International Symposium on Peace, Governance and Security in Africa

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International Symposium on Peace, Governance and Security in Africa

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One of the most serious challenges facing Africa is the disruption of the social order due to civil wars and regional conflicts in spite of the recorded progress towards democratization and better socio-economic and political governance. It is essential to the stability and growth of African societies to find effective remedies to the varied problems these conflicts cause. A voice that is often missing in that search is that of African academics. A meaningful contribution will need to be based on solidly grounded research that would perpetually examine the various facets of the challenges, propose contextualized responses and participate in continued monitoring and evaluation of African instruments and institutions of peace, governance and security. For research to be effective there is a need for capacity building of researchers in the continent, dissemination of research outputs and the utilization of context driven research in formulation and implementation. It is only through this, that the continent can in the long run emerge from its challenges.

It is against this background that an international symposium on peace, governance and security was convened from April 28-30, 2014 by the Africa programme of the University for Peace with the generous support of the International Development Research Center (IDRC) on the theme “Towards Delivery on Peace, Governance and Security in Africa.” These proceedings are an output of the three day symposium which took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The symposium brought together 121 participants amongst whom were UPEACE/IDRC supported past and current doctoral researchers from universities in Sub-Saharan Africa,
policy makers from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union, Regional Economic Communities; Senior Researchers from Research institutes in Africa, Europe and the United States as well as some supervisors of the doctoral grantees.

Considering that the collaboration between UPEACE Africa programme and IDRC has resulted in supporting 56 doctoral students from 26 universities in Sub-Saharan Africa, it was necessary to bring together this body of researchers and build linkages with policy makers while creating awareness among policymakers of the existence of current African research endeavors in peace, governance and security. A total of 41 papers were presented in two plenary and nine thematic sessions. The presentations engendered well informed debates on critical issues of peace, governance and security facing the African continent.

It is hoped that the symposium has had the initial effect of bridging the existing gap between researchers and academics on the one hand and practitioners and decision makers on the other and created dynamics that will bring them to work together in designing, formulating and implementing peace, governance and security policies based on sound and context based research. It is also hoped that the symposium will make African policy makers the primary consumers of policy oriented research conducted by Africans in Africa thereby cementing the Afro-centric paradigm.

Jean Bosco Butera

Director

UPEACE Africa Programme
Since 2007, the Africa programme of the University for Peace (UPAP) has worked to strengthen the research and publication capacity of higher education and research institutions in Africa with the financial support of the International Development Research Center (IDRC). During a six year period, 56 doctoral students from 26 universities in Sub-Saharan Africa have benefited from academic support through trainings in research methodology and writing for publication with a strong emphasis on translating empirical research into policy documents tailored towards the needs of African policy makers as well as financial support for tuition and field research.

The UPEACE-IDRC collaboration also encouraged researchers to establish a platform that will enable them to continue the exchange of ideas and practice to strengthen their contribution to the quest for stability and development in the continent through research that enhances peace, governance and security. It was thought that one of the most effective methods of enhancing peace, good governance and security is to bring the researchers and their research outputs to the attention of policy makers and also create a network which will engender an environment of both academic and policy discourse of key challenges and opportunities in peace, governance and security by the stakeholders through the organization of an international symposium.

It was against this background that an international symposium on peace, governance and security was organized from April 28-30, 2014 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The symposium brought together selected fellows and awardees from the two phases of the UPEACE/IDRC research projects — Peace, Conflict, Development (2007-2011) and Governance and Security (2011-2015), policy makers from regional and continental levels, senior researchers from research institutes in Africa, IDRC researchers as well as some supervisors of the awardees.

The symposium was opened by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia with senior officials from
the Africa Union (AU), representatives from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) IDRC officials as well as the embassies of Canada, Russia and Brazil in attendance.

In the course of the three day symposium, 41 papers were presented in 11 sessions made up of two plenary sessions and 9 thematic sessions, and a declaration on the establishment of the African Peace and Governance Research Network (APGR.Net) was signed by participants.

UPEACE Africa Programme is now working on transforming the papers into an edited book and a policy monograph.

The symposium brought together over 121 participants from Africa, Europe, Latin America and the United States. A total of 29 current and previous grantees from the project participated at the symposium with 16 of them presenting their research. Other participants included 9 IDRC researchers working on issues of statebuilding and political settlements.

Samuel Kale Ewusi PhD
Research Coordinator
UPEACE Africa Programme
UPEACE Africa programme expresses its gratitude to the International Development Research Center (IDRC) for providing the funding and participating actively in the symposium. Special gratitude goes to the following IDRC officials: Dr Simon Carter, Ms Ann Weston, Ms Njeri Karuru, Ms Rita Bowry and Ms Ramatou Thioune for their active participation in the symposium.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to the following Institutions; the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) for providing the venue for the symposium and the African Union (AU) for participating in the symposium deliberations.

Special gratitude goes to the session chairs namely: Dr Khabele Matlosa, Prof Kenneth Omeje, Dr Cyril Obi, Prof Joyce Endeley, prof Ijuka Kabumba, Ms Ann Weston, Prof Naison Ngoma, Ms Njeri Karuru, Dr Sam Amoo, Dr Jean Bosco Butera and Dr Funmi Olonisakin for their guidance during the sessions.

We are also grateful to all the presenters for their thought provoking papers as well as the IDRC grantees who served as rapporteurs during the sessions.

Finally the University for Peace Africa Programme extends its gratitude to the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for hosting the Programme and for the personal attendance and official opening of the symposium by the Honorable Deputy Prime Minister of Ethiopia His Excellency Demeke Mekonnen.
Proceedings

Opening Ceremony

The symposium started with welcome remarks by Dr Jean Bosco Butera, Director of UPEACE Africa programme. He welcomed all participants to the International Symposium on Peace, Governance and Security in Africa and recognized in a special way the presence of HE Ato Demeke Makonnen, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Through the Deputy Prime Minister, he thanked the Government of Ethiopia for the support they offer the UPEACE Africa programme. He informed participants that the Symposium is organized by the Africa Programme of the University for Peace with the support of the International Development Research Center (IDRC) of Canada. The theme of the Symposium is “Towards delivery on peace, governance and security in Africa” with a central objective to bring together Researchers and Policy makers with the view to creating avenues for evidence based policies in the responses to issues of peace, governance and security in Africa.

Dr Butera indicated that the symposium aimed at three major outputs:

1. The publication of conference proceedings in the form of a book.

2. The publication of a synthesis report with recommendations on the way forward for enhancing further evidence-based policy oriented research and linkage with policy makers.

3. The establishment of a network of researchers on peace, governance and security in Africa as a foundation for a wider Africa Peace Society.

He informed participants that with support of IDRC, the Africa Programme embarked on an endeavor to strength Africa’s research capacity in peace, governance, security and development. Throughout
the years, IDRC has given unwavering support to the research capacity building projects. He reiterated that the symposium was the result and testimony of the engagement of the Africa Programme to contribute to the response to that a gap in research on critical issues of peace, conflict, governance and security on the continent. It is in the vein to address that gap that the UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Capacity Building Program has trained 56 PhD candidates registered with 26 universities in 13 countries in Sub Saharan Africa, all in the spirit of the guiding principle adopted at the inception of the Programme to work in partnership with Universities across the continent.

Dr. Simon Carter, Director of IDRC Regional Office for Sub-Saharan Africa (Nairobi) thanked UPEACE as being a faithful partner with IDRC in research. He thanked the team of UPEACE Africa programme and their partners in making research possible. He pledged continued collaboration in the area of research.

Francisco Rojas Aravena Rector of University for Peace – Costa Rica explored the global shift that has occurred in international systems causing changes. Among the many he pointed out the end of cold war and the disappearance of the Soviet Union gave way to the emergence of a single global power USA (1989). A surge of asymmetrical threats which brought transnational terrorism and the economic crises of 2008 began in the US, deeply affected the European Union (EU), and have resulted in global consequences that continue to this day. In all these recent changes UPEACE has been offering graduates programmes in Peace and Conflict Studies for the last 33 years from the San Jose Campus while the UPEACE Africa Programme has been one of the most vibrant and productive regional programmes in UPEACE. The Africa Programme has offered extensive short courses in the five regions of the continent with the view to raising awareness on peace and conflict studies and stimulate their introduction into various universities across the continent.

Mr. Wane El-Ghassim-Director of Peace and Security who also doubles as the Vice Chair of the Advisory Board of the UPEACE/IDRC Capacity building Project on Governance and Security in Africa praised UPEACE Africa programme for the outstanding work it does in Africa in the area of Peace, governance and Democracy. He pledged continued support and cooperation with UPEACE Africa programme.
A representative of Dr Abdalla Hamdok the Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Chair of the project Advisory board praised the success so far achieved and wished participants a successful symposium.

Demeke Mekonnen the Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia appreciated the invitation to officially open the symposium by Africa Programme of the University for Peace and commended the financial support which IDRC has given to organize the symposium.

He further showed his appreciation to the fact that the University for Peace Africa programme is in Ethiopia following the signing of the Host Agreement with the Government of Ethiopia represented by the State Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2005. At its inception, one of its pioneering priorities was to establish a regional institute for the study of Peace and Security. The Institute of Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) at Addis Ababa University with the financial assistance of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Denmark has subsequently developed into an excellent regional institute for study on issues of peace and security with joint degrees with the University for Peace in Costa Rica and Leipzig University in Germany. It has also served as a training Institute for personnel of the Africa Union and the Regional Economic Communities through its executive Masters Programme in Peace and Security in Africa. The Africa Programme has also assisted several Africa Universities in the establishment of Masters programmes in Peace and Conflict studies. The programme has conducted various training workshops with the participation of more than one thousand academics and practitioners in the field and has published and disseminated more than 30 books on issues of peace and conflict studies.

