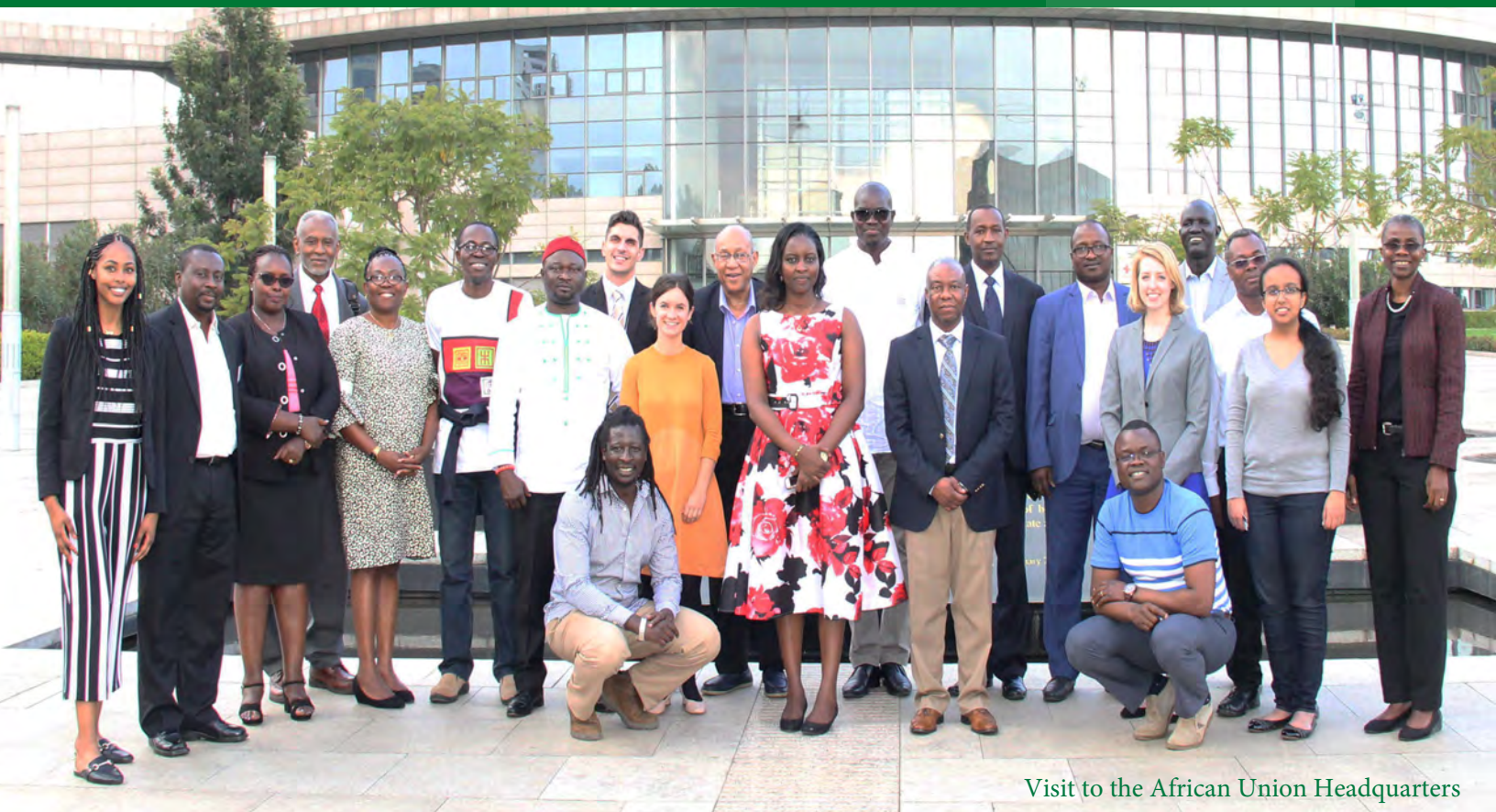# National, Regional, and Global Infrastructures for Peace in Africa: Challenges, Prospects, and Opportunities

Report on the 2018 Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Annual Conference

Visit to the African Union Headquarters

Co-Hosted by the Wilson Center Africa Program
and the Institute for Peace and Security Studies at
Addis Ababa University
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
July 16-19, 2018

