is on the Neretva River. Mostar derives its name from the stone bridge, the Stari Most, that spans its banks. It was transferred to Austria in 1878 and then Yugoslavia after the Second World War. Mostar was a significant commercial centre in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It produced tobacco, aluminium, bauxite and wine. There is also a hydroelectric plant nearby.



During the Bosnian War, Mostar was under siege for eighteen months. The army of Bosnia-Herzegovina allied with the Croatian Defence Council. Together they successfully repelled the Yugoslav's People's Army attacks. Once the siege had lifted, the city was divided into two camps. West Mostar, was run by the Army of the Republic of Croatia, and East Mostar was run by the Bosnian government. The bridge built in 1566 by the Ottomans, was destroyed in 1993. The destruction of a historical landmark not only divided the city in two, it left deep social wounds.

The 1995 Dayton Accords brought the conflict to an end. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe initiated a mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina with specific emphasis on the rule of law, good governance and the protection of human rights.

The situation in Mostar to this day remains strained. The destruction of the bridge visualized the deep social chasms of the city. Although the bridge has since been rebuilt, the trust between the various communities in Mostar remains damaged.



Project Objectives

- ◆ Produce a beautiful play for the residents of Mostar (4 performances)
- ◆ Produce a documentary that explores the experience of creating and producing the play, looking at the role of identity and ideology in present day Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ◆ Provide mediation for the actors
- ◆ Provide lessons learned from project and assess the current stressors to peacebuilding efforts. Publish results of findings.
- ◆ Create educational videos for Canadian and European audiences

Project Participants

Soheil Parsa is an award-winning Iranian-Canadian theatre director. In 1995, Soheil received the New Pioneers Award by Skills for Change for Outstanding Contribution to the Arts by a recent immigrant to Canada. He has received four Dora Mavor Moore awards as well as a Chalmers Fellowship. Soheil is the co-founder of the [Modern Times Stage Company](#) (based in Toronto), known for its daring, highly imagistic productions of international themes. Soheil will be the director of the play.

Vesna Dasović-Marković will serve as mediation specialist during the project. Vesna received her law degree from the University of Belgrade. She was a judge in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Her knowledge of the criminal justice system provided Vesna with unique qualities that enabled her to train over 300 hundred judges in mediation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and Macedonia. She is an Honoured Fellow of the Canadian Institute for Conflict Resolution (CICR). Among her many accomplishments, Vesna was the country director and lead trainer and mediator providing Third Party Neutral (TPN) courses in a community-based conflict resolution project coordinated by the CICR. Vesna is a member of the Ontario Mandatory Mediation Program (OMMP) and the Association of Mediators in Bosnia and Herzegovina. She has mediated and co-mediated in over 200 cases. She has prepared the Evaluation Report on the “Introduction of Mediation in Banja Luka Basic Course Pilot Project.

Peter Farbridge will direct the documentary. He collaborates with the film production house Productions Jeux d’ombres, and has directed two documentary films, “[Change From Within](#)” and “Not an Extra”. Peter has a diverse background in theatre production, acting, directing and writing.

“Since the war ended, the political parties have never lost their nationalistic prefix.”

--Maja (NGO fieldworker, Mostar)



Dr. Ben Hoffman is contributing his expertise in conflict resolution to the project. He is Director of the International Peace and Prosperity Project (IPPP). Ben was recently a Visiting Scholar at the University of Victoria. He directed the Conflict Resolution Program at the Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia. He is President and was a co-founder of the Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation. He received his Masters in Psychology from Wilfred Laurier University and a second Masters in International Relations from The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, a Specialization in International Peacekeeping from Harvard and a PhD from York University, Great Britain.

Brian Strom is contributing his expertise in conflict resolution to the project. He is the Executive Director of the Canadian Institute for Conflict Resolution. He worked for 23 years at the Farm Credit Corporation. The last eight years of his time at the Farm Credit Corporation, Brian was Senior Vice-President. Brian has been involved in the field of conflict resolution for the past 12 years, in the private as well as public sector. He is a member of the Civilian Peace Service Working Group.

Roger Hill is a Senior Associate of the Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation (CIAN), Roger Hill is an international affairs specialist now focusing on conflict resolution and peacebuilding. With extensive experience in multilateral diplomacy, advice to parliament, university teaching and research, he has served as Political Advisor with a major international organization, Deputy Director of a group advising parliamentary committees, and Research Director of a government peace and security institute. He has served as advisor to Canadian delegations at more

than thirty international conferences. Affiliated with CIAN over the last decade, he has carried out a multi-year study on the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and other conflict resolution techniques in the world's conflict situations, as well as work on Cyprus, Balkan issues, and Indian Land Claims in Canada.

