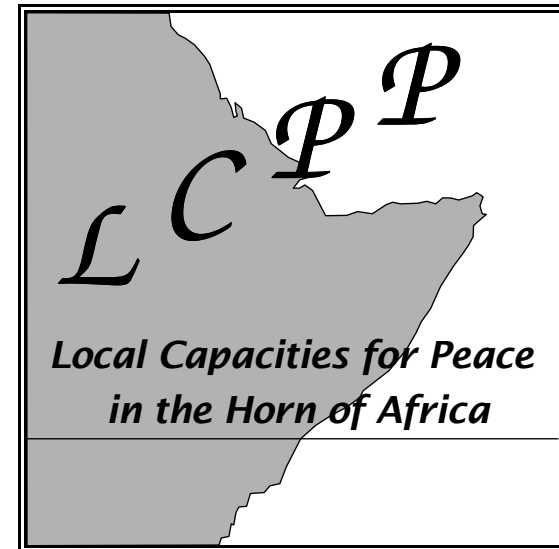


Local Capacities for Peace in the Horn of Africa

Final Report 2001 - 2005

(Project formally ended on June 30, 2005)



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Project No. 20046016

(extension of previous project 91 E 26 - 2000)

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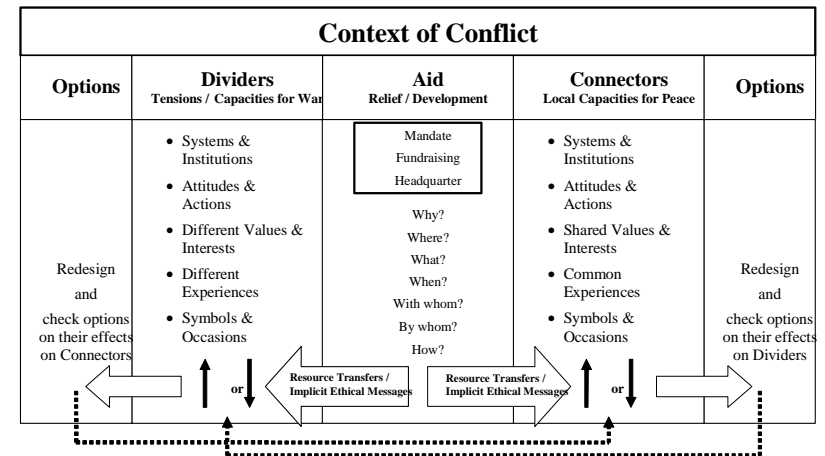
Project Description

Following the traumatic experiences of the humanitarian disaster in Somalia at the beginning of the 1990ies and the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, relief and development organisations had started to realize that their interventions are not independent from the political and social events in their areas of operation, but rather become part of this context. The work of international organisations in a situation of violent conflict and the activities of their staff may either positively or negatively impact on that context, and so it would be helpful to understand this interaction. In a collaborative effort involving a wide range of relief and development organisations from around the globe, CDA¹ had taken up the task to systematically analyze the interaction between aid and conflict, trying to answer the critical question of that time:

How may aid be provided in conflict settings in ways that, rather than feeding into and exacerbating the conflict, help local people disengage from the violence that surrounds them and begin to develop alternative systems for addressing the problems that underlie the conflict?

Following an inductive approach based on practical experience from the field, the analysis had revealed interesting and surprising findings summarized in a book with the title “Do No Harm”², which still is the basic reference material for the Local Capacities for Peace Project. The book did not only show the various kinds of interaction between a project and the context of conflict in which it is implemented, but did also provide a framework that could help organisation avoid any negative side-effects of their interventions:

Framework for Considering the Impact of Aid on Conflict



The publication of the “Do No Harm” book had caused a fruitful debate among many organizations concerned with the impact of their cooperation. A number of them tried to apply the findings in their practical work and document the experience from practical implementation. Due to its involvement in countries

¹ Collaborative for Development Action (CDA) is a small consultancy organisation located in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

² ANDERSON, Mary B. (1999): Do No Harm: How Aid Can Support Peace—Or War. Lynne Rienner Publisher, Boulder, Colorado

which had been affected by violent conflicts for a long time, EZE³ had developed a particular interest in the “Do No Harm” process and decided to introduce the new approach to their partners in the Horn of Africa. The aim was not only to promote a useful tool for project planning and implementation, but also to gain experience with the practical aspects of its application with different types of partner organisations and in different cultural and political environments. Taking the specific structure of EZE’s partner organisations into consideration, three questions were raised:

- Can the experience gained in active war zones be used for projects that are implemented in situations of latent conflict or sporadic clashes, i.e. rather as a proactive than a reactive tool?
- Can the experience gained from relief work be transferred to long-term development cooperation?
- Is it possible to use a concept which has been developed by mainly international organisations for the work of local organisations (who on one hand have much better information about the conflict, who on the other hand, however, may be party in these conflicts and be much more vulnerable)?

In March 2001, the Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa was established through a tripartite agreement between EZE, CDA and myself. Within a period of three years (later extended by another year), the “Do No Harm” concept was supposed to be presented to EZE’s partner organisations in Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan, and to be integrated into the planning and implementation approaches of those partners that would decide to use it on a voluntary basis. At the same time, the whole process - from the initial provision of information and the various forms of training, through implementation, adaptation and integration of the approach, to the mainstreaming of conflict-sensitivity into organisational policies - was meant to be accompanied by a thorough documentation based on the exchange of experience both among the partner organisations and with EED⁴ in Bonn.

In order to achieve this, the position of a regional consultant was created, to be located in a project office in Nairobi. The costs of the project were shared between DÜ (personnel costs and housing), EZE (office and travel costs) and CDA (programme costs).

This report covers the full period of the project from March 2001 to June 2005. Detailed reports for the previous years had already been submitted on an annual basis. Since the work in the first half of 2005 mainly addressed the documentation of achievements and the finalization of the project, I have decided not to produce a separate report for those six months, trying instead to give a comprehensive overview on the project as a whole.

³ Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe (EZE; *Protestant Association for Development Co-operation*) had been one of the development organisations of the protestant churches in Germany. Since 2001 it has merged with other organisations to form EED.

⁴ Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED; *Church Development Service*) is one of the two major development organisations of the protestant churches in Germany. It was formed in 2001 out of several smaller organisations and is located in Bonn.

Activities and Results of Project Work

Establishment of an LCPP Office in Nairobi

The decision to establish the project office in Nairobi was a pragmatic one. While Ethiopia and South Sudan were regarded as the most important countries for the implementation of “Do No Harm”, Nairobi was selected as the most appropriate location to serve partner organisations in both countries. As a result of this decision, Kenya was added as a third country to the programme.



After an initial period, during which the various partner organisations were introduced to the “Do No Harm” concept by means of individual visits, of orientation workshops and of capacity-building of selected staff members, the increase in project activities soon justified the establishment of a permanent project office and the recruitment of administrative staff. In June 2002, Local Capacities for Peace in the Horn of Africa found a home at the compound of the Lutheran World Federation, which is one of EED’s partner organisations in South Sudan; Millicent Otieno took over the task of an office manager, later assisted by Rachael Onyango. At the beginning of 2004, a new division of tasks and the continuous growth of demand for project services made further adjustments necessary. While Rachael Onyango took over the administrative work, Millicent Otieno was entrusted with the coordination of project activities in Kenya, and Moses Sika joined as project coordinator for Sudan.

With a project office in Nairobi and a permanent staff of four (including myself), the project has reached a suitable capacity not only to provide information and training on “Do No Harm”, but also to coordinate the activities with a wide range of partner organisations, to assure a continuous exchange of experience, and to document the achievements. Additionally, the presence in Nairobi allowed contacts to other interested organisations, mainly from the APRODEV⁵ family, but also from a number of other international NGOs. These contacts were not restricted to the original area of operation, but soon included some of the neighbouring countries like Uganda, Somalia and Rwanda.

In the meantime, the project office in Nairobi has developed into a well-known liaison office for all issues around conflict-sensitive project planning in the Horn of Africa. The production of material (many of which adapted to the specific cultural context of the region and translated to local languages), the provision of information, the availability of training and consultancy services, the establishment of a website, all this has contributed to the high reputation that the project enjoys among development organisations in the region. Specific attention deserves the website (www.donoharm.info) which offers a wealth of information to practitioners from all around the globe.

