

Soccer for Peace Africa



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SOCCER FOR PEACE AFRICA, 1st EDITION

Soccer for Peace Africa is a program under PEPA/NGO with the aim of promoting peace and conflict resolution through sports as it is believed that Soccer plays a big role in the promotion of peace and conflict resolution.

PEPA/NGO works in the most conflict-ridden communities in Africa. Our Conflict Resolution games work to confront issues in places such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Uganda where many of our participants are amputees as a result of civil war. An integral part of this module is social inclusion as we work to combat discrimination and solve problems in a peaceful, inclusive manner¹.

These messages come to life in many of our games, but they are especially magnified in the Conflict Resolution aspect of our Sports program. In these games more than any others we separate the football for social impact.

They enable players to think for themselves and find solutions to their own problems, individually and as a team. These skills are important for all of us, and this manner of coaching is crucial for coaches to adopt if we want the next generation to be one of free-thinking self-directed learners.

THE PROBLEMATIC OF THE CONFLICT IN THE GREAT LAKE REGION

While the name 'Great Lakes Region' was derived from the freshwater lakes and river basins within the central and eastern part of Africa,¹ for the purposes of this article the

¹ Coaches Accross the Continents

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Great Lakes Region is defined within the context of the regional entity known as the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).² In the ICGLR context, the area of focus is therefore the countries located in the east and central Africa – namely Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan, Kenya and Sudan.³ Thus, the Great Lakes Region constitutes a complex network of political and economic interactions with significant implications for peace, security and governance. It is also a region with interlinked conflicts and common fundamental problems that emanate from post-colonial challenges to state-building and nation-building

Roots Causes and Dynamics of Conflicts

The root causes and dynamics of conflict in the Great Lakes Region are multiple and complex. Inequitable access to state and natural resources, a lack of equal opportunities to access political power and the proliferation of small arms are just a few of the factors that perpetuate conflict in the region. Often, these issues underlie actual or perceived inequalities and grievances between identity groups, which can lead to, among other outcomes, the violent expression of these grievances.⁶ These factors also relate to structural problems of weak governance and economic mismanagement – such as an unaccountable security sector, debt burdens, unpopular macro-economic policies, the collapse of social services and poor terms of trade. This section will focus on the main causes that trigger conflict in a country, which results in a regional spillover such as ethnic divisions, lack of access to land and natural resources, and democracy and governance challenges².

² The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) is an intergovernmental organisation of the countries in the African Great Lakes Region that seeks to promote sustainable peace and development.

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Ethnic/Communities Divisions

Therefore, multi-ethnic societies can prosper on their diversity – as such, ethnic heterogeneity does not breed war, and its absence does not ensure peace. Nevertheless, unlike other countries and regions, conflicts in Burundi, Rwanda, DRC and Uganda have been motivated not by ideology, but typically by ethnicity or by political leaders' ability to arouse ethnic hostility for their own ends. To understand the regional dimension of ethnicity in the Great Lakes Region, one first has to understand that the ethnic distribution of Hutus and Tutsis is not confined within political boundaries. More than two million Hutus and Tutsis are located across the boundaries of Rwanda and Burundi in neighbouring states. Some trace their ancestry to either the DRC's North Kivu province (*Banyarwanda*) or its South Kivu province (*Banyamulenge*).⁸ So, once a conflict with an ethnic factor erupts in Rwanda, Burundi or eastern DRC, it is very easy for politicians and other elites who have direct interests to manipulate and exploit these ethnic ties to create alliances, regardless of the boundaries of the three countries³.

THE ROLE OF SOCCER IN COMMUNITY PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

For decades Sports nature and intrinsic values have been questioned. In 1970's George Orwell stated that "Serious sport has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness, disregard of all rules and sadistic pleasure in witnessing violence. In other words: it is war minus the shooting." At the same time sport evangelists started preaching that sport offered more than a temporary haven for the suspension of conflict. For this group sport, locally and globally, can solve those problems that politicians and militaries palpably cannot. "...if sport was good for them... it must be good for others..." Not only has sport been recognized as a powerful apparatus, but the fundamental values of the sports and play alone have been acknowledged as very important elements in the building of a strong civil society and states where tolerance and friendship is being built.

³ <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/conflict-great-lakes-region/>

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More than a conflict transforming tool, sport has been granted the potential as a conflict-prevention measure, helping forestall processes that generate aggression, hatred and fear⁴.

The Role of Soccer in International Conflicts and Resolutions in the Great Lakes Region within communities⁵.

According to FIFA President Sepp Blatter, “football is as old as the world” (Goldblatt 3). While this might be a slight exaggeration, it makes reference to the storied history of the game. Primitive forms of the game were first played in China as early as 200 B.C. (Goldblatt 5). Like many other Chinese innovations, the ball game spread along the tracks of imperial expansion and the networks of long-distance trade routes to other areas of Southeast Asia, Western Europe, and even Central America. However, the modern version of the game that is seen today came about in Great Britain in the early nineteenth century. While the United States was learning how to be an independent country, Great Britain was modernizing and popularizing what would come to be an international phenomenon.