The Deputy Prime Minister recognized the importance of the symposium as it addresses some of the most profound challenges of our continent, and helps us to consider where we are currently; what have been our major challenges and best experiences; what are the pitfalls and how academics can contribute to the delivery of peace, governance and security. Notable among those challenges he mentioned events in Mali and the Central African Republic, Islamic extremism as manifested in the Boko Haram attacks in Nigeria, the Al Shabaab attacks in Kenya. He ended by
saying that we have come to appreciate the fact that, the struggle for peace, good governance and security is also an intellectual challenge. This is therefore a small start but an important one to engage in this intellectual challenge of achieving peace, good governance and security in Africa.

The opening ceremony was concluded with a book display of UPEACE publications, from UPEACE/IDRC doctoral researchers including the final thesis of graduates of the capacity building project (See Photograph below)
Plenary Session I

Governance In Africa

Chair: Dr Khabele Matlosa – Director of Political Affairs at the African Union Commission
This plenary session took place on day one and centered on issues of governance in Africa comprised of four presentations from Dr Funmi Olonisakin – an IDRC Researcher from the African Leadership Center in Nairobi who presented a paper titled “Reframing narratives of peacebuilding and statebuilding in Africa: What can we learn from political settlements at the end of armed conflict”. The second presenter was a supervisor of one of the grantees Professor Ibrahim Mouiche from the University of Yaoundé, Cameroon. Prof. Mouiche’s presentation focused on electoral governance and political stability in Africa. The two other presentations came from Mr Michael Jana, a doctoral awardee from the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa and an invited ICT expert Dr. Shiyghan Navti from TechEquity, UK who presented a paper on ICT and the future of governance and security titled “Future Cities”.

Presentation 1: Dr Funmi Olonisakin: Reframing narratives of peacebuilding and state building in Africa. What can we learn from political settlements at the end of armed conflict?

Funmi began by showing that there is a dominant narrative approach of peacebuilding based on liberal democracy. The narrative is based on the state capacity with its coercive and non-coercive functions
that determines success or failure of peacebuilding. It is in the same narrative that Galtung’s notion of positive peace is framed in support of “liberal peace” and its constituent parts: democratisation, human rights, civil society, rule of law & liberalisation. Boutros Ghali joins Galtung to speak on these issues, showing that liberal peace will lead into getting peace for a long time and that any peace mission showing that liberal peace, democratization, rule of law, human rights, and liberal economy leads to order and development.

She made a critique of this narrative and offered an alternative by showing that peacebuilding should be accompanied by a conversation on statebuilding with wide-ranging interactions among groups in society – however unstructured, unseen and inexplicit – and their resulting signifiers. She contrasted external driven liberal peace with conversations which are internally driven statebuilding in Africa. Externally driven conversations are seen in Somalia, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. Internally driven conversations with external support are seen in South Africa and Rwanda, bottom up process in Somaliland while in Ethiopia there is a self driven process that targeted external support.

Presentation 2: Prof. Ibrahim Mouiche: Electoral governance and the stability of political order in Africa

In his presentation, Prof. Mouiche indicated that elections alone do not make a democracy, while at the same time multiparty elections are an indispensable pillar of democratic governance. Multiparty elections are generally taken as part of national stability with the understanding that elections lead to peace and this will lead to order and development. Election brings in new leadership though there have been elections which have been a fallacy of democracy. The third wave of democratization that began in the early 1990s facilitated in some African countries the emerging of democratic institutions essential for the credibility of elections. More than twenty years after the first experiments of the organization of free and competitive elections in Africa, the assessment that can be done is still contrasted. We have some positive cases where electoral bodies have been successful; while other cases have had challenges leading to violence.

This means that beyond the main conflicts presently in Africa based on the territorial integrity of states, the continent is facing several conflicts resulting from complaints related to poor governance, where unfair or unsuccessful elections precipitate political conflicts or aggravate simmering tensions and leading to an explosion of violence. Recent examples are from Kenyan and Ivorian post-electoral crises that
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remain symbolic of the recurrence of conflicts resulting from imperfect elections in Africa.


Michael’s paper aimed at enhancing our understanding of political legitimacy in African emerging democracies. Legitimacy is important as it is the oil that lubricates governance systems and prevents friction and conflict in a political system. Political legitimacy is one of the key prerequisites to building a stable and sustainable democracy.

Guided by classical to modern theories on political legitimacy, and supported by evidence from democratic Malawi and some snapshots from comparable emerging African democracies, he argued that political legitimacy, at least in emerging African democracies, has three key dimensions:

1. Juridical legitimacy: when the governed perceive the governors and their institutions as rightful authorities based on established laws, policies, and procedures of the specific society.

2. Symbolic legitimacy: when the governed recognise and accept the governing authority on the basis that they feel emotionally attached to the governors. This emotional attachment is often symbolically expressed in established lingual, traditions, values and structures such as familial relations.

3. Instrumental legitimacy: premised on people accepting authority of an institution on the basis that they perceive the institution to have performed and satisfied, or to have the potential to perform and satisfy, their needs.

Michael further argued that the intersection of these three dimensions constitutes contemporary legitimacy in African emerging democracies. However, the anchors intersect at different layers and in different doses, with the juridical dimension laying the foundation, the symbolic dimension strengthening the affective affinity, and the instrumental anchor sustaining the holistic legitimacy over time. He concluded that understanding these legitimacy dynamics is crucial for academics and policy makers who are keen on building sustainable democratic states in Africa.
Presentation 4: Dr. Navti Shiyghan: ICT and the future of Governance in Africa

Navti’s presentation was given in the context of making ICT an effective tool in governance and service delivery in cities. It acknowledges that there is an overwhelming trend to urbanization in Africa. More and more people are living in cities. In the future, cities will account for nearly 90% of global population growth, 80% of wealth creation, and 60% of total energy consumption.

How do we make the public sector to be digital, to have smart health care achieve and observe the actual outcome of what medics are doing, smart education to meet the individual needs of the child. Smart mobility - transportation, focus on what matters most, reduce congestion. All these require that we need data and that data be converted into information to knowledge that policy makers can use.
This session had four panelists, Dr Westen Shilaho, Victoria Brereton, Dr Mamadou Gbongue and Dr Martha Mutisi.

**Presentation 1: Dr. Westen Shilaho: Africa’s Democratic Evolution: Role of Elections in Political (in)Stability**

Westen started by putting emphasis on the ‘third waves’, Africa’s political landscape which was characterized by noncompetitive and ritualistic elections: ruling party hegemony with exceptions being Bostwana and Mauritius, the only ones which held competitive elections. Some of the factors remained patrimonialism, patronage, among others. In other countries, like Cameroun (Biya) and Zaire (Mobutu) sit-tight regime was institutionalized, and rule of ‘men’ and not of law was in existence.

He argued that credible elections represent the will of the people, guided by free and fair elections and remain a prerequisite of democracy. However, the paper argued that periodic elections might not enhance democratization; instead, efforts should be directed in fostering effective election management right from the pre-electoral process, through the conduct of election and post-electoral processes.

Socio-political and economic reforms should be prelude to elections, especially in primordial and divided societies prevalent in Africa. Post-independence African forefathers engaged in the “privatization and criminalization of the state”, while political institutions were also created to perpetuate their despotic/authoritarian tendencies. Regrettably, many electoral observers and monitoring industry are conspirators in the rigging-spree.
He concluded that diversification of economies, jettisoning of rent seeking, and reform of despotic and extractive post-colonial state will bring about peace and stability in the continent. African Union should engage in paradigm shift towards maintaining rule of law and credible elections.

Presentation 2: Victoria Brereton: Promoting Inclusive, accountable and legitimate political settlements in Africa – A Case of Kenya and South Sudan

Victoria focused on security peace agreements in Africa, and considered the various factors that influence these agreements. She queried: Whose security? Security for whom? She focused on the Sudan’s and Kenya’s peace agreements. And asked key questions on how effective were Sudan’s 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Kenya’s 2008 Political Accord in establishing a basis for accountable, inclusive and legitimate security provision in the post-conflict period? She also asked the extent to which the implementation of the agreements improves security for ordinary people? What factors shaped the implementation of their security provisions?

In the findings, she stressed that Sudan’s 2005 peace agreement focuses on wide-ranging commitment to democratic governance, downsizing the military and accountable civilian policing. More emphasis is placed on military capability, while there is dearth of policies on domestic security, which strengthened an elitist, state-centric approach in the post 2005 era.
On Kenya’s 2008 Political Accord and National Dialogue, she identified issues like civil society involvement, pressures for longer-time reforms, police reform separated from political reforms and power-sharing. She concluded by reiterating that while the structure and format of negotiations has major implications on the outcome. It appears that the preservation of elite’s security was prioritized over the security of the entire population.