Local Capacities for Peace in Ethiopia

General Situation

Ethiopia is unique in Africa for her long history as a state, her resistance against colonization, and her specific cultural heritage. At the same time, the country is known for extreme poverty, for re-occurring famines, and also for violent conflicts. In spite of its role as the torch-bearer of African independence and the seat of the African Union, Ethiopia has not been at peace with most of its neighbours. The long liberation war with Eritrea, which resulted in the independence of that country in 1993, and the border conflicts with Somalia in the 1970ies were the most prominent examples of Ethiopia’s wars in recent times. Despite the formal end of

⁵ APRODEV is an association of European development organisations with a protestant background.



hostilities, both conflicts still play a major role in the politics of the country. In addition, violent conflicts are also present internally. The different identities of the many ethnic groups living in Ethiopia and their struggle for leadership and representation forms a continuous threat for the regime, and the competition between Christians and Muslims, but also among the major Christian denominations themselves, has led to further tensions. Finally, the fragile environment has been affected by the growing demands of a large population, antagonizing agriculturalists and pastoralists, highlanders and lowlanders, up-stream and down-stream users.



The relevance of “Do No Harm” in such a situation is quite obvious, and so it was not surprising that most partner organisations reacted very positively to the ideas presented in the “Do No Harm” concept. The enthusiasm soon vanished, however, when it became clear that the state administrations did not welcome the debate over politically sensitive issues. The Ethiopian NGOs enjoy much less freedom than their counterparts in other countries, and so the introduction of “Do No Harm” faced some unexpected challenges. Taking these challenges into consideration, it proved to be difficult to run the programme from Nairobi and to rely on the

effectiveness of regular visits. To some extent, this was overcome by the selection of a focal person in one of the partner organisations, but nevertheless co-operation was much less successful than elsewhere.

Information and Training

LCPP has conducted a number of exposure workshops in Ethiopia, targeting the leadership of organizations and project staff, as well as representatives of churches and of the local administration. The “Do No Harm” approach has also become an integral component of the various courses that CRDA⁶ is offering as part of its capacity-building programme for its member organisations. All in all ten Ethiopian trainers have gone through a Training of Trainers on the “Do No Harm” approach. While most of them are staff of EED’s partner organisations, some are also working as independent consultants with the opportunity to disseminate the knowledge about the concept to other organisations. In many cases, the actual work of these trainers is done in the Amharic language.

Contrary to the initial expectations, which were based on very clear expressions of interest from the side of workshop participants, the “Do No Harm” thinking has not really entered the mindset of the Ethiopian partners. Without a continuous presence in Addis Ababa, the project has not been able to offer the same accompaniment as in the other countries, so that a real understanding of the concept has remained limited to few individuals.

Practical Implementation and Documentation

The step from training to use of “Do No Harm” has been a difficult one for most organisations in Ethiopia. The limited space left to NGOs by the government and the often strict hierarchies within organisations have been serious obstacles for mainstreaming. In spite of the fact that CRDA has offered “Do No Harm” courses to all its member organisations, the understanding of the importance of including conflict-sensitive aspects into project planning and implementation has not spread much. LCPP has tried to accompany the implementation of “Do No Harm” in an area of conflict between various pastoralist groups, but the respective partner organisation has not managed to proceed much beyond an initial analysis of the conflict situation. Another organisation that had committed itself to the process even failed to arrange for the follow-up of the first training of project staff.

An additional problem for the cooperation with Ethiopian organisations is the limited knowledge of foreign languages. Even many project managers are not able to communicate fluently in English, not to speak about

⁶ The Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA) is the umbrella organisation of NGOs working in Ethiopia. It is located in Addis Ababa.

government officials or community representatives. Some of the “Do No Harm” material has been translated into Amharic in the meantime in order to make trainings possible in at least one of the many local languages of Ethiopia.

Networking and Exchange of Experience

CRDA has taken over the function of coordinating all “Do No Harm”-related activities in Ethiopia. In close cooperation with the project office in Nairobi, this also includes the regular exchange of experience among the members of a task-force established particularly for that purpose. Contrary to the development in the other countries, CRDA has considered the network on “Do No Harm” a network of EED’s partner organisations alone. While the perceived interest of the donor may have positively contributed to the cooperation among the participating organisations in the beginning, this group was much too small to be sustainable. The moment that those that had attended a Training of Trainers on “Do No Harm” left their organisations, they did not longer participate in the network, so that it became more and more difficult to arrange for meetings. Currently, the task-force in Ethiopia is not functioning.



Local Capacities for Peace in Kenya

General Situation

Looking at East Africa from outside, Kenya appears like a safe haven in the middle of a region in turmoil. Indeed, the country has been spared from the wars that have ravaged most of their neighbours and has remained stable enough to attract foreign investment. Nevertheless, the situation in most areas of Kenya is far from being peaceful. Competition over limited resources, inter-ethnic violence, politically instigated clashes and faith-based conflicts are a frequent phenomenon in all parts of the country. The immense gap between rich and poor, the lack of political participation, the wide-spread corruption, and the marginalization of many regions have all contributed to an atmosphere of insecurity and violence.



EED’s partner organisations in Kenya are mostly related to the Anglican Church of Kenya, working primarily in community development with participatory methodologies. When introduced to the “Do No Harm” approach, workshop participants in all regions of the country easily saw the relevance that the new approach could potentially have for their project implementation. All had been faced with ethnic tensions in their areas of operation, often enough preventing the inclusion of all community members in their projects or threatening the sustainability of their inputs. In spite of the initial reluctance due to the late information about the project purpose⁷, there was a quick realization that the “Do No Harm” concept offered new perspectives, so that the demand for workshops, trainings and other services grew quickly. The relatively high level of education among the staff of partner organisations, the existence of a communication infrastructure, and the easy availability of the project office in Nairobi all helped in promoting the “Do No Harm” concept quickly.

Information and Training

The project office has coordinated and facilitated various types of “Do No Harm” workshops, initially to the partner organisations of EED alone and lately also to other interested agencies. Exposure workshops were targeting the field staff and the management level of organisations. Apart from that, orientation workshops

⁷ As laid out above, the initiative for the Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa resulted from the obvious need for conflict-sensitive approaches from the side of partner organisations in Ethiopia and Sudan. Kenya was added only after the decision for the establishment of a project office in Nairobi was taken. For this reason, neither the responsible department of EZE in Bonn nor the Kenyan partner organisations had been involved in the project design. This lack of involvement has delayed the start of the project in Kenya for several months.

were conducted for donors, directors and other decision makers. In the three ToTs organized by the project, about 15 Kenyans had the chance to learn the skills of facilitating “Do No Harm” workshops. These include both staff of partner organisations and independent consultants. The trainers came from different ethnic background, so that workshops could be offered in English and in Kiswahili, and also in various local languages.

The demand for information on “Do No Harm” in Kenya has almost overwhelmed the project office. A good number of workshops have been conducted with various levels of participants in almost all regions of the country, very often involving community representatives themselves. Trainings had to be tailor-made, addressing particular conflict settings or connecting “Do No Harm” to various planning approaches or even to direct peace-building.

Practical Implementation and Documentation

Practical implementation of “Do No Harm” was a big challenge for the partners, so that the project had to put much emphasis on moving the concept from training to use. Three pilot projects were selected to test the integration of “Do No Harm” into Participatory Integrated Community Development in conflict settings in Nyanza, in Mount Elgon and in the Turkana area. First results clearly showed that the inclusion of conflict-sensitive aspects into a community-based development process adds considerable value to the participatory approaches used. “Do No Harm” has helped overcoming existing tensions for the purpose of common initiatives improving the livelihood of everybody. The response from the community has, on the other hand, also posed a challenge to some of the partner organisations with regards to their own decision-making processes, their commitment and their methodological approaches.

The experience with the integration of “Do No Harm” into Participatory Integrated Community Development is currently documented in cooperation with a professional media agency. A video film about the pilot project in Songhor and a brochure about the experiences are expected outcomes of this process. At the same time, the project is working with STIPA⁸ and with some of the trainers involved on a manual on the integration of the two approaches.