Lead Organization

[Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation](#)
(CIAN) (President: [Dr. Ben Hoffman](#))

Partners

[Canadian Institute of Conflict Resolution](#)
(CICR) (Executive Director [Brian Strom](#))

[Modern Times Stage Company](#)
(Coordinator: [Sue Balint](#))

[Productions Jeux d'ombres](#)
(Documentary Producer: [Anne-Marie Gélinas](#))

[OKC Abrasević](#)
(Media Coordinator: Husein Orucević)

For all information concerning "The Dialogues Project", please contact the Project Coordinator: [Renée Gendron](#). ♦



Mission Still Possible: Three Keys to Peace and Prosperity in Guinea-Bissau

Since 2004 the [International Peace and Prosperity Project \(IPPP\)](#) has regularly reported on the progress, opportunities, and obstacles that Guinea-Bissau faces on its road to peace and prosperity.



*“The IPPP is welcomed by students and teachers at a local school”
Photo: Philippe Patry*

The IPPP is a political violence prevention project in Guinea-Bissau which began in 2004. The IPPP approach features sustained, holistic, integrated activities conducted by mobilizing and supporting local leadership. The IPPP acts as a catalyst to assist the citizens of Guinea-Bissau, the government, and international actors to implement concrete, synergistic actions through dialogue and targeted projects. It provides small grants to strategically stimulate security and development initiatives. Furthermore, it undertakes global advocacy to mobilize international

resources for violence prevention and peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau.

Our recent report, entitled [Mission Still Possible: Three Keys to Peace and Prosperity in Guinea-Bissau](#), is a follow-up to a previous IPPP report entitled [MISSION POSSIBLE: A Ripe Opportunity to Avert Violent Conflict And Achieve Sustainable Peace in Guinea-Bissau](#) (March 2005). That report asserted that several opportunities existed, yet urged that caution was warranted because there were significant potential



triggers for violence that were not fully addressed at that time.

The IPPP believes that the mission of achieving stability, peace, and prosperity in Guinea-Bissau is still possible. However, a core of key challenges remains. Moreover, those challenges now load heavily onto the democratically-elected leaders of the country. The people want peace and are looking to their leaders, especially President Vieira and leaders of the major political parties, to create a stable, political environment marked by transparency in governance and sound financial management that will give confidence to the international donor community.

So, while the government of Guinea-Bissau has demonstrated some reasons for hope, visible and competent political leadership is required to ensure that the country does not regress. The aspirations of individual political leaders must be elevated above short-term personal and partisan gain to focus on the long-term well-being of the country.

The full report can be downloaded from the following link:

www.cian.org/assets/forms/missionstillpossible.doc ♦



“On March 8-10, 2007 the IPPP in collaboration with [Search for Common Ground](#) designed and facilitated a three day workshop with over 20 journalists on the topic of 'Reporting in Conflict Settings'. Workshop participants were introduced to a variety of tools for conflict analysis and neutral reporting.” Photo: Philippe Patry



Phase III Completed Activities

- IPPP is presented at the UN. Read the press release: <http://www.cian.org/assets/forms/unpresrelease.doc>
- IPPP attended a Roundtable Donors Conference in Geneva. read the IPPP report on the conference: <http://www.cian.org/assets/forms/donorsconference.doc>
- An IPPP-supported workshop to identify issues and solutions related to bolstering cashew production and sales was held on December 11-12, 2006. A workshop report will be forthcoming.
- The IPPP supported a new regularly-occurring Trade Fair that brings together producers, processors, and consumers to promote local products.
- The IPPP provided funding support to the Military Reconciliation Commission so they could extend their activities beyond the capital.
- The IPPP supported a new project developed by the Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry which will help small, medium, and large businesses to improve their performance via several activities (e.g. legal assistance, training, and consulting).
- On March 15-16, 2007 the IPPP designed and facilitated a two day informal dialogue on national reconciliation which was convened by ECOWAS.

CIAN'S Violence Prevention Blog

CIAN continues to maintain a blog on the theme of Violence Prevention.

