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Reflection Paper - Pathways to Peace: Defining Community in the Age of Globalization

ng" field is frequently situated in aman rights" field. It is usually argued ne counter-argument is that stopping neans that human-rights violators

been crystallized in a body of human f human dignity (Toro, 2007). Human does not bring light to this issue.

ic human needs configures a situation of

governance and the rule of law, sustaining dialogue, and implementing inclusive public policies. These intangible components are critical to the success and long term sustainability of the more physical and humanitarian investments in conflict settings.

Commit to loteger initiatives very difficult to sustain these processes and make any significant progress in this field if grantees are to frame their activities into 1 to 2-year projects, with directly measurable outcomes in that time period. It can typically take months to research specific conditions, conduct consultations, plan for implementation, and build a team to set up an effective dialogue or project process for conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Second-phase fundraising often must begin before first-phase implementation is well underway, making demonstration of impact all the more difficult. And stakeholders in conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts often say it is better not to start a process that cannot be continued for a longer time than to raise and then fail to meet expectations by prematurely ending efforts before results can realistically be expected to materialize and be sustained. There is good evidence from existing efforts that processes need to be sustained for a minimum of five years.

Flexibility over rissaltsust. Peacebuilding processes are usually more about being there than about producing specific outputs. Crises do not wait for money and when they happen we need to be there on time. There are plenty of early warning systems but very few, early action or rapid response mechanisms. This is not say, however, that concrete outcomes should not be pursued and monitored. On the contrary, if realistic time frames and appropriate funding are provided, grantors and grantees should engage in a learning process by monitoring progress from a good baseline, through specific indicators. Also, more ample time-frames allow for unexpected impacts, a very common positive externality of grant-making, to be seen.

**Avoid yielding to the temptatieseofor simple** ddressing conflict is all about complexity. In line with the reflection made in the response to question 1, policy analysts, human rights workers, dialogue promoters, and many other practitioners from a myriad of fields of expertise need to come together and work collaboratively if a difference is to be made in a certain conflict.

Unless this is rethought, grant-makers will continue to receive a good amount of unrealistic project-proposals. We should look forward to more dialogue opportunities between grantees and grant-making organizations where these and other conditions for success can be thoughtfully addressed.

I believe that environment, development, conflict, <u>peace</u> her human specify with the faise of it is not capable rufts sing the power of culture to catalyze the collective action that is needed to add challenges that we face.

Much has been written about culture and conflict. Yet, humanity does not seem to know yet how to proactively operate that link in a way that will goes beyond explaining the cultural drivers of conflict and

Spanish school and may build ties with kids from Northern Africa. This is no longer an exceptional story. Many thousand indigenous peoples live in Quito. And a million Ecuadorians now live in Spain. What does it