Networking and Exchange of Experience

In order to assure the coordination of “Do No Harm” related activities, the project office organizes a regular country forum for the various practitioners, where they can share experiences and lessons learnt. The meetings of this country forum are hosted rotatingly by one of the partners and always include a field visit. In the meantime, the Kenya Country Forum has developed into a highly valued event bringing together interested actors from all areas of the country at six months intervals. The high attendance and the positive feedback from both “Do No Harm” trainers and practitioners confirm that this regular sharing of experience is regarded as very helpful for the improvement of each organisation’s work.

Due to the good relationships developed at the country forum, other forms of cooperation have also emerged. The pilot project in Songhor, for example, has been a joint activity of three partner agencies, a consultancy firm and two community development organisations working on both sides of the divide. Staff of two other organisations have also been invited as observers to the process.

Local Capacities for Peace in Sudan

General Situation

Due to the civil war between the two parts of the country, which had devastated most of its southern parts and led to a huge refugee wave into the neighbouring countries, the need for conflict-sensitive approaches is most obvious in the case of Sudan. Although the war between North and South – which had been influenced by issues of race and religion, identities, political and economical participation, and the control over natural



⁸ Support for Tropical Initiatives in Poverty Alleviation (STIPA) is a small consultancy organisation located in Kisumu.

resources – has formally ended with the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement, the underlying tensions are still existing. At the same time, the conflict situation within South Sudan is very complex. In addition to the common fight for self-determination, violence frequently erupts as a result of ethnic differences, of cattle raids between neighbouring pastoralist communities, of disputes over land-use between pastoralists and agriculturalists, and as a consequence of the general militarization of the community. With the signing of the peace agreement, many of those issues which had long been suppressed for the sake of the common cause will come to the surface again. Additionally, the long-awaited peace will lead to massive population movements of both internally displaced people and former refugees. Different lifestyles, different political beliefs and deeply rooted suspicions will clash in an environment of almost no resources and no services.



Since EED has worked exclusively in South Sudan in the past, the Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa has also focussed on this part of the country. The understanding of the situation in Sudan, however, can not be complete without also looking at the other side. Main issue of conflict in the North is the struggle for political participation, both in the sense of opposition against oppression by a military, fundamentalist regime, and as a fight against the marginalization of geographical areas and their different ethnic groups. The war in Darfur is the most prominent example for these developments.

In spite of the distance and the lack of infrastructure, cooperation with EED’s partners in South Sudan started very well. Almost all organisations have their headquarters in Nairobi and are accordingly easily reachable. The presentation of “Do No Harm” to the staff of partner organisations quickly revealed that the working reality in Sudan is full of examples for negative side-effects of relief and rehabilitation work on the various levels of conflict. Both international experts and local staff could easily see the relevance of the “Do No Harm” concept. At the same time, however, it appeared to be very difficult to commit to necessary changes. The atmosphere of injustice and threat, the massive needs for basic services, and the difficulties in logistics were all seen as impediments to a change of routines, as manifestations of powerlessness.

Information and Training

The Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa has conducted about 15 familiarization and exposure workshops for Sudan in both parts of the country, as well as in Nairobi for headquarter staff of organisations working in Southern Sudan. In many cases, particularly in Western Equatoria and in Bahr-el-Ghazal, participants have also included representatives of the local administration and of the civil society. While most of the relief and rehabilitation work in Sudan is implemented by international NGOs, the project has succeeded in including several Sudanese in the three Trainings of Trainers conducted. This has resulted in a pool of about ten local trainers, who can teach the concept in Arabic, in Dinka or in Bari. One of their major challenges is to adapt the “Do No Harm” approach to an environment with severe lack of education, communication and basic infrastructure.

“Do No Harm” workshops in South Sudan are a difficult issue, requiring much more sensitivity from the side of the facilitators than workshops elsewhere. Some of the reasons are the lack of formal education and the limited exposure to the outside world, the incredible amount of poverty, the traumatization of a big part of the population, the general insecurity, and the fact that there has rarely been an opportunity to freely express opinions. Generally, this means that exposure workshops in Sudan have to last longer, offering space for more explanations and preparing the ground for contributions from the side of the participants. In several cases, the project has linked “Do No Harm” workshops in Sudan to other activities, particularly to planning workshops.

Practical Implementation and Documentation

“Do No Harm” has been used in Sudan in the planning of relief and rehabilitation projects, but also in combination with peace and reconciliation initiatives. At this stage, one of the major challenges is the re-

integration of large numbers of returning refugees and former combatants. In a project assisted by LCPP, the Institute for the Promotion of Civil Society is trying to equip civil society leaders with the skills to assure a conflict-sensitive approach for community-based re-integration. This cooperation has also led to a field practicum, during which local staff has been trained in possibilities for implementing the “Do No Harm” concept in civic education. Observation sheets for “Effects of Resource Transfers” and for “Implicit Ethical Messages” have been an outcome of this practicum.

Since “Do No Harm” is not a complete planning approach which could substitute other methodologies of planning, monitoring and evaluation, it needs to be integrated into existing approaches and make them more conflict-sensitive. Two organisations in Equatoria have tried to systematically include the various aspects of the approach into their masterplans for health, agricultural and civic education programmes, which had been developed using a modified ZOPP approach.

Networking and Exchange of Experience

The lack of infrastructure makes the exchange of experience specifically difficult in Sudan. So far, the country forum for partner organisations has been mostly restricted to the Nairobi-based headquarter staff. Only in Western Equatoria it has been possible to establish a loose network of organisations working with “Do No Harm” in the field. The Country Forum Sudan is convening on an annual basis, usually debating about a specific topic of current interest. The potential tensions as a result of the return of big numbers of refugees have been the topic of the last meeting, which has generated a systematic analysis of expected population movements and the realization that an effective re-integration of returnees would have to be based on community ownership.

Local Capacities for Peace in other Countries



General Situation

Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan are only three countries at the Horn of Africa, which had been selected as area of operation for this project for practical reasons. Other countries which also belong to this geographical region share similar problems and are equally affected by violent conflicts. The situation in Eritrea, for instance, is affected by the same developments as the one in Ethiopia. Somalia has become a continuous humanitarian disaster as the first “failed state” in the world. Uganda is marked by a deep division between its southern and northern areas and additionally affected by the influx of refugees from Sudan. Rwanda and Burundi, finally, share the history of on-going violence between their Hutu and Tutsi populations.



Due to its presence in Nairobi, the Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa has also looked at the situation in those countries. The relevance of the “Do No Harm” approach is evident for the whole region, so that it is not surprising that occasionally there were requests from other organisations working in those countries. The office has tried to react to such requests within the frame of its capacities. Some of the trainers of the network have had further assignments, on which they have usually reported to the project office as well.

Information and Training

Even more so than in Southern Sudan, relief operations in **Somalia** are affected by violence and by an omnipresence of weapons. Two “Do No Harm” workshops have been conducted for organisations working in this country (one in Mogadishu and one in Nairobi), which have both dramatically increased the experience of the respective facilitators. Exposure workshops in **Uganda** have been held both in the capital area and in the far North, where there are conflicts between local residents and Sudanese refugees. For **Rwanda** and **Burundi**, the project has offered two workshops as part of the capacity-building programme of “Action of

Churches Together” (one in Nairobi and one in Kigali). Both have given an opportunity to look deeper at the underlying causes of the genocide.

Some of the trainers of the “Do No Harm” network in the Horn of Africa have received individual assignments from other agencies. In many cases, the facilitators of such workshops have used material developed by the project and have relied on personal advice from the project staff. In cases where there had been a feedback, such workshops have also been included in the list of activities of the project. For this reason, the list in the annex does also include activities in South Africa, in India and in the Middle East.

In order to be better prepared for requests from the neighbouring countries, the project has recently tried to include candidates from those countries in a Training of Trainers. As a result, there are now two “Do No Harm” trainers in Uganda and one in Somalia, plus one more among the Somali ethnic community in Kenya.

Practical Implementation and Documentation

The limitations of the project mandate have not allowed for a systematic follow-up in other countries, which would have made it possible to document the implementation of the approach. Only in one case was the project involved in a practical exercise, which covered a conflict mitigation programme in Northern Uganda. Since the respective partner organisation is also working in South Sudan and since the project was furthermore dealing with Sudanese refugees, the experience gained from that exercise was more related to that country than to Uganda.

