ZOA POLICY ON PEACEBUILDING

ZOA

Document name:	ZOA policy on peacebuilding
File name soft copy:	14042017 Peacebuilding policy final and approved
Version:	0.3
Version date:	14-04-2017
Owner:	Corita Corbijn
Status:	Final
Approved by:	IMT
Date approved:	31-03-2017
Effective date:	31-03-2017

Document change overview

Title document	Date last amended	Change(s) conducted

Content

1   PURPOSE AND RATIONALE

- Inspired by our Christian identity and the biblical message of reconciliation and restoration of a broken world, we serve those affected by violent conflict and natural disasters. We do so by contributing to the realisation of hope and restoration. We see this coming about where people can once again experience Peace, justice and mutual trust, and where they regain personal dignity and confidence[1].

- ZOA is working in countries affected by conflict. Violent conflicts deny people the opportunity to lead dignified and resilient lives. Therefore ZOA contributes to peaceful and stable communities[2] through our work in the sectors of Food Security & Livelihoods, WASH, Basic Education and Shelter, but especially through our work in the sector of Peacebuilding. We believe that the combination of our Peacebuilding work with other types of ZOA interventions give us a strong position to have a sustainable impact on peace in conflict affected areas.

- According to ZOA's vision Peace is not just the absence of personal and direct violence (Negative peace). Peace is also the presence of justice, social cohesion, mutual acceptance, forgiveness and opportunities for socio-economic development (Positive peace). ZOA aims to transform attitudes, behaviour and (local) causes of conflict instead of only mitigating or resolving conflicts.

- ZOA's Peacebuilding policy ensures a clear and coherent vision and programming on Peacebuilding within the entire ZOA organisation both in urban and rural areas, in recovery and emergency work.

- This policy is directed towards ZOA staff members engaged in all ZOA activities, both strategic and operational planning, the design and delivery of activities in the field, and those responsible for providing support and training in support of such activities. The policy is also meant to inform partners, donors and other stakeholders.

- This policy replaces the ZOA Peacebuilding policy which was adopted in 2012. Until 2015 Peacebuilding was a cross cutting issue for ZOA, but since the ZOA Strategic Plan 2015 – 2018 Peacebuilding has become one of the ZOA sectors of intervention, thus providing more space for developing peacebuilding specific interventions. This shift requires ZOA to revise the existing Peacebuilding policy hence this new policy was written. This new policy will describe the focus areas for ZOA's work in the Peacebuilding sector. Detailed guidelines per focus area or sub sector will be developed separate to this policy.

- With this policy ZOA wants to contribute to Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.

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[1] ZOA Strategic Plan Signs of Hope 2015 - 2018
[2] One of the three specific goals as mentioned in the ZOA Strategic Plan 2015-2018.

2   KEY PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS

This document is based on the understanding that ZOA's work in the area of Peacebuilding is underpinned by the same set of principles and approaches that apply to all other aspects of ZOA's work.[3]

Moreover, the following specific **principles** guide this policy:

- **All ZOA interventions in emergency and (early) recovery will be conflict sensitive and integrate the Do No Harm principles.** This applies to all ZOA's work in all sectors including in a specific country or programme area where the sector of peacebuilding has not been chosen as one of the intervention sectors. Do No Harm also implies strengthening Local Capacities for Peace wherever this is possible[4] and maximising the peacebuilding potential of interventions in all sectors

- **ZOA management and staff will strive for respectful and non-violent staff behaviour and conflict sensitive ZOA staff culture, procedures and policies.** Engagement in peacebuilding work requires ZOA to practice internally what ZOA preaches.

- **ZOA Peacebuilding interventions will be at least gender sensitive but strive to be gender transformative.** ZOA has adopted Gender as a cross cutting issue for all its work[5]. Conflict and violence often have different effects on men and women, boys and girls because of their respective roles, responsibilities and vulnerabilities. Women and men may also respond to conflict and opportunities for peace in a different way.

- **Local communities and Local organisations[6] will be at the heart of peace building**. ZOA acknowledges that sustainable peace comes from within and cannot be forced by outside organisations . Therefore, ZOA will work to support local actors while taking into account that local actors may also be at the heart of conflict escalation and continuation. Specific attention will be paid to the role of Faith Based Organisations and religion in peace and conflict.