Presentation 3: Dr. Mamadou Gbongue: Analyzing the sustainability of Peace Agreements in West Africa

Mamadou argued that between 1990 and 2005, 23 Africa countries witnessed violent conflicts. Despite peace agreements, security was elusive in West Africa. International intervention doused tensions but didn’t translate to sustainable peace. It only involved the armed groups without paying more attention to the underlining factors, which require an analytical approach. His presentation examined the rationales, roles and approach employed by the international communities. In Cote D’Ivoire, the respondents in his study queried the non-inclusion of all groups, especially the jettisoning of local conversation in the peace agreements. He also reiterated that the inclusion of other endogenous methods based on customs (both traditional and ancestral) plays an important role in what?
Presentation 4: Dr. Martha Mutisi: Institutionalizing Wisdom in the Africa peace and Security Architecture: The African Union’s panel of the Wise

Martha examined the role of the wise in Africa’s security project and explored the utility of the notion of wisdom in settling disputes in Africa. She acknowledged the gap in determining the ‘wisdom’ of the elder and how one determines who is wise? Her paper was informed by informal interaction with the “panel of the wise” and also utilized their informal reports. She believes in the historical and universality of ‘wisdom’ across the world and is not only found in the African continent. She referred to the Bashingantahe in Burundi, Inyangamugayo in Rwanda, and Ubuntu in South Africa. It recognizes the roles of the Elders (Mandela, Desmond Tutu) who convened the group of elders in 2007. Also there is the ECOWAS Council of the Wise etc.

She answered a question on the composition of the African union’s panel of the wise and their achievements. Shre responded that there are 5 elders that represent the 5 sub-region in Africa, with the main function of preventing conflicts. The composition is determined by people with diplomatic or political experience. They are pillars that hold the early warning system; a preventive arm of peace and security network. They are observers, watchdog and play an advisory role through submission of bi-annual reports and communiqué directly to the chairperson of the African Union commission.
The session had four panelists, Mr Nicasius Achu Check, Mr James Zotto, D Patience Sone and Prof. Kunly Ajayi.

**Presentation 1: Mr. Nicasius Achu Check: On Insurgency and Rent Seeking: Understanding the Causes of conflict in the Central African Republic**

Nicasius argued that the current conflict in the Republic of Central Africa is more than a sectarian conflict and can be understood in the broader context of CAR’s post-colonial legacy. He highlighted two key factors as contributing to the unviability of the CAR state from the onset. These are the political leadership of CAR’s independence movement and France’s dominance in the economic, cultural, military and political direction of the country since the colonial era.

He put forward the following precipitating causes of the conflict; lack of a political project and leadership; involvement of the military in political affairs; constant elite positioning to gain favours from France at the expense of local developmental needs; absence of the state in rural areas coupled with the state’s inability to deliver basic services to citizens evenly; prevalence of armed groups in rural areas; ethnicisation and regionalization of politics; foreign interference in the country’s politics; failure of former President Bozize to honour an agreement with Chad; and transhumance and the non-definition of international boundaries. The panelist recommended, among others, a robust intervention by the international community; regional support for the peace process; the promotion of nation-building tenets; and local ownership of all conflict resolution initiatives.
Presentation 2: Mr. James Zotto: Best Practices in managing border disputes in Africa: Lessons for Malawi and Tanzania over Lake Nyasa/ Malawi

The presenter outlined successes and failures in managing various border disputes in Africa including the origins of these disputes. He drew upon Mandel's (1980) characterisation of border disputes to develop determinants of border disputes. The African comparative perspective analysed successes and failures of conflict management strategies such as negotiation, mediation, military intervention, arbitration and disengagement in resolving border disputes. This served to highlight best practices that Malawi and Tanzania can learn from in order to manage the dispute over Lake Nyasa/Malawi which poses a security threat to the two states. He noted the failure of bilateral diplomacy and on-going mediation efforts to resolve the dispute. He recommended that in order to resolve the conflict mediation efforts need to be bolstered by the intervention of the African Union, SADC and the United Nations or the International Court of Justice. In addition, a review of the boundary by the two countries is indispensable.

Presentation 3: Dr. Patience Sone: Management of Land Disputes: Implications for Peace and Security in Cameroon

Patience highlighted land disputes in Cameroon dating from the colonial period. Her presentation covered land conflicts between individuals, between communities and between indigenes and non-indigenes in a country where land ownership is a constitutional right. She then provided a critical appraisal of the legal framework that the government has put in place in an effort to resolving these disputes since
independence. This includes customary law, the 1974 Land Ordinance and the Constitution of Cameroon.

She concluded that the laws, the manner in which they have been implemented and court decisions relating to land disputes have had negative implications for security of land tenure and peace in Cameroon. The paper recommended a harmonious and comprehensive review of existing land laws and the adoption of alternative conflict dispute resolution mechanisms.

Presentation 4: Prof. Kunle Ajayi: Piracy and Oil theft in the Gulf of Guinea: Global Maritime security options and responses

Kunle highlighted piracy and oil theft as key security threats to the Gulf of Guinea (GoG). He identified the GoG’s geo-strategic global importance given its large deposits of oil, gold, natural gas and fishes. It is also a key route for maritime transportation. He noted that the GoG waters have become the most dangerous after the Gulf of Aden and stated that a significant amount of piracy occurs in Nigerian territorial waters thus posing a major maritime security challenge. Piracy and oil theft in Nigerian waters was attributed to the crisis in the Niger Delta.

While noting an increase in the efforts of major stakeholders in managing the security challenges in the GoG, the paper proposed a combination of a multi-layered Comprehensive Triangular Maritime Security (CTMS) approach and a Private Stakeholders Maritime Security (PSMS) approach to manage maritime security in the GoG. The CTMS includes responses at the national, regional and international level. The paper suggests that the CTMS and PSMS can be innovatively synthesised, collapsed and designed into an elaborate GoG maritime security architecture. This would consist of six layers: a high maritime security commission, a regional maritime security defence commander, a regional high seas naval patrolling brigade, a maritime intelligence unit, a maritime early warning centre and a maritime judicial council.
Presentation 1: Mr. Tatenda Mukwedeya: National Development Plan: Towards consolidating a democratic developmental state in South Africa?

His paper was a Policy brief focused exclusively on a critical appraisal of the Chapter 13 of South Africa Development Plan interrogating its core pillars in respect of building a developmental state.

Among the objectives are to elucidate and clarify the origin of the concept of the developmental state by looking at its genesis combining market and state intervention focusing on massive industrialization through the facilitation and intervention of state.

His central argument hinges on the State bureaucracy playing an important role in establishing what he called an “Embedded autonomy.” He defines “Embedded Autonomy” to mean - a rationalized bureaucracy, located within dominant contact with civil society, outside the state to constrain the statist interests of political elites.

Presentation 2: Dr. Onyukwu Onyukwu: Economic Growth and Poverty Paradox: Re-examining the claims of Africa’s “Unique” Experience.

Onyukwu reviewed anecdotal comments and other literature that portrays Africa’s recent economic growth experience as being paradoxical and unique in nature, and sometimes questions the validity of the economic growth records being claimed by state officials in several African countries. The paper examines the debate and controversies raised by these portrayals in the light of received wisdom from two dominant development paradigms, namely, the trickle-down-effects paradigm of economic growth and the immiserization growth paradigm. The paper further x-rays the theoretical and empirical literature on the two paradigms of economic
growth, revealing that the poverty reduction outcome is not necessarily a function of whether economic growth is high or not but rather a function of how broad-based the growth drivers are and the nature of other social realities that constrain inclusion. On the strength of the evidence from the stylized facts from the two development paradigms, the paper maintains that the view that recent claims of renewed economic growth in Africa without corresponding reductions in poverty and improvements in employment generation are illogical and a contradiction in terms as necessary fall outs from the received wisdom of trickle-down-effects theory of economic growth. The immiserizing growth theory recognizes that there are legitimate reasons and several scenarios of high economic growth experience that may not lead to generalized improvements in citizens’ welfare. In fact, the expected trickle-down effect from economic growth may just be the case in idealized state of affairs. This means that while positive economic growth is a necessary condition for poverty reduction and other welfare improvements, there is no linear relationship between high economic growth and reductions in poverty and inequality as implied from the trickle-down effect theory. In the light of the foregoing, the paper then raises the following questions on the African economic growth record: 1. Is Africa’s recent economic growth record a downright exaggeration? 2. Why is poverty and inequality persisting in Africa in spite of high economic growth? 3. Is the current African economic growth record unique? 4. What are the requirements for simultaneous realization of economic growth and poverty reduction in Africa?

In answering the questions posed the paper submitted as follows:

1. In relation to its own historical performance, African economies have performed better in the 2000s. It showed that Africa’s GDP growth rate in the period 2006-2012 increased to 4.16 per cent. But in relation to other regions of the world, especially developing Asia, Africa’s growth remains weak. The paper also notes that achievement of economic growth among countries in sub-Saharan Africa over the same period remains uneven and mixed with several reversals.

2. On why poverty, inequality and unemployment persists in Africa in spite of the renewed economic growth, the paper showed that the growth in most high growing African economies is driven by booms in one or two commodity exports while value added growth remains very weak. Also there is dearth of good institutions that encourage investment in machinery, human capital and new technologies.
3. The paper posits that Africa’s current failure to achieve strong and sustained economic growth accompanied with generalized welfare gains should not be seen as unique or the exception but as a historical norm in development process. It showed that the experience is not different from that of Europe until it achieved improvements in such institutional factors as democracy and the upgrade of state capacity to sustain growth.

4. In summary, the paper posits that for Africa to simultaneously achieve economic growth and generalized welfare gains it must sustain accumulation and improved governance through expansion of the democratic space and the development of state capacity to create ‘open access’ societies, and upscale transparent processes of income and assets redistribution.


Nolubabalo’s paper was an analysis of energy policy intended to be developed into policy brief. He focused on energy production in SADC and examined the implementation of the energy policy in South Africa and Mozambique for sustainable energy sources, supply and security implications. There are also issues of climate change and their grave implications hence the advocacy for the use of renewable energy. He called for action plan that would bring on board the need for resorting
to renewable energy sources such as biomass, solar wind power as opposed to fossil fuel with its attendant environmental challenges.