Networking and Exchange of Experience

All activities in other countries than Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan have been isolated events and have not led to the emergence of a country forum anywhere else.

Impact and Benefits

Sensitization on “Do No Harm”

Since the initial start of the Local Capacities for Peace Project on the global level, many organisations and many individuals had contributed to the development of the “Do No Harm” approach with their practical experience and through their analytical observations. Following the publication of Mary B. ANDERSON’s famous book, the approach had been widely discussed and, in some cases, implemented at project level. Despite the many consultation meetings and feed-back workshops, however, it was surprising to find how little was actually known about the content and the potential applicability of the “Do No Harm” approach and its various components in Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan, even among staff of those organisations that had been part of the global consultations. Thanks to the initiative of EED and the consequent establishment of the Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa, the lack of information among partner organisations in those three countries has been overcome. Many, many individuals have been participants in one of the workshops organized by the project and have returned to their organisations with a basic understanding about the interrelation between their own activities and the conflict environment in which they are working.



The interactive way in which the project conducted its familiarization, orientation and exposure workshops has also revealed the relevance of the “Do No Harm” approach for the EED partners at the Horn of Africa. All organisations are affected by violent conflicts in the environment of their projects, and for most of them peaceful co-existence is a major issue. In many instances, partners reported that they had already realized on their own that some aspects of their project work did indeed have a negative impact on the context of conflict in which they were working. They admitted, however, that they did not possess a tool to

systematically analyze these effects and to influence them through programmatic decisions.

It was one of the tasks of the project to adapt the existing “Do No Harm” concept to the specific needs of the partner organisations in order to enable them to conduct a comprehensive analysis of their respective contexts of conflict and to assess their own planning decisions in view of the expected impact on the conflict. This process of adaptation did not only involve the translation into local languages, but also had to take into consideration specific cultural and political aspects. Moreover, local case studies had to be collected, and appropriate training methods had to be developed.

In the meantime, the three countries mentioned have approximately 30 active “Do No Harm” trainers at their disposal, who are able to conduct workshops and to apply the approach on the respective conflict situation. These trainers have been particularly proud about using locally developed role plays, which allow a much stronger involvement of the population into the process of conflict and impact analysis.

The need for information about the “Do No Harm” approach in the Horn of Africa is immense. Even though the project has not restricted itself to EED partners and also involved members of other organisations, local administration and even community representatives, the knowledge about the potential harm of project decisions has still not reached everywhere. With the help of freely obtainable material and a regularly updated website, the project has tried to make information available to a bigger circle of potential users. At the same time, there is still a wide-spread misconception about the emphasis of the “Do No Harm” approach. Many people still feel that it is primarily about peace-building and not about project planning. It has been difficult to correct this impression once it has gained ground within an organisation, and it has affected the success of the project in those cases where a partner organisation has assigned its peace desk as the appropriate counterpart. It is for this reason that the project has stopped using the terminology “Local Capacities for Peace” and has taken up “Do No Harm” instead.

Use of “Do No Harm” in Project Planning and Implementation and Mainstreaming of the Concept

Even when “Do No Harm” is understood correctly and its relevance recognized, it is still a big step from the understanding of the concept to its practical use. The “Do No Harm” approach does not come as an accomplished planning instrument. Instead it supplies a framework for understanding the effects of planning decisions on situations of violent conflict. This means that the critical questions resulting from the application of the concept have to be incorporated into the methodological approaches of the respective organisations.



In the meantime, the project has gained considerable experience with possibilities of integrating conflict-sensitive issues into “objective oriented project planning” and into a number of participatory planning approaches, as well as with the inclusion of aspects of right-based approaches and gender sensitivity. It is important, however, that this process is undergone together with the affected organisations and that it leads to independent results which are carried forward by project staff.

Although the “Do No Harm” concept appears to be easily understandable, its practical application seems to be difficult. The consistent use of the approach demands a change in perspectives and a critical assessment of own actions and behaviours, which in many organisations challenges the usual routines. The realization of undesirable side-effects is a painful process, which rarely yields appreciation. Other stakeholders are not always amused either: Donors are usually more interested in positive reports and would prefer to circumvent situations marked by violent conflicts, while the management of organisations feels annoyed by too many critical questions and lacks time for the necessary analysis, and government institutions disapprove the interference in internal affairs. The resistance to change in many organisations and among many individual staff members, the efforts it takes to assure a sustainable improvement of project implementation, and the lack of a reward mechanism for overcoming failure, all these are obstacles to a successful mainstreaming of “Do No Harm”.

Based on these findings, the project has recognized the necessity of a continuous accompaniment process. Newly trained trainers require a feedback mechanism which enables them to ask questions in case of problems, to report about their own experience, and to benefit from the experience of others. Workshop participants need an opportunity to reflect together with others on their observations following their return to project work in order to get encouragement for the practical application of the approach. Both trainers and practitioners should take part in a process that leads to the provision of adapted training material, to the drafting of local case studies, and to the conceptual development of new planning approaches.

The Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa has tried to make this accompaniment available during the previous four years. It has followed six strategies for this purpose:

- **Information**
(introductory presentations, exposure workshops, leaflets, as well as an own website)
- **Training**
(Training of Trainers with all in all 45 participants)
- **Implementation**
(participation in planning workshops and evaluation missions, as well as field practica for selected partner projects)
- **Documentation**
(collection of “best practices”, development of new materials, production of posters and of a video film, drafting of a handbook)
- **Networking**
(regular consultations on national, regional, and international levels, as well as coordination of a web-based discussion forum)

- **Feedback**

(reporting to donors and presentation of experiences in Europe)

“Do No Harm” as a Tool for Peace and Reconciliation

The initial question leading to the development of the “Do No Harm” approach had been how to make sure that relief and development interventions are implemented in a way that does not cause negative side-effects on existing or potential violent conflicts. As such, “Do No Harm” has to be considered a planning tool and not a peace-building tool. For many organisation the differentiation between relief and development on one side and peace and reconciliation on the other side is an academic one. Peace and development are regarded as two sides of the same coin. This is particularly true for local organisations, i.e. for EED’s partner organisations. Most of them are involved in relief and development programmes as well as in peace-building, and all of them are part of the local community set-up due to their own identity as local organisations. Accordingly, they have faced difficulties in distancing themselves from the conflict setting in a way that they would look at their development activities in isolation, trying to just make sure that there would be no negative impact. Being exposed to violence on a continuous basis, these organisations want to go a step further and address the causes of conflict directly.



For this reason, the project was challenged to look into possibilities of linking “Do No Harm” with other peace and reconciliation tools. It soon became clear that “Do No Harm” alone can be helpful in the analysis of conflicts and also in the assessment of potential effects that individual activities might have on these, i.e. it can improve “working in conflict”. In several cases, particularly in Kenya, this has already helped in bringing people together and overcome their differences.

In order to address the conflict itself, however, other tools need to be taken up to start “working on conflict”.

For this purpose, a partnership with the “Reflecting on Peace Practices Project” has proved to be useful. It has enabled the project to better respond to additional questions and to give advice particularly on strategies for peace-building and on criteria for effectiveness.

Linkages and Organisational Structures

Exchange of Experience within the Region

The Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa was established in Nairobi to serve partner organisations in three countries at the same time. Looking at the various conflict scenarios in Kenya, Ethiopia and in Sudan, at the different needs for relief and development interventions in these countries, and at the diversity of a wide range of partner organisations, it is surprising that the relevance of the “Do No Harm” approach is the same in all three countries. What is different, however, are the reality on the ground and the opportunities for implementation. The different experiences from the three countries made it interesting to bring people together across borders and to get an opportunity to look at their own organisation and their own interventions from a distance.



All three Trainings of Trainers have taken the dynamics of international encounters into account and have brought together candidates from different countries (Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan for the first two; Kenya, Sudan, Uganda and Somalia for the third one). This has helped participants particularly in developing a wide range of examples for all aspects of the “Do No Harm” concept, thus enabling them to look beyond their own horizon and preparing them for becoming facilitators in other regions than their own.