- **While acknowledging the role of (national) governments in peace and security ZOA underlines the importance of Human Security[7]**. Human security focuses on the security as experienced by individuals. This cannot be attained only through top down national military and political approaches, but require also a bottom up process with the involvement of all sub groups in communities

ZOA has formulated the following commitments for the Peacebuilding policy:

- **ZOA will start its peacebuilding work at the community level but will intervene at the provincial level and national level where appropriate through lobby, advocacy and networking with other organisations.** Many local conflicts have sources and solutions outside the community and need, therefore, to be addressed at other levels.

- **ZOA will engage (local) government authorities to ensure sustainable change.** The government has a specific role and responsibility as provider of security and rule of law, and basic services. Local government may lack capacity or willingness to provide these services, and poor governance may be one of the causes of conflict. ZOA's focus will be on capacity building, good governance and mutual accountability between government and communities.

- **ZOA will seek to strengthen the role of women in peace and security**. ZOA has signed the Dutch National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2016 – 2019, related to the implementation of the UNSCR resolution 1325[8].

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[3] More extensive information on this can be found in chapters 1.4 and 1.5 of ZOA's Strategic Plan 2015-2018.
[4] See Anderson (1999) How aid can support peace - or war, London-Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers
[5] See ZOA Gender policy 2016
[6] NGOs, Faith Based Organisations, Community Based Organisations
[7] See annex 1 for a definition of Human Security
[8] 1325 Dutch NAP Partnership, 2016

- **ZOA will engage young people (male and female) in peacebuilding projects**. Young people can be both the perpetrators and the victims of the lack of peace, but also have an enormous potential for positive change.

- **ZOA will conduct a conflict analysis[9] as part of its programme development and project design for all sectors.** For peacebuilding projects the conflict analysis will be more in depth while for other sectors a more limited scope will be sufficient to be used for a conflict sensitivity analysis of the project. The conflict analysis will be updated at least every year and take into account the community level as well as higher levels.

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[9] A conflict analysis will focus at least on: causes of the conflict, actor analysis, effects of the conflict, connectors, potential for peace, role of ZOA and partners. See also: Toolkit for peacebuilding proposal design including conflict analysis tools and Do No Harm/Conflict sensitivity analysis tools.

3   KEY OBJECTIVES PEACEBUILDING

3.1   OBJECTIVES

The policy on Peacebuilding has four key objectives while the overall goal is to contribute to more peaceful and stable communities[10]. These four objectives, representing four focus areas reinforce each other and are interconnected (see the figure below). Focus area 1 (social cohesion and trust) and 2 (community based security, conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms) represent more general preparatory peacebuilding work focusing on the capacities at individual, family and community level as well as on structural mechanisms including local government. Focus area 3 (land and water conflicts) and 4 (gender based violence) represent types of conflict that ZOA specifically wants to address.

Reduce land and water conflicts

Strengthen community based security, conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms

Contributing to a peaceful and stable community

Strengthen social cohesion and trust

Reduce gender based violence
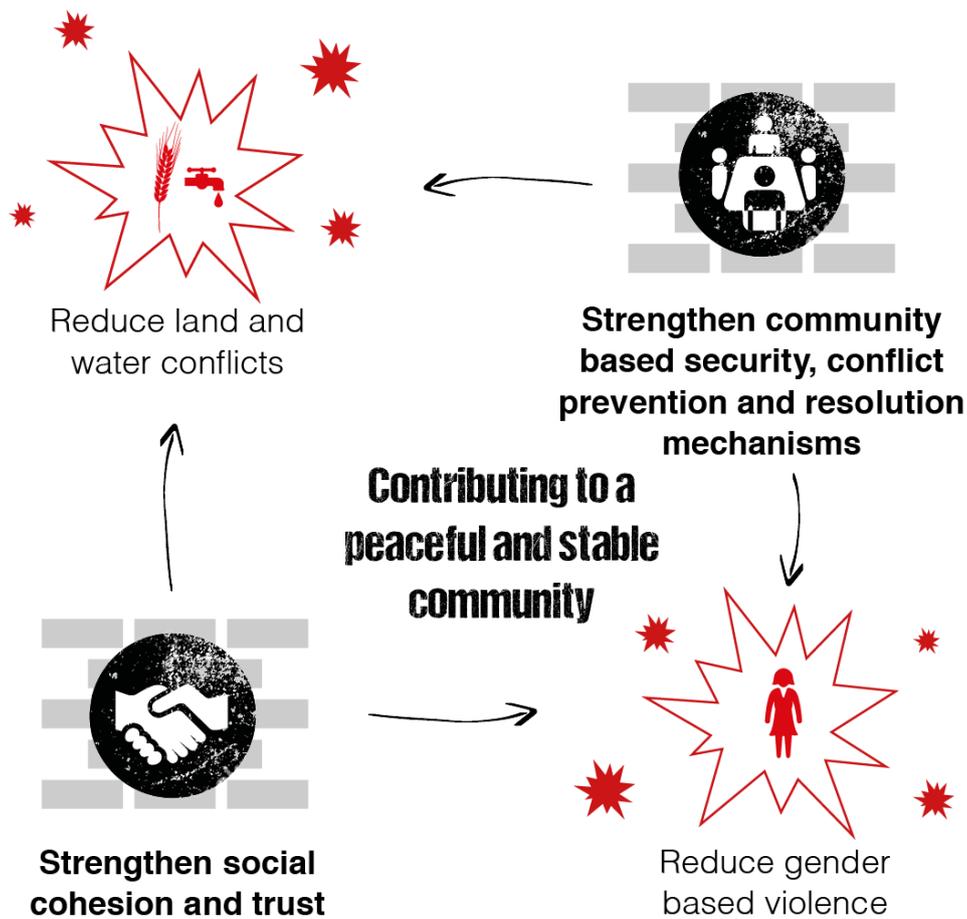
The decision to include programming in a specific focus area (and with which outcome and strategies) needs to be based on a solid context and conflict analysis combined with an analysis of ZOA's added value[11]. The focus area and outcome will be documented in the Programme Plan for the specific Programme Area. Please note that the ZOA focus areas do not cover all peacebuilding needs, but indicate in which areas ZOA want to specialise.

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[10] One of the three goals as described in the ZOA Strategic Plan Signs of Hope 2015 – 2018
[11] See the peacebuilding strategy development process outline in the toolbox.

IMPACT indicator for Peacebuilding at Programme level:

1. Number and % of population (disaggregated by gender) who feel secure in the area where they live compared to last year
   - Questions related to security depend on context e.g. do you feel safe to go the market alone? To meet strangers? To go the fields alone? To go to the fields in groups?
   - The indicator compares the present situation with the feeling of security a year ago
   - Area where they live: needs to be contextualised, can be village or wider area where they move around
2. Violent deaths per 100,000 people (including intentional homicides per 100,000 + conflict-related deaths per 100,000)

Theories of Change linked to the 4 peacebuilding objectives and focus areas
If people learn non-violent and respectful behaviour and they have opportunities to relate to people from "the other group" in a positive way, **then** this will lead to more peaceful and stable communities **because** they will see each other as human beings with common needs, positive communication and behaviour will be practiced and stereotypes will be broken down.

If communities in collaboration with local governments have and use effective and sustainable mechanisms for security, conflict prevention and resolution, **then** this will lead to less violent incidents and more peaceful and stable communities **because** local security provision will be assured in a transparent, accountable and capable way and conflicts will be addressed and solved before escalation.

If land tenure security is improved through inclusive land demarcation, land conflict resolution and land certification, and **if** water management is improved**, then** this will lead to more peaceful and stable communities **because** there will be less land and water conflicts and different user groups will have fair access to land and water.

If gender specific security concerns will be taken seriously by local authorities**, if** harmful social norms on gender and GBV will be addressed and **if** the response to GBV survivors will be improved, **then** this will lead to more cohesive, inclusive, peaceful and stable communities **because** the frequency of GBV will be reduced, reintegration of GBV survivors in the society will be improved

Covered by the ZOA Food Security and Livelihoods Policy:
If underemployed youth gain employment and income, and therefore gain status and (self) respect, **then** this will lead to more peaceful and stable communities **because** the youth will be less easily mobilised for violence and criminality as they have alternative livelihood perspectives.

A diverse range of **implementation strategies** are needed to achieve the four Peacebuilding objectives:

- Capacity development
- Lobbying & advocacy
- Service delivery
- Analysis, research and innovation
- Awareness raising
- Dialogue and social integration
- Partnerships and cross sector links
- ZOA's internal policy: awareness raising and compliance to conflict sensitivity, respectful, non-violent and peaceful behaviour[12].