W

Wilson Center

"National, Regional, and Global Infrastructures for Peace in Africa: Challenges, Prospects, and Opportunities"

Report on the 2018 Annual Conference of the
Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding

The Institute for Peace and Security Studies
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

16-19 July 2018

Co-hosted by:
The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Africa Program
and
The Institute for Peace and Security Studies, Addis Ababa University

Table of Contents

The Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding

Eliciting and Applying Local Knowledge for Peacebuilding and State-building in Africa

About the Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding

The SVNP is a continent-wide network of African policy and research organizations that works with the Wilson Center's Africa Program to bring African knowledge and perspectives to U.S. and international policy on peacebuilding in Africa in order to create a more sustainable peace. The SVNP achieves this by:

- Hosting scholars from the network for a 3-month residency at the Wilson Center in Washington, D.C.
- Organizing first-class conferences that link members to one another and to U.S. and African policymakers and practitioners
- Producing best-in-class policy analysis through briefs, reports, and posts on the Africa Program blog, *Africa Up Close*

The Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding was established in 2011 with the generous support of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Conferences

The Africa Program hosts annual conferences both in Washington, D.C. and on the continent to promote dialogue within the network and share important recommendations and ideas with a wider audience. It is our hope that such collaborations will be a positive contribution to Global North and Global South policy debates.

2018 Annual Conference Objectives

The theme of the 2018 conference was "National, Regional, and Global Infrastructures for Peace in Africa: Challenges, Prospects, and Opportunities." Discussions explored the nature, scale, and scope of the infrastructures in place for peacebuilding at the national, regional, and global levels; evaluated the extent to which they are functioning and meeting the continent's peacebuilding needs; and, provided best practices and ways forward for building on or reforming current infrastructures to make them more efficient and effective.

Through a four-day series of presentations, dialogue, and scholarly and policy sessions, the annual conference provided participants with the opportunity to meet with each other, and with U.S., African, and international policymakers and practitioners working on peacebuilding in Africa; to enhance individual, organizational, and network capacities and outreach through capacity-building workshops; to strengthen intra-SVNP collaboration; and to share knowledge and facilitate strategic thinking on issues critical to peacebuilding in Africa.

information, please visit https://www.wilsoncenter.org/the-southern-voices-network-for-peacebuilding

From the Director

Dear Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Members and Friends:

This year, we were pleased to meet in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on July 16-19, 2018 for the Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding (SVNP) Annual Conference co-hosted by the Wilson Center Africa Program and the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) at Addis Ababa University. The conference brought together 21 representatives from SVNP member organizations, as well as external speakers and practitioners. Through a series of plenary and public sessions, participants connected with one another, and shared knowledge and engaged in robust discussions on the conference theme: "National, Regional, and Global Infrastructures for Peace in Africa: Challenges, Prospects, and Opportunities."

Since 2011, the Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding has worked to increase dialogue between members, African, U.S., and international policymakers, improve cooperation and collaboration between SVNP members, and generate and amplify African knowledge on issues of peace, security, and nation-building in Africa. The annual conference is a key component of SVNP, providing an opportunity for the leaders of member organizations to come together, update each other on their work and contributions to peacebuilding, share best practices and lessons learned, connect with policymakers, and build relationships that support collaborative projects to further advance peacebuilding in Africa.

It was especially poignant and appropriate that this year's conference was hosted in Addis Ababa— the home of the African Union and the heart of Africa's peace and security. The conference afforded the SVNP the opportunity to dialogue with African, U.S., and international experts and to visit the African Union thus enabling us to better locate our dialogue on peacebuilding within the most prominent infrastructure for peace in Africa. We also welcomed our newest and first North African member organization, the Sadeq Institute (Libya), and external speakers joined us from the U.S. Government, the African Union, and NGO, and academic sectors to reflect on, analyze, and comment on some of the most pressing issues in peacebuilding, including: the changing nature of elections in Africa; natural resource management; gender and peacebuilding; the role of international partners in peacebuilding; country case studies of peacebuilding in Africa, as well as discussions about the African Union's peace and security architecture. In addition, participants shared challenges and approaches to increasing network impact and collaboration, working with interns to enhance institutional capacity, and research efforts from the next generation of African peacebuilders. In this regard, we were especially delighted to have been joined by IPSS participants in the executive-level Masters in Managing Peace and Security in Africa (MMAPSA) program who further enriched our discussions.