As a follow-up for the participants of the first two Training of Trainers, a regional conference was held in Ethiopia in 2003, where again Kenyans, Ethiopians and Sudanese had the chance to report about their specific experience with the training and the implementation of “Do No Harm”. The meeting developed many ideas for further developments of the approach and for additional training and documentation material. Some of the adaptations and improvements of the concepts are a direct result of this international exchange. Since the end of 2004, this exchange of ideas across international borders has also become possible through the internet. The Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa has developed its own website (www.donoharm.info), which also includes a discussion forum for registered trainers, practitioners and resource persons.

In addition to the regional exchange between Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda, the “Do No Harm” trainers in Kenya also had an opportunity to meet their colleagues from Manipur (North-East India), where EED had funded a similar project. A group of five visitors from India was hosted by five Kenyan trainers and had an opportunity to see the implementation of the “Do No Harm” concept at various locations in Western Kenya. Unfortunately, the return visit did not materialize due to logistics and visa problems.

Supervision through CDA

As mentioned before, the project was established as a joint undertaking by EED and CDA. While the main purpose was the provision of consultancy services on conflict-sensitive planning to EED’s partner organisations, CDA had taken over the task of professional accompaniment of the project. The cooperation between the project and CDA took place on several levels:

- **Linkage of the Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa to the Global Discussions on “Do No Harm”**

Since the initial stage of the global LCP project, CDA had arranged regular consultations of practitioners from around the world, partly from donor organisations and headquarters of international NGOs, partly from projects involved in the implementation of the findings. I personally had the pleasure to attend these consultation meetings in Cambridge at least once a

year. On several occasions I even had the chance to take along colleagues from Kenya and from Ethiopia.

- **Supervision and Guidance**

It had been decided that the supervision of project activities in the Horn of Africa was to be under the responsibility of Mary B. ANDERSON. Accordingly, regular updates of activities (usually on a weekly basis) were sent by e-mail from Nairobi to Cambridge. As a result, a regular exchange of opinions developed, which was extremely helpful for the smooth running of the project. Unfortunately, there was never a chance for a personal visit of Dr. ANDERSON, which could have boosted the morale of the many trainers in Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan.

- **Technical Assistance**

On rare occasions, CDA supported activities of the project through the provision of personnel capacities. Marshall WALLACE travelled to the Horn of Africa two times, once as a lead facilitator for a Training of Trainers, and a second time to assist in the launching of the pilot project implementation phase. Additionally, Greg HANSEN conducted a mid-term assessment, which produced valuable recommendations for the second phase of the project.



Looking back at four years of regular interaction between Nairobi and Cambridge, it must be stated that the project really had the feeling of being part of the global “Do No Harm” network. The outcome of this relationship could have been even more positive if a discussion about division of tasks on a broader level had taken place. Not only the experience in the Horn of Africa, but also the feedback from practitioners in other parts of the world have revealed that there are certain issues (particularly with regard to coordination among the many actors in all continents, to the systematic collection of resource material, and to the advocacy work

on the donor and U.N. levels) which would require a more active role by CDA, while many of the practical aspects of “Do No Harm” could well be covered by others.

Cooperation with EED

The relationship between the project and EED was held up by regular visits to Bonn, sometimes in connection with the consultations in Cambridge, sometimes as separate visits. There were frequent opportunities for discussions with interested individuals within EED about the progress of the project and the lessons learnt so far, supplemented by short presentations to headquarter staff from EED and from other German organisations. Highlight of this feedback process was a two-day workshop, during which partner representatives from Africa (and from India) had the opportunity to report about their experience and discuss with EED staff about the necessary consequences for policy development. It was interesting to note that, although the project was initially established by EED with certain reservations with respect to the issue of donor imposition, partner representatives vehemently demanded a stronger involvement of EED and a clear message as to the need for conflict-sensitive planning.

Within EED, the intensity of cooperation differed markedly between various departments. It became evident that the personal interest in “Do No Harm” had an impact on the kind of interaction and the amount of time made available, and this did unfortunately also affect the relationship between the project and some partner organisations in Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan. Furthermore, the merger between the former EZE and DÜ was also not reflected in the relationships on field level. Although designed to provide services to all EED partners in the three countries, cooperation was actually restricted to the former EZE partners. Some of the DÜ partners in Ethiopia remained unknown to the project and unaware about the available services until the very end of the project duration.

Cooperation with other Actors

Originally, the project had only served EED partners, but soon other agencies became aware of the good work done and interested in using the available capacities. This included particularly other organisations from the APRODEV family, such as Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), the Dutch Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO) and Dan Church Aid (DCA), as well as their local partners. Since the partnership structure of these organisations is similar to that of EED, cooperation with them fitted well in the project strategy because it strengthened the common message about the need for conflict-sensitive methodologies. With the perspective of a future enlargement of the project, there is a justified hope that the funding necessary could be distributed on several shoulders. For this purpose, the project made use of the chance that several of its staff members and its partners attended the feedback workshop for EED mentioned above. Additional presentations about the experience so far were given to other organisations in Germany, in Switzerland, in Norway and in the Netherlands.

Apart from these relationships within the family of Protestant funding organisations, several other interested organisations cooperated with the project on the basis of individual assignments. Organisations like CONCERN, Catholic Relief Services and UNDP contributed to the project budget in return for services provided.

Preview

The Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa has ended as an EED-funded project on June 30, 2005. It has made far more than 1000 workshop participants aware of the need to include conflict-sensitive aspects in project implementation and has acquainted them and their organisations to a systematic concept that would enable them doing so. In many partner organisations, fruitful discussions have taken place that are expected to improve the quality of their project interventions. In addition, the project has created a pool of local "Do No Harm" trainers, who are equipped with the capacities to continue the work of the project on an individual basis and to disseminate the information about the concept further. They may also be instrumental in assisting organisations in the practical implementation of the concept.

Furthermore, the project has produced new material which will still be available for interested parties, as well as a website from which more information can be downloaded. The successful integration of the "Do No Harm" concept into various planning approaches may have shown to EED (and to others) that it is worthwhile engaging in a debate with partner organisations in other regions of the world about the inclusion of conflict-sensitive aspects into project planning and implementation. It may also form an incentive to promote the internal discussion about this issue within EED.

Following the end of the EED funding, the project will continue its activities for an interim period with resources provided by the Dutch Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO). This interim funding is supposed to help in the transition from a donor-funded project into a local organisation. The process of establishing such an organisation has started in 2004 from a local initiative involving ten "Do No Harm" trainers from Kenya and Sudan. The project assets were suggested to be handed over to this organisation once the registration process will be finalized. At this moment, unfortunately, it has become clear that the idea of a local organisation taking ownership of the project will not materialize. Unexpected conflicts of interest among the prospective members of the organisation-to-be have led to an abrupt end of the process to find a new home for "Do No Harm" in the Horn of Africa.

As the establishment of a local organisation has failed, and as no other suitable organisation has presented itself for this purpose, the decision about the future of "Local Capacities for Peace in the Horn of Africa" as a project lies again in the hands of the international donors. If no structure enabling the project to continue its work can be established, the continuation of "Do No Harm" activities has to be left to the consultancy market. All necessary capacities for this purpose have been created.

Nairobi, November 8th, 2006



Dr. Rolf Grafe
Project No. 20046016

Annex 1: Finances

Summarized Financial Report

The Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa has been financed by four different sources. One of these is "Dienste in Übersee", being responsible for the salary and for housing of the regional consultant, which will not be documented in this report. All other expenses are summarized below, involving contributions from EED (office expenses, travel costs, insurances etc.), from CDA (programme expenses up to April 30, 2004), and from KED (programme expenses from May 1, 2004). Following is an overview of all these expenses (in US-Dollar) with reference to the respective budget positions and to expenses during the previous years.