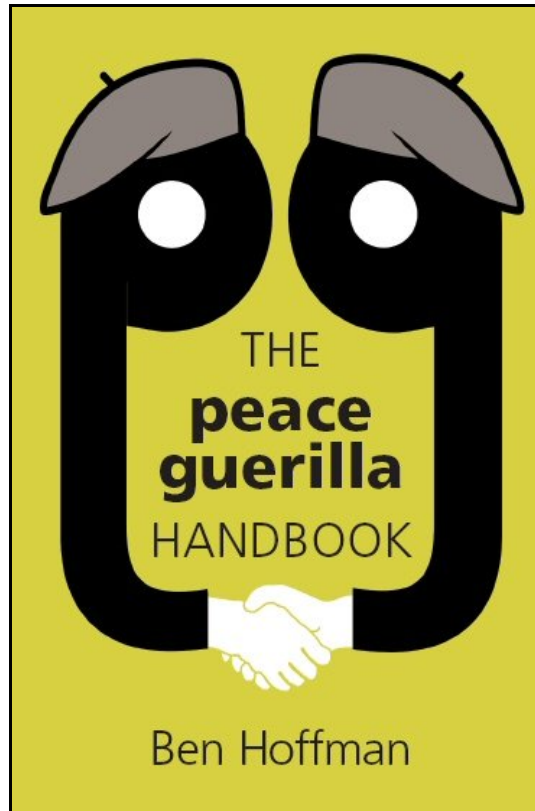
For more information or to read the current articles, please visit the blog on the web at:

<http://iarpv.blogspot.com>

We welcome new article submissions and comments.



The Peace Guerilla's Handbook: Violence Prevention and Peacebuilding Praxis



“cook book” but a strategic guide promoting unconventional methodologies that combine action, peace advocacy and learning from practice; and it provides considerable tactical detail to assist in planning and implementing peace actions.

The strategic orientation of the Handbook is based on a core of theory that focuses on violence itself rather than conflict. There is less emphasis on conflict resolution and more on identifying, targeting and reducing violence. At the heart of the approach presented here is power and its role in social and political relations, in war and peace.

This publication is scheduled for release this summer and will be available for purchase on the following website: <http://www.newmathforhumanity.com> ♦

This Handbook is for anyone charged with the task of preventing political violence or with building peace.

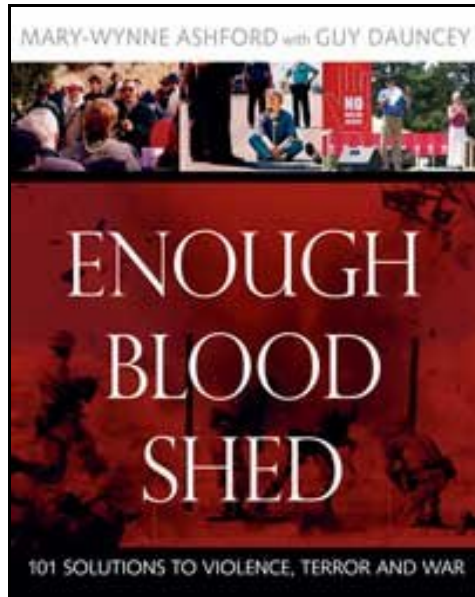
The Handbook puts flesh on the bones of commonly recited “best practices” for peacebuilding: that action be theory informed, holistic, comprehensive, collaborative, facilitative and sustained. It goes further, calling upon the peacebuilder to apply unconventional methodologies in an ever-vigilant effort to remove violence and to build the conditions in society that will make positive peace sustainable.

This Handbook takes a large view of the challenge of preventing violence and building sustainable peace. It is not a

**The Peace Guerilla
wages peace
with collaborators to target
actions at the grassroots, national,
regional and international
levels to reduce immediate,
intermediate and long-term
vulnerabilities to violence
and to build the social,
political and economic capacity
for sustainable peace**



BOOK REVIEW ~ Enough Bloodshed: 101 Solutions to Violence, Terror and War



By Marise Grenier

Enough Bloodshed: 101 Solutions to Violence, Terror and War

By Mary-Wynne Ashford With Guy Dauncey

Published by New Society Publishing, 288 pages, 2006

ISBN: 9780865715271

Giving a voice to peacebuilders who often work in the shadow, patiently but efficiently, is one of the main achievements of the book **Enough Blood Shed** written by Mary-Wynne Ashford. Using short stories, Dr. Ashford highlights the work of peacebuilders, ranging from volunteers all the way to the Secretary General of the United Nations, and in the end has put together a book that is an ode to the value of simple action. All stories are accompanied by related websites addresses making it a very useful educational tool, not only for teachers and activists, but also individual citizens trying to find a way to

make our world better. Peace experts and international relations specialists will also benefit from **Enough Blood Shed** since it exemplifies how intellectual concepts can be translated into reality and concrete actions.

In an era of cynicism, where violence seems to have taken over our media, Dr. Ashford offers the readers a breath of fresh air by sharing her optimism and belief in the good nature of humankind. The reader will take away from this book a sense of power and see the value of the expression “every action counts”. ♦

Marise Grenier is a Senior Development Officer on the Haiti program at the Canadian International Development Association (CIDA) and a Board Member with CIAN . Note, the views reflected in this article are solely the author’s and do not necessarily reflect the policies of CIDA.