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[12] See also principles in chapter 2.

3.2.1   OBJECTIVE I: STRENGTHEN SOCIAL COHESION AND TRUST (AT DIFFERENT LEVELS)

Justification and explanation
- Social cohesion and trust among different groups (families, ethnic groups etc.) goes beyond conflict resolution and contributes to positive peace
- Social cohesion and trust start at the individual level, as individuals need to be able to relate in a positive, peaceful way to others. This often requires first dealing with own trauma, increasing self-confidence, challenging cultural norms and learning non-violent attitudes and behaviour towards others.
- Changes at the individual level support changes at other levels: family, community and beyond. Strong and supportive families help youth in dealing with violence and frustrations.
- Social cohesion and trust is a precondition for other interventions on Food Security & Livelihoods, WASH and Basic Education as they require collaboration and organisation among community members and with external actors.
- In contexts where working directly on the conflict is too sensitive, bringing people together around less sensitive issues (agriculture, vocational training, education, sport, culture/arts) helps to recognise each other as human beings with common needs and interests. (People to people approach)
- Good governance, participation and operational accountability mechanisms between local government and community contribute to (and require) social cohesion and trust.

Standardised Indicator[13]

> **Outcome indicator**: Level of positive perception of trust and interaction across conflict lines
>
> - Implies a questionnaire based on context specific statements referring to interactions and trust that is being affected negatively by conflict
> - Examples:
>   - Send children to the same school with children/teachers of an opposing tribe
>   - Shared grazing areas with an opposing tribes
>   - Buy from/sell to people from opposing tribe
>   - Form friendships across conflict lines

Possible interventions[14]
- **Strengthen Dealing with Trauma:** Group based psycho social support helps people (including children) to deal with traumatic experiences in the past. ZOA will not engage in (individual) mental health interventions which require more specialised expertise, but will refer to other organisations.
- **Strengthen Non-violent and Respectful Behaviour**: Community Based Socio Therapy[15] and similar group methodologies focus on helping individual people realise how they can positively change relationships by caring for and respecting the others while dealing with own traumatic past. Peace education and peace clubs in schools as well as Functional Adult Literacy groups, Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and Community Centres can also be effective avenues for discussing and learning new positive behaviour.
- **Strengthen People to People Contact**[16]: This can be done by organising sports and cultural events for youth combined with life skills training and coaching; joint community projects on mutual interests bringing together people from different sides of the conflict, farmer groups and with mixed composition etc.

- **Strengthen Good Governance and Accountability Mechanisms between Local Government and Communities:** Strengthening the capacity and willingness of both local government and communities to

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[13] Standardised indicators are outcome indicators at programme level, which can also be used where applicable at project level. See also the toolkit for more programme and project level outcome indicators which are not compulsory but which are added for inspiration.
[14] Choice of intervention will be context specific depending on conflict analysis, options for change, ZOA and partner expertise and added value
[15] See also Corbijn(2015) Evaluation report Community Based SocioTherapy in Liberia: Pilot project in Margibi County by ZOA Liberia; Dekker(2016) Terugvinden van waardigheid, Community Based Socio Therapie in Rwanda, Oost Congo en Liberia. PhD thesis (English translation forthcoming)
[16] See USAID (2011) People to people peacebuilding, a program guide

hold each other accountable will improve the trust and respect between local government and communities. This requires also working on inclusive representation of the different community groups, legal literacy of communities and may involve lobby and advocacy for improved governance at higher government levels.

3.2.2 OBJECTIVE II : STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY BASED SECURITY, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

Justification and explanation:
- ZOA has strength and a track record in working at community level.
- Community based security mechanisms provide local people a platform to bring up security issues and to dialogue with local government including security actors like police and army.
- Peaceful resolution of conflicts and an early resolution of conflicts before they become violent (conflict prevention) are relevant results in a context where violence is seen as the main strategy for managing conflicts
- Community based mechanisms are trusted by people and accessible (costs, time, distance)
- The judicial system is dysfunctional in many countries. The system is designed to protect the interests of the powerful not the weak. Communities need an alternative mechanism for dispute resolution and restitution
- Bottom up peace agreements between communities and between different ethnic groups have proven their strength
- Community based interventions in isolation are not effective : they need to be linked to formal government actors beyond community level

