PEACE RESEARCH CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

8 – 12 December 2008

Hilton Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

FINAL REPORT

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BACKGROUND

The University for Peace (UPEACE) is a United Nations Affiliated University established in December 1980 as a Treaty Organization by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980.

UPEACE received from the UN General Assembly the mandate “to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate cooperation among peoples and to help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations.”

Headquartered in Costa Rica, UPEACE currently offers MA Programmes in fields related to peace and conflict studies. Every year it is graduating more than 100 students from countries all over the world. In order to maximize its impact, it is also developing distance learning tools and expanding its activities worldwide.

The Africa Programme of UPEACE (UPAP) was launched in 2002 with the central mission to stimulate and strengthen capacities in Africa for teaching, training and research on peace and conflict related issues. The programme was built on extensive consultations held in ten countries around Africa to define the needs, aspirations and obstacles to developing an Africa programme for education for peace. Results of the consultations were endorsed by an Advisory meeting of African partners in Maputo, Mozambique in October 2002, which identified the following programmatic areas that continue to propel the Africa programme towards its goal:

- Academic Teaching
- Training Programmes for Civil Society
- Strengthening African Research, Dissemination and its linkage to policy
- Peace Education for wide mobilization of society for peace
- Information Dissemination
- Media and Communications

Despite the fact that research was identified right from the inception of the programme as a key area that needed strengthening in the endeavor to develop a strong basis for peace and conflict studies in Africa, UPAP directed initially the efforts on the development of teaching packages and the organization of short courses and workshops in key areas of peace and conflict studies in a strategic view to reinforce the theoretical knowledge base in Africa. In a second phase, UPEACE has undertaken to reinforce capacity in Research with the view to developing a cadre of researchers in peace, conflict and related areas in Eastern Africa in particular and Africa in General. UPEACE has secured support from the Canadian International Development research centre (IDRC) to undertake a project on Peace research capacity Building for a period of three years (2008-2010).

The project is concerned primarily with building research capacity on peace and conflict issues in an effort to create and develop a critical mass of seasoned researchers who will
be able to elaborate on the causes of conflict, conditions of peace and security threats, and to propose recommendations that will reduce or redress such threats.

The project will undertake the task through the organization of peace research capacity building workshops and the publication of a dedicated Journal, the Africa Peace and Conflict Journal.

Moreover, in order to enhance further research capacity in Africa, the project will serve as link to a UPEACE - IDRC Initiative for PhD fellowship and doctoral research Awards Programme in Peace, Conflict and Development in Africa. This initiative intends to award each year, for three years, ten PhD research grants to African PhD candidates who are advanced in their research and who are based at universities in Sub-Saharan Africa universities. It is anticipated that this grant will facilitate the completion of their thesis and will enable them to strengthen further their research skills by offering them means to access better and updated resource materials and, in some instances, with opportunities to participate in short term research internships/attachments in university or research centre environments that would provide better resource availability and international exposure.

While the Peace Research Training programmes focus on Eastern Africa, the Doctoral Research Grants and PhD Fellowships are opened to various regions of Africa.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop had two (2) major objectives, which are:

- To create a face-to-face interaction between mentors and mentees of peace research; and to provide a venue for peace researchers to share experiences and challenges of their research work through presentations; and,
- The workshop was aimed at provide a platform through which PhD candidates will be given peace research training to enhance skills and build their research capacity.

2. EXPECTED RESULTS

The Peace Research Capacity Building Workshop aimed at achieving the following results:

- Attending Peace Researchers and PhD Awardees will present their research proposals;
- Participants in the meeting will respond with constructive critique and feedback of presentations from colleagues;
- Mentors and mentees will establish a working relationship
- PhD awardees will attend a three-day research training

3. OUTCOMES

Out of delivery of workshop objectives, the following outcomes were expected:
• Researchers will be able to revisit their work in reference to participants’ critique and feedback given;
• Mentors and mentees will get acquainted and share strategies on their working relationship;
• PhD awardees will develop and/or enhance scholastic skills;
• Lessons learned will be gathered through participants’ evaluation

4. PARTICIPANTS

The workshop brought together three (3) categories of participants. There were ten (10) Peace Researchers from East Africa, eight (8) PhD awardees from Africa and seven (7) mentors from different universities in Africa, Canada, USA and UK.

5. METHODOLOGY

The workshop was held over five days from Monday 8th to Friday 12th December 2008. It started with an opening ceremony and concluded with a closing session. The first two days were devoted to participants’ presentation of their research proposals. Ten (10) presentations were made by East African Peace Researchers and eight (8) by African PhD awardees. Paper presenters were provided feedback from the group of mentors as well as from other participants.

From the third day onwards, participants were split into two (2) groups: the group of peace researchers and the group of PhD awardees. The group of peace researchers took on extensive discussions with their mentors and the group of doctoral awardees started a three-day research training activity.

6. OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony was composed of welcome remarks by Dr. Jean-Bosco Butera, Director of UPEACE – Africa Programme and opening remarks by Ms. Njeri Karuru, Senior Programme Officer – Peace, Conflict and Development at the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) of IDRC.

In his welcome remarks, Dr. Butera expressed his sincere thanks to all participants for positively responding to the invitation of UPEACE to take part in this Peace Research Capacity Building Workshop in spite of each one’s very tight end-of-year schedule. According to Dr. Butera, this workshop is one of the activities of a UPEACE – IDRC Project which started in November 2007 in support of capacity building for peace research in Africa. He then welcomed the 10 East African peace researchers who are being invited for the second time at this type of activity and the eight (8) doctoral awardees, who, he expects, will soon obtain their PhDs and “contribute to knowledge in Africa in the area of (their) research and also participate in the endeavor to create conditions for peace in Africa”.

Dr. Butera also seized the occasion to address a special welcome and his sincere gratitude to mentor professors “friends and partners who have come from afar and who are committed to working with us in the efforts to strengthen peace research in Africa”, and finally wished fruitful deliberations to the participants.
In her opening remarks, Ms. Njeri Karuru made a introduction of IDRC and its Nairobi office. She stated that the role of IDRC is to strengthen research in developing countries. The Nairobi office covers Eastern and Southern Africa and works in support of research in policy link. The Peace, Conflict and Development department of IDRC Nairobi office has been working with UPEACE – Africa Programme for a year now in the implementation of the project of Peace Research Capacity Building in Africa. On these words, she declared opened the activities of the workshop.

7. SUMMARY OF SESSIONS

DAY ONE: MONDAY 8TH DECEMBER 2008

Plenary 1 (Morning): Research paper presentations by Peace Researchers

This section presents a summary of each research paper presented by the participants. Papers presenters were provided with extensive feedback and comments by mentors and other participants with the intention of enhancing the research and paper writing process. The full research proposals and research concept notes were compiled in a single document that was distributed to all participants.

Proposal 1: “Correlates of implementation of Peace Education Curriculum: A case of selected universities in Kenya”, by Dr. (Mrs.) Esther Chelule

In her presentation of the problem statement for her topic, Dr (Mrs.) Chelule noted that the implementation of peace education curriculum has not taken place in Kenya even after recurrent cases of violent conflict in the country. The Kenya system of education has been revised several times after independence, yet the course on peace education has not been included. The research therefore aims at investigating the factors which could have led the curriculum planners to omit such a course. In addition, the Kenya National Goals of education in Kenya has as one of them “fostering sense of nationhood and national unity, bringing together the many ethnic communities into common understanding to live harmoniously in peace”. There has been ethnic animosity in the country for many years, yet courses on peace education have never been put in the curriculum. The research aims at investigating into this, with a view to suggesting possible solutions to the implementation of peace education in the universities.

The objectives of this study are to:

- Investigate whether there is peace curriculum in the Kenyan public universities
- Examine the factors which positively influence the implementation of peace curriculum in Kenyan universities
- Identify the factors which negatively influence the implementation of peace curriculum in Kenyan universities
- Make recommendation on how to effectively implement peace curriculum in the universities.

In her research design, Dr. (Mrs.) Chelule noted that the research intends to use descriptive survey design which is concerned with describing, recording, analyzing and reporting condition that exists or existed.
The research is expected to be conducted in Kenya, and that selected universities within the close proximity of the researcher will be studied.


The statement of the problem as presented by Ms. Njageh notes that literature review has shown a link between art activities and peace. Past studies reveal that the arts can be used to create a culture of peace in the society by use of various peace messages that are suitable for different age groups. Assessment studies have been conducted by peace practitioners on role of theatre arts and peace building, but no known study conducted on arts as a peace tool in the context of educational institutions in Kenya. Therefore, this study aims at evaluating the effectiveness of Kenya Secondary Schools Music Festivals in promoting peaceful coexistence in the society.

The main objective of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of Kenya Secondary Schools Music Festivals in promoting peaceful coexistence.

Specific objectives are to:

- Examine the relevancy of the content of messages of peace relayed through the Kenya secondary schools music festivals as peace messages
- Analyze the role of stakeholders in the music industry in delivering messages of peace through the Kenya secondary schools music festivals.
- Establish the attitudes of students, teachers, parents and education officials towards music festivals as peace tools.
- Explore the challenges and opportunities of using the Music festivals as approaches to peace.
- Propose strategies for effective use of the Kenya secondary schools music festivals as tools for promoting peaceful coexistence.

The study seeks to answer the following research questions:

- What is the people's level and type of involvement in Kenya Secondary Schools Music Festivals for peace building when categorized by age, gender, highest level of education, level of involvement in music festivals?
- To what extent, and in what ways are Kenya Secondary Schools Music Festivals effective in promoting peaceful coexistence in the Kenyan society?
- What are the people’s perceptions of Kenya Secondary Schools Music Festivals as peace tools when categorized by age, gender, highest level of education, level of involvement in music festivals?
- What lessons are there to be learnt for peace processes from the Kenya Secondary Schools Music Festivals?

**Proposal 3: “Breeding Militias and Peace Makers: Duality in the Role of the Youth in the 2007 Political Violence in Nairobi, Kenya”, by Mr. Edwin Barasa Mang’eni**

According to Mr. Mang’eni’s statement of the problem of his topic, with the involvement of youth into politics, there are emerging trends of violence in Kenya. On the other hand,
it has been noted that youth also regularly participate in peace building initiatives. The paper thus seeks to understand how youth in Kenya participate in peace building initiatives and how affective they are.

Therefore, the general objective of the study is to investigate youth involvement in the 2007 political violence and peace building initiative in Nairobi, Kenya.

Specific objectives include the following:

- To examine reasons behind youth participation in the 2007 political violence
- To investigate youth peace building initiatives and their effectiveness during the 2007 political violence
- Develop recommendations that will facilitate effective youth participation in Peace Building and Political Activism.

The study aims at responding to three important questions. These are:

- What was the role of the youths during the 2007 political violence in Nairobi, Kenya?
- Why did the youths in Nairobi take up these roles?
- What can be done to enhance non-violent political participation of the youth in Nairobi?

Proposal 4: “Owning Land Communally in Uganda: Conflicts, Mitigation Processes and Prospects”, by Mr. Esibo Simon Omaada

In his background and statement of the problem, Mr. Omaada noted that land is one of the traditional core resources for societal development. The current land tenure reforms in Uganda were essentially introduced by the 1995 Constitution and operationalized by the Land Act, 1998. The 1995 Constitution abolished the Land Reform Decree and restored the systems of land tenure that were in existence at independence.

With the Juba Peace Talks between the Government of Uganda and the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), there is a chance for IDPs to return home. However, as IDPs return home, there are cases of land grabbing where some people have claimed that their communally owned settling, hunting and grazing land has been taken by an individual who claims to own it. Some of these individuals claim to be investors. There are therefore increased conflicts between communal and individual ownership of land. Thus, the research seeks to establish the magnitude of the problem in order to guide policy makers on land issues to put structures in place that will diffuse and prevent the looming land conflict.

The general objective of the study is to map out the conflicts, mitigation processes and prospects of owning land communally in Uganda. Its specific objectives are to:

- explore the communal land ownership issues and conflict in Uganda
- examine the mitigation processes to conflicts of communally owned land in Uganda
- assess the prospects of owning land communally in Uganda
The main research question is: What are the conflicts, mitigation processes and prospects of owning land communally in Uganda?

Specific research questions are:

- What are the communal land ownership issues and conflicts in Uganda?
- How are the conflicts to communally owned land in Uganda mitigated?
- To what extent is owning land communally in Uganda sustainable and viable?

The research will employ qualitative research approach, an approach that will serve the function of explaining concepts in the research and in the analysis of data. The methodological instruments such as observation and interviews will be used for primary data collection, while content analysis will be used in collecting secondary data. The research population comprises samples from local government leaders, cultural leaders, politicians, NGOs and grassroots people.

**Plenary 2 (Afternoon): Research paper presentations by Peace Researchers – Cont’**

**Proposal 5: “A Proposal for an African Civilian Peacebuilding Brigade”, by Mrs. Penine Uwimbabazi**

In her statement of the problem, Mrs. Penine Uwimbabazi notes that the end of colonialism left a variety of disputed territories and illogical boundaries. As a result, Africa has numerous severed states, with a mixture of identities and confused loyalties that has crippled the continent with the potential for conflict and violence. Examples of these are the ongoing and still unresolved war between Eritrea and Ethiopia; the disputed national identity in the Ivory Coast where there is still no agreement around who is Ivorian and who is not; and the scenario in Rwanda that led to genocide where one group of its people denied that another was also Rwandan citizens. Similarly, a number of ethnically-based conflicts have occurred in Burundi and the DRC where some politicians claim that the Banyamurenge are not citizens of the DRC.

Since the 1990s, Africa has been characterised by intra-state conflicts, violent crises, political instability and state failure. One cannot separate the power structures shaped by pre-colonialism and colonialism that are still making conflict resolution difficult in Africa as a result of civilian fear. The most striking feature of these conflicts has been their impact on civilians, who have been both perpetrators and victims.

Mrs. Uwimbabazi went on analyzing strengths and weaknesses of Peacekeeping Operations in Africa.

She noted that African peacekeeping forces have been strongly involved in various tasks, such as monitoring what is happening, which involve observation, recording, reporting and disseminating information. From simply monitoring a situation, peacekeepers sometimes actively intervene in some way to stop further violence. Besides these elements, peacekeeping is also involved in humanitarian action. However, peacekeeping has very high costs, and limited effectiveness.

Thus, the presenter suggests the creation of an African Civilian Peacebuilding Brigade (ACPB) which will have the potential benefit of being an inclusive unit of African people. It will be based on a concept of unarmed civilians, men and women from various sectors.
such as the government, the corporate world, religious organizations, and of different races, and ethnic groups.

Proposal 6: “Conditions and Limits of Democracy for Sustainable Peace among Member States of East African Community”, by Mr. Cosmas Bahali

As part of the statement of problem for his topic, Mr. Cosmas Bahali makes the statements that the end of the Cold war has necessitated democratization process in Africa, that the transitions to democracy has led to loss of life, mistrust, increased ethnic competition, forced migration and use of civilians in wars in favor of competing political parties/groups. He further notes that there has been an increased use of national security forces against civilians who are in search for democracy. For the presenter, on the other hand, there is an initiative for East African Regional integration whose vision is to promote cooperation and economic growth and good neighborhoods.

On this basis, the study’s main objectives are:

- To investigate the conditions necessary for successful democratization process for sustainable peace in member states of the East African Community
- To establish limits of democracy for sustainable peace in member states of East Africa community
- To examine ways for sustainable regional integration of East African Community

His research questions are as follow:

- What is the nature of Democratic institutions among the member states of East African Community?
- What are the conditions that are necessary to promote democracy and sustainable peace in member states of East Africa Community?
- What are the best ways to promote democratization and regional integration in East African Community?

To achieve the above objectives and find an answer to the research questions, Mr. Bahali hopes his study to employ both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies.

Proposal 7: “Local economy conditions, Conflict and Peace building in Northern Uganda”, by Dr. Charles Ayai Okello

Dr Ayai Okello through this study aims to understand how economic dimension in conjunction with other factors are influencing the path of peace and conflict. According to the presenter, the socio-economic landscape in northern Uganda is characterized by devastation of infrastructure, economy, livelihoods and social fabric. Essential to peace building is the improvement of living standards by providing a mechanism for people to engage productively in livelihood-producing activity.

Therefore, the research aim is to enhance understanding of how concept of recurrence of conflict and peace building can be linked to economic dimension and other variables in northern Uganda using probit analysis.

Specific aims of the research are:
• To test using a **probit model** the roles of economic dimension and other factors influencing conflict and peace building process in post-conflict northern Uganda
• To collect data using field survey from northern Uganda
• To disseminate results through publication of papers

The methodology of the research is based on a model called the **probit model**, which helps to study recurrence of post conflict behavior because does or does not occur.

**Proposal 8: “Women and Resettlement in Acholi Region: The Questions of Land Accessibility, Use, Ownership, Retention and Control”, by Mr. Stephen Langole**

Stating the problem of the research, Mr. Stephen Langole writes that land in the Acholi region is mainly customarily owned and that customary ownership favors mal ownership and control. Decision making on land matters excludes the women, the poor and the young. According to the presenter, in most war affected Acholi region, land matters have become contentious and controversial. Owing to displacement, land security has been weakened. There are potential issues for land conflicts, because land is often disposed off by male heads of households without consulting their spouses or children. Therefore, the gender dimensions of land access, use, ownership, retention and control need to be understood in the face of revitalized male power in resettlement as owners and controllers of their ancestors’ land.

The objectives of the study are:

• To establish how the resettling women in Acholi region compare to men in terms of accessibility, use, ownership, retention and control of land
• To establish and compare the differentials amongst the various categories of the resettling women; their accessibility, use, ownership, retention and control of land
• To make gender responsive recommendations that can inform resettlement policy in respect to land accessibility, use, ownership, retention and control

The research aims at responding to three research questions:

• How do women of the following categories compare to men of similar categories in terms of accessibility, use, ownership, retention and control of land?
• What is the differential/comparison in (of) access, use, ownership, retention and control of land amongst the different categories of women above?
• What possible changes should be made in respect to inequality or equality in land access, use, ownership, retention and control by gender?

The major techniques of data collection will be in-depth interviewing for the resettled population. It will be an ethnographic approach that will give latitude to respondents to tell their stories. Focus group discussions will be used to cover selected homogenous women groups and the number in each focus group discussion will not exceed 15 to ensure proper participation. Questionnaires will be used on selected key informants from the civil society and humanitarian agencies; and observation data will also be used to supplement interview data.

**DAY TWO: TUESDAY 9TH DECEMBER 2008**

The statement of the problem for this topic mentions that there is an increase in voluntary returns of IDPs, to their abandoned ancestral lands and that there is limited shared knowledge and formal record keeping. Returning families and individuals face the very real risk of disputes over land boundaries and ownership titles.

In addition, with increases in population over the past twenty years, the equitable distribution of ancestral lands amongst individuals, families, clans, and communities may create further conflict. The presentation notes that failure to address the notion of land possession is conflict carrying, and that very few initiatives have focused at the requirements for communities in these study regions to identify, claim, and effectively share own and possess title to the land. Thus this study is timely to identify the land conflict fueling issues as well as the respective frameworks for their mitigation.

The goal of the study is, thus, to assess the needs, capabilities, and capacities for land conflict mitigation at the various levels of the community in Northern Uganda the Kenya Rift valley region.

Specific objectives are:

- To develop an understanding of the nature and scope for land conflict in Northern Uganda and the Kenya rift valley.
- To identify and analyze the systems in place that, directly or indirectly, contribute to the mitigation of land conflicts in the regions.
- To examine the land conflict mitigation gaps at the various levels of the community that require capacity-building solutions to facilitate peaceful land access
- To define a template for land conflict mitigation tailored to the individual community needs, capabilities and capacities in Northern Uganda and the Kenya rift valley

Mr. Muwonge expects to use triangulation as research design and stratified and purposive sampling. The scope of the research will be Kajiado, Eldoret and Nakuru districts, Gulu and Lira districts, and the study will target the following populations: individual communities, government line ministries and agencies, and NGOs.


Following signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on January 9, 2005, the “rebel” army (SPLA) was integrated into the national army and SPLA political wing, SPLM, was included in the government of national unity. However, amnesty for war
crimes was not specifically mentioned in CPA. In the absence of formal truth telling processes in Southern Sudan, transitional justice practices can have the potential of serving the needs for justice in the region. Thus, this study seeks to explore the potential use of traditional justice practices in addressing post justice needs of the region without offending the letter and spirit of the CPA. It is expected that the findings of the research will inform peace building policy in Southern Sudan as well as theory on transitional and restorative justice.

The objectives of the research are to explore and analyze:

- The prevailing transitional justice needs of Southern Sudan, and,
- The transitional justice needs of the region in the context of the CPA

The study will attempt to answer to the following overarching questions of whether or not traditional justice mechanisms can promote reconciliation in post conflict Southern Sudan by addressing transitional justice needs.

Subsidiary questions are as follow:

- What has been the impact of socio-economic and political changes and war on Southern Sudan’s traditional justice practises?
- What are the post war justice needs?
- What are people’s opinions on “peace vs. justice”?
- What are the potentials for codification? – Diversity of cultures, retention of traditional aspect and compliance with the CPA

Plenary 4 (Morning): Doctoral Awardees Presentations

Presentation 1: “Interventions for Sexually Abused Female Children in Conflict Areas of Uganda: A Case of Gulu District”, by Mrs. Sarah Kamya

Stating the problem for her topic, Mrs. Kamya mentioned human rights violation among the population which include abduction of children and sexual violence of children especially the girls - sexual abuse is the most common form of sexual violence.

According to her presentation, consequences of sexual abuse include sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) like HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancies, psychological trauma and production of children while in captivity.

Up to now, focus has been on assessing the prevalence and effects of child sexual abuse and spearheading its prevention and interventions in general. Therefore, there is a dearth of information about existing interventions in place to address the needs of formerly abducted and sexually abused girls in conflicts situations. Furthermore, it is not clear whether the treatment approaches used by these different programmes are suitable for specific abuse consequences and circumstances

As such, the general objective of the study is to analyze the existing intervention programmes for sexually abused children in conflict areas of Uganda and identify existing “best practice” as a possible model of interventions that aims to rehabilitate and reintegrate these children.
Specific Objectives of the study are:

- To assess the nature of sexual violence and its effects on the children
- To examine the existing forms of interventions to address the effects of sexual abuse among children in conflict areas of Uganda
- To assess the suitability of the existing interventions in conflict areas of Uganda in rehabilitating and reintegrating the sexually abused returnee children
- To establish what happens to the sexually abused girls once they complete the treatment programmes.
- To identify and examine the challenges faced by programmes in rehabilitating and reintegrating sexually abused children in conflict areas of Uganda

The study will attempt to answer the following questions:

- What is the nature of interventions provided to the sexually abused children in the treatment programmes being run in conflict areas of Uganda?
- To what extent are the rehabilitation and reintegration interventions tailored to meet the special requirements of sexually abused children?
- What happens to the sexually abused children after they complete the treatment programmes?
- What are the challenges faced by those involved in providing services for sexually abused children in conflict/post-conflict situations?

It is expected that the research will use cross-sectional and naturalistic study designs; and qualitative and quantitative approaches will be used to obtain the necessary data.

Presentation 2: “From the Bush to Civil Life: Framework for Reintegration in a Post-Conflict Situation: Experiences of former child rebel combatants in northern Uganda”, by Mr. Igeme Katagwa

The purpose of this research is to examine how the process of reintegration of FCRCs can be organized and implemented in Northern Uganda. Indeed, reintegration of FCRCs is a crucial element in establishing peace in Northern Uganda. Government and various NGOs are involved in reintegration programs for all categories of people who have been directly or indirectly affected by the war between Lord Resistance Army (LRA) and Uganda Peoples’ Defence Force (UPDF). There is a tendency by Uganda government officials and NGOs to view social reintegration of FCRCs as having taken place when any one or all of the following four elements take place:

- Family reunification
- Psychosocial support
- Livelihood support
- Return to formal education

The four elements are necessary but not sufficient for effective social reintegration. These assist an FCRC to be reintegrated or socially enter a community but do not guarantee that the community will accept the FCRC and conversely, that also an FCRC will appreciate and feel part of the community.
Therefore, social reintegration should be examined on how it is influenced by cross-cutting social ties like integrative modes of social interactions, social actions of cooperation, social networks and trust relations.

The general objective of this study is to examine how the process of reintegrating former child rebel combatants (FCRCs) is organized and implemented in Northern Uganda.

Its specific objectives are as follow:

- Identify and describe the nature and extent at existing reintegration processes for Former Child Rebel Combatants in northern Uganda
- Describe and analyze the key constraints in the reintegration process of Former Child Rebel Combatants
- Assess the efficiency of existing reintegration activities in conflict areas in Uganda that facilitate the reintegration of Former Child Rebel Combatants
- Establish and analyze experiences of FCRCs when they rejoin civilian life
- Design an explanatory model that can be used to understand the organization dynamics of reintegration of Former Child Rebel Combatants

The study will seek to respond to the following questions:

- What is the nature of existing reintegration activities for FCRCs?
- What are the constraints faced by the FCRCs in their effort to reintegrate into a civil community?
- What is the effect of present reintegration programmes on the actual reintegration of FCRCs?
- How are reintegration programmes of FCRCs organized in conflict areas in Uganda?
- What are the indicators of a successful reintegration programme of FCRCs in Gulu district?
- How effectively can the reintegration process be conducted in Gulu district?

The study will use a case study, in-depth interviews, participant observation, life stories interviews, focus group discussions, and purposive sampling.

**Presentation 3: “Boundary Disputes in Post Apartheid South Africa: Critical Analysis of Bushbuckridge, Matatiele and Khutsong Cases”, by Mr. Mazembo Mavungu**

An analysis of the situation, conducted by Mr. Mazembo Mavungu, shows that existing scholarly literature on boundary disputes has been single case oriented and discontinuous over time. As such, there is no sustained social scientific investigation of the cases of Matatiele and Khutsong.

In addition, post Apartheid South Africa has failed to conceptualize demarcation and boundary disputes as political and strategic terrains. Finally, there is high security cost associated with boundary disputes which requires more critical and comprehensive approaches.

Some of the research questions are the following:
• What constitutes a socio-political explanation of these disputes? What is at stake? (Ethnicity? Unitary or federal nature of the state? Conflict between representative and participatory democracy? Call for direct democracy? Economic concerns? Emotional attachments?)

• What are the strategies? (Measures taken to secure a particular outcome? Use of the constitution? Mobilization of party or alliance structures? Interference of personal or group interests?)

Therefore, the research seeks to meet the following objectives:

• To develop a socio-political explanation of post apartheid boundary disputes that unveils wider structural problems
• To critically discuss key factors which drive the resistance of local communities to the State
• To critically account for various strategies mobilized by disputants in order to advance their cause.

The methodology of the research includes various data collection methods (In-depth semi structured interviews, Focus groups in affected locations); documentary method use of courts materials, documentaries, newspaper reports; and a thematic content analysis as mode of analysis.

Presentation 4: “The Impact of Reintegration of Ex-Combatants: The Case of Burundi”, by Mr. Mulanda Jimmy Juma

This study deals with the social, economic and individual impacts of the reintegration of ex-combatants on communities in Burundi. Few studies on reintegration of ex-combatants have given attention to communities as a component in the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process. Up to date, it seems that there has been no study on the response of communities to the reintegrat ion of ex-combatants and the impacts of reintegration programmes on communities in Burundi.

It is undeniable that reintegration of ex-combatants affect civilian communities that receive them. Therefore, this study will examine the overall impact of reintegration of ex-combatants on civilian communities. The research will be limited to overall economic, social and individual impacts related to the reintegration of ex-combatants in three communities where reintegration took place in Burundi between 2005 and 2010. This period is taken from the government five-year programme, which seeks to address measures on the short term to consolidate peace and create conditions for long term initiatives.

The overall objective of the research is to analyze the opinions and views of community members concerning the impact of the reintegration of ex-combatants on receiving communities in Burundi between 2005 and 2010.

Specific Objectives are:

• To document the nature, extent and processes of reintegrating ex-combatants in the Greater Great Lakes region, with particular reference to Burundi since 2005
• To record the history of reintegration from the point of view and opinion of different stakeholders in three Burundian receiving communities, with particular reference from 2005 to 2010
• To assess the overall impacts - economic, social and individual - of reintegration on selected communities, with due regard to ethical aspects of reintegration

The research will seek to answer the following questions:

• What are processes, the nature and extent of reintegrating ex-combatants in Great Lakes?
• What are community stakeholders’ opinions and views on the reintegration process?
• To what extent does reintegration of ex-combatants empower and disempower communities socially, economically and individually?
• To what extent does the process of reintegration of ex-combatants comply with ethical values, with particular reference to the framework to be developed?
• What additional ethical, effective and peaceful approaches can be used to manage and enhance the reintegration process?

Plenary 5 (Afternoon): Doctoral Awardees Presentations – Continued

Presentation 5: “The Role of Ethnicity in Kenya’s Transition from Single Party to Political Pluralism”, by Mr. Shilaho Westen Kwatemba

The ethnic incubus in Kenya’s political processes dates back to the colonial period. However, post independence governments since Jomo Kenyatta’s to Kibaki’s, deployed ethnicity through the enmeshing networks of patronage, rent seeking and prebendalism to the detriment of the nation state.

The study seeks to contribute to our understanding of transitions from authoritarianism to more democratic forms of politics and its impact on multiparty politics on the multietnic society of Kenya. It hopes to develop new theoretical and interpretive tools to explain the perennial issues of political disorganization through violence and ethnicisation of politics in Kenya. The study is important since it is being carried against an understanding that political tribalism has a devastating potential to engender conflict that could precipitate clashes as Kenya witnessed in the aftermath of the 2007 general elections.

The aim of the thesis is to explore how ethnicity was mobilised for political purposes to include and/or exclude different categories of people from citizenship in Kenya from 2002 till 2007.

Research questions include the following:

• How did the salience of ethnicity manifest itself in multiparty Kenya?
• Why was ethnicity such an overriding variable in Kenya’s politics especially in the multiparty period?

Presentation 6: “Cross-Border Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conflicts in West Africa: the Nigeria Experience”, by Joseph Peter Ochogwu
Basically, the rationale of the research is to significantly reduce the availability and accessibility of SALW to unauthorized users through an empirical research by identifying the nature and pattern of cross-border trafficking which has hitherto created the illicit supplies and led to violent conflicts in Nigeria.

The study seeks to examine both the supply and demand sides’ factors responsible for SALW trafficking in order to seek the right conditions towards reducing cross-border trafficking in SALW, thus, reducing conflict in Nigeria in particular and West Africa in general.

Generally, this research seeks to address the issues of cross-border trafficking in SALW and its associated menace of violent conflicts in Nigeria.

Specifically, the objectives of this research are:

- To examine the current nature of Nigeria’s borders with her neighbors;
- To empirically establish a relationship between cross-border trafficking of SALW and the conflict in West Africa particularly Nigeria;
- To find the reasons responsible for the seeming failure of state officials to effectively control and reduce the cross-border trafficking in SALW along Nigeria’s borders with her neighbors (Benin, Chad, Cameroon and Niger);
- To unravel the nature and pattern of cross-border trafficking of SALW in and out of Nigeria as well as how it gets to the end-users;
- To review existing local and international government and non-government efforts at curbing the cross-border trafficking of SALW and why these efforts have not effectively reduced the problem;
- To identify gaps in the existing actions against cross-border trafficking of SALW and suggest remedial measures to fill such gaps therefore, reduce the spate of violent conflicts in Nigeria; and
- To contribute to the existing body of knowledge on SALW and conflict, particularly, its cross-border variant

The research will attempt to answer the following questions:

- What has changed in the nature of Nigeria’s borders with neighboring states of Benin, Cameroon, Chad and Niger that has made the borders more porous than before now?
- Why has the presence of border regulating state officials manning and patrolling the different border posts and areas along Nigeria borders with her neighbors seem to have failed to control the activities of SALW traffickers?
- What could be responsible for the sudden up-surge in the illicit cross-border trafficking in SALW, is it the demand or supply side of the weapons?
- What is the relationship between cross-border trafficking in SALW and conflicts in Nigeria?
- What are the nature and pattern of cross-border trafficking in SALW between Nigeria and her neighboring states?
- How can conditions be improved in order to reduce and, or regulate the demand-side component of SALW in Nigeria?
- What relevant actions are required to reduce cross-border trafficking in SALW?
The research methods for the study will be both primary and secondary sources to generate data. The data will be more of qualitative and some quantitative.

**Presentation 7: “The Concept of Equality and Access to Land in Cameroon”, by Sone Patience Munge**

The study seeks to analyze the concept of equality as the focal point of fundamental human rights. Cameroon is a country with diverse customs and rules which shape the behaviors of citizens. This diversity which definitely affects the appreciation of property rights has also created a problem of the systematization of rules regulating access to land. Hence, this study will investigate if Cameroonians actually understand what the law entails vis-à-vis their rights to own land.

The research hopes to ascertain why in spite of the equality provisions in the country’s domestic laws safeguarding non discriminatory issues on access to land, a majority of the population do not freely access land as an inherent right?

Specific objectives are as below:

- This study will determine if the 1974 land reform has enhanced a more rational allocation and management of land in Cameroon?
- The research also seeks to investigate whether the legislators had thought that the mere enactment of these laws was sufficient to establish equitable access to land even to disadvantaged groups like women and the poor.
- The researcher will analyze the country’s property model to ascertain if the government is living up to its obligation to secure equal to land in terms of the country’s international human rights obligation. More particularly access, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966.
- This research will therefore examine the impact of the restricted equal access to property on the socio-economic development and peace in the country.
- This is particularly related to poverty and the recurrent outburst of land related violence in the country.

The research is a socio-legal study which deals with the enforcement and interaction of the law with the society on land issues. Hence, this nature of the study compels the researcher to adopt a content analysis of not just the existing legislations but also of case laws related to access to land in Cameroon and other countries. It will also involve a review of secondary sources such as journals, textbooks, internet (online sources). The review will show how the legal system regulating land rights is perceived by other scholars.

**Presentation 8: “The implications of socio-economic and political reconstruction of Casamance on populations of the region of Ziguinchor in Senegal”, by Mr. Malick Sane (This presentation was made in French)**

The Casamance conflict opposes, since 1982, MFDC leader Father Augustin Diamacoune Senghor and the Senegalese army. Today, the economic, social and cultural development of this beautiful and rich area is slowed down by three decades of conflict. Widows, young boys and girls and the elderly were forced to abandon families, homes, land, plantations, farms, fields, orchards and villages, which have become battlefields of national army soldiers and the MFDC fighters. Tourism is hampered by the disappearance of French
tourists and the region continues to pay for this lost. Agriculture has become the most crippled by the Casamance crisis with the establishment of lawless land mines, armed bands of the MFDC, military. Over a third of arable lands are no longer accessible because of all these factors.

The objectives of the study are to:

- Assess the impact of peace on the development of the region of Ziguinchor
- Identify population behaviours in regard to recovery programs
- Highlight the peace process in the implementation of economic, social, political and cultural activities in the region

The study will use both qualitative and quantitative methods to offset the bias inherent in each approach. The following techniques will be used: Interviews, questionnaire, focus groups, matrix of income and dependencies, social map of the neighbourhood or village, etc.

**DAY THREE: WEDNESDAY 10TH DECEMBER 2008**

As mentioned in the methodology section of this report, from the third day on, the participants were split into two (2) groups: the group of Peace researchers and that of Doctoral awardees. The Peace researchers worked individually with their mentors, while the doctoral awardees attended a research training course. This second part of the report, thus, only focuses on the activities of the doctoral awardees group.

**Session 1: Introduction to Quantitative and Qualitative Peace and Conflict Research Methodologies, by Dr Tony Karbo**

This introduction course covered the issues of the Evolution of Peace Studies Research expanding from pre-history to the clash of civilizations, the Development of Peace Studies Research, and Thematic areas of Academic Discipline.

**Session 2: Gender Sensitive Methodologies in Peace Research**

The second session of the research training course focused on understanding and applying gender-sensitive perspectives in Peace Research. Thus the session covered the following topics:

- What is a Gender-Sensitive Perspective?
- Key Concepts: Gender, Gender Relations, Gender Perspective/Awareness
- Gender-Sensitive: A Human Rights Perspective
- What does a Peace Gender-Sensitive Research Design Entail?
- Towards A Gender-Sensitive Contact Base
- Barriers to an Inclusive Peace Research Contact Base

**Session 3: Qualitative Peace and Conflict Research, by Dr Elias Cheboud**

This session aimed at developing participants’ understanding of qualitative research approaches in peace and conflict studies. It essentially focused on the following elements:
What is qualitative research?
Process of research
Methodology and Methods of research
Qualitative Approach
Examples of qualitative research methodologies
The importance of empathy
Qualitative research methods (focus group, interview, participant observation):
Advantages and disadvantages

**Session 4: Quantitative Peace and Conflict Research, by Dr Tim Murithi**

This session focused essentially on quantitative aspects of peace and conflict research and makes a comparative distinction between qualitative and quantitative research. Main topics covered are as below:

- Peace and Conflict Research
- Peace and Conflict Research Method
- Peace and Conflict Methodology
- Peace Theory to Analysis
- Peace Research and Positivism
- Positive Science
- Logical Positivism
- Positivism and Peace Research
- Empiricism and Peace Research
- Peace Research and Quantitative Methodology
- Quantitative Peace and Conflict Research
- A Science of Peace?
- Peace Science and Quantitative Methodology
- Validity in Quantitative Method
- Correlations in Quantitative Method
- Quantitative versus Qualitative

**Session 5 (Afternoon): Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research, by Dr Tim Murithi**

This session is a kind of wrap-up of peace and conflict research processes. It seeks to help participants understand how to design, plan and manage a research project in peace and conflict studies. The following topics were covered during the session:

- Research Design
- The Stages of a Research Process
- Choosing a Research Topic
- Research Process
- Research Objectives
- Research Questions
- Research Plan
- Literature Review and Methodology
Session 6 (Afternoon): Group Work on Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research

The participants formed four groups of pairs with the objective to incorporate the insights that have emerged from the workshop and presentations on designing, planning and managing peace and conflict research. Please see Appendix 2 for details of the group work assignment.

The four groups are as follow:

- **Group 1**: Mr. Shilaho Westen Kwatemba and Ms. Sarah Kamya
- **Group 2**: Mr. Joseph Peter Ochogwu and Ms. Sone Patience Munge
- **Group 3**: Mr. Mazembo Mavungu and Mr. Malick Sane
- **Group 4**: Mr. Igeme Katagwa and Mulanda Jimmy Juma

DAY FOUR: THURSDAY 11TH DECEMBER 2008

Session 7 (Morning): Group Work on Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research - Continued

Participants continued to work in groups and to prepare group work reports to be presented during the plenary session.

Session 8 (Morning): Presentation on Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research

During this session, participants presented their group work reports and reflections on Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research. Each participant was allocated about 20 minutes to make his/her presentation.

Sessions 9 and 10 (Afternoon): Presentation on Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research - Continued

During this session, participants presented their group work reports and reflections on Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research. Each participant was allocated about 20 minutes to make his/her presentation.

Session 11: Enhancing Policy in Peace and Conflict Research, by Dr Karbo

The following topics were covered in this session:
DAY FIVE: FRIDAY 12TH DECEMBER 2008

Session 12 (Morning): Ethics in Peace and Conflict Research, by Dr Murithi

The twelfth session of the research training focused on the issue of ethics in conflict and peace research. Basically the session dealt with the following topics:

- Ethics of Research
- Ethical Issues to Consider
- Accountability
- Treatment of Respondents
- Rights of Participants
- Agreement with Participants
- Cultural, Values, Norms
- Political Context of Research
- Authorization and Confidentiality from Authorities
- Making Ambitious Promises
- Questions for Discussions

Session 13: Peace and Conflict Research Proposal Writing, by Dr Murithi

This session sought to provide participants with practical tools on writing a good research proposal. It provides an overview of each step in the proposal writing, and specifically covered the following topics:

- Peace and Conflict Research Proposal Writing
- Research Proposal
- The Proposal and Research Questions
- Innovation in Proposal Writing
- Innovation and Proposal Writing
- Literature Review and Proposal Writing
- Target Audience and Language
- Communicating your Proposal
- Structure of a Proposal
- Proposal Methodology
- Schedule for your Research
• Impact of the Research Proposal
• Bibliography and Research Proposal

Session 14 (Morning): Effective Presentations, by Dr Tony Karbo

This session provided to participants reasons of making a good presentation. It introduced participants to PowerPoint common mistakes and how to avoid them. Dr Karbo went on presenting to participants what PowerPoint can do and hat it cannot do. Finally, participants were provided with tips on making a good presentation.

Plenary 6 (Morning): Proposal development, by Dr Honore France

This is the last session of the training workshop. Both Peace researchers and PhD awardees groups came together.

Dr Honore France made a brief presentation on Tips on Writing Journal Articles. According to Dr France’s presentation, in writing an article, you have to 1) Know your audience; 2) Write in the first person; 3) Be concise and direct; and 4) Edit frequently.

Dr France then suggested a paper structure for journal articles. The structure should appear as follows:

The opening: it includes a title, an abstract and an introduction
The main body: it comprises the background and literature review, the methodology, findings and discussion
The closing includes the conclusion and references.

8. REFLECTIONS, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants shared their reflections on the workshop process and methodology, and based on the challenges they have met, they made few recommendations for improvement of the learning process.

8.1. Reflections and challenges

According to participants’ owned words, the workshop and its process were interesting, enjoyable, very rewarding and informative, organized and effective, engaging with positive exchange of experiences and ideas, very educative, enriching, though tiring and mid- engaging, encouraging, with learning and sharing experiences and more networking.

However, participants met few challenges during the process which they kindly pointed out to the organizers. These challenges include:

- Lack of laptops with access to internet
- Mentor-mentee interactions were minimal
- Lack of advanced delivery of resources
- Lack of materials and resources
- Lack of clear guidelines for both mentors and mentees

8.2. Recommendations
The participants – mentors, mentees and PhD awardees alike – made the following recommendations:

- Review of topics first for pre-matching with mentors
- There is need for more time for interaction between mentors and mentees
- There is need for mentors and mentees to keep in touch until conclusion of the project
- Mentors and researchers need to develop rapport so that they start communicating directly with each other
- In March 2009, at the next workshop, researchers should be able to present their findings in the form of a conference paper, and then mentors and mentees will come together to try to polish the paper for submission
- UPEACE should develop a follow-up process and respond to mentees and mentors’ issues
- Have an information sheet (20 pages) that would describes the steps in the various methodological approaches
- Have a mentor-mentee progress sheet; any follow-up via e-mail would be recorded as well
- The issue of methodology and theoretical framework needs to be addressed

9. CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing ceremony was essentially composed of closing remarks by Dr. Jean-Bosco Butera.

In his final remarks, Dr Butera thanked all the participants for their commitment. He particularly thanked the team from Canada and the USA. He expressed his hope that from this meeting a network will be created to strengthen the partnership the UPEACE – Africa Programme has been striving to build since its inception. He also expressed his thanks to the organizing committee, the facilitators, and the mentors. He wished safe journey back, a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year 2009 to all. He finally announced that that the next workshop will be on March 16, 2009, and thus expressed his hope to meet everyone again.
APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Workshop Agenda

UPEACE – Africa Programme
PEACE RESEARCH CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP
December 8 – 12, 2008

WORKSHOP AGENDA

DAY 1: MONDAY, December 8, 2008

07:00 – 8:15 – Breakfast

08:15 – 8:30 – Participant Pick-up from Jupiter to Hilton Hotel

08:30 – 9:20 - Registration

09:20 – 9:40 - Welcome Remarks – Dr. Jean Bosco Butera
Director, UPEACE Africa Programme

09:40 – 10:00 - Remarks by IDRC Representative, Njeri Karuru

10:00– 10:30 - Introduction on Workshop Evaluation

10:30 – 11:00 - GROUP PHOTO AND TEA BREAK

11:00 – 12: - Introduction of the workshop and Participant’s self-introduction
(Elias)

12:00 – 13:00 –Two proposal presentation (1/2 hr. each)

Dr. Esther Chelule and Ms. Njageh Ann Rita Karim

13:00 – 14:00 – LUNCH

14:00 – 15:30 – Three proposal presentation

Mr. Barasa E. Mangeni, Mr. Esibo S. Omaada, and Mrs. Penine Uwimbabazi

15:30 – 16:00 - TEA BREAK

16:00 – 17:30 – Three proposal presentation

Mr. Cosmas N. Bahale, Dr. Charles Ayai, and Mr. Stephen Langole

17:30 – 17:45 – General reflection of the day

DAY 2: TUESDAY, December 9, 2008

9:00 – 10:30 – Three proposal presentation
Mr. Maxie J. Mawone, Mr. Tunaini Minja, and Sarah Kamya

10:30 – 11:00 – TEA BREAK

11:00 – 13:00 - Four proposal presentation

*Igeme Katagwa, Mazembo Mavungu, Mulanda Jimmy Juma, and Shilaho Westen Kwatemba*

13:00 –14:00 – LUNCH

14:00 – 15:30 - Three proposal presentation

*Joseph Peter Ochogwu, Sone Patience Munge, and Malick Sane*

15:30 – 16:00 – TEA BREAK

16:00 – 17:00 Reflection on presented proposals

**DAY 3: WEDNESDAY, December 10, 2008**

The 10 Peace researchers will be with mentors;

**The Doctoral Awardees start research training with Dr. Tim and Dr. Tony**

9:00 – 9:30

- Check-in

9:30 – 10:30

- Introduction of Qualitative and Quantitative Peace and Conflict Research Methodologies

10:30 – 11:00 - TEA BREAK

11:00 - 13:00

- Qualitative Peace and Conflict Research

- Quantitative Peace and Conflict Research

13:00 – 14:00 - LUNCH

14:00 – 15:30

- Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research

15:30 – 16:00 – TEA BREAK

16:00 – 17:30

- Group work on Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research
DAY 4: THURSDAY, December 11, 2008

9:00 – 9:30
  • Check-in

9:30 – 10:30
  • Group work on Designing, Planning and Managing Research

10:30 – 11:00 - TEA BREAK
11:00 – 13:00
  • Presentation on Designing, Planning and Managing Research

13:00 – 14:00 – LUNCH

14:30 – 15:30
  • Looking through Individual Peace Research Projects

15:30 – 16:00 - TEA BREAK

16:00 - 17:30
  • Enhancing Policy in Peace and Conflict Research

DAY 5: FRIDAY, December 12, 2008

9:00 – 9:30
  • Check-in

9:30 – 10:30
  • Ethics in Peace and Conflict Research

10:30 – 11:00 - TEA BREAK

11:00 – 13:00
  • Peace and Conflict Research Proposal Writing
  • Effective Presentations
  • Group work & presentation on Proposal Development

13:00 – 14:00 – LUNCH

14:00 – 18:00 and Beyond Free Time
Appendix 2: Group Work Assignment

**UPEACE – Africa Programme / IDRC Peace Research Capacity Building Workshop**

**Group Work on Designing, Planning and Managing Peace and Conflict Research**

Sessions: Wednesday 10 December: 16.00 to 17.30; Thursday 11 December: 9.30 to 10.30  
Group Presentations: Thursday 11 December: 11.00 to 13.00 and 14.00 to 15.30

**Background and Objectives**

These sessions will provide the UPEACE – IDRC Doctoral Awardees to develop their peer review and reflective research skills. Awardees will now have an opportunity to take on board the feedback provided during their presentations in the first two days of the workshop. The objective of the group work sessions is to incorporate the insights that have emerged from the workshop and presentations on designing, planning and managing peace and conflict research.

**Activities**

1. Awardees will work in groups of two people. Each member of the group will make a brief presentation on Thursday.
2. Awardees should revisit their proposal and research outlines and explain and discuss with their group partner the feedback they received and how they plan to develop and improve their research study.
3. Taking it in turns, each group member should explain to their group partners the feedback and recommendations that they received.
4. Given the presentations and discussions in the workshop so far discuss with your partner whether the recommendations were helpful and in what way.
5. Make a note of this and prepare a brief presentation to the plenary on Thursday on how the feedback or presentations have helped you to develop, improve or re-focus your research study.
6. Specifically, your presentation should focus on design, planning, and managing your research study.
7. With reference to the design of your research study which issues emerging from the workshop discussions and presentations did you find helpful? What would you seek to develop, improve or re-focus with reference to your particular research study? Make a note to present to the plenary.
8. Were these comments useful? Which ones in particular? Did they help you to clarify your research questions? Make a note of these to present to the plenary.
9. With reference to the planning of your research which issues emerging from the workshop discussions did you find helpful? What elements will you incorporate into your study after you leave the workshop? Report to plenary.
10. With reference to the managing your research which issues emerging from the workshop discussions did you find helpful? What elements will you incorporate into your research study after you leave the workshop? Report this to plenary as part of your presentation.
11. After the first group member has gone through these questions with the partner, then switch places and repeat the exercise with other group members.
### Appendix 3: Participants’ Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Role/Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
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