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Executive Summary

On 22 to 26 July 2012, the University for Peace (UPEACE) convened the Final Great Lakes Programme Conference in Kigali, Rwanda. The Conference served as one of the final steps to concluding the ‘Great Lakes Programme’ (GLP), of which 10 universities and Academy in the region are partner.

The principle objectives of the Conference were the sharing of experiences in the programme and the consolidation of the way forward for the network in terms of future academic cooperation. These objectives were addressed through plenary sessions and break-out groups targeting the following areas: 1. Presentations on MA programmes at each partner university; 2) Thematic platforms; 3) Participatory programme evaluation; 4) Training Sessions; 5) Decolonizing Peace in the Great Lakes Region; 6) Update on the Peace Caravan Initiative; and 7) Networking.

Almost all Conference sessions contained a strong emphasis on future networking possibilities among partner institutions. Among the most notable outcomes of the interaction facilitated during the Conference was the establishment of an association called the 'Great Lakes Universities Peace Association (GLUPA)'. Members of GLP decided that the Great Lakes Universities Peace Association will be a regional body, acting as an association for universities working for peace. The association will begin with the GLP partner institutions, but as it develops other universities and individuals in the region will be able to join. The Association will serve as a channel for many different future collaborative activities of the network. Copperbelt University agreed to host the Secretariat for the Association, with Dr. Jacob Mwitwa acting as the Secretary General, Dr. Maximiano Ngabirano as the Chair and Ms. Stella Laloyo as Vice-Chair. A new Steering committee was determined that incorporated a balance of gender, senior and junior fellows and partner institutions.

Other major outcomes of the Conference included the formation of a secretariat, with representatives from UPEACE, Uganda Martyrs University and Copperbelt University by the thematic group working on International Peace Studies and the consolidation of a new joint book initiative covering the following topics: Peace Education in Post Conflict Societies; Peace Industry and Africology; Participation of Women in Political Leadership; Environmental Terrorism of Gold Mining Companies in Tanzania: Case Studies of Bulyanhulu and North Mara Gold Mines; and Experience of Decentralization by Devolution: Case Studies of Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Additionally, many possibilities for future co-teachings among partners were explored, as well as joint research initiatives and community outreach projects. Resulting from the various discussions regarding opportunities for co-teachings, an online database will be developed that network members can consult for co-teaching needs and offers from each institution.
Introduction

The Final UPEACE Great Lakes Programme Conference was held in Kigali, Rwanda from 22-26 July 2012. Attended by 59 programme participants and 9 programme staff, the event brought together all those involved in the Great Lakes Programme (GLP) for a final activity, with the overall objectives of reflecting on the experience and establishing a new format for the network upon conclusion of the programme.

In order to achieve these objectives, a number of plenary and break-out sessions were held over the course of the four days. The first day began with an opening ceremony, where University for Peace (UPEACE) Head of Project Management, Thomas Klompmaker; UPEACE Director of the Africa Programme, Jean-Bosco Butera; Universite Libre des Pays des Grands Lacs Rector (and senior GLP fellow), Professor Kambale Karafuli; and His Excellency Mr. Frans Makken from the Embassy of the Netherlands to Rwanda made opening remarks to the plenary.

Upon conclusion of the Opening Ceremony, conference participants stayed together for another plenary session of presentations of the MA programmes at each partner University, made by a representative from each institution. The afternoon session was facilitated by Mr. Joseph Sany, GLP External Evaluator from George Mason University, and consisted of the first half of a two-part evaluation where partner universities had the space to evaluate the implementation of each component of the GLP programme at their university.

The second day of the conference covered thematic platforms, where participants met in groups around thematic areas of expertise/interest to discuss current trends in the region and potential areas for future collaboration. After the break-out sessions for the thematic platforms, participants returned to the plenary for an update on the Peace Caravan (an initiative created by GLP Senior Fellows), which was led by the Peace Caravan Steering Committee. In the afternoon the plenary came together again for a session by UPEACE Head of Peace and Conflict Department, Victoria Fontan, on exploring the decolonization of peace as an alternative epistemology for peace and conflict studies in the Great Lakes Region.