Standardised Indicator

Outcome indicator: number, % and type of conflicts that are addressed and resolved by community structures and formal justice and security actors
Examples:
- Community structures: community based conflict resolution mechanisms
- Formal justice and security actors: Justice, police, local government, army
- Conflicts addressed and resolved: conflicts resolved in a sustainable and satisfactory way according to population

Possible Interventions[17]:

- **Strengthen Community Based Security Mechanisms** :Establish and strengthen Local Security Committees in which representatives from the community including women and girls and representatives from the local government including security actors meet to monitor the security situation, to take action and to be mutual accountable. Depending on the context the direct engagement with local security actors may be too sensitive.
- **Support Local Peace Committees**: Establish if they do not exist and strengthen Local Peace Committees. These LPCs may mediate intra community or inter community conflicts. The LPCs need to coordinate with the formal justice system concerning the mandate of the LPC, mutual referrals and recognition of the LPCs and their work: Peace Committees can complement Civil courts in resolving non-criminal disputes but should not interfere with the criminal justice system
- **Strengthen Conflict Early Warning Systems**: Local Peace or Security Committees can play an important role in detecting violent conflict in an early stage allowing for the different stakeholders to take action. Early warning interventions include good communication networks, rumour control and effective relations with local government security actors.
- **Support Local Peace Agreements**: Support the process of negotiating Local Peace Agreements and related monitoring systems. Local Peace Agreements may be reached between different communities and include bylaws on the causes and the effects of the violent conflicts, for example regulation of access to

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[17] Choice of intervention will be context specific depending on conflict analysis, options for change, ZOA and partner expertise and added value

natural resources, level of the bride price, reintegration of ex-warriors. Specific attention need to be given to the monitoring of the implementation of the Local Peace Agreements as this is often weak.

- **Strengthen Capacity and Accountability of the Local Government:** The Local Government plays an important role in security and justice at community level including urban areas. Strengthening their capacity to respond as well as strengthening accountability mechanisms between the community and the local government are important interventions. Strengthening community based mechanisms should be linked to addressing local government.

3.2.3   OBJECTIVE III : REDUCE LAND AND WATER CONFLICTS

Justification and explanation
- In ZOA intervention countries a high number of conflicts are related to natural resources like water (for human and animal consumption as well as for irrigation) and land, including farmland, wetlands and rangeland (competing claims, disputed access etc.).
- Fair and secured access to land and water are preconditions for improvements in the sectors of Livelihood and Food Security and WASH (two other ZOA sectors)
- ZOA has developed in the recent past expertise in land registration and land tenure security in post conflict contexts. In particular ZOA's community based approach and the long standing focus on women and youths, which are often the most vulnerable groups in relation to land rights, make ZOA uniquely qualified to address land insecurity as a root cause of vulnerability and conflict.
- Addressing the root causes of these conflicts may involve interventions in the sectors of Livelihood and Food Security, and WASH. For example increasing the availability of water sources, increasing soil fertility and therefore reducing the need to open up new cultivation areas which may conflict with other users.
- Natural disasters (droughts, flooding) may constitute a significant contributing factor to water and land conflicts between and even within ethnic groups. In this case ZOA will incorporate the principles of Disaster Risk Reduction (building capacities for coping with disasters) in Peacebuilding and in Food Security and Livelihoods interventions.
- Addressing the root causes of land and water conflicts may require ZOA to work at levels beyond the community (addressing higher level actors, policy issues through lobby and advocacy). ZOA acknowledges the global Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) as a guideline for its conflict sensitive land rights approach[18].

Standardised Indicators

Outcome indicator: Number, % and type of violent conflicts over access to land and water
- Information available at key stakeholders like formal justice actors, local government, local leaders

Outcome indicator: Number and % of the population (gender disaggregated) who report personal grievances regarding access to/use of water and land
- Grievances need to be contextualised depending on type of water and land grievances that exist in the area.