The Canadian Department Of Peace Initiative -- A Key Element Of A New Architecture Of Peace

By Dr. Saul Arbess and Dr. Bill Bhaneja

"For solving the problems of 21st Century conflict and violence, a new architecture of peace is urgently needed." This was one of the conclusions reached at Pan Canadian Meeting of the Department of Peace Initiative held at St. Paul University, Ottawa on April 02.

The meeting was timed to precede an anticipated federal election with the objective of making the Department of Peace (DoP) an election issue and to review the progress made on the DoP Initiative over the past two years, locally and globally.

Participation in the invitational conference included representation from all 8 DoP chapters, and 14 of 19 supporting organizations. The eight chapters now cover Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London. Supporting organizations include most Peace NGOs.

For a full list of supporters, see:
www.departmentofpeace.ca

The Canadian DoP Initiative pointing to the absence of a strategic focus for peace in the federal government identifies a coherent peace systematic of five key thrusts for such a Department: Peace Education and Training; Human and Economic Rights, Nuclear Disarmament, Creation of a Civilian Peace Service, and Ways to curb In-Canada Violence through Restorative Justice and Inter-Faith dialogue.

With reference to the election, the following actions were identified:(i) to create questions that supporters could raise

during all-candidates meetings at the local level and a questionnaire for parties to respond to at the national level; (ii) to question the change of direction of Canadian foreign and defence policy away from UN peacekeeping, peacebuilding and peace diplomacy, to war-fighting in Afghanistan and the US-led "war on terror"; and (iii) ask about the efforts the parties would make, if elected, towards a Department of Peace and, in particular, towards nuclear disarmament and the arms trade.

Prior to the conference, Saul Arbess and Bill Bhaneja, DoP representatives held meetings with MPs and spokespersons from the Liberal, NDP, and Green parties to familiarize political parties on the growth of the DoP movement across Canada and hoping that when elections are called, the parties and their candidates will be ready in their ridings to respond to the question of imminent need for a strategic nonviolent peace systemic within the federal government.

The Canadian DoP movement is part of the Global DoP Initiative. At its Second Summit in Victoria and Vancouver in June 2006, 18 countries attended. Currently, Department/Ministry of Peace structures are in place in three countries: Nepal, Philippines, and Solomon Islands; with Costa Rica close to forming a Ministry of Justice and Peace. The Third Summit will be held in Japan this September.

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www.departmentofpeace.ca ♦



Peace as a Professional in the 21st Century: Civilian Peace Service Conference – April 3 to 5,

By Gord Breedyk

Johan Galtung, the world's leading authority in peace studies and research, and the first person to coin the phrase "peace professional" delivered a ringing endorsement of Canadian efforts to create a Civilian Peace Service (CPS) Canada. The venue was the third Civilian Peace Service Canada conference held from April 3 to 5, 2007. The conference was supported by the Canadian Institute of Conflict Resolution (CICR), Saint Paul University, the Canadian International Institute for Applied Negotiation (CIAN), TRANSCEND International University and McMaster Centre for Peace Studies.

The Honourable Flora MacDonald, amongst others, anchored the discussion graphically in the realities of Afghanistan. The case for a civilian peace service has heightened within Canada and globally within the last 10 years. Yet, since 9/11, Canadians have watched politicians choose military aggression to face issues in Afghanistan and Iraq. As a consequence, a greater number of Canadians are searching for viable alternatives to a military response to aggression. Defining this viable alternative has become the mission of the CPSC.

Active since 2004, the CPSC is working towards recruiting, training, and deploying qualified civilians (peace professionals) to facilitate non-violent resolution of conflict – as one step towards sustainable peace. CPSC works with, and builds on the

efforts of others, at home and abroad. The primary focus of this year's conference was an examination of the Values and Competencies required of a peace professional.

The conference explored the concept of a "peace professional" from angles as wide-ranging as the global context, core values and key competencies, recruitment assessment and training, certification, and – above all – strategies to address the challenges involved in creating such a profession. An important part of the discussion stressed the importance of making sure that the process of creating peace professionals does not diminish the contribution of peace volunteers, who can achieve extraordinary results. Their particular skills, often built on humanitarianism which cannot be taught, needs to be part and parcel of the way forward in tapping civilian peace resources.