SVNP members shared their achievements and challenges from the past year as well as their goals for the future of the network. Many noted that SVNP is on an upward trajectory but that it has the potential to achieve even more. As we move toward the first decade of the SVNP, members also

noted the importance of conducting a comprehensive impact assessment, and shared ideas and strategies for moving ahead with the assessment. Other key discussions included ideas on entrenching the sustainability of the network and bolstering dissemination of SVNP publications in ways that would enhance the network's impact.

The conference was highly successful, not only in terms of the quality and depth of the substantive discussion on peacebuilding, but also in the opportunities created to re-connect with and energize one another, and in the rich discussions on concrete steps to enhance the SVNP's work and impact. I thank all of you for contributing to the review and interrogation of the proposed way forward for the SVNP in 2019 and beyond. As agreed, we will all continue to push for increased member engagement in network activities, foster opportunities for collaboration among members, and work to capture the impact of our burgeoning pan-African network.

I thank each SVNP member organization for your critical work on peacebuilding in Africa, and for your commitment to collaboration across the network, and to your contributions to the 2018 conference I also thank the Carnegie Corporation of New York, whose generous support has bolstered the network since its establishment seven years ago. Finally, I especially thank our co-hosts in Addis Ababa, the Institute for Peace and Security Studies led by Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue. We are grateful to you for your leadership and the invaluable contributions of the staff at IPSS. Your contributions and partnership were essential to the success of this conference. I left Ethiopia energized by the conference and I hope you did as well. Thank you.

Dr. Monde Muyangwa

Director, Wilson Center Africa Program

Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding 2018 Annual Conference Agenda

Institute for Peace and Security Studies, Addis Ababa University
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
16-19 July 2018

Day 1: Monday, 16th July

8:30 - 9:00   Arrival at IPSS

9:00 - 10:30   **Session 1:** Welcome, Conference Objectives, and Member Organization Updates
- Welcome from Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue (IPSS) and Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
- Administrative remarks from Ms. Hannah Beckett (WWICS)

10:30 - 11:00   Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00   **Session 2:** SVNP Member Organization Updates, continued

12:00 - 13:30   Lunch

13:30 - 15:00   **Session 3:** Key Issues for Reflection on the Way Forward for SVNP 2019 and Beyond
- Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)

15:00 - 15:30   Coffee Break

15:30 - 17:00   **Session 4:** Setting the Stage—an Overview of Key Peacebuilding Issues
- Moderator/Facilitator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
- Speakers: All SVNP Participants

17:00   Bus to hotel

Day 2: Tuesday, 17th July

8:30 - 9:00   Arrival at IPSS

9:00 - 10:00   **Session 5 - Public Keynote:** Fit for Purpose?: Africa's National, Regional, and Global Infrastructures for Peace: *Perspectives from African Leaders*
- Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
- Speakers: Joint Keynote by SVNP Participants

10:00 - 10:30	Coffee Break
10:30 - 12:00	**Session 6 - Public Event:** The Changing Nature of Elections in Africa: Impact on Peacebuilding
	• Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
	• Speakers: Prof. Francois Masabo (CCM); Mr. Rushdi Nackerdien (IFES); Dr. Franklin Oduro (CDD)
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	**Session 7 - Public Event:** Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding in Africa
	• Moderator: Dr. Kidane Kiros (IPSS)
	• Speakers: Dr. Fredrick Ogenga (CMDPS); Dr. Nicholas Ozor (ATPS); Dr. Seydina Ousmane Sene (IPAR-Senegal)
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break
15:30 - 17:00	**Session 8 - Public Event:** Country Case Studies: Peacebuilding in South Sudan, Rwanda, Libya, Algeria, and Burundi
	• Moderator: Dr. Kidane Kiros (IPSS)
	• Speakers: Dr. Abraham Awolich (Sudd Institute); Mr. Anas El-Gomati (Sadeq Institute); Rev. Eugene Goussikindey (CERAP); Dr. Chantal Ingabire (APN); Ms. Helen Kezie-Nwoha (ISIS-WICCE)
17:15	Bus to hotel