Possible interventions[19]
- **Improve Land Demarcation, Conflict Mapping and Land Use Planning:** Support the use of low-cost, speedy and efficient fit-for-purpose land registration tools using low-threshold technology for efficiency and sustainability. The tools and the way they are used should be conflict sensitive, for example on how the collected data will be used and by whom.
- **Improve Inclusive Land Tenure Security**: Support individuals and communities to have fair access to land through land demarcation, resolution of land conflicts and certification, lobby with the government for the recognition of customary ownership, strengthened participation of most vulnerable groups in land rights negotiations and protection against land grabbing, improved legal literacy on state land legislation

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[18] The VGGT were developed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment. They were officially endorsed by the CFS in 2012. Implementation has been endorsed inter alia by the G20, Rio+ 20 and the United Nations General Assembly. See:

[19] Choice of intervention will be context specific depending on conflict analysis, options for change, ZOA and partner expertise and added value

- **Strengthen Capacity and Accountability of Government Land Actors**: Support the Local Government in setting up local land boards and a land registry in a transparent and accountable way, which takes into account the specific needs and rights of women, youth and other groups which have restricted access to land. Central to this is the facilitation of effective coordination between different levels of government, both bottom-up and top-down.
- **Facilitate Local NRM Dialogue and Agreements:** Strengthen the dialogue mechanisms intra and inter community groups and user groups related to the use of land and water resources, for example pastoralists, farmers, fishers. A well-functioning dialogue mechanism will lead to agreements on the use of natural resources, e.g. the establishment of cattle corridors, regulation on access to fishing grounds. Support local governments to facilitate and monitor inclusive local agreements.
- **Improve Water Management both at Community and Watershed level:** Water management relates to management of water for domestic use, water for cattle and water for crops. Recognise traditional systems for managing water (and resolving local conflicts), developed and validated over the course of hundreds of years. Care needs to be exercised though to ensure that people who were marginalized in past processes and solutions are not again marginalized by the present application of options that worked previously. Take into account the variability of water quantity and quality throughout the year and between years and support local actors to have mechanisms in place to deal with this variability.

3.2.4   OBJECTIVE IV: REDUCE GENDER BASED VIOLENCE[20]

Justification and explanation
- In the ZOA intervention countries the frequency of Gender Based Violence and related conflicts is very high, both in and outside the family. The protracted experience of violence and conflicts in general has repercussions on the family causing a high level of family conflicts and GBV
- GBV is interconnected with other sub sectors within Peacebuilding and with other sectors of work: e.g. land certification may lead to conflicts in the family about heritage or after a divorce; improvement of the economic position of women may lead to an increase in GBV
- One of the root causes of GBV are the social norms about gender, women and girls: they are often seen as inferior to men and boys, wives are considered to be the property of the husbands. The sub-sector of GBV is therefore closely related to ZOA's cross cutting theme Gender.
- "Failed" or "frustrated masculinity" (men and boys who cannot live up to the culturally determined norms e.g. on marriage, having the means to provide for the family) is often seen as a cause of conflicts in general and GBV in particular

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[20] Gender-based Violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is committed against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between men and women. The nature and extent of specific types of GBV vary across cultures, countries, and regions. Examples include sexual exploitation/abuse, forced prostitution, domestic violence, trafficking, forced/early marriage, and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and honour killings (IASC, 2005). Men and boys may also be victims of GBV.

Standardised Indicator

Outcome indicator: number and % of women and girls (disaggregated by age) experiencing sexual violence (rape and sexual assault) during the past 12 months in area xx
- Need to be disaggregated by perpetrator (intimate partner, other relative or known person, stranger)
- Gender based violence also includes forced marriage and psychological abuse, but for the peacebuilding policy we focus on sexual violence
- Be aware that incidents of GBV will be underreported, and reports of police, counselling services need to be complemented by other sources like women groups.

Possible interventions[21]
- **Community Based Protection: Address Women's specific experience of Security and Impunity**: Root causes of GBV may be ongoing insecurity and impunity. Any sustainable GBV interventions should address these root causes. Gendered insecurity, impunity and protection need therefore to be integrated in community based interventions as described under 3.2.2
- **Challenge Social Norms about gender and GBV**: Social norms on gender and the role of traditional and religious leaders are crucial in the prevention of GBV and response to GBV (to reduce discrimination and stigmatisation of GBV survivors). Challenging social norms needs involvement with these (male) leaders as well as strengthening groups of local GBV activists (female and male) and mass media (radio) who can raise awareness and advocate for cultural changes.
- **Strengthen Capacity and Accountability of Government Security Actors:** Government actors (for example military) may be among the GBV perpetrators and high levels of impunity lead to a continuous high level of GBV. Therefore it is important to strengthen the capacity of local government officials, local police and justice institutions in preventing GBV and in taking legal action to GBV perpetrators. This intervention should be combined with strengthening accountability of and advocacy towards government security actors on reducing impunity, providing access to justice and protection.
- **Improve Response to GBV survivors**: Improving the Response may be on different levels: providing legal assistance and referral to justice institutions, and socio-economic reintegration through group meetings and economic support. ZOA will not engage in medical support or specialised mental health interventions but refer GBV survivors to specialised organisations.