Expenditures

Project No. BAZ 19960023 (March 15, 2001 to June 30, 2005)

Budget Position	Budget Allocated	Exp. 2001-04	Expenses 2005	Total Expenses
Vehicles	11.000,--	9.828,--	0,--	9.828,--
Office Equipment	11.000,--	14.930,--	446,--	15.375,--
Running Costs	30.000,--	24.995,--	5.048,--	30.042,--
Personnel Costs	9.000,--	16.938,--	2.273,--	19.211,--
Travel Costs Kenya - Europe	8.000,--	15.836,--	2.175,--	18.011,--
Travel Costs Kenya / Uganda	5.000,--	7.555,--	3.321,--	10.875,--
Travel Costs Kenya - Ethiopia	16.000,--	12.233,--	1.144,--	13.377,--
Travel Costs Kenya - Sudan	22.000,--	5.139,--	343,--	5.483,--
Travel Costs Kenya - USA	8.000,--	6.627,--	0,--	6.627,--
Travel Costs to other Countries	0,--	1.156,--	982,--	2.138,--
Insurance	2.000,--	2.542,--	0,--	2.542,--
Contingency	14.000,--	0,--	0,--	0,--
Total	136.000,--	117.779,--	15.732,--	133.511,--

Project No. EED (KED) 91 E 26 - 2000 (project ended on April 30, 2004)

Budget Position	Budget Allocated	Exp. 2001-04	Expenses 2005	Total Expenses
Prep. Measures and Initial Orientation	9.000,--	7.638,--	0,--	7.638,--
Programme Expenses in the Region	46.500,--	43.060,--	0,--	43.060,--
Cap. Building / Training of Trainers	26.500,--	32.835,--	0,--	32.835,--
Research, Doc., Exchange of Exp.	36.000,--	45.720,--	0,--	45.720,--
Contingency	5.300,--	6.294,--	0,--	6.294,--
Total	123.300,--	135.548,--	0,--	135.548,--

According to this budget calculation, the project has drastically overspent the amount allocated. The reason is that the allocation was converted from DEM to USD at a rate of 1 : 2.20, while the exchange rate has developed in the meantime to a much more favourable rate.

Project No. 20046016 (project started on May 1, 2004)

Budget Position	Budget Allocated	Exp. 2001-04	Expenses 2005	Total Expenses
Personnel Costs Support Structure	15.000,--	11.448,--	9.790,--	21.238,--
Travel Costs Support Staff	13.560,--	13.658,--	1.159,--	14.817,--
Workshops and Trainings	28.800,--	17.531,--	8.435,--	25.965,--
Research and Documentation	16.800,--	6.073,--	8.884,--	14.957,--
Networking / Exchange of Experiences	12.000,--	8.253,--	2.637,--	10.890,--
Reserve	3.840,--	60,--	1.251,--	1.310,--
Total	90.000,--	57.022,--	32.155,--	89.177,--

Annex 2: Statistical Information

List of Activities

The following list contains all activities that the Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa has conducted between March 2001 and June 2005, either on its own initiative or in cooperation with partner organisations. Also included in the list are activities which were conducted by individual trainers who had gone through a Training of Trainers organized by the project. Although the project may not have been formally involved in those activities, they are still considered a result of the project work, particularly of its training activities.

2001

Date	Location	Country	Type of Activity	Organizer
29.03.2001 - 30.03.2001	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCP Exposure Workshop	CRDA
05.04.2001 - 06.04.2001	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	KAS-KEN
16.05.2001 - 18.05.2001	Cambridge	U.S.A.	LCP Consultations	CDA
13.06.2001 - 15.06.2001	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCP Exposure Workshop	BiW
18.06.2001	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	Integration of LCP into Planning Procedures	CRDA
29.06.2001	Nairobi	Kenya	Integration of LCP into Planning Procedures	LCPP
09.07.2001 - 18.07.2001	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Training of Trainers	LCPP
16.07.2001 - 17.07.2001	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	LCPP
16.07.2001 - 17.07.2001	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	LCPP
16.07.2001 - 17.07.2001	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	LCPP
24.07.2001	Butere	Kenya	LCP Presentation	STIPA
31.08.2001	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Forum Sudan	LCPP
03.09.2001	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCP Task Force Ethiopia	CRDA
13.09.2001 - 21.09.2001	Yabous	Sudan (South)	Southern Blue Nile Programme Evaluation	CEAS
08.10.2001 - 10.10.2001	Malaba	Kenya	LCP Training for PRA Practitioners	STIPA
15.10.2001 - 19.10.2001	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Training for Peace Activists	NSCC
31.10.2001 - 02.11.2001	Mombasa	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	ACK
05.11.2001 - 08.11.2001	Mombasa	Kenya	International PRA/PIM Conference	STIPA
12.11.2001 - 13.11.2001	Lokichoggio	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	ACROSS
14.11.2001 - 15.11.2001	Amaro-Kello	Ethiopia	LCP Training	ASE
14.11.2001 - 16.11.2001	Yirol	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	LWF-SS
26.11.2001 - 30.11.2001	Cambridge	U.S.A.	LCP Consultations	CDA
14.12.2001 - 19.12.2001	Moyo	Uganda	Masterplan Workshop	AAH-UGA

2002

Date	Location	Country	Type of Activity	Organizer
09.01.2002 - 11.01.2002	Nazareth	Ethiopia	LCP Exposure Workshop	CRDA
07.02.2002 - 09.02.2002	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	NCA-KEN
20.02.2002 - 22.02.2002	Rubeke	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	IPCS
25.02.2002 - 26.02.2002	Mukono	Uganda	Advocacy for Peace & Reconciliation Workshop	UJCC
02.03.2002	Eldoret	Kenya	LCP Presentation	CRWRC-KEN
20.03.2002 - 22.03.2002	Rumbek	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	LWF-SS
16.05.2002	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCP Task Force Ethiopia	CRDA
28.05.2002 - 30.05.2002	Nakuru	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	NRIDCCS
28.05.2002 - 29.05.2002	Kigali	Rwanda	LCP Exposure Workshop	WV-RWA
05.06.2002 - 07.06.2002	Kigali	Rwanda	LCP Exposure Workshop	WV-RWA
24.06.2002 - 26.06.2002	Kakamega	Kenya	LCP Follow-up for PRA Practitioners	STIPA
27.06.2002 - 29.06.2002	Soy	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	NRPPF
02.07.2002 - 03.07.2002	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	Leadership Sensitization Workshop	EECMY
10.07.2002	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Forum Sudan	LCPP
15.07.2002 - 24.07.2002	Naro Moru	Kenya	LCP Training of Trainers	LCPP
22.07.2002 - 23.07.2002	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	LCPP
22.07.2002 - 23.07.2002	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	LCPP

22.07.2002 - 23.07.2002	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	LCPP
25.07.2002	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Forum Kenya	LCPP
19.08.2002 - 23.08.2002	Mombasa	Kenya	LCP Training	WV-KEN
26.08.2002	Bonn	Germany	Experiences with LCPP in the Horn of Africa	EED
27.08.2002	Bonn	Germany	Experiences with LCPP in the Horn of Africa	EED
28.08.2002 - 30.08.2002	Arba Minch	Ethiopia	LCP Exposure Workshop	CRDA
02.09.2002 - 06.09.2002	Mombasa	Kenya	LCP Training	WV-KEN
09.09.2002 - 12.09.2002	Mogadishu	Somalia	LCP Exposure Workshop	Conc-SOM
16.09.2002 - 20.09.2002	Wondo Genet	Ethiopia	Introduction to Planning Methodologies	LWF-ETH
23.09.2002 - 26.09.2002	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCP Exposure Workshop	Ox GB
23.09.2002	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCP Task Force Ethiopia	CRDA
30.09.2002	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Forum Sudan	LCPP
08.10.2002	Songhor	Kenya	Songhor Community Project	STIPA
04.11.2002 - 08.11.2002	Kabale	Uganda	International PRA/PIM Conference	STIPA
22.11.2002 - 30.11.2002	Debre Zeit	Ethiopia	Training for Peace Promoters	EKHC
07.12.2002 - 09.12.2002	Kitengela	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	Acord-SS
10.12.2002 - 13.12.2002	Rubeke	Sudan (South)	Masterplan Review Workshop	IPCS
17.12.2002	Kisumu	Kenya	LCP Forum Kenya	LCPP