The Energy Access and Action Plan provision of energy is important for development. Citizens should be provided with energy for livelihoods, education, eradication of poverty and stability. Protests in South Africa clearly show how this is a security issue.

In conclusion, policies should continue to align with the industry, budgets, monitoring and evaluation. It is also to ensure individual self-development rather than conventional thinking of energy facilitating national development which often does not reflect the social realities.

Presentation 4: Mr. Kingsley Orievulu: Beyond Economics: Citizenship and Political Prospect of the Fadama Project in Nigeria.

The presentation was a policy brief aimed at empowering the masses or the grassroot people and to ensure rural infrastructural development. The author indicated that Fadama project involves direct transfer of money from the World Bank (WB) to improve rural security and infrastructure development through partnership between WB and the State. It also aimed at ensuring grassroots participation in governance.

He looked at the political context and issues of whether people have power and whether citizen participation could improve and reinforce citizen accountability. This raises concerns in that issues of political empowerment training should also be improved from neo-liberal models to participation and partnership, from growth to pro-poor policies, sustainability, equality and democracy.

The paper recommends that the World Bank should do more on citizen participation, be more decisive, embark upon capacity building and play roles within the polity and society in general that could bring social cohesion to make them a force to influence policy. Both government and World Bank should strive for equality in implementation, provide adequate access to civil society and NGOs to bridge the gap between the state and the people and ensure proper protection of the citizens rights.
This thematic session had four panelists: Ms Tariro Mutongwizo, Dr Ann Rita Karimi Njageh, Mr Timothy Obaje and Mr Tanyai Masya.

Presentation 1: Ms. Tariro Mutongwizo: Assessing State and Social Support Organisation Interactions in South Africa and Zimbabwe

Tariro observed that Social Support Organisations’ (SSOs) are non-state groups outside the household and family, aimed at supporting individuals and groups. These organisations include non-governmental organisations (NGOs), non-profit organisations (NPOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) or civil society organisations (CSOs).

She further alluded to the fact that scholars have identified various relationships of co-option, hostility and collaboration between the state and formal non-state organisations. In her findings, she mentioned that there was diversity in state – SSO relations. State - SSO relations are not necessarily antagonistic, they often collaborate and are fragile depending on different contexts and time periods.

More so, Tariro mentioned that the state - SSO interactions show relationships of reliance. State - SSO interactions are highly dependent on the type of state, each SSO and the time period, which relates to prevailing socio-political conditions. She concluded that while confrontational methods are still relied on by SSOs, many have adapted and have evolved so as to receive positive attention from the state. Questions resonate from this study, such as; to what extent do the types of interaction between the state and each SSO influence the activities and sustainability of SSOs? And how much of their integrity do SSOs risk while attempting to engage with the state?
Presentation 2: Dr. Ann Rita Karimi: Drama’s influence on attitude transformation of students in dealing with conflict

Ann Rita urged that there is potential for the Non Formal Dimension of Education (NFE) to be put to use in promotion of unity, which is evident through the growing focus on arts-based approaches in peace processes. She pointed out that Drama in Education has three main forms: a taught subject, co-curricular activity, and as a teaching methodology, all focused on providing education and entertainment, thus Edutainment. She stressed that drama develops learners’ cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains; and also promotes, propagates and nurtures values for promoting unity among people. Her presentation underscored the need to deal with conflict situations especially in the context of secondary school students through avenues that provide for a universal appeal as drama does. She brought to the fore the influence of drama in attitude transformation of students in dealing with conflict situations, emphasising on what drama provides: socialization platform for development of individuals; character formation, acquisition of attitudes, skills and values that contribute to harmonious coexistence; universally acceptable space for intercultural interaction; and room for catharsis and emotional intelligence. In regard to emotional intelligence, she pointed out the soft skills required for human relations which drama helps to develop, thus, self awareness, self management, social awareness, relationship management; all which lead to the transformation of people’s attitudes, ultimately resulting in the creation of global citizens.

She reported that despite the benefits realized from the drama festival in the context of secondary schools in Kenya, stakeholders especially parents and teachers have a negative attitude towards drama, due to the time students spent in preparations, which for them, could be used for other academic subjects. She recommended the need to explore the potential of NFE for: holistic development of individuals, building of harmonious relations among peoples and formation and sustenance of an active world citizenry; and the importance of working with peace scholars to mainstream peace messages in co-curricula activities in educational curricula.

Presentation 3: Mr. Timothy Obaje: Civil Societies’ Peace-building Initiatives: A Case for “Proactive” Peace-building Endeavours in “Non-violent” Societies

Timothy paper mentioned that civil society is a composition of a huge variety of actors - including the market economy, various social classes, corporations, intellectuals, and civil servant. He summarised peace-building as a pragmatic or realistic plans/activities designed for the enhancement of peace in a society.
Existing literatures frequently highlight post-conflict inclination of peace-building initiatives. This is reflected in policy-makers’ and practitioners’ resolve to make do with the practice of post-conflict peace-building activities.

He added that there may be no intrinsic flaws in the post-conflict approach to peace-building and that there may be something to gain in the review of our approach to peace-building. There is need to open up debate around the subject of pre-conflict peace-building initiatives.

His presentation noted that such a peace-building approach has to do with the general environment. It ought to address issues of public perception of safety, human security, as well as mechanism for accountability, judicial transparency and inclusiveness before escalating into violent conflict.

Presentation 4: Mr. Masiya Tyanai: The role of labour in promoting good governance: a case of Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU).

The presenter noted that, this approach stands a chance of being more cost effective than the predominant post-conflict approach considering the financial cost, cost of human life, and the cost of protecting our moral values.

The presentation noted that bad governance has largely been blamed for Africa’s economic mess and labour social movement unionism has been adopted in response to these challenges (e.g. South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia). He mentioned that in social movement unionism, labour straddles between the workplace and the political space as a means of influencing the politics of the nation to favour the demands of workers. Empirical studies had established that optimal synergies between the state and social movements promote good governance.

Tyanai also noted that COSATU entered into alliances with movements such as the United democratic front (UDF) and the ANC during the apartheid era to force
government to dismantle apartheid system. He eluded that COSATU’s aim was to help establish a new society based on an economic transformation brought about by the influence of the working class with guaranteed freedoms, accountability and transparency of the state system.

He concluded that COSATU’s aim was to help establish a new society based on an economic transformation brought about by the influence of the working class with guaranteed freedoms, accountability and transparency.
Presentation 1: Mrs. Justine Ayuk Fonjock: Revisiting the debate on women substantive representation in Local Governance in Cameroon

Justine empirically assessed women representation based on four indicators. The main idea in her paper is that in Anglophone Cameroon, women representation in local governance show tremendous increase. However, much emphasis is given to quantity rather than quality. As a result, she argued that women’s representation in governance has not translated into substitutive representation to address strategic women’s concerns and issues in decision-making and governance. She concluded that quantity does not enhance quality of women participation and hence proportion is not an adequate indicator of gender equality. She also contends that women motivation of participation is chiefly driven by women interest in issues that increase eligibility for election. In view of that, she recommended that the government should increase women’s presence in local governance decision-making and to work on sensitization on gender awareness to local politicians. Participants asked the presenter to what extent the law allow women rights. She responded that the law is blatantly gender biased.

Presentation 2: Mr. Masinjila Masheti: Moving from Victimhood: Thinking Vulnerability to Sexual and Gender based Violence in Kenya

Masinjila underscored that historically marginalized groups such as women and girls are the victims who bear the impact of Sexual and Gender based Violence in Kenya. He pointed out that the Government of Kenya has a good constitutional framework, laws, and policies but there has been no adequate enforcement of the existing laws by the relevant agencies. He concluded that government posits women as victims of malevolent socio-gender circumstances. For that reason he recommended that the
The government should go to the root causes of the problem and consider measures such as compensation.

**Presentation 3: Dr. Olivia Lwabukuna: Forgotten yet bluntly violated: Internally displaced women and legal responses within the Great Lakes Region**

The author started her presentation by explaining the rationale of choosing the Great Lakes Region. She pointed out that the region is an ongoing conflict and displacement hotspot. She added that the women and children constitute the largest part in internally displaced people. She argued that women also face extra challenges compared to men during displacement. Displacement has disproportionate effects on women. For instance, displacement changes gender roles, no family planning and exposure to HIV/AIDS, loss of social and cultural roles and lack of education. Overall, displacement exacerbates those problems of women that exist in a normal society.

The author also reviewed the existing frameworks and their level of sensitivity to internally displaced women. She concluded that there are almost enough protection mechanisms but the dilemma lies in their implementation and practical application due to the absence of domestication of relevant regional laws, lack of enforcement mechanisms, lack of political will and institutional involvement.
Presentation 1: George Omondi: South Sudan: Re-Starting State Building under New Realities

The presentation addressed the current situation in South Sudan and highlighted the key events that contribute to the ongoing violence and are likely to affect the peaceful resolution of the current crisis. It attempted to link state building to peace building, reconciliation, transitional justice and transitions. The central argument was that the ongoing conflict was a continuation of history. It addressed the question why the SPLM and its leadership have allowed the history of conflict to keep repeating itself. The presenter argued that the current problems of South Sudan can be attributed to the limitations of the peace processes, incapacity of government institutions and instrumental legitimacy which affects the performance of the government.

The presentation recommended the following:

- Investing on the monitoring of hostilities will not be effective because the incentives to end war are very low.

- There is need to de-emphasize the Dinka –Nuer focus on the conflict.

