

Table 2 - Peace Building Factors and contribution of Sport

Factor:	Issues:	How can sport contribute?
Security	Demobilization and stabilization	
	Reintegration of child soldiers and ex-combatants	Sport may help those who have been involved in military conflicts by drawing them out of the routines of violence and towards more rule-governed and socially acceptable patterns of behaviour. Consider, for example, the case of former child soldiers in West Africa: sports participation may assist in bringing these groups out of a social existence in which violence and terror are a part of day-to-day experience, and into patterns of social relationship in which personal initiative and collective endeavour are rewarded in peaceful and socially accepted ways.
Rebuilding economies	Construction of socio-economic foundations and a functioning political framework	
	Physical reconstruction of cities, roads, water provision, electricity, etc	Reconstruction of open sport facilities where people can meet and play has been recognized as an important and early step in the normalization process
	Education and/or vocational training	
	Livestock, crop production and employment/income generation	
	Access to other social benefits e.g. pensions and social services	
Rebuilding mental health of traumatized population	Healthcare - Trauma treatment for men, women and children (rape victims, etc)	The very process of participation in sport may also have a personally therapeutic and publicly engaging function with regards to assisting the emotional and social rehabilitation of these traumatized individuals (Giulianotti 2005) Even though there is limited evidence of the impact sport has to overcome trauma, it is believed that participation in sport can have a positive effect (Wolters, 1998).
Political framework	Democratization	Working with, and if necessary, supporting in transforming national sport bodies e.g. Ministries of Sport, Sport Commissions and Councils, and Olympic Committees
	Re-installing the rule of law	Sports are founded upon specific laws that regulate play, thereby ensuring that participants must behave in a rule-governed way.
	Building institutions and a strong civil society	Establishment of sport clubs, teams and league systems based on

		democratic processes and clear and agreed upon rules and regulations of involvement contributes not only to building civil society, but to foster recognition of acts and laws by the participants
communication-lines and access to information	Access to information e.g. radio, TV, internet and telephone	
	Reestablish means of communication and free movement	
Reconciling torn societies	Criminal prosecutions	Sport can act as a unifying tool and a buffer for conflict. It can help build relations, bridge division between groups and create unity and tolerance.
	Truth commissions to uncover what occurred and to give the victims a voice	Sport and game activities can create the necessary space through confidence to discuss after several months about problems in the family or school emerging from the war. The coach can become a confidant of children and youth and therefore empowering them.
	Financial reparations for those who have suffered egregious violations e.g. Repossession of property and reconstruction assistance	Equal access to resources, activities and assistance regardless of collective belonging is a key factor.
	Reform of state institutions to root out those who were involved in the human rights abuses	
	Meaningful dialogue between various parties including victims' groups.	Sport can be used as an important pedagogical forum for peace-building and reconciliation. During or after the playing of sports, participants can engage in talks or educational programmes regarding the benefits of social integration, reconciliation and peaceful co-existence. e.g. Cross boarder sport projects where people from conflicting sides come together and focus on commonalities rather than guilt and problems