Day 3: Wednesday, 18th July

8:30 - 9:00	Arrival at IPSS
9:00 - 10:00	**Session 9 - Special Plenary:** Gender and Peacebuilding in Africa– Addressing Gaps and Advancing Progress
	• Moderator: Fr. Alain Nzadi-a-Nzadi (CEPAS)
	• Speaker: Dr. Tigist Yeshiwas Engdaw (IPSS)
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee Break
10:30 - 12:00	**Session 10 - Special Plenary:** Global Infrastructures for Peace in Africa: A Dialogue with International Partners
	• Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
	• Speakers: Dr. Inge Baumgarten (GIZ); Mr. Christopher Meade (U.S. Mission to the African Union)
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	**Session 11 - Public Event:** Whither Africa's Peace and Security Architecture?: An Assessment of Progress, Challenges, and Opportunities

- Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
- Speakers: Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho (ISS); Dr. Asebe Debelo (APN); Dr. Chukwuemeka Eze (WANEP); Dr. Sylvester Maphosa (HSRC)

15:00 – 17:30   **Session 12:** Travel to and Tour of the African Union including Presentation at the African Peace and Security Commission

17:30 - 18:15   Group photo then bus to hotel

19:00 - 20:30   **Session 13:** Group Dinner at Fogo no Chão Restaurant, Ramada Hotel

Day 4: Thursday, 19th July

8:30 - 9:00   Arrival at IPSS

9:00 - 10:00   **Session 14 - Workshop:** Internships and Peacebuilding
- Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
- Speakers: Ms. Hannah Beckett (WWICS); Ms. Hayley Elszasz (WWICS); Shahrazad Hired (WWICS); Ms. Rahel Serack (IPSS); Ms. Rediat Mesfin (IPSS)

10:00 - 10:30   Coffee Break

10:30 - 12:00   **Session 15:** Discussion on Current Status of SVNP, Key Issues, and Overview of FY19-20 SVNP Proposal
- Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)

12:00 - 13:00   Lunch

13:30 - 15:00   **Session 16 - Public Event & IPSS Partnership Event:** Dialogue with the Next Generation of African Peacebuilders
- Moderator: Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue
- Speakers: Dr. Fana Gebresenbet Erda (IPSS & APN); Mr. Tasew Tafese Gashaw (IPSS); Dr. Getachew Zeru Gebrekidan (IPSS); Masters in Managing Peace and Security (MMAPSA) in Africa program participants

15:00 - 15:30   Coffee Break

15:30 - 17:30   **Session 17:** SVNP Way Forward, Completion of Surveys, and Closing Ceremony

19:00 – 21:00   **Session 18: Dinner Hosted by IPSS**
Yod Abyssinia

Conference Proceedings

DAY 1: Monday, 16th July

Sessions 1 and 2 - Welcome, Conference Objectives, and Member Organization Updates

Welcome remarks
- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
- **Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue**, Institute for Peace and Security Studies

As co-host of the 2018 Annual Conference, Dr. Bitsue opened the proceedings by welcoming SVNP members to the Institute for Peace and Security Studies and Addis Ababa. Dr. Muyangwa welcomed the participants to the 2018 Annual Conference. She reaffirmed the value of the SVNP, noting that it continues to evolve with members and new opportunities, with the addition of the Sadeq Institute in Libya as a North African organization being but one example of the continuing relevance of SVNP as a pan-African peacebuilding network. She outlined the goals and of this year's conference which were to explore local, national, and global infrastructures for peace, identify the challenges, prospects, and opportunities for building a stable peace in Africa, and to bolster the connections, dialogue, and exchange of views between SVNP members.

Dr. Muyangwa emphasized the need to deepen relations between and among SVNP members, and to use the conference as an opportunity to identify areas for future intra-SVNP collaboration. This synergy relates to the conference theme of integrating peace architectures at various levels. She also noted that demonstrating impact on policymakers is a critical part of assessing the SVNP, both internally between members, and externally to the U.S., international, and African policymaking community.

Member Organization Updates: Each SVNP member organization representative had the opportunity to give updates on their organization's mission and work, how their organizations are evolving in the changing peacebuilding landscape, and how this work relates to the conference theme of peace infrastructures. This update session was crucial to begin identifying opportunities for collaboration between SVNP members and set the stage for the week's discussions.