Day three began with presentations to the plenary by the thematic groups of the previous day regarding present and future collaboration possibilities. Also offered on the third day was the chance for all conference participants to attend one of the following three different training sessions: 1. Essential Guide to Getting Published by Dr. Tony Karbo, Associate Professor of the UPEACE Africa Programme; 2. PhD Proposal Writing by Dr. Samuel Ewusi, GLP Assistant Professor; and 3. Monitoring and Evaluation by Mr. Joseph Sany. The final session on this day was the second part of the evaluation by Mr. Joseph Sany. A final cultural dinner was held in the evening.

The final session of the conference was held on the fourth day, where Dr. Jean Bosco Butera led a plenary network session on ways to build on the GLP network, with Mr. Thomas Klompmaker providing a summary of the outcome of the network session.

In what follows is a summary report of the topics presented, challenges discussed and outcomes of each conference session, with the omission of the outcomes of the Programme Evaluation sessions led by Dr. Joseph Sany, which will be summarized in a separate report.

Presentations on MA Programmes by Partner Universities

The objective of the session with time allocated for presentations made by the partner universities was for all those involved in the programme to receive an update on the progress made at each partner university.
Partner universities were asked to present on the MA courses developed and/or strengthened as a result of the GLP partnership, including: 1. Experience with co-teachings (courses taught, course readers developed, etc.); 2. Integration or re-integration of first batch of fellows after their return from Costa Rica; 3. Other activities carried out as the result of GLP; 4. Impact on the community (students who have participated in your courses, interactions with CSOs, etc.); 5. Lessons learned; and 6. Suggestions for ways forward.

Among the key lessons learned and challenges faced mentioned by several institutions were integrating junior fellows upon their return due to the necessity of having a PhD, institutional delays in approving courses and MA programmes and approving new positions for returning junior fellows from civil society organizations, and that the creation of curricula should be demand driven.

The most notable cases of partner universities who had fully engaged themselves in their own development as a result of the GLP were Uganda Martyrs University, the University of Goma and Copperbelt University. In the case of Uganda Martyrs University, both junior fellows from the first cohort had been fully incorporated into the MA programme and now have full time positions as lecturers. Their newly developed MA programme in Sustainable Peace and Conflict Management is seeing its second graduating class finish in November 2012.

In similar nature, both junior fellows from University of Goma and Copperbelt University are now teaching at the university, and the first course curriculum designed by a junior fellow from the University of Goma University will be taught in October 2012. The senior fellow from the University of Goma was also promoted and the university has begun to implement projects related to peace in their region.

Another significant result attributed to GLP was enhanced collaboration among universities. Gulu University and Uganda Martyrs University have developed a close relationship and have already begun to exchange professors between them. In Rwanda, one of the junior fellows originally representing civil society from the National University of Rwanda has been hired by the Rwandan Peace Academy, which is a direct product of GLP as the fellow had no previous connection to the institution. Also noteworthy in Rwanda is the fact that both partner institutions have been providing training for military and police personnel in the country.

**Thematic Platforms**

The objective of the session on thematic platforms was to provide a space for GLP participants to discuss latest developments in their area of expertise, share research interests and teaching capacities as a basis for future cooperation. Conference participants split up into five thematic groups: 1. International Peace Studies; 2. Peace Education and Gender; 3. Responsible Management and Sustainable Economic Development; 4. Environmental Security; and 5. International Law. The following section provides a brief description of what was discussed in each thematic group.

**International Peace Studies**

The group working on the theme of International Peace studies identified the most notable latest trends in the field as the involvement of children in war situations, noting the significant problem of the sexual abuse of minors by peacekeepers and armed forces alike in the DRC and Burundi; the forced abduction of children and sex slavery in Uganda; and the overall impunity in times of war and peace of such violations.

The group decided to begin a research study on ‘Children in International Relations’, with specific attention given to the responsibilities of the State and peace keepers and where children fall in terms of protection, particularly children involved in rebel movements, peace keeping movements and other
government initiatives. A detailed plan was developed outlining activities for the research project, time frames and specific responsibilities among group members.

In terms of the possibilities of sharing expertise among the group via co-teaching, Uganda Martyrs University and the National University of Rwanda agreed to have a co-teaching program between them. Each member of the group shared their expertise that they could offer to other universities. One senior fellow and UPEACE programme staff agreed to supervise the research work of students from Gulu University and Uganda Martyrs University, both of whom were in need of supervision support. Victoria Fontan, UPEACE Head of Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, also agreed to try to bring two GLP fellows (one junior and one senior) as visiting professors at UPEACE to cover specific course needs in her department.