2003

Date	Location	Country	Type of Activity	Organizer
15.01.2003 - 17.01.2003	Elburgon	Kenya	LCP Planning Workshop	NRIDCCS
27.01.2003 - 29.01.2003	Khartoum	Sudan (North)	LCP Exposure Workshop	DED-SUD
17.02.2003 - 19.02.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	Assessment for Civil Peace Service	DED-KEN
20.02.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Presentation for Donors	SACB
21.02.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Forum Sudan	LCPP
24.02.2003 - 26.02.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	SACB
02.03.2003	Khartoum	Sudan (North)	LCP Familiarization Workshop	UNV-SUD
12.03.2003 - 14.03.2003	Ahero	Kenya	Community Leaders Workshop	STIPA
18.03.2003 - 20.03.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	CRS-KEN
07.04.2003 - 11.04.2003	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	Peace & Development Training	CRDA
22.04.2003 - 24.04.2003	Yei	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	OSIL
23.04.2003	Zeist	Netherlands	LCP Presentation for Donors	ICCO
29.04.2003 - 04.05.2003	Debre Zeit	Ethiopia	Trainers Gathering	LCPP
05.05.2003	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCP Presentation	DED-ETH
08.05.2003 - 09.05.2003	Nanyuki	Kenya	LCP Forum Kenya	LCPP
13.05.2003 - 18.03.2003	Eldoret	Kenya	LCP Training and Peacebuilding	CJPC
23.05.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	LCPP Assessment Workshop	LCPP
26.05.2003	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCPP Assessment Workshop	LCPP
02.06.2003	Kisumu	Kenya	LCPP Assessment Workshop	LCPP
02.06.2003 - 03.06.2003	Pretoria	South Africa	ECHO Regional Conference	ECHO
05.06.2003	Kampala	Uganda	LCP Familiarization Workshop	LCPP
09.06.2003	Yei	Sudan (South)	LCPP Assessment Workshop	LCPP
12.06.2003	Eldoret	Kenya	Leadership Sensitization	RCEA
13.06.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	LCPP Recommendation Workshop	LCPP
18.06.2003 - 20.06.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	ACTNetwork
18.07.2003 - 24.07.2003	Maridi	Sudan (South)	Masterplan Review Workshop	AAH-SS
04.08.2003 - 05.08.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	Operational Planning for IPCS	IPCS
11.08.2003 - 15.08.2003	Arusha	Tanzania	Trainers Forum and Assessment Workshop	WVI
18.08.2003 - 20.08.2003	Karen	Kenya	One Step Further with LCP	NCA-SS
25.08.2003 - 28.08.2003	Homa Bay	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	IDCCS
09.09.2003 - 12.09.2003	Homa Hills	Kenya	Strategic Planning Workshop	IDCCS
19.09.2003	Bonn	Germany	LCP Mainstreaming in Germany	DED
14.10.2003 - 17.10.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	Visioning Workshop	SudCons
23.10.2003 - 24.10.2003	Kilgoris	Kenya	LCP Forum Kenya	LCPP
05.11.2003 - 28.11.2003	Nairobi	Kenya	IPCS Training & Capacity Building	CORAT
05.11.2003	Karen	Kenya	LCP Presentation to Protestant Donors	LCPP
10.11.2003 - 14.11.2003	Moshi	Tanzania	International PICD Conference	STIPA
25.11.2003 - 27.11.2003	Jaipur	India	LCP Exposure Workshop	CASA
03.12.2003 - 05.12.2003	Luonyaker	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	WV-SS
07.12.2003 - 11.12.2003	Machakos	Kenya	Strategic Planning Workshop	SudCons

08.12.2003 - 11.12.2003	Bungoma	Kenya	Community Leaders Workshop	WRCCS
09.12.2003 - 13.12.2003	Moyo	Uganda	Conflict Mitigation Programme Evaluation	AAH-UGA
10.12.2003 - 11.12.2003	Chesta Sigor	Kenya	Community Leaders Exposure	RCEA

2004

Date	Location	Country	Type of Activity	Organizer
15.01.2004 - 20.01.2004	Yei	Sudan (South)	Masterplan Review Workshop	IPCS
22.01.2004 - 24.01.2004	Yei	Sudan (South)	Strategic Planning Workshop	AAH-SS
29.01.2004	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCPP Annual Planning for Ethiopia	GITA
02.02.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	LCPP Annual Planning for Sudan	LCPP
03.02.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	LCPP Annual Planning for Kenya	LCPP
06.02.2004	Baghdad	Iraq	LCP Presentation	USAID-IRQ
08.02.2004	Erbil	Iraq	LCP Presentation	IKV
16.02.2004 - 26.02.2004	Fort Portal	Uganda	LCP Training of Trainers	LCPP
24.02.2004 - 25.02.2004	Kampala	Uganda	LCP Exposure Workshop	LCPP
24.02.2004 - 25.02.2004	Kampala	Uganda	LCP Exposure Workshop	LCPP
24.02.2004 - 25.02.2004	Kampala	Uganda	LCP Exposure Workshop	LCPP
16.03.2004 - 22.03.2004	Waat	Sudan (South)	Field Assessment Upper Nile	SudCons
16.03.2004 - 22.03.2004	Yabous	Sudan (South)	Field Assessment Southern Blue Nile	SudCons
17.03.2004 - 20.03.2004	Lokichar	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	RCEA
29.03.2004 - 31.03.2004	Kitale	Kenya	Peacebuilding and Conflict Transform. Conference	WV-KEN
17.04.2004 - 20.04.2004	Lokichar	Kenya	RCEA Programme Redesign	RCEA
22.04.2004 - 23.04.2004	Bungoma	Kenya	LCP Forum Kenya	LCPP
22.04.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	Disaster Preparedness and Response Training	AIDMD
06.05.2004 - 07.05.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure for Consultants	LCPP
10.05.2004 - 12.05.2004	Elementaita	Kenya	LCP Pilot Implementation Planning	LCPP
15.05.2004 - 18.05.2004	Yei	Sudan (South)	LCP Field Staff Training	IPCS
21.05.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Mainstreaming	LCPP
25.05.2004 - 27.05.2004	Kigali	Rwanda	LCP Exposure Workshop	NCA-RWA
16.06.2004 - 18.06.2004	Kitale	Kenya	LCP Field Staff Training	WRCCS
26.06.2004 - 30.06.2004	Sanaa	Yemen	Concepts of Conflict Transformation	GTZ
05.07.2004 - 07.07.2004	Maridi	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	NSCC
05.07.2004 - 07.07.2004	Mitunguu	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	MKECCS
09.07.2004 - 12.07.2004	Ikotos	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	NCA-SS
12.07.2004 - 14.07.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	RPP Familiarization Workshop	LCPP
15.07.2004 - 16.07.2004	Kakuma	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	LWF-KEN
19.07.2004 - 20.07.2004	Kakuma	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	LWF-KEN
27.07.2004 - 30.07.2004	Kokise	Kenya	Community Leaders Exposure	IDCCS
09.08.2004 - 25.10.2004	Songhor	Kenya	Participatory Integrated Community Development	STIPA
10.08.2004 - 11.08.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP International Exchange	LCPP
14.08.2004	Yei	Sudan (South)	LCP Familiarization Workshop	IPCS
15.08.2004 - 17.08.2004	Yei	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	IPCS
17.08.2004 - 18.08.2004	Kakamega	Kenya	LCP International Exchange	LCPP
21.08.2004	Kajo-Keji	Sudan (South)	LCP Familiarization Workshop	IPCS
21.08.2004 - 23.08.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Follow-Up Workshop	NCA-KEN
22.08.2004 - 24.08.2004	Kajo-Keji	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	IPCS
20.09.2004	Arua	Uganda	Planning Meeting for Conflict Profiling	IPCS
21.09.2004 - 24.09.2004	Mombasa	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	PwCCS
05.10.2004 - 07.10.2004	Turkwel	Kenya	LCP Forum Kenya	LCPP
10.11.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	Integration of Spontaneously Returning Refugees	DCA-KEN
14.11.2004 - 19.11.2004	Kauda	Sudan (South)	LCP Exposure Workshop	NCA-SS
16.11.2004 - 18.11.2004	Arba Minch	Ethiopia	LCP Exposure Workshop	EKHC
17.11.2004 - 19.11.2004	Lainya	Sudan (South)	LCP Conflict Profiling	IPCS
23.11.2004 - 24.11.2004	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	CORAT
29.11.2004 - 01.12.2004	Cambridge	U.S.A.	LCP Consultations	CDA
07.12.2004 - 08.12.2004	Bonn	Germany	LCP Feedback Workshop	EED
08.12.2004	Bonn	Germany	Experiences with "Do No Harm"	EED
09.12.2004 - 10.12.2004	Bonn	Germany	LCP Exposure Workshop	EED
14.12.2004	Bonn	Germany	Experiences with "Do No Harm"	UNV
14.12.2004	Stuttgart	Germany	Experiences with "Do No Harm"	BiW
14.12.2004	Utrecht	Netherlands	Experiences with "Do No Harm"	ICCO