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[21] Choice of intervention will be context specific depending on conflict analysis, options for change, ZOA and partner expertise and added value

ANNEX I TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Conflict sensitivity

Conflict sensitivity refers to the ability of an organisation to:

- Understand the context in which it is operating, particularly intergroup relations
- Understand the interactions between its interventions and the context/group relations
- Act upon the understanding of these interactions, in order to avoid negative impacts and maximise positive impacts[22]

Do No Harm

Do No Harm describes a methodology that has been developed to help humanitarian organisations analyse the context of a conflict and the way interventions interact with the conflict. The Do No Harm framework provide a method of analysis that assist NGOs towards achieving the goal of doing no harm while providing assistance and helping NGOs to recognise and support the people's local capacities for peace. Do No Harm is a methodology which supports organisations to be conflict sensitive.

Gender-based Violence

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is committed against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between men and women. The nature and extent of specific types of GBV vary across cultures, countries, and regions. Examples include sexual exploitation/abuse, forced prostitution, domestic violence, trafficking, forced/early marriage, and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and honour killings[23]

Human Security

Human security is people-centered. Compared to national security the focus of human security shifts the focus from states and institutions to protecting individuals. Important dimensions of human security are to entail the well-being of individuals and respond to ordinary people's needs in dealing with sources of threats. The realization of human security involves not only governments, but a broader participation of different actors including regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and local communities. Human security not only protects, but also empowers people and societies as a means of security. People contribute by identifying and implementing solutions to insecurity.

Land rights and Land tenure security

Land Rights are social conventions about the distribution of benefits from land use[24].

Land tenure security means clarity on - and social acceptance of - the social conventions of the distributions of benefits from land use, protected by a legal framework and guaranteed by the state.

Peace

Often the distinction is made between negative peace and positive peace[25]. Negative peace is the absence of personal and direct violence while positive peace is the absence of structural violence and the presence of justice and opportunities for socio-economic development. These two definitions are seen as two sides of a coin.

Peace dividend

The original meaning of the concept "peace dividend" stems from the economic benefits of cutting defence spending leading to a reallocation of funds. Nowadays it is used to refer to quick and tangible benefits to populations affected by war. The assumption is that concrete rehabilitation projects (e.g. school construction, rehabilitation of agriculture) will build confidence among the population that a peaceful start is possible. An important question remains if this type of projects is sufficient to take away deep seated suspicions and fear.[26]

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[22] International Alert (2003) Resource Pack for Conflict Transformation, London

[23] Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2005) Guidelines for the integration of Gender Based Violence interventions in humanitarian action

[24] Klaus Deininger (2003) Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction, World Bank Policy Research report

[25] Weber and Galtung (ed.)(2007), Handbook of peace and conflict studies, New York: Routledge

[26] Van Brabant (2010)), What is peace building? Do No Harm, Conflict Sensitivity and Peace building, Interpeace

ANNEX II TOOLKITS

General peacebuilding tools
ZOA Peacebuilding proposal development toolkit

Saferworld (2016) Toolkit gender analysis of conflict

ZOA Peacebuilding strategy development process outline

Focus area 1: Social cohesion and trust

Community Based Socio Therapy

Dekker, C. (2016) Terugvinden van waardigheid, Community-Based Sociotherapie in Rwanda, Oost Congo en Liberia (english translation forthcoming)

USAID (2011) People to people peacebuilding, a program guide

Focus area 2: Community based security, conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms

ZOA Toolkit on Local Peace Committees, see http://www.zoa-international.com/toolkit-local-peace-committees

Focus area 3: Land and water conflicts : land and water

Land rights at ZOA – Analysis, Vision, Mission and Activities for the way forward (forthcoming)

Focus area 4: Gender Based Violence

Care (2015) Gender, peace and conflict training manual