



Unity through Peace

*Jamboree Contingent Programme GDV
Scouting Nederland*



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1. Introduction

1.1. Brief description of the content

The Hague in the Netherlands is the Peace capital in the world with both the Peace Palace with the International Court of Justice and The International Criminal Court (ICC).

Unfortunately there are still countries in the world where for whatever reason there is no peace. With this workshop participants will get to see how to build a sustainable peace.



1.2. Brief description of items, methods and activities to be used

After a short presentation the participants will work on building peace via roleplaying several parties that are involved in a conflict in the fictional country Bambilia. The participants will work in small groups. Through cooperation and negotiation they will try to acquire peace for their country.

At the end of the workshop the participants will reflect and determine on how they themselves can build on sustainable peace.

1.3. Equipment

There will be enough space for each activity. The following facilities will be provided for each activity:

- Lectern (nice to have, but you can create something yourself, see picture).
- Paper and pens
- Banners (seven pieces)
 - General
 - Introduction
 - Five target groups
- White board with peace treaty

1.4. Structure of the program

- Introduction (10 min)
- Preparation of the presentation (10 min)
- Presentation (5 * 2 min)
- Timeout (5 min)
- Defence round (5 * 1 min)
- Corridors consultation (10 min)
- Peace agreement (or not) (5 min)



2. Structure of the program

2.1. Outlay

Workshops are 60-minute interactive educational activities involving group work with 40 to 50 Scouts at one time. During the Jamboree, Scouts will experience at least one workshop at each module activity.

2.2. Introduction

At the beginning of the workshop there will be an introduction given by one of the workshop leaders. During the introduction a global view on the outline of the workshop is presented. This contains a welcome and an explanation of the aims and the goal of the workshop. Also there will be time to get to know the country. This is a fictional country, so that no one can feel offended. Although fictional it represents problems and parties that exist in the real world.

2.3. Preparation of the presentation

During the first 10 minutes the target groups will reflect on their positions and their priorities, using their banner as starting point.

What do they want to achieve and how do they want to do that?

2.4. Presentation

From each target group one representative (preferably a native English speaker) will explain in 2 minutes their ideas on the future of the country. There will be no discussion at this time; one simply explains their own vision and their own views.

2.5. Timeout

In 5 minutes time the target group comes up with arguments to respond to the other target groups' presentations. Why are the arguments of the other target group(s) not valid or acceptable?

The workshop leaders have the task to ensure that 'constructive' arguments will be made.

2.6. Defence round

A representative of each target group gets 1 minute to reflect in public on the other target groups, as previously discussed during the timeout.

2.7. Negotiations

In this stage the actual negotiations are started. On which issues will the target groups agree? What do they want and what do they ask in return?

Method: the NGOs are divided between the two negotiating tables. The NGOs have also the task to ensure that the Treaty is good for the citizens and refugees, who are not represented at the table. If possible the NGOs are a mediator. Not only to stop the violation of human rights, but also to make education and agriculture flourish? Improve living conditions?

On each negotiating table there are two target groups. They try to find topics for agreements. When a contract is concluded this point by point, is put on paper.

2.8. Peace treaty

When an agreement between two parties is closed, this issue also offered to the other two parties. When they both agree to a this issue, it will be a part of the peace agreement.

The peace treaty is drawn and signed by the various parties.



3. The country: Bambilia

Bambilia is a fictional country in Central Asia. The country is completely closed off from the sea, but is part of the ancient Silk Road. Therefore it has been an important trading centre for centuries. East meets West in Bambilia. Modern Bambilia is built on an ancient culture with remains of many great civilizations. It was part of the Persian Empire, the Empire of Alexander the great and of Indian kingdoms.

Over 80% of the Bambilian population has the same faith, but nature religions still have a large influence. It is also home to people of the other world religions.

Most of the country is an inhospitable mountain landscape, where nomads travel around with their cattle. Fertile soil is only found in the valleys, where poppy is grown for opium. The country has several natural resources like oil and diamonds.

At the moment there is quite some unrest in the country. It is unsafe on the streets. The country is in the middle of a civil war for 10 years already, with 20 percent of the population on the run. As a result, a large portion of the population lives below the poverty line.

In large parts of the country various groups fight against the Government. The nomads in the mountains are fighting for independence. About 10% of the population lives in this region. The Government doesn't seem to succeed to act effectively. Every time a peace agreement is signed, there remain dissatisfied groups and after time the violence flares up again.

After the proclamation of the independent region by the nomads tribes, religious fundamentalist occupied much of the country, creating havoc and leaving many people without a home and without livelihood.

In response, the international community has sent an intervention army.



4. Five target groups

4.1. Government

The army has had a major influence on the history of the country. In 1968 a coup d'état was committed and the military remained in power until 1980. In 1992 a general was deposed, so peace with the nomads could be signed.

The Government is trying to keep the country together. The Government fights against the fractions of the nomads who want to separate.

In addition they must defend themselves against the attacks of the religious fundamentalists.

The Government of Bambilia wants:

- Peace and stability in the country;
- A dialogue between the various parties;
- Free and honest elections in July 2016;
- Their authority in the whole of the country to be restored, including the mountainous regions;
- An improvement of the investment climate through tax reduction for investors.