The growth of football occurred initially because it was so easy to export: a ball and some players were all that was needed. If a ball were lacking, rags tied into the right shape would do, while goalposts could be any two objects marking the correct distance— nets were never a must and even a goalkeeper could be done without. To play football, you did not need to be rich, well educated, or even a man (although that would come later). Even in a class-based society like Britain, football has widespread and seemingly unlikely fandom; university professors follow the fate of the home club with the same passion and zeal as the local postman or cabbie.

Thus, football mirrors the current global political situation, although it often seems to reverse taken-for-granted global hierarchies. Brazil, not a rich nation nor highly industrialized, remains the footballing nation for excellence, while the global might of the USA and China is not matched by its success on the football pitch, not counting the women. Symbolically, football success or failure can stand in for the battles that cannot be fought between nations. Yet, if football has become a mirror of the global, it can also hide as much truth as it reveals. It can portray the nation as unified while covering up internal fractures

⁴ Pelle Kvalsund, **Sport and Peace Building**

⁵ Julianna M. Deyo *University of Tennessee - Knoxville*, jdeyo@utk.edu

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that might be played out between local clubs such as the rivalry between the largely Catholic supporters of Celtic FC and the Protestant supporters of Rangers FC or the ethnic tension felt between the largely Basque-identified Atletico Bilbao and Castilian Real Madrid. Occasionally giving the lie to the idea that football matches are a replacement for violence, battles between supporters reveal racist and historically felt prejudices.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR THE SOCCER FOR PEACE AFRICA

We plan to reuniting the Youth from the local communities from 4 countries trough Soccer sports including the most affected countries such as **Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo** and **Uganda**, and every country will be represented by two teams (a Male and Female team). Please note that these are not professional players but community Youths.

PLACE OF THE COMPETITION

The competition will take place in the City of Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo during the proposed dates from 9th to 15th July 2018.

WINNER'S AWARD

The award will be given to the winners and will be a subject to a youth project in the winning country depending in the priority need of youth within the communities. The award is determined in the below budget.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE 1ST EDITION OF SOCCER FOR PEACE AFRICA, GREATLAKES REGION

Expected number of Soccer teams per country: 2 teams including a Male and a female soccer team and 4 participating countries including: The Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. In total 8 teams will participate in the challenge.

With expected 30 persons per team, which makes a total of 240 players to participate in the competition.

Details of the budget:

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PAYMENT OF VISAS FOR PLAYERS: 2 teams (Male and Female) will need a visa to enter the DR.Congo, and these are from the Uganda as participating country.

- Visas for 60 players: 60\$ par visa= \$ 3,600
- **Accommodation** for 240 people, as for \$75 per room/2 people/day x 120 rooms x 7days players= \$63000
- Transports from country or city of origin: 60\$ as to and from with BUS X240 PLAYERS= \$14,400
- PERDIEM /players: \$50x240= \$12000x7days = \$84,000
- BUS LOCATION DURING THE COMPETITION: \$200/day x7days x5buses= \$7000
- First Aid Medical kits for treatment: \$3000
- Travel insurance for Players: \$70x240 players= \$16,800
- Uniforms for teams and Balls: \$700x8 team= \$5,600
- Awards for Winners: 2 first winner teams (Male & Female) will be awarded \$15,000
- Second teams (both) \$10,000 ,
- Third: \$5,000
- Fourth: \$3000

Total 1 = \$233,400

ORGANISING AND MANAGEMENT TEAM

10 MANAGEMENT TEAMS WILL BE IN THE ORGANISING TEAM

- International and regional transports : \$2000x 10 people= \$20,000
- Accommodation: \$70/night for 2 people x 10 people x 7days : \$4,900
- Perdiem \$50x10x7days= 3,500
- Local Administration and Management = \$12,480

Total 2= 40,880

MEDIAS and UNSEEN COST

- \$2500X5 TV stations from 4countries =2500x 7days= \$8,750
- Social Media Advertisement : \$500

Unseen cost: 5%= \$14,240

Sub Total: \$23,490

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Grand Total: \$ 297,770

PROGRAM BANK ACCOUNT INFORMATION

1. Bank account in Germany (Deutschland)

Name of the Bank: Raiffeisenbank Kempten-Allgaeu Eg

Name of the Account: PEPA/NGO

Account Number: 3014975

IBAN: 97733699200003014975

BIC/SWIFT: GENODEF1SFO

Bank address: Postfach 1551 , 87519 Sontofen, Allgaeu- Bayern

2. Bank account in the Democratic Republic of Congo

PEPA- DRC- BANK A' CCOUNT:

Name of the Bank: ACCESS BANK , Country: Democratic Republic of Congo/ RDC

Name of the bank account: PEPA ASBL

BANK CCOUNT NUMBERS: 21908587701

Swift code: ABNGCDKI

Address of the bank: 36 Boulevard Kanyamuhanga, Quartier des Volcans, Commune de Goma, ville de Goma, RD.Congo

For the Coordination of the Program

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