

Hom of Africa Bulletin is a publication of the Life & Peace Institute



A Reflection on Community-based Peacebuiding and Mediation Processes in the African Great Lakes

Bienfait Kazamwali Mukamba

Editorial information

This publication is produced by the Life & Peace Institute (LPI) with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The articles are the opinion and research of the authors not the donor or LPI. LPI has provided editorial support to the author, however, the content, opinions, and recommendations are those of the authors.

The editorial committee is led by Aaron Stanley and Eden Matiyas.

Editorial principles

The Horn of Africa Bulletin ('the Bulletin') is a publication that monitors and analyses current and pressing peace and security topics in the Horn to provide knowledgeable and locally informed analysis for relevant debates and policy processes. For close to 30 years, the Bulletin has published current analysis on regional peace and security issuesprioritising localinsights, community perspectives, new methods, and alternative opinions. The material published in HAB represents a variety of sources and does not necessarily express the views of the LPI.

Comment policy

All comments posted are moderated before publication.

Feedback and Subscriptions

Forsubscriptionmatters, feedback and suggestions contact LPI's Hornof Africa Regional Programmeat HAB@life-peace.org. Formore LPI publications and resources, please visit: www.life-peace.org/resources

About Life & Peace Institute

We build peace one change at a time. For more than 35 years, we have promoted nonviolent approaches to conflict in the Horn and the Great Lakes Region. Working across 8 key programmes in 6 countries and with more than 70 staff, we support the capacity of people living with violent conflict to transform their own communities and societies into inclusive, just, and peaceful ones. We also work to influence regional and global policy agendas, making sure local voices are heard around the world.

Sweden Office: Kungsängsgatan 17 753 22 Uppsala, Sweden ISSN 2002-1666

he socio-political context of the African Great Lakes region is characterised by a mosaicofmulti-dimensional conflicts, including: interethnic and identity-based conflicts with a community dimension; local and regional leadership conflicts because of competition over power; and armed conflicts with a security dimension resulting from recurrent wars over almost thirty years. To address the conflicts, several organisations and implementing programmes are peacebuilding activities to set up conflict resolution strategies that build sustainable peace in the region.

The Regional Youth Programme is one of these programmes, which cross-border on dialogue focuses for peace in the Great Lakes region implemented by Interpeace, where I am a peace fellow.1 Another is the peacebuilding non-governmental organization, La Benevolencija Grands Lacs, which advocates for social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation between communities in the Great Lakes region. La Benevolencija Grands Lacs has been collaborating regularly for several years on the evaluation of peacebuilding projects with the Groupe d'Etudes sur les Conflits et la Sécurité Humaine (GEC-SH) based at the Centre de Recherches Universitaires du Kivu (CERUKI), where I am also a researcher.

The Regional Youth Programme aims to provide young peace fellows with the knowledge and skills to play an effective role in governance, peacebuilding, and development processes at local, national, and regional programme, levels. Through this I take part in community training entrepreneurship, leadership, on advocacy, conflict analysis, mediation, dialogue facilitation, and community engagement. Through these trainings, we hope to provide young people with the skills in peacebuilding, positive conflict management and transformation, peaceful cohabitation, and social cohesion needed to engage regional leaders to promote sustainable peace.

In addition, La Benevolencija Grands Lacs, through its "Media for Dialogue" project, focuses on the fight against identity manipulation. The project produces radio programmes (such as dramas, magazines, debates, and sketches) to explain how community cohabitation and the integration of identities and nationalities in the region has been challenging. Distrust tensions arise regularly and and sometimes lead to recurrent conflicts. Prejudices and stereotypes are often created based on ethnicity, which can lead to expressions of hate. Moreover, the manipulation of these identities increases the chances of violence. These radio programmes illustrate how a misreading of history, the absence of inter-communal dialogue, and the lack of constructive relations with other identity groups are key reasons insecurity persists in the Great Lakes region.2

Despite taking part in cross-border and inter-community peace dialogues, festivals, and summits, and being directly involved in peacebuilding projects through myrole as a peace fellow and researcher, I remain concerned about the region's socio-political context as it continues to be challenging for community peacebuilding and mediation processes. This is due to a poor understanding of the conflict dynamics in the region, which requires a systemic analysis of conflicts to be able to identify the contours of the various tensions.

One critical challenge I consistently witness is a gap between peacebuilding processes as elaborated by peace building organisations and the experiences of the communities in the region. Although conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and mediation processes are pathways address community differences to throughout region, the ethnic cleavages remain and are continually exploited by political leaders driven by personal gain, influence, position, and Unfortunately, certain political leaders do not hesitate to destabilise the region for their interest.

This is the case in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, where despite all the efforts made by numerous peacebuilding organisations and programmes, armed groups continue to exploit minerals, loot, rape, and commit acts of violence, undermining peace and social cohesion in this area. Ultimately, to address these challenges we need to rethink the community-based peacebuilding and mediation processes to be more holistic, considering the region's tangled conflict landscape to finally achieve the 'sustainable peace' so long desired by the populations of the Great Lakes region.

My experiences have taught me that the process of establishing sustainable peace requires inclusivity, especially in a region where conflicts have fractured social cohesion. Also, they shed light on my realisation that violence between communities. identities. and nationalities is often the result of manipulation by regional leaders. Moreover, the knowledge I acquired applied within my community is through involvement in peacebuilding programmes and projects or through publishing papers (reports, articles, briefs, reflections) on issues related to peacebuilding. I believe these efforts, however small, can contribute to the pursuit of peace within the communities of the African Great Lakes region and, by extension, at the continental and even the global level.

Author Information & Contact

Bienfait Kazamwali Mukamba is a peace fellow in the regional youth programme focusing on cross-border dialogue for peace in the Great Lakes region involving the Democratic Republic of Congo (North and South Kivu), Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda implemented by Interpeace; and a Researcher at the Groupe d'Etudes sur les Conflits et la Sécurité Humaine (GEC-SH) in Bukavu, Democratic Republic of Congo. He can be reached by e-mail at <u>biencokaz@gmail.com</u> and on Twitter @BKazamwali.

Endnotes

1 The Great Lakes region includes the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda

2 Media for Dialogue Project, <u>https://www.labenevolencija.org/great-lakes/</u>