Finally, in order to maintain the collaboration among them, the group formed a secretariat, with representatives from UPEACE, Uganda Martyrs University and Copperbelt University.

**International Law**

The thematic group on international law was composed of ten members from the Universite Libre des Pays des Grand Lacs, Uganda Martyrs University, the Catholic University of Bukavu, Gulu University, University of Burundi and the Catholic University of Eastern Africa. The representatives of the Universities discussed interest in co-teaching with each other and between independent Centers within the Universities that also have Peace and Conflict Studies.

Current trends and research areas identified by the group included the doctrine of the responsibility to protect; legal pluralism and traditional justice mechanism; human rights and terrorism (cyber war); the right to development; human rights and conflict; ethnic conflict in the great lake region; natural resource management; international environmental law; the national minorities and indigenous people; private military corporation and or security; alternative dispute resolution; international legal mechanism system and the influence of politics; leadership; governance and responsibilities; sexual violence in armed conflict; peace keeping operations; HIV/AIDS and human rights; lesbianism, gay, bi-sexual and transexual human rights in Africa; and the place of rule of law in the great lake region.

The group created an action plan that included extending the invitation for the listing of areas of expertise and research interests to other experts in other thematic groups. It was further agreed that members share their interest to facilitate courses in other partner universities and to engage in research and publication in the areas mentioned above. To facilitate this exchange, the group made a list of their areas of expertise and research interests, as well those of colleagues from their universities who had not participated in GLP as a junior or senior fellow.

**Responsible Management**

The thematic group on responsible management identified the need to re-think design systems and recycling and climate change and environmental sustainability: imbalances in international mechanisms and policies as the two main trends in this area of expertise.

Common research interests identified by the group were environmental insecurity versus climate change; social entrepreneurship; demography and socio-economic development; corporate social responsibility and peacebuilding in post-conflict societies; social responsibility, social justice and economic recovery in post conflict societies; land conflicts versus peacebuilding; and economic liberalism versus sustainability.
Specific co-teaching possibilities were also discussed and included inviting a GLP fellow to co-teach a course on Demography and Socio-Economic Development: Perspectives and Challenges, as well as inviting a UPEACE faculty to co-teach on Poverty, Natural Resources and Conflict at the National University of Rwanda. Both proposed co-teachings will take place in 2013. The group also decided to write a proposal on land conflicts versus peacebuilding in post-genocide societies, a project that they will begin in September 2012.

**Peace Education and Gender**

Major overarching trends discussed by the thematic group on Gender and Peace Education included teaching approaches and principles of peace education; governance; and women participation in politics. Other trends included the promotion of a culture of peace; interrogation of gender and culture against the backdrop of continued gender discrimination; and exploring African perspectives of peace and conflict.

The group identified possible areas of collaboration through co-teaching and research as de-militarization of peace and dismantling the culture of war; educating for conflict transformation; African mechanisms of peacebuilding; developmental processes for peace; and exploring the implementation of UN resolution 1325. Also discussed was the need to consider advocating to Ministries of Education and lobbying for the inclusion of peace education in national curricula. Finally, the group committed to holding seminars or trainings and conducting community outreach activities via churches/markets as part of the ongoing intervention to address the current trends.

**Environment**

Important trends in the environmental field discussed by thematic group working in this area were resources and conflicts; risk assessment and management; climate change: adaptation and mitigation; the increasing number of slums; urban governance; environmental disaster; land grabbing; corporate social responsibility; population growth; natural resources and conflict; development; war economies; and vulnerabilities.

Various junior and senior fellows participating in the group discussion proposed specific topics for research that were of particular interest to them. Some of these topics included urbanization in Africa: climate change adaptation and mitigation; adaptation and alternatives for livelihood in disasters areas; urban governance and waste management; water resources management; trans-boundaries and cross boundaries natural resources; population growth in Africa and resources depletion; nomadic communities and conflicts; renewable energy resources; green economy; disaster management; compensations related to natural resources; and aspects and impacts of oil exploitation in the Virunga Park.

In terms of developing an action plan, the group decided that the curricula developed through GLP regarding trends related to the environment would be the starting point for co-teaching exchange. The group identified many inter-related topics in the courses offered at their universities as well as their own areas of expertise and agreed to organize interventions such as the co-teaching of an entire course or inviting other GLP experts as a guest speaker whenever possible. To this extent, the group identified a list of specific expert names and topics for these interventions.