These banners are available at the national office of Scouting Nederland in Leusden.

4.2. Religious fundamentalists

The religious fundamentalist have initially attempted to get the public on their hand. Daily life was fairly well organized. They put in place free health care for example. At the same time they concentrated on introducing strict rules. They impose severe penalties to offenders and criminals, such as killing non-believers and lynching of (alleged) offenders.

The religious fundamentalist have an interest in maintaining the conflict and the lack of local government. They create chaos and are fighting for the introduction of a strict religious based society. They get money from smuggling and form other religious fundamentalist groups all over the world.

The religious fundamentalists want:

- Laws should be based on the Holy Book.
- Key elements:
- Monday rest is sacred, working on Monday is blasphemy;
 - The woman is subordinate to man;
 - Adultery and sex outside of marriage, including homosexuality is crime, punished by death;
 - Ban on cross-dressing (so also women are not allowed to wear trousers).
 - Less crime, using severe punishments: an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth;
 - The Religion should be the only State religion;

- No elections. Since 80% of the population has the same religion, the religious fundamentalists are able to speak on behalf of the majority of the people, therefore elections are not necessary. Because women are not allowed to vote, free elections are not desirable.



4.3. Indigenous tribes (nomads)

The current conflict originates from a mix of reasons. The nomads provided in their own livelihood for ages with livestock and trade. These tribes are proud people who believe they can resolve every problem, so they do not see the need of foreign interference. The ancient trade routes decreased in importance due to the rise of shipping and the construction of the Suez Canal. Eventually the trade routes got a new destinations: the international smuggling of goods and people. Both the indigenous tribes as the religious fundamentalists are involved in smuggling and it resulted in a lot of money. For the smugglers the conflict is an ideal cover for their work.

From the mountains many poor nomads were drawn to work in the army of neighbouring conflicts. After discharge these ex-soldiers returned to Bambilia. They are grouped in several armed tribes. Their main goal is independence and better living conditions for the nomads. They want to create a State without ethnic or religious background and without foreign influence. Nowadays the nomads are associated with robberies, kidnappings, rapes and murders. They sometimes work along with the religious fundamentalists, but there are also regular armed conflicts between the two groups.

Besides smuggling the indigenous tribes use opium as a source for finance.

There is a lot of divisions between the various tribes. The struggle for independence does not seem important for everyone. Some of the nomad tribes are really against using violence. There is regular infighting between the various tribes.

The indigenous tribes want:

- Independence, with own laws and rules;
- Democracy (but Government is a military regime, so they do not trust elections organized by Government);
- Freedom of faith;
- Recognition of women's rights. Women have an important role in the community (they are responsible for all things concerning the house, food and children);
- No foreign interference. The tribes are proud and believe they have the capability to reach a treaty without the help of others;
- Government offers, not freedom, just want to make money from our resources, like oil and diamonds. The nomads want the income from the natural resources.

4.4. International community

The purpose of the UN peace mission was to support the fight against the religious fundamentalists. Although in the background fundamental groups from the United States and Europe support the religious fundamentalists, these countries acted first when the religious fundamentalists threatened to get the upper hand in the country.

The neighbouring countries have to deal with many refugees. There are also many refugees in the country itself. The neighbouring countries are also worried that the religious fundamentalists may disrupt life in their own country. This is a real threat because the borders in the mountains are difficult to guard.

The international community wants:

- Create a stable situation as quickly as possible around the main population centres;
- Re-establishment of authority of the government throughout the country;
- Democratic elections in the country;

- Support the delivery of emergency relief supplies;
- Protect the cultural heritage of Bambilia;
- Human rights must be guaranteed;
- Stop smuggling and trafficking humans and stop producing opium.

4.5. Non-governmental organisations

NGOs are organizations that are independent of any Government. They are committed to social important issues. In Bambilia they have much influence on local peace negotiations between the armed tribes and the local population.

Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch are committed to human rights. They ask for stopping human rights violations by all parties involved in the conflict. The Red Cross / Red Crescent supports victims on both sides of the fighting parties. They make no distinction in origin or political affiliation.

The civilian population still suffer the most under the armed conflict. Both government army, indigenous tribes as religious fundamentalists are responsible for serious and widespread human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law, including war crimes.

The NGO's want:

- A safe Bambilia for everybody regardless of origin, religion, sex, political affiliation, sexual orientation;
- To stop the violence against the innocent civilian population;
- Refugees must be able to return home again;
- To stop violating human rights;
- Trial of war criminals at the ICC in the Hague;



5. Peace treaty

The population is no longer able to find a solution to the conflict. Powers of ' outside ' are too strong and go play an increasingly important role.

The war has caused a huge food shortage. The whole population suffers. The neighbouring countries have their own problems, much support is not to be expected.

The mountains are in the hands of the nomads and the religious fundamentalists. The nomads would like to establish an independent State.

The Government wants stability and democracy and don't want the mountain provinces will secrete.

The international community wants to prevent religious fundamentalists to get a foothold, because they are afraid of precedent.

The mountain provinces are inhospitable. Criminal and fundamentalists can easily hide.

The NGO's want to mainly stop violate human rights on a large scale. The safety of the people is paramount for them during the negotiations.