Dr. Galtung highlighted the need for the role of peace professionals throughout his career. He described his frustration with the contradictory nature of a government approach to conflict that he described as being of "bullets and bombs" and experiencing similar concern with the peace activist movement that he thought was based on "words". Rejecting violence "less on moral grounds than on pragmatic grounds, since violence does not work," he generated the concept of a peace professional which would combine the "idealism of the heart" with the "realism of the brain" to achieve "PEACE BY



PEACEFUL MEANS.”

Like the health professional, Galtung believes the peace professional “would be available not only to friend and foe alike, but also to uniformed (government) and civilian (non-government) folks alike. S/he would see peace as “a relation among actors, a system, not a property of one actor alone. The peace professional would engage in dialogues with the actors, but have the actor system at the top of his or her mind.”

Although many national policies and strategies exist, it is recognized that only the people on the ground can ultimately solve their own conflicts. Outside parties become part of the problem if they try to impose answers, or take sides, rather than strengthening local capacities to generate their own solutions. This is where a peace professional comes in.

A pool of peace professionals in Canada, with certified skills and experience across a whole range of areas relevant to the handling of conflicts, including voluntary, could potentially make a huge contribution to the prevention of violent conflict, by providing support to local initiatives. Such a pool could draw on the many people already experienced in handling conflicts here in Canada. It could help individual organizations and Canada respond more coherently and professionally to situations of conflict, at home and abroad.

The CPSC strives to bring together experts in the field of peacebuilding to review the theory and implementation of non-violent approaches to conflict in the local, national

and international communities. A White Paper will be distributed for discussion and policy purposes.

For additional information, and copies of conference notes and reports, please contact Gord Breedyk at gbreedyk@rogers.com or at 613-721-9829.

Note: the CPS Coordinating Committee would like to express sincere thanks to CIAN for its significant support to and participation in the conference – thank you! ♦



Call For Trainers!

CIAN wishes to build a “*community of practice*” (CoP), where a community of practice is a group of people bound together by passion for a shared vision and shared expertise.

To this end, CIAN would like to welcome and engage new trainers who share our common values, expertise, and passion for creating a world where violence is prevented and destructive conflict at the personal, family, community, and global levels is resolved nonviolently.

If you would like more info or to submit your workshop outlines for consideration then please email us at: ciian@ciian.org



UPCOMING CIAN COURSES

Module I

Conflict Theory and Introduction
to Negotiation and Mediation*

August 14-17, 2007

Module II

Mediation*

August 20-23, 2007

Module III

Advanced Negotiation &
Mediation

October 22-24, 2007

All courses and dates shown above will be delivered in Ottawa. Please contact us for information on courses offered in other locations.

* Modules I and Modules II, when both modules have been completed, have been accepted as an Approved Mediation Course, by the [ADR Institute of Ontario](http://www.adrinst.org) Inc.

For course descriptions, fees or courses offered in other locations, please contact Heidi Ruppert, Director of Domestic Training Program at 613-230-8671 or toll free at 1-866-212-8022. For information on the web, see www.cian.org.

**R
P
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R**

**Registered
Practitioners in
Dispute
Resolution**

- Joanne Archibald
- Barbara Atlas
- Suzanne Beaulieu
- Jean Benoit
- Peter Bishop
- Enid Blackwell
- John Blakney
- Christiane Boisjoly
- Gilles Boudreau
- Donna Clark
- Rebecca Dalton
- Laura Deeks
- Herve Depow
- Blaine Donais
- Mike Hart
- Doreen Hartley
- Margaret Kish
- Michel Laurin
- Gérald Lavallée
- Cynthia Leber



- Mel Mapp
- Richard Moore
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- Louise Owen
- Ken Petersen
- Michelle Plouffe
- Anna Preto
- Marion Rivers
- Evita Roche
- Brian Ross
- Norman Ross
- Mary Rozenberg
- Heidi Ruppert
- Francine Titley
- Ginette Trottier
- Walter Williams
- Ellen Zweibel
- P. Ross Landry
- Maureen McKeown

The above named practitioners are registered with the Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation (CIAN). Registration attests to the fact that they have successfully completed the Institute's 120 hour program and submitted a Practitioner's Portfolio which includes subscription to a code of practice. The Institute, however, is not a governing body and is not responsible for the practice of

those listed. We do, however, provide these names to potential clients.

RPDR Faculty

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Alumni News

To our Alumni:

Ever wonder about anyone you trained with at a CIAN course?

Want to find out what some of your colleagues are doing?

Want to share your current work and how the CIAN training played a role?

CIAN News wants to hear all about it! Send us a brief email about your current work and ask us about another CIAN graduate. We'll run your blurb in the ALUMNI NEWS section of each issue and contact those you asked about and ask them to do the same.

Send Alumni News to:

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