In addition to collaborating via course interventions, the group also proposed to address sensitization of this topic through community outreach activities. Specifically, the idea of creating a local community capacity building and educational program, with special focus on human rights, was discussed.
**Update on Peace Caravan**

The update on the Peace Caravan was led by Dr. Maximiano Ngabirano, Uganda Martyrs University and Dr. Jacob Mwitwa, Copperbelt University, representatives of the Peace Caravan Steering committee. The objective of the session was to provide an update for all GLP participants on the latest developments of the initiative, address any current or foreseen obstacles and identify new activity ideas.

There were various issues that came out during the discussion, including the need to decide on the logo to be used by the caravan; the possibility of changing the name of the peace caravan to the 'Great Lakes Peace Network'; the need to decide on the starting and ending points for the caravan; that all participating institutions needed to finalize their national budgets for the peace caravan; and the necessity to allocate resources for the caravan so as to be able to create awareness in the community, among others. The committee explained that the International Day for Peace – 21 September – had been designated as a day for peace caravan activities with the major aim of promoting peaceful co-existence at all levels, but with specific emphasis on local community. At the community level, the initiative has the goals of promoting awareness, influencing government policy on peace and enhancing the feasibility of various institutions to address peace-related issues.

The members of the committee also shared with the plenary that since the committee met in Kigali, Rwanda in February 2012 (attended by only some partner institutions from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Zambia), the partners had not made significant progress in moving forward on the initiative and that no institution had presented their budgets. Similarly, further discussion indicated that there was a lull in communication related to the peace caravan within and between the institutions. Given these considerations, the committee members acknowledged to the plenary that there are certain challenges to implementing the idea of the peace caravan.

Discussion was opened up to the plenary regarding these issues in order to define what steps should be taken after the closure of GLP. Despite the concerns raised with respect to the limited progress made on the peace caravan, all institutions declared that they are fully committed to making the peace caravan happen. However, due to time constraints many issues were left unresolved.

Given these uncertainties, the Steering Committee met after Conference hours to further explore what direction the initiative should take. On the final day of the Conference, members of the Steering Committee proposed to the plenary to expand on, institutionalize and formalize the collaboration to take the form of an association, called the 'Great Lakes Universities Peace Association' (GLUPA). The organization would be an association of institutions and individuals. The Peace Caravan initiative may be one of the activities organized by the Association at a later point. It was also proposed that all participants in the final conference become founding members of the Association. All participants approved the suggestion and the GLUPA was hence created.

The Great Lakes Universities Peace Association will be a regional body, acting as an association for universities working for peace. The association will begin with the GLP partner institutions, but as it develops other universities and individuals in the region will be able to join. Copperbelt University agreed to host the Secretariat for the Association, with Dr. Jacob Mwitwa acting as the Secretary General, Dr. Maximiano Ngabirano as the Chair and Ms. Stella Laloyo as Vice-Chair. A new Steering committee was established taking into consideration aspects of gender, senior and junior fellows and partner institutions.

**Session on the Decolonization of Peace**
The plenary session dedicated to a dialogue around the topic “Exploring the relevance and feasibility of decolonizing peace as an alternative epistemology for peace and conflict studies in the Great Lakes Region” was led by Dr. Victoria Fontan, UPEACE Head of Department of Peace and Conflict Studies. The session began with a presentation on the topic by Dr. Victoria Fontan, who recently wrote a book on the topic of decolonizing peace. The following paragraph provides a short overview of the main concepts of her presentation, which served as the basis for later discussions.

Epistemologically speaking, the theme of decolonizing peace falls within the broader framework of post-liberal peace. The latter is an alternative to the still dominant paradigm of liberal peace. In short, liberal peace states that peace building is about, and even similar to, state formation. Therefore, interventions in post-conflict situations (which are commended by the theory and are mostly conducted by external parties or externally inspired) must simply focus on providing the state with ‘working institutions’. In the same framework, shortcomings of the approach are believed to be minor by promoters and are hidden as much as possible. Conversely, post-liberal peace states that focus should be put on peace formation rather than on state formation. It looks much more to the people than on formal institutions because it believes that ‘the map is not the territory’. For this reason, in the analysis little attention is given to the ‘invisible’, that is to say, the cruel but real consequences of the implementations of the liberal peace paradigm in conflict areas. The theoretical framework of the decolonizing peace discourse is mainly derived from chaos theory, living systems theory and the theory of communities of practice. In her presentation, Dr. Fontan mentioned certain hidden but important features of the liberal peace paradigm in the Great Lakes Region. The most current example presented was the series of the unpunished sexual crimes committed by UN peacekeepers of the MONUSCO in the East of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The second part of the session was dedicated to group discussions around the five following themes: 1. Exchanging on complex adaptive systems of decolonizing peace in participants’ own environment; 2. Discussing the relevance of decolonizing peace as a theme in the Great Lakes region; 3. Exploring the potential for a community of practice in the post GLP life, and what it would look like; 4. Discussing the relevance of new debates in Peace and Conflict Studies for the Great Lakes and Greater Africa; and 5. Discuss the relevance of the peace industry in participants’ own setting, and how its neo-colonial shortcomings may be addressed. All groups were asked to prepare a drawing to represent their findings.

The group discussing the first topic listed a series of examples of Complex Adaptive Systems (CAS) in the Great Lakes Region. Specifically, they mentioned the case of “IKIBIRI” in Burundi, Likelemba and Muso in the East of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. IKIBIRI is an association of peasants cultivating together while Likelemba is a kind of cooperative of small-size business men and women. Musos are solidarity groups. The group pointed out that the CAS are based on the principles of solidarity, self-reliance, interdependence and mutual trust.

The second group found that the theme of decolonizing peace is absolutely relevant in the Great Lakes Region because their experience has shown that peace is not synonymous to democracy, good governance or any of the “goods” mainstreamed by the peace industry. They acknowledged that peace and decolonizing peace in the Great Lakes region needed to be defined locally.

The group reflecting on the possibility of a community of practice in the post-GLP life found that it is possible to create a network at the institutional and individual levels. The network would make it possible to share knowledge and resources as well as to conduct joint research. One important aspect that the group discussed was that this can only be possible if communication is strengthened throughout the network.

The fourth group looked at the new debates in Peace and Conflict Studies in the Great Lakes Region. They found the debates present to be relevant in almost all the sub-fields of peace and conflict studies.
As for the relevance of the peace industry in the Great Lakes region, the fifth group analyzed the question by looking at the dynamics between the actors of the peace industry. The peace industry in the Great Lakes region was characterized as a 'peculiar market'. One of the features of that market is that the product sold ('free elections', 'democracy', etc.) is rarely the one demanded (peace). It was therefore concluded that the peace industry in the Great Lakes Region is not currently relevant.

At the end of the group discussions, participants moved across the room to look at the work of other groups and to ask for clarifications and engage in further discussion. This informal dialogue concluded the session.

**Training Sessions**

**Essential Guide to Getting Published**

This training session on getting published was designed to provide a helpful guide to researchers and scholars interested in getting their academic work published. The training was facilitated by Dr. Tony Karbo, Associate Professor of the UPEACE Africa Programme, and reviewed in detail the following stages involved in publication: writing a title and abstract; submission of the entire article for review; consolidation of reviewers’ comments; and editing and publication.

The facilitator encouraged participating fellows to publish their material, emphasizing the importance of publications from academics from the Global South. Fellows were also urged to devote the time necessary to really commit to writing, with the suggestion of dedicating a minimum of fifteen minutes a day to writing. Various tips for getting published were explored during the session, including what writing and organizational skills to attune and further develop; self-knowledge regarding inherent strengths and confidence; and the commitment that one needs to make. Key components of academic work submitted for application were also discussed.

Participants attending the session, both GLP junior and senior fellows, decided to collectively publish a book together. Two GLP senior fellows, Professor Mohabe Nyirabu from the University of Dar Es Salaam and Dr. Maximiano Ngabirano from Uganda Martyrs University, were asked to coordinate the book publication. The following titles were developed as components of the joint book initiative: 1. Peace Education in Post Conflict Societies; 2. Peace Industry and Africology; 3. Participation of Women in Political Leadership; 4. Environmental Terrorism of Gold Mining Companies in Tanzania: Case Studies of Bulyanhulu and North Mara Gold Mines; 5. Experience of Decentralization by Devolution: Case Studies of Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Together the group established a detailed work plan in order to have the book ready for publication by July 2013.

**Ph.D. Proposal Writing**

One of the major aims of the Great Lakes Programme (GLP) was to assist 10 Partner Universities/Academy in the region to develop Master’s Programmes in Peace and Conflict Studies. In order to ensure the sustainability of the MA programmes two junior faculty members and two civil society representatives were trained through the combined MA programme at the Addis Ababa and Costa Rica Campuses with the expectation that, they will be absorbed as faculty in the newly created programmes. Considering that most African Universities do not readily accept MA holders to fully participate in teaching at the Masters level, it is expected that these junior faculty members will proceed to Doctoral studies. This training session was therefore aimed at preparing the trained junior fellows for the initial process for Doctoral enrollment. Furthermore the session provided training on how to formulate research questions, choose an appropriate methodology and conduct an in-depth literature review.
The training session was facilitated by Dr. Samuel Ewusi, GLP Assistant Professor of the UPEACE Africa Programme. Participants attending the session were encouraged to get involved in two activities currently going on within the GLP program. The first one is that members should utilize the GLP opportunities of research and publication as an added advantage for admission into potential doctoral programmes. The second opportunity mentioned was that GLP members should begin developing their PhD proposal now since some GLP partners universities will grant admission based on the strength and the relevance of the research proposal in the region. In order to the latter effectively, Dr. Ewusi recommended that fellows should identify their point of strength, be it in qualitative or quantitative research, and begin using the available tools within the GLP network as much as possible.

Since GLP has already built the foundation of professional development for fellows from partner institutions, joining the PhD programs would allow for the continuation of the already instilled pedagogy to continue at the various universities in Great Lakes Regions. This would also lead to the continuation of GLP principles even after the closure of the project.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

The training session on Monitoring and Evaluation, led by Mr. Joseph Sany, GLP External Programme Evaluator from George Mason University, was centred around creating the space for experience sharing and group discussions among conference participants, with the overall goal of enhancing skills in the monitoring and evaluation of projects. Attendees of the training were guided through the process of how to monitor and evaluate their own projects, identify how their research can benefit from external evaluations, and how to develop fundraising strategies and tools for joint evaluation projects.

For most fellows attending this training, the session served as a refresher course and an exploration of new trends in the field. Mr. Sany further addressed the question of why monitoring and evaluation in the peace and conflict field is different from other fields. Among the defining factors mentioned were the difference in context (which is risky, unpredictable); the cyclical nature of the context; change of attitudes within the conflict situation; the mobility of people and disagreements; daunting tasks of measuring prevention; emotional and ideological commitments; and politics of evaluation. Discussions in this area reinforced for participants the importance of take precautions in their work on peace and conflict projects.

The fundraising component of the training was particularly valuable for participants, as they received tips on how to move from a ‘research proposal’ to ‘projectifying’ the proposal. Mr. Sany reviewed common mistakes often made during fundraising through proposals and provided the following advice to improve results: being professional and responding to and communicating promptly; collaborating with others; following of instructions given; being creative; and above all, dialoging with the donors.

**Network Session**

The session on networking, facilitated by Dr. Jean-Bosco Butera and Mr. Thomas Klompmaker from UPEACE, was the concluding session of the Conference, and meant to provide the space for the GLP participants to consolidate collaboration possibilities and define what direction the network will take in the future.

Members from each partner institution of GLP, including UPEACE at the request of Conference participants, met together to clearly decide upon their immediate needs as an institution, what they currently have to offer in terms of collaboration, and their action plan for making it happen. After establishing the answers to these three questions among themselves, each partner made a presentation to the plenary of their conclusions. Many of the possibilities for collaboration discussed during other
Conference sessions were re-emphasized, and partner institutions shared what costs they could cover in the case of bringing co-teachers from other institutions.

This session marked an important transition for UPEACE a member of the network, moving from a coordinating role to a participating role. UPEACE pledged to remain an equal member of the network, committing to proposing GLP members to cover visiting professor needs at UPEACE when possible, and offering pro-bono co-teaching at partner universities with the conditions that all travel expenses are covered and faculty was given time to conduct research while there.

Given the many expertise offered and needs identified by partners, the need to create an active database for the network members to consult became apparent. To fulfill this need, it was decided that Mr. George Jeriko, GLP junior fellow from the University of Dar Es Salaam, would be in touch with each institution to compile the information for the database, and Mr. Tewodros Assefa, GLP Logistics Officer at the UPEACE Africa Programme would work with him to upload the information onto an online database. This decision concluded the session and the Conference came to an end.