Ms. Helen Kezie-Nwoha, Director, Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE, Uganda):

Ms. Kezie-Nwoha outlined the current work of ISIS, which focuses on the role of women in peacebuilding in Africa, the cost of excluding women from peacebuilding processes, and how to increase women's participation within all peace infrastructures. She spoke about the organization's work on the inclusion of women in the South Sudanese peace process, and noted that their research extends to Northern Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda, and includes an annual Women in Peacebuilding Conference, and training young women in peacebuilding techniques. Ms. Kezie-Nwoha also identified a lack of women in the new generation of African peacebuilders, and the need to incorporate practical work into peacebuilding training. She also noted that ISIS will be changing its name to the Women's International Peace Center to better reflect the work that they do.

Dr. Chukwuemeka B. Eze, Executive Director, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP, Ghana):

Dr. Eze spoke to the role of WANEP in regional peace infrastructures, in particular its long-standing collaboration with ECOWAS and its new partnership with the African Union. As the largest peacebuilding network in West Africa, WANEP brings its expertise in early warning systems, supporting national dialogues and mediation efforts, as well as analysis to many different contexts, including the Ghana Peace Council, and the development of peace architectures in Nigeria, Togo, Benin, Gambia, and Sierra Leone. This works extends to Africa-wide early warning and conflict prevention efforts. In this regard WANEP has recently started working with the African Union on the Continental Early Warning System. Dr. Eze also noted that WANEP will be providing support to election processes in West Africa and is joining the ECOWAS observer mission for the upcoming Malian elections.

Mr. Anas El-Gomati, Founder and Director, Sadeq Institute (Libya):

As the newest member of the SVNP (2018), Mr. El-Gomati expressed his gratitude to Dr. Muyangwa for the opportunity to join the network and to speak about his organization and peacebuilding in Libya. Mr. El-Gomati provided a brief overview of the Sadeq Institute, noting that it is the first public policy think tank based in Libya, and that its research and work seek to address current security dynamics within Libya. This work in peace and security includes conflict mapping and developing dialogues across five different cities in Libya, emphasizing ties across ethnic and political divides, and training 40 researchers in mediation skills. The Sadeq Institute also works in mediation efforts with armed groups currently operating within Libya, including how DDRRR (disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration, and resettlement) can be achieved within this context. Dr. Muyangwa also noted how the Sadeq Institute's inclusion into SVNP represents an important moment in the evolution of the organization, as it now contains organizations from every region in Africa thus moving the SVNP closer to its goal of becoming a pan-African network.

Mr. Olusegun Sotola, Senior Researcher, Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA, Nigeria):

Mr. Sotola provided an overview of IPPA's work in the last year, emphasizing its research on illicit trade and crime, advocacy, and media training. He noted that IPPA's research views peace and conflict through a governance lens, and that its public advocacy efforts regarding the role of the media in Nigeria reflects this focus.

Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho, Senior Researcher, Peace Operations and Peacebuilding, Institute for Security Studies (ISS, South Africa):

Mr. de Carvalho began by stating that ISS focuses on a variety of thematic areas, it views peacebuilding as an important crosscutting theme, which is integrated into all of the organization's work. He also connected their approach to the theory of change—that credible analysis and advice to stakeholders directly leads to better-informed decision making in the peacebuilding space. Examples of ISS work on regional peace infrastructures include the Peace and Security Council Report, which aims to analyze past and decisions and forecasting of the African Peace and Security

Council to help to inform better decision making, and the Training for Peace Program which focuses on providing implementation support to the African Union. ISS also works within national peace infrastructures including in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and South Sudan, and on integrating conflict prevention into its peacebuilding work.

Dr. Ibrahim Diarra, Director, Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES, Côte d'Ivoire):

Dr. Diarra introduced CIRES' work on agriculture and governance, and while noting that CIRES does not focus on peacebuilding specifically, its work reflects it as a crosscutting theme. Examples of this research include an analysis of land conflict in the classified forests in west Côte d'Ivoire, and in collaboration with Open Society in West Africa, a study of corruption in water and electricity sectors.

Rev. Eugène Goussikindey, Director, Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP, Côte d'Ivoire):

Rev. Goussikindey highlighted CERAP's dual mission of education and activism through its degree program and training and research. This complementary approach has allowed CERAP to expand into multiple projects including curricula relating to peace, in cooperation with the United Nations, and developing courses relating to humanitarian challenges for refugees. Other projects include a two-year study on electoral violence and a European Union supported project for mapping of civil society in Côte d'Ivoire to identify NGOs working in particular areas and drive future cooperation and peacebuilding efforts.