15.12.2004	Eschborn	Germany	Experiences with "Do No Harm"	GTZ
16.12.2004	Utrecht	Netherlands	Experiences with "Do No Harm"	PAX
16.12.2004	Geneva	Switzerland	Experiences with "Do No Harm"	LWF
17.12.2004	Oslo	Norway	Experiences with "Do No Harm"	NEPP
17.12.2004	Bern	Switzerland	Experiences with "Do No Harm"	KOFF
29.12.2004 - 30.12.2004	Mizan	Ethiopia	LCP Exposure Workshop	CRDA

2005

Date	Location	Country	Type of Activity	Organizer
27.01.2005	Durban	South Africa	Peace Theories Course	LCPP
02.02.2005 - 04.02.2005	Machakos	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	UCCS
04.02.2005 - 05.02.2005	Bangkok	Thailand	LCP Coordination Committee Meeting	CASA
18.02.2005	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Forum Sudan	LCPP
21.02.2005	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	LCP Presentation to Management	EKHC
28.02.2005	Baghdad	Iraq	LCP Presentation	IKV
28.02.2005 - 04.03.2005	Mombasa	Kenya	African Youth in Changing Societies	FAKT
01.03.2005	Baghdad	Iraq	LCP Presentation	UNDP-IRQ
14.03.2005 - 16.03.2005	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Exposure Workshop	SudCons
20.04.2005	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Presentation	Acord-SS
04.05.2005 - 07.05.2005	Bujumbura	Burundi	Values for Promotion of Peace and Reconciliation	UBUNTU
21.05.2005 - 25.05.2005	Ikotos	Sudan (South)	Peace Building and Reconciliation	NCA-SS
31.05.2005	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Planning Meeting	LCPP
02.06.2005 - 04.06.2005	Naro Moru	Kenya	Democratisation and Peacebuilding	ICCO
10.06.2005	Nairobi	Kenya	LCP Presentation	CRS-KEN

List of Trainers

The Local Capacities for Peace Project in the Horn of Africa has trained more than 40 planners, trainers and facilitators during the first three years of its operation, out of whom about thirty are considered active. For most of them, the training had been offered when they were employed by one of EED's partner organisations. Unfortunately, a considerable number has resigned since then, leaving behind a capacity gap in their former organisation. All those listed here, however, have kept in touch with the LCPP office and have remained part of the network. Although not all of them are regularly involved in conducting "Do No Harm" workshops, many have gained considerable experience since. Following is a list of all active trainers in the region, ordered according to their main country of operation:

Ethiopia

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Seid Ali

International Aid Services
Bahar Dar

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Dereje Balcha

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Kenya**Ambrose Ong'wen**

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Offis Asada

Norwegian Church Aid
Ikotos

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Perez Mwebesa

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Languages:
English, Kitooro

List of Co-operating Agencies**Ethiopia**

ASE; Agri-Service Ethiopia; Addis Ababa
CRDA; Christian Relief and Development Association; Addis Ababa
ECSEC; Enweyay Civil and Social Education Center; Addis Ababa
EECMY; Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus; Addis Ababa
EKHC; Ethiopian Kale Heywet Church; Addis Ababa
EOC-DICAC; Ethiopian Orthodox Church; Addis Ababa
LWF (Eth); Lutheran World Federation Ethiopia; Addis Ababa
OSSA; Organisation for Social Services on AIDS; Addis Ababa

TAMCONSULT; Tamene Hailegiorgis Consulting; Addis Ababa

Kenya

ACK; Anglican Church of Kenya Development Office; Nairobi
 CJPC; Catholic Justice and Peace Commission; Eldoret
 CORAT Africa; Christian Organization Research and Advisory Trust; Nairobi
 ELRECO; Eldoret Region Christian Community Services; Eldoret
 IDCCS; Interdiocesan Christian Community Services; Kisumu
 LWF (Ken); Lutheran World Federation Kenya; Nairobi
 MKECCS; Mount Kenya East Christian Community Services; Kerugoya
 MKRCCS; Mount Kenya Region Christian Community Services; Nyeri
 NRIDCCS; Nakuru Region Interdiocesan Christian Community Services; Nakuru
 NCKK; National Council of Churches of Kenya; Nairobi
 PEACENET; Peace and Development Network; Nairobi
 PWANICCS; Pwani Christian Community Services; Mombasa
 RCEA; Reformed Church of East Africa; Eldoret
 SoP; Seeds of Peace; Nairobi
 STIPA; Support for Tropical Initiatives in Poverty Alleviation; Kisumu
 UCCS; Ukambani Christian Community Services; Wamunyu
 WRCCS; Western Region Christian Community Services; Kakamega
 WVK; World Vision Kenya; Nairobi

Sudan

AAHI; Action Africa Help International; Nairobi
 CEAS; Church Ecumenical Action Sudan; Nairobi
 CORAT Africa; Christian Organization Research and Advisory Trust; Nairobi
 DCA; Dan Church Aid Regional Office; Nairobi
 IPCS; Institute for Promotion of Civil Society; Yei
 KAS; Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Sudan Programme; Nairobi
 LWF (Sud); Lutheran World Federation Sudan; Nairobi
 NSCC; New Sudan Council of Churches; Nairobi
 NCA (Sud); Norwegian Church Aid Sudan Programme; Khartoum
 NCA (SS); Norwegian Church Aid South Sudan Programme; Nairobi
 OSIL; Operation Save Innocent Lives; Nairobi
 WVS; World Vision Sudan; Nairobi

Somalia

CONCERN; Concern Somalia Programme, Mogadishu
 ECHO; European Commission Humanitarian Organization - Somalia Programme; Nairobi
 SACB; Somalia Aid Coordination Body; Nairobi

Uganda

AAHI; Action Africa Help International; Kampala
 CoU; Church of Uganda; Kampala
 IRCU; Interreligious Council of Uganda; Kampala

Rwanda

NCA; Norwegian Church Aid - Great Lakes Programme; Kigali
 WVR; World Vision Rwanda; Kigali

Annex 3: Bibliographical Information

Publications from CDA

Confronting War – Critical Lessons for Peace Practitioners	98 pages	2003
Options for Aid in Conflict - Lessons from Field Experience	123 pages	2000
Do No Harm – How Aid can Support Peace - or War (by Mary B. Anderson)	161 pages	1999

“Do No Harm” Material from the Project Website

Do No Harm – Summary of the LCP Framework	(English, Arabic, Kiswahili)
Framework for Considering the Impact of Aid on Conflict	(English, French, Portuguese, Arabic, Kiswahili)
The Do No Harm Framework - A Brief Description of Seven Steps	(English, French)
Observation Sheets Resource Transfers	(English)
Observation Sheets Implicit Ethical Messages	(English)
Conflict Scenarios South Sudan	(English)
Role Plays Implicit Ethical Messages	(English)

Previous Reports

LCPP in the Horn of Africa - Intermediate Report March 2001	5 pages
LCPP in the Horn of Africa - Intermediate Report June 2001	10 pages
LCPP in the Horn of Africa - Intermediate Report September 2001	10 pages
LCPP in the Horn of Africa - Intermediate Report December 2001	10 pages
LCPP in the Horn of Africa - Summary of Activities 2001	4 pages
LCPP in the Horn of Africa - Summary of Activities 2002	5 pages
Assessment Report LCPP in the Horn of Africa (by Greg Hansen)	57 pages
LCPP in the Horn of Africa - Summary of Activities 2003	7 pages
LCPP in the Horn of Africa - Summary of Activities 2004	10 pages

Articles

Local Capacities for Peace in the Horn of Africa - EED's Support to Project Planning in Conflict Settings	(published in Desertification Bulletin 1/2002)
Konflikt-sensitive Projektplanung - mehr als eine freiwillige Option!	(presented to “AG Dienst für den Frieden”)