- The interim transitional period should not be a power sharing arrangement (and asked if Machar and Salva Kiir will be part of it)

- Kenya and Ethiopia need to undertake interventions outside the IGAD umbrella and impose sanctions which will be more effective that the current approach.
Presentation 2: Tousse Djou Josiane: Peace and Conflict between the Traditional Rulers and Councils in the Construction of Territorial Governance in Cameroon

The presentation discussed the role of traditional leaders in decentralization in Cameroon in Baham territory. It discussed their role from two perspectives; one that traditional rulers are an obstacle to development and should be overlooked and the other that the traditional ruler is important for the consolidation of the decentralization process. The presenter argued that the traditional chiefs and the mayors are both legitimate actors, who have different competences that complement each other. However there are conflicts of power and authority between the two leaderships over the management of resources which affects decentralization and good governance. The central argument was how the two leaders can co-exist and perform their functions to ensure successful decentralization in Baham.

The presenter recommended that:

- There is need for collaboration between the various institutions and leaders in Baham
- There is need for their roles of each to be documented/articulated in legal reports.
**Presentation 3: Dr. Gérard Birantamije: The Construction of Civil Military Regime in Security Sector Governance in Burundi**

The presentation discussed the history of cyclic conflicts and political violence in Burundi between the Tutsi and Hutu communities. It argued that control of the military is key to political power in Burundi and that the Arusha agreement set the basis for security sector reform (SSR) in the country and thus the SSR lays a foundation from which to base Civil Military Regime (CMR). Similarly, the process of SSR being implemented by security institutions is emphasizing the development of both normative and pragmatic approaches that have promoted the construction of a civilian-military regime in Burundi.

The presenter recommended that;

- The strict observance of the Arusha accords will ensure the development of CMR.

- Principles of accountability, transparency and parliamentary and civil society control over defense and security corps involve not only separation of powers but also dialogue and collaboration between institutions.

Dr Gumedze pointed out that this topic is mainly engaged by scholars and researchers outside Africa. He reiterated the sensitivity of the industry as a compliment to national security network, but he queried this assertion and argued otherwise, particularly in crime promotion. Though private sector security companies could combat crime but they are also capable of perpetuating crime. He indicated that South Africa harbours the highest rate of crime despite the increased private security industry (largest private security in the world). The industry generates about R30b; hence they have the capacity to combat crimes. The author argued that private security companies minimize crime for the elite who can pay for its services, but not for the general SA population. The ratio between the private security personnel and the police is about 324 to a police officer. They are more numerous than the police officers and do thereby occupy the space.

In the paper, the author delves into the ‘close-gate’ and ‘road-closure’ uniqueness of the South African realities, a system managed by the private securities and which jeopardize the rights of movements of the population. He also indicated that rogues and criminality-inclined individuals, mostly foreigners have joined the industry, without undergoing scrutiny by the state. SPIRA collected R10m on fines paid by these people for law-breaking; hence, the question is, how could law-breakers secure people? For Dr Sabelo, the regulator could not cope with the industry. He concluded that only an effective regulatory framework could cushion their excesses and uphold crime prevention in the country.

The panelist focused on the challenge of managing the private security sector in West Africa and inquired about the proper place of the sector in West Africa security network. From Liberia to Mali, incidents of security privatization evolved. The emphasis is placed on the unregulated operations of these organizations. They feel that they are affordable, flexible and respond promptly, and particularly the failure of the state to provide security helped in their evolution. Many of the ‘vigilante’ groups have taken over the core function of state security. Chris categorized the division of their roles: Private military security company, private security companies in protection of businesses like banks, and vigilante involved in protection of local crimes, protection of infrastructure etc.

The negative roles of these networks in the Sierra Leonean crisis were highlighted. Key challenges are the absence of regulators, complicity of their involvement in resource areas/conflict, utility of ‘jungle justice’ problematic, lack of accountability, and violation of human rights. He concluded that these private securities have come to stay in West Africa, yet, their activities should be managed, and strengthening of their monitoring is very important. The state security should recognize the existence of these networks, and take into consideration how to address their concerns, especially in post-conflict regions. And the relationship between the private and public sector should be clearly stated.
Presentation 3: Margaret Gichanga: Crime Prevention Partnerships between State and Non-State Actors in Southern Africa: The Case for plural policing in South Africa

The paper explores the feasibility of crime prevention partnership between private and state actors. That the role of state as monopoly of instruments of force is now becoming blurred, especially with the South African case and that there is a link between the two sectors. In the case of Botswana, the state’s police service is very limited with series of challenges. The private security is regulated by laws. In Namibia, police force is complimented by other private organizations. In South Africa, the board (PSIRA), through Act 56 of 2001 that is supposed to regulate the activities of the private security is very weak. Regulating these profit-motivated structures is very challenging to attain. She recommends the enacting or reviewing existing framework to strengthen the viability of these private security networks.
This session had the following presenters: Oscar Tembo, Dr Alex Kamwaria, Lisa Kwaleyela and Prisca Kamungi.

**Presentation 1: Mr. Oscar Tembo: Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development in Africa: The Problematic Role of the State**

Mr Tembo defined post conflict reconstruction and development (PCRD) in terms of the responses to challenges of post-conflict situations that systematically address factors which jeopardise the implementation of negotiated peace agreements, and influence state building dynamics in the transition period. Asserting that PCRD entails a complex process and emphasising the role of the state in PCRD, he notes that PCRD is a concept that is widely used, in most cases not clearly defined and that, there is also a gap in theory and practice on PCRD. He criticised the present model of PCRD in which the leadership is asked to lead the processes of state building and national building because these leaderships in most cases, lack legitimacy; few demonstrate the political will to address the violent conflicts, and they fail to uphold democratic tendencies. Moreover, the model involves donors who come with their own agenda. The current model also encourages power sharing which impact negatively on state and national processes. The issue of concern is that the African people, who suffer during conflicts, are excluded from the PCRD processes and are not brought into the process of policy making. His conclusion is that the current PCRD model involves complex processes of operation, different partnerships; places huge responsibility on the leadership of the warring factions. As such, he notes that conceptually, we need to challenge the PCRD as an approach in dealing with the issue of peace.
Presentation 2: Dr. Alex Kamwaria: Post Conflict Trauma Healing and Reconciliation: Exploring the Therapeutic Power of Cieng Rituals in the Dinka Community

Dr. Alex Kamwaria brings to the fore the current issue of conflicts in Sudan. He notes that the scale and duration of the conflict has inflicted physical and psychological traumas on the people. Giving a definition to what trauma means and the major aspects of trauma, he emphasised that the aspect of shared group or collective identity trauma which Sudan is experiencing. He therefore examines the cieng concept which he noted should be explored in the Sudan context as a post-conflict trauma healing and reconciliation strategy. He explains his methodology. The study as such explores the therapeutic power of cieng rituals in trauma healing and reconciliation among the victims of the Dinka community.

Presentation 3: Ms. Lisa Kwaleyela: Socialising Peace: Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Use of Social Media in Peacebuilding

The presentation was taken from a working PhD proposal. Liza defines social media stating that it is much more serious than we think it is. There is a social side of the social media with ICTs coming in. We are able to bring in a serious dimension to the social media. According to Liza, social media is any media that involves social networking sites – facebook, twitter, YouTube and blogging. Currently, the social media is receiving a popular recognition and the idea is that social media can be brought into the mainstream of peace building. Highlighting the potentials of the social media, the speaker notes that the general understanding is that information is the best tool with which policy decisions can be made against the usual media, news, television which we are familiar with. The fact is that certain information may be withheld by the state from the usual media, but social media may not be monopolised.
It is a free source of information. Important information flows always and is received on the social media. The social media can contribute to peace building as a publicist for peace building. The news is always conflict obsessed, but the things about peace building are not stressed in the news and radio broadcasts. Many of us are on social media, as such we need to accord importance to the social media.

She observed that many local policies do not have publicity without social media. Social media can be used to build network among peace building workers to share information about peace building efforts in different countries. It is relatively very easy and cheaper. Using the concept which she calls ‘socialising peace’, the speaker notes that there is also a less serious side to peace building stating that ‘socialising peace’ promotes teaching to all of us as peacemakers. In her concluding remarks, Liza emphasised that there is also a negative side to the social media as it can incite conflicts. As such, social media is a double edged sword, open to abuse. Thus, there is need to exercise caution in the use of social media.

**Presentation 4: Ms. Prisca Kamungi: The Elusive Quest for Justice: Considering Intangible Costs as a Barrier to Justice among Victims of Political Violence in Kenya**

The presenter noted that the issue of justice is important in post conflict resolution that we have been discussing in this conference. The question is: Why measure access to justice? She is looking at the situation where people who have suffered political violence seek justice. According to her, there is decrease where hundreds or thousands of victims of political violence actually go for the legal process. Some of the reasons could be the cost or the outcome of the legal process. Three main indicators for access to justice given by the speaker are (1) cost of justice (2) opportunity cost (3) intangible cost – stress, negative emotions to personality. She notes, however, that there is very little emphasis on the intangible cost to the people, that is, the frustration and consequences on relationships which might make people not want to pursue justice. People tend to find attempt to resolve problems out of court and see the court as the last resort. Instead, some people prefer to speak to their neighbours about an issue, or to elders, then to the police and afterwards, to the court. Using Kenya as a case study, Prisca noted that the government has done a lot to stop violence and provide justice for victims. There are independent commissions, Truth Commission, Constitution Review Process. Despite these efforts however, people went to court to seek justice because they felt that the government had failed to respect its social contract to the people. Internally displaced persons sued the government for failing to protect them; some others sued the government.
for not assisting them in their camps. Stressing on the intangible reasons she talked about earlier on, the phenomenon of in-group policing where those who want to give information are accused of being enemies within the group presents another issue. People are not able to go to court because of rejection in the group. There is also the negative emotions and frustrations where people feel that going to court is a waste of time. The other negative emotion is anger. The speaker concludes that these intangible barriers are really the main hindrance for access to justice. Although there are policy focuses on access to justice, these are important in their own ways, but they address a small part of the challenge. This paper also explores how intangible costs hindered access to justice among victims of political violence in Kenya during the 2007 political crisis.
Presentation 1: Dr. Kizito Sabala: Navigating the murky waters of regional integration in Africa: Merging the East African Community and IGAD

Kizito showed that on the side lines of the Africa Union (AU) Summit, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in October 2013, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the East African Community (EAC) and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) were mandated to explore the possibility of merging the two Regional Economic Communities (RECs) with a view to establishing a bigger economic bloc to expedite the integration process and ensure greater economic development and prosperity to the peoples of the Eastern Africa region. The two are still in talks arguing that it’s a critical moment to merge but, to what extent will the merger be a success, logically? What can we say about the timing of this proposal? Should studies begin to interrogate these proposed mergers? Who swallows who? What are alternatives to the proposed merger at this time?

He showed that the process and development of the proposed merger should also be located within the framework of the eight regional communities namely ECOWAS, ECCAS, IGAD, COMESA, SADC, CEN-SAD, EAC, and the North Africa Regional Capability (NARC) or Union Maghreb Arab (UMA) that African Union has identified as the building blocks of the endeavours towards establishing a solid Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). He argued that if merger succeeds it will be good for East Africa for investment and a bigger bloc of countries, all dealing with common issues and this may even stabilize the region and reduce conflicts. But, there is the risk of the duplication of resources that must be guarded against.

AEC will have value added as it does not contradict the Abuja Treaty. This can’t be discussed under the generic challenges in East Africa e.g. lack of political will to support treaties and protocols. Generic challenges: Lack of commitment seen in the inadequate funding, partly due to significant membership overlap which leads
to a heavy reliance on tariffs for the process of integration coupled with unrealistic timeframes, this diminishes confidence in the process. Poor frameworks to push the agenda, and lack of structural diversification that form regional groups and in some countries some sectors are facing collapse, e.g. textile industries.

He outlines specific challenges as:

- Unfinished agenda: when IGAD was formed one key objective was to deal with drought and desertification, but it is still pending
- Structural factors- tensions in the region South Sudan, Addis and Asmara, Tanzania and Rwanda on alleged involvement of the latter in the DRC.
- Historical Factors- EAC, Kenya Uganda and Tanzania share legacy, history of integration, issue came to the fore when Rwanda and Burundi applied and these same issues will come back. Technocrats may for example ask a question such as What is Rwanda bringing to the table?
- Stage of development- Who swallows who? At different stages of development.
- Legal and normative- EAC is very explicit on questions of entry, question of governance, EAC is serious about this, IGAD isn’t.
- Institutional weaknesses- Both are weak, so they will form weaker institutions
- Political and governance factors- What’s in the name? the role of the elite? Current cracks in these EAC? These problems will come to the fore

Presentation 2: Mr. John Githigaro: Counter terrorism in the Horn of Africa: Kenya’s responses post 9/11

The paper from the onset observed that terrorism is not new but there are underlying characteristics around what terrorism is about, some are politically inclined and he argues that counterterrorism is thus also politically motivated.

Conflicts, weak governance and statelessness have made the region more vulnerable to terrorism. Porous borders and “easy” movement of people and the proliferation of small arms have compounded this. Extremist and radical groups are also taking root. Al-Qaeda set base in Sudan in the 1990s and has several sleeper cells in the region. Al-Shabaab has linkages with Al-Qaeda and is growing.

John shows that literature highlight that 9/11 altered the global security landscape. The USA has had a strong drive toward eliminating terror attacks, and so links are being constructed between poverty and weak states as providing breeding grounds or terror networks. So issues are being securitized, as is being done with terrorism in the region. Attacks experienced in recent past are linked to international groups
although some are from local groups. He gave examples of attacks in Uganda, Kenya, and Somalia to contextualize terror attacks in the region.

Kenya is characterized as a frontline state in Horn of Africa, and is vulnerable to terror attacks. Prior to 2002, Kenya was not considered as vulnerable to terror attacks but it remains a partner to the US and so in terms of tourism and partnerships it has begun to securitize issues.

September 21, 2013 attacks at the West Gate shopping mall in Nairobi's Westlands area demonstrated new waves of terrorism and pointed to increased sophistication and coordination of terror networks. There is a problematization of Somalia's statelessness as causing threats to Kenya, therefore, Kenya has securitized Somalia. Literature identifies that Kenya's links to US, UK and Israel is said to be contributing to terror threats. There is however a shift now to ordinary targets in public places such as places of worship, recreation and public transport. Weak states, the paper notes provide opportunity for terror groups to establish themselves. Some reliable functionalities of Kenya are relied upon for terror as weak states do not provide logistical coordination for this. There’s the growing radicalization of the youth, both Muslim and non-Muslim to join these radical groups.

Kenya's intervention in Somalia has increased terror attacks (about 50 since 2011). The paper observed that Kenya's counterterrorism responses have largely been reactive as opposed to being preemptive. The paper recommended enhanced intelligence gathering and coordination of different security agencies, including addressing corruption while improving on border security. The paper also called for a discourse on rethinking the exit strategy out of Somalia for Kenyan troops as a way of reducing terror threats.


Dr provided an assessment of the African-Led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) within the context of African led peace keeping operations. He pointed out that in 2013 alone, the African Union (AU) together with its Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) deployed almost thirty thousand uniformed and civilian personnel in African-led peace support operations (PSOs). According to him this demonstrated both the progress made but also exposed the limits of African-led PSOs. He argued that one of the most notable examples for understanding this mixed assessment of African-led PSOs, is through analysis of the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA). The deployment of the African-led AFISMA has received mixed assessments from various stakeholders. In most discourse on AFISMA, most analysts have suggested
that African actors were unable to deploy to Mali in a timely manner due to poor planning and the limitations of the African capacities to launch and manage PSOs (Bergamaschi, 2013). The deployment of French Operation Serval, ahead of AFISMA in Mali in January 2013, has contributed towards reinforcing this perception. While not insulating African actors from some of the criticisms that have been leveled against African-led PSOs, this paper provides a defence of the emergent trend in the response to African institutions to Africa’s security challenges through the assessment of the deployment of AFISMA.

He then went further to present an analysis of AFISMA with a view to identifying what worked well, what did not work and what could have worked better in this joint peace operations between the AU and ECOWAS. He concluded by pointing out that although AFISMA was liquidated after just six months following its establishment, it succeeded in achieving its enforcement mandate involving combat operations aimed at the restoration of state authority and the territorial integrity of the Malian state. In addition, AFISMA represented the translation of the conceptual underpinning of the AU’s institutional arrangement for intervention, contained in the African Standby Force (ASF) doctrine and related constituent instrument into practice. Third, it provided an opportunity to test and enhance the relationship between the AU and RECs/RMs in the joint deployment of PSOs. Finally, it created a political opportunity for African actors to revisit the need for the full operationalization of the ASF and the immediate establishment of a rapid deployment mechanism for the swift response to crisis in Africa. At the same time, AFISMA exposed the gaps between the reality and the desired aspiration of African-led PSOs especially in the areas of strategic partnership between the AU/RECs and the United Nations (UN) and, between the AU and RECs; lack of predictable funding, inadequate logistical requirements and, the limits of the conceptualization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), as currently constituted.

Presentation 4: Dr. Mutuma Ruteere: Assessing the Effectiveness of Alternative Community-Led Security Mechanisms in Urban East Africa

Dr Ruteere reflected on Governance of security in various African countries and the place of private security. He indicated that what we are seeing worldwide is the proliferation of security actors, fragmentation of the state. The state does not hold a monopoly, it never did; there is multiplicity of security actors. In the face of this fragmentation of private mechanisms of security which advantage the wealthy, how do the poor secure themselves, in urban East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Uganda)? What does this mean for the poor? What kind of security arrangements exist in some of these countries, organized and led by the poor; what does it mean for theory and policy and which questions are we asking in the study?
Why is this fragmentation a concern? Private security has become very influential, both the small and large scale. They are not only guarding establishments but also guarding prisons. About 400,000 security guards in South Africa, 5 times more guards than police in Kenya. What we see is private solutions for public problems. Biggest challenges are in informal settlements where they can’t afford private security companies such as the G4S etc.; those in informal settlements are seen as part of the problem, yet they have their own security concerns. This leads to gated-communities, high security and securitization, this exacerbates problem of security when public police raid these settlements. The police are seen as part of the problem as they are thought to use force illegitimately.

Contrary to the view of informal settlements as ungovernable, there is not much violence in these places, there is order. The study is interested in these mechanisms which the poor resort to, what is holding communities together.

There are a number of security initiatives in these communities:

- Kenya- Mombasa- community led mechanisms, clusters of 10 houses providing a neighbourhood watch- borrowed from Tanzania. The government is interested in promoting this model nationally;
- South Africa- Zwelethemba model, dispute resolution and insecurity measure;
- Rural Kenya- market women set up rules of operation in communities through the rules set in the market, also focuses on environmental issues and school-drop outs, aims to fix the community holistically.

These initiatives do more than security; they are dispute resolution mechanisms and even co-operatives.

Community initiatives are considered to be inferior and deficient but this view fails to see the local knowledge and how they have the capacity to contribute to securing the people. There is always the aim to formalize them to look like state models rather than building on existing frameworks which work. These forms of organisation link to broader security issues on a national level. Community participation should be taken more seriously.

This study is interested in how these initiatives emerge from the methods, resources, capacities and institutions that have been developed over time. Based on Claude Ake, that these initiatives have to be built by the community, what is workable and needs to be built on.
Presentation 1: Mr. Valery Ferim: Religious fundamentalism, a catalyst to violent conflict in Central African Republic.

The paper examines the conflicts that are widespread in Africa whose intensity shows that the continent is a dark one with political violence, civil unrest, armed militias, recurrent attempted coups d’état and recently religious fundamentalism. The paper dwells mostly on the later by showing that the debate on religious fundamentalism is still comparatively new in sub-Saharan Africa probably because of the region’s heterogeneity, exposure to and acceptance of globalisation and hence, cross-cultural tolerance. The recent outbursts and clashes between Christians and Muslims in countries such as Kenya, Nigeria and the Central African Republic are thus very worrisome phenomena with Alshaba in Somalia with spillovers in Kenya and the Boko haram in Northern Nigeria, Anti-Balaka and Séléka rebels in Central African Republic. He defines fundamentalism as an ideology with “a set of guidelines, or attitudes that propose a return to the basic doctrines of a religious or a political faith, and clamour for the establishment of a precedent cultural, social or institutional setting”. The paper draws insights from Huntington’s Clash of Civilization and illustrates his thesis of cultural and religious identities (civilizations) that will constitute the primary source of post-cold war conflicts. The paper says that more endemic of this clash is the one among Islam and Christianity as they are convert-seeking and universal religions, the resurgence of Islamic nationalism being pitted against Western universalism. It explains clashes within states which is home to populations of different civilizations such as Central African Republic.

Aptly be understood from its theoretical framework and Samuel Huntington’s Clash of Civilisation theory provides a key insight into this phenomenon. Huntington postulates that cultural and religious identities (civilizations) will constitute the
primary source of post-cold war conflicts. He interrogates whether the case in CAR is a clash of civilisation in Huntington’s theory. To the least, the goal of at least one of the participants is to conquer territory and free it of other people by expelling them that is, by ‘ethnic cleansing.’ These conflicts tend to be violent and ugly, with both sides engaging in massacres, terrorism, rape and torture. The lawless and abusive nature of Séléka rebels gave rise to unprecedented sectarian violence and hatred, with many Christians attributing responsibility for the Seleka’s abuses to the country’s Muslim minority as a whole.

Religious identity is important in the Central African conflict and has become an increasingly important marker to those involved. But the violence doesn’t originally derive from these identities and the conflict is about far more than just religion. The conflict in the CAR does not exactly support Huntington’s Clash of Civilizations thesis. Religious identities are not the primary source of the conflict. Goal of the conflicting parties are not aimed at establishing a precedent cultural or religious setting. Attacks aimed at avenging the violence which was committed by the Séléka while they were in power.

Presentation 2: Ms. Elizabeth Rumbidzai Chidoori: Grassroots building peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In politics, a “grassroots movement” is a movement that develops organically at a local level before spreading throughout the state and even the country. A true “grassroots movement” isn’t organized by political forces - instead, a “grassroots movement” springs up spontaneously due to some pressing issue that a community feels needs to be changed or enhanced. DRC has been mired in intractable conflicts since the 1990s. Millions of civilians have been killed and displaced.
Despite the establishment of an elected government in 2006, the implementation of a series of peace agreements, the country still faces challenges in consolidating peace. Local actors work in isolation and are not part of the global peacebuilding process. The new Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (PSCF) agreement signed in 2013 in Addis Ababa has no mention of civil society nor was it prepared with the involvement of local actors.

A plethora of local initiatives are working at peacebuilding—unfortunately most are underfunded, unrecognized, or neglected by the international community. Some are even in danger of being targeted by warlords, politicians, businessmen or other actors whenever they contradict powerful elites. Peace can only be built person by person, community by community, as a society knits itself together after the trauma of war. It is evident from the DRC experience that building peace is no easy task and that lasting peace cannot be imposed from outside. Peace cannot happen without domestic political leadership, the restoration of trust between citizens and their institutions, the slow work of transforming political processes so that conflict within a society can be managed without violence.

Presentation 3: Dr. John Bwalya: Contested urban spaces and Gauntlet of Urban Management: Case of Kitwe, Zambia

John’s presentation began by stating that urban public space is contested terrain. The contest is between preserving the urbane and inclusion in urban public space; landscape versus vernacular.

He posed important question which were later on discussed: Who owns the city? Who has the right to the city? In light of these questions, the presentation used the theory of an inclusive city to discuss challenge of governing the urban space. To illustrate this challenge, the presentation used roadside carwash business in the city of Kitwe. With 66% of the city’s population under the age of 25, unemployed youth rush to claim space for their business in the city. Based on the Kitwe study, the presentation demonstrated how the interplay between the local political context and different layers of social inclusion manifest over urban space, and how this interplay creates weaknesses in the city’s ability to govern the urban public space.

Presentation 4: Dr. Augustine Ikelegbe: Amnesty, DDR and Peacebuilding in Sub-national conflicts: Is peace being worn in the Niger Delta?

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) has been a central component of post conflict transition and peace keeping for over two decades.
Specific military, security, economic and political objectives and benefits include the following:

- Preventing a return to conflict particularly organized fighting and terminating conflicts and wars.
- Dissolving armed factions and breaking ties between ex-combatants and their factions.
- Transforming the pursuance of objectives from force and combat to civil and peaceful means.
- Providing means of livelihoods, economic and earning income opportunities for ex-combatants through legitimate means.
- Constructing and building confidence in “a democratic alternative to militarized politics.
- Reconciliation that facilitates acceptance, and reintegration of ex-combatants into families, groups and communities.

He concluded that there have been DDR experiences in Africa in Angola, CAR, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe with external support, technical assistance, funding, monitoring, implementation from UN, UNDP, World Bank and a broad participation of civil society, international organizations, donors and churches that have been pivotal to peace building and reintegration programmes.
The closing ceremony started with an extensive presentation by the General Rapporteur, Prof. Maximiano Ngabirano from Uganda Martyrs University of the deliberations of the symposium. He took time to highlight the key issues of each of the 41 presentations of the symposium. It was followed by closing remarks by Dr. Jean-Bosco Butera, Director, UPAP, Ms. Njeri Karuru, IDRC Senior Programme Specialist, Dr. Francisco Rojas-Aravena, Rector, UPEACE. They all thanked the participants for the richness of the discussions and the engagement they showed throughout the symposium, hence contributing to the success of the symposium. Appreciations were also made by representatives of UPEACE-IDRC grantees who presented UPEACE with a memorable gift bearing their signatures.

Dr Déo Barakamfitye, Regional Director of the Institute for Security Studies in West Africa who presented the vote of thanks and reiterated the pertinence and success that was achieved. He expressed the wish that similar symposia should be held regularly to keep the momentum of the endeavor to build solid research capacity in Africa on the critical issues that were covered during the symposium.
Finally Dr Butera thanked all those who worked tirelessly to make the symposium such a great success in particular UPEACE Africa programme staff and associates, the group of ushers, students at Addis Ababa University, media personnel and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) for providing the venue of the symposium.

A call was made to African peace researchers, at the closing ceremony, to spearhead change in African governance and development and to maintain the spirit of the endeavor through the work of the established Network on Peace, Governance and Security in Africa.
# Appendix
## Agenda
### International Symposium on Peace, Governance and Security in Sub-Saharan Africa
April 28-30, 2014, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY ONE: MONDAY, 28 April 2014</th>
<th>OPENING CEREMONY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:10</td>
<td>Welcome remarks: Dr. Jean-Bosco Butera, Director, UPEACE Africa Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:10 – 9:20</td>
<td>Remarks: Dr. Simon Carter, Director, Regional Office for Sub-Saharan Africa, IDRC, Kenya</td>
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<td>9:20 - 9:30</td>
<td>Remarks: Dr. Francisco Rojas-Aravena, Rector, University for Peace (UPEACE), Costa Rica</td>
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<td>9:30 – 9:40</td>
<td>Remarks: Mr. Wane EL-Ghassim, Director, Peace and Security Department, Africa Union Commission</td>
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<td>9:40 – 9:50</td>
<td>Remarks: Dr. Abdalla Hamdok, Deputy Executive Secretary, UNECA</td>
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<td>9:50 -10:05</td>
<td>Keynote Address and Opening of the Symposium: H.E. Mr. Demeke Mekonnen, Deputy Prime Minister, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia</td>
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<td>10:05 – 11:00</td>
<td>Book-Display, Networking and Coffee Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 -13:00</td>
<td>SESSION ONE: PLENARY: GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Dr. Khabele Matlosa, Director, Political Affairs, Africa Union Commission</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rapporteurs: Prof. Maximiano Ngabirano, Uganda Martyrs University, Uganda</td>
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<td>Dr. Samuel Ewusi, Research Coordinator, UPEACE Africa Programme</td>
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<td>Reframing narratives of peacebuilding and statebuilding in Africa: What can we learn from political settlements at the end of armed conflict? - Dr. Funmi Ononisakin (African Leadership Centre (ALC), Kenya)</td>
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<td>La gouvernance électorale et la stabilité de l’ordre politique en Afrique – Prof. Ibrahim Mouiche (University of Yaounde II)</td>
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<td>Understanding Political Legitimacy in African Emerging Democracies: The Juridical, Symbolic and Instrumental Legitimacy Interface: Mr. Michael Jana (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)</td>
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<td>13:00 – 14:30</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
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<td>14:30 – 17:00</td>
<td>BREAKOUT INTO TWO THEMATIC SESSIONS (A &amp; B)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30- 16:30</td>
<td>SESSION A: Elections and Political Settlement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chair: Prof. Kenneth Omeje (Senior Visiting Research Fellow, University of Bradford, England)</td>
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<td>Rapporteurs: Mr. Adeoye Akinola, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>Mr. Solomon Asiimwe, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:30-16:40</td>
<td>Wrap up of thematic session A: Prof. Kenneth Omeje</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 – 16:30</td>
<td>SESSION B: Natural Resources and Conflict</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chair: Dr. Cyril Obi, Programme Director, Social Science Research Council (SSRC), New York, USA</td>
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<td>Rapporteurs: Ms. Damaris Manyange, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>Ms. Catherine Musuva, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:30-16:40</td>
<td>Wrap Up of Thematic Session B: Dr. Cyril Obi</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:40-17:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break and Networking</td>
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<tr>
<td>19:00-21:00</td>
<td>Welcome Reception: Harrar Grill, Hilton Hotel</td>
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### DAY TWO: TUESDAY, 29 April 2014

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00- 11:00</td>
<td>BREAKOUT INTO TWO THEMATIC SESSIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 – 11:00</td>
<td>Session A: Governance and Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chair: Prof. Joyce Endeley (Deputy Vice Chancellor, University of Buea, Cameroon)</td>
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<td>Rapporteurs: Mr. Gideon Chitanga, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>Mr. Collins Brobbey, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>9:00-11:00</td>
<td>National development Plan: Towards consolidating a democratic developmental state in South Africa – Mr. Tatenda Mukwedeya (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa).</td>
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<td>Economic Growth and Poverty Paradox: Re-examining the Claims of Africa’s “Unique” Experience – Dr. Onyukwu Onyukwu (University of Nigeria, (UNN), Nigeria).</td>
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<td>Implications of SADC Energy Access Strategy and Action Plan on peace Security and Development in the Region - (Ms. Nolubabalo Magam (University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa)</td>
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<td>Beyond Economics: Citizenship and Political Prospect of the Fadama Project in Nigeria – Mr. Kingsley Orievulu (UPEACE-IDRC PhD Fellow, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>9:00-11:00</td>
<td>Session B: The Role of Civil Society in Peace and Conflict</td>
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<td>Chair: Prof. Ijuka Kabumba (Senior Lecturer, School of Social Sciences, Nkumba University, Uganda)</td>
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<td>Rapporteurs: Mr. Julius Chama, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>Ms. Christine Ndie Abia, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Civil Societies’ Peace-building Initiatives: A Case for “Proactive” Peace-building Endeavours in “Non-violent” Societies – Mr. Timothy Obaje (UPEACE-IDRC PhD Fellow, University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa).</td>
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<td>▪ The role of Labour Unions in promoting job security: The case of COSATU – Mr. Tyanai Masiya (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, University of Western Cape, South Africa).</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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<td>11:30 - 13:00</td>
<td>BREAKOUT INTO THREE PARALLEL SESSIONS (A, B, C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 – 13:00</td>
<td>Session A: Women, Peace and Security</td>
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<td>Chair: Dr. Jean-Bosco Butera, Director, UPEACE Africa Programme</td>
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<td>Rapporteurs: Mr. Solomon Asiimwe, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>▪ Revisiting the debate on women substantive representation in local governance in Cameroon- Mrs. Justine Ayuk Fonjock (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, University of Buea, Cameroon).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Countering Structural and Socio-cultural impediments in securing peace and justice for women and girls’ victims of sexual and gender based violence – Mr. Masinjila Masheti (Collaborative Center for Gender and Development (CCGD), Kenya).</td>
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<td>▪ Forgotten yet bluntly violated: Internally displaced women and legal responses within the Great Lakes Region – Dr. Olivia Lwabukuna (Africa Institute of South Africa).</td>
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<td>11:30 – 13:00</td>
<td>Session B: State Building</td>
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<td>Chair: Ann Weston (Director of Special Initiatives Division, IDRC, Canada)</td>
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<td>Rapporteurs: Dr. Samuel Ewusi, Research Coordinator, UPEACE Africa Programme</td>
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<td>Ms. Damaris Manyange, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>▪ South Sudan: Re-starting State Building under new realities – Mr. George Omondi (African Research and Resource Forum (ARRF), Kenya)</td>
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<td>▪ Governance territorial: Paix et Conflit entre Chef Traditionnels et Communes au Cameroun – Mrs. Tousse Djou Josiane (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, University of Yaoundé, Cameroon).</td>
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<td>▪ The construction of a civil-Military Regime through Security Sector Governance in Burundi – Dr. Gérard Birantamije (Université du Burundi)</td>
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<td>Session C: Private Security Industry in Peace and Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair: Prof Naison Ngoma (Vice Chancellor, Copperbelt University, Zambia)</td>
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<td>Rapporteurs: Mr. Adeoye Akinola, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>Ms. Catherine Musuva, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher</td>
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<td>· The private security industry as a perpetrator of crime: The Case of South Africa – Dr. Sabelo Gumedze (Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA), South Africa)</td>
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<td>· The challenge of managing private sector involvement in peace and security – Mr. Chris Kwaja (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, University of Jos, Nigeria)</td>
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<td>· Crime prevention partnerships between state and non-state actors: A case for plural policing in South Africa – Ms. Margaret Gichanga (Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA), South Africa)</td>
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<th>13:00 – 14:30 LUNCH</th>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 – 17:00 TWO PARALEL SESSIONS (A &amp; B)</td>
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### Session A: Peace Building and Reconstruction:

**Chair:** Dr. Sam G. Amoo  
**Rapporteurs:** Mrs. Peace Akudo Jiboku, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher  
Mr. Julius Chama, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher  

- Post conflict Reconstruction and Development in Africa: The problematic role of the state – Mr. Oscar Tembo (Copperbelt University, Zambia)  
- Post Conflict trauma healing and reconciliation: Exploring the therapeutic power of Cieng Rituals in the Dinka Community – Dr. Alex Kamwaria (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, Marist International University, Kenya)  
- Socializing Peace: Evaluating the effectiveness of the use of social media in peacebuilding – Ms. Lisa Kwaleyela (Copperbelt University, Zambia)  
- The elusive quest for justice: Considering intangible costs as a barrier to justice among victims of political violence in Kenya – Ms. Prisca Kamungi (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa)  

**Wrap up:** Dr. Sam G. Amoo

### Session B: Regional Dynamics in Governance and Security:

**Chair:** Prof. Njeri Karuru (Senior Program Specialist, IDRC, Nairobi)  
**Rapporteurs:** Ms. Christine Ndie Abia, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher  
Ms. Tariro Mutongwizo, UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Researcher  

**14:30 – 16:30 Session B: Regional Dynamics in Governance and Security**

- Post conflict Reconstruction and Development in Africa: The problematic role of the state – Mr. Oscar Tembo (Copperbelt University, Zambia)  
- Post Conflict trauma healing and reconciliation: Exploring the therapeutic power of Cieng Rituals in the Dinka Community – Dr. Alex Kamwaria (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, Marist International University, Kenya)  
- Socializing Peace: Evaluating the effectiveness of the use of social media in peacebuilding – Ms. Lisa Kwaleyela (Copperbelt University, Zambia)  
- The elusive quest for justice: Considering intangible costs as a barrier to justice among victims of political violence in Kenya – Ms. Prisca Kamungi (UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Awardee, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa)  

**16:30 -16:40 Wrap up:** Dr. Sam G. Amoo
### International Symposium on Peace, Governance and Security in Africa

#### DAY THREE, WEDNESDAY, 30 April, 2014

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tr>
<td>09:00 – 11:00</td>
<td>Plenary: Country Case Studies</td>
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<td>Chair: Funmi Olonisakin</td>
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<td>Rapporteurs: Prof. Maximiano Ngabirano, Uganda Martyrs University, Uganda</td>
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<td>Dr. Samuel Ewusi, Research Coordinator, UPEACE Africa Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 -11:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break and Networking</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 -12:00</td>
<td>Wrap up – Prof. Maximiano Ngabirano, Uganda Martyrs University, Uganda</td>
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<td>Dr. Samuel Ewusi, Research Coordinator, UPEACE Africa Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 -13:00</td>
<td>Closing Ceremony and Signing of the Network Declaration</td>
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<td>Closing Remarks – Dr. Jean-Bosco Butera, Director, UPAP</td>
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<td>Closing Remarks – Ms. Njeri Karuru, Senior Programme Specialist, Regional Office for Sub-Saharan Africa, IDRC, Kenya</td>
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<td>Closing Remarks – Dr. Francisco Rojas-Aravena, Rector, UPEACE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vote of Thanks - Dr. Deogratias Barakamfiiye (ISS, Dakar, Senegal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00 -14:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>IDRC Evaluation and Way forward</td>
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<td>16:00</td>
<td>End of Programme</td>
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- Navigating the murky waters of regional integration in Africa: Merging the East African Community and IGAD – Dr. Kizito Sabala (UPEACE -IDRC Research Awardee, IGAD, Kenya)
- Counter terrorism in the Horn of Africa: Kenya’s responses post 9/11 – Dr. John Githigaro (St. Paul University, Kenya)
- In defense of the African led Peace operations: a Case of Africa-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA)– Dr. Olajide Okeke (Department of Peace and Security, Africa Union, Ethiopia)
- Assessing the effectiveness of alternative community-led security mechanism in urban East Africa – Dr. Mutuna Ruteere (Center for Human Rights and Policy Studies, Kenya)
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South Africa

12. Mr. Valery Ferim  
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