Dr. Sylvester Bongani Maphosa, Chief Research Specialist, Africa Institute of South Africa, (HSRC, South Africa):

Dr. Maphosa began by noting that HSRC was founded over 50 years ago during apartheid. It's crosscutting research areas of science and technology, sustainable development, and peace and security support peacebuilding work more broadly. He noted that as a publically funded think tank, HSRC plays a unique role within South Africa, and Africa more broadly, in knowledge production and public debate.

Dr. Fredrick Ogenga, Founding Director, Center for Media, Democracy, Peace, and Security, Rongo University (CMDPS, Kenya):

Dr. Ogenga emphasized the importance of the media in driving democratic change, informing representation, and how this then translates into peacebuilding. CMDPS achieves its mission through collaboration with other key players and actors such as the National Crime and Prevention Center, and through local engagement with key stakeholders in government and non-governmental actors. This has included active engagement in the "One Nation under God" national campaign, which sought to organize local peace marches before the 2017 election in Kenya.

Dr. Abraham Awolich, Acting Executive Director, The Sudd Institute (South Sudan):

Dr. Awolich outlined The Sudd Institute's key areas of focus: peace and security, security stabilization in South Sudan, and development. He noted that the Sudd Institute has played a role in the current peace processes in South Sudan, including the proposed national dialogue and the High Level Revitalization Program. He also noted that The Sudd Institute is seeking to increase its engagement with external actors as they relate to ending the South Sudan civil war, and that this priority will allow the organization to expand its research and action on ending the civil war and encouraging inclusive development in South Sudan.

Mr. Francis A. Kornegay Jr., Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD, South Africa):

Mr. Kornegay noted IDG's history and its global scope, and its mission of locating Africa within the global south and facilitating global south dialogue. Recent work has included work on Eritrea's peace dynamics and the Island Africa Project, which seeks to address maritime security through peace and cooperation forums.

Dr. Nicholas Ozor, Executive Director, African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS, Kenya):

Dr. Ozor began by emphasizing the transboundary nature of ATPS. As a transboundary network made up of researchers, policymakers, the private sector, and civil society ATPS functions through chapters located in 30 countries to promote the generation of science, technology, and innovation for Africa's development, sustainability, and global inclusion. This includes four thematic areas: agriculture, energy, environment, and youth and gender empowerment, all of which seek to address the underlying causes of conflict. In collaboration with WANEP, ATPS is working on issues related to the herdsman-farmer conflict in West Africa, and Dr. Ozor noted the importance of natural resource management in addressing the root causes of conflict.

Dr. Franklin Oduro, Head of Research and Programs/Deputy Director, Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD, Ghana):

Dr. Oduro noted that CDD is celebrating its 20-year anniversary. Much of CDD's work has traditionally focused on top-down dialogue and institutional development. The organization is now moving toward a more integrated approach focusing on social inclusion, justice, and peacebuilding, with equity an important overarching theme. Current projects include work on the financing of elections in Africa, and how this can sometimes undermine peace and stability on the continent.

Mr. Nakomo Duche, Head of Research, Center for Policy Studies (CERPS, Liberia):

Founded in 2014, CERPS is the youngest organization in the SVNP network. Mr. Duche emphasized that its staff are decentralized, and collaborate with partners such as the University of Pennsylvania on the sustainability of think tanks, and with Liberia-based civil society on corruption. Dr. Muyangwa paid tribute to Dr. Byron Tarr the founder of CERPS who passed away early this year.

Ms. Eugenia Kayitesi, Executive Director, Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR, Rwanda):

Ms. Kayitesi spoke to IPAR's mission as it relates to the development of effective policy in Rwanda, and to encouraging cultural debate. Examples of IPAR's research include "The Constant Quest for Solutions through Dialogue and Consensus in Rwanda," carried out in consultation with the Rwandan Senate, and impact assessments on public sector performance contracts in Rwanda. Ms. Kayitesi noted that these two examples are intrinsically linked to peace and security within Rwanda and bring important themes together including gender and social inclusion.

Prof. Francois Masabo, Acting Director, Centre for Conflict Management, University of Rwanda (CCM, Rwanda):

Professor Masabo indicated that CCM is a research and teaching institution that has three master's programs with a focus on conflict, genocide prevention, and post-conflict reconstruction. He emphasized the links between CCM and other peace and security actors, including the National Policy College and the Military Academy, where they provide both training and cultural exchange between various Africa countries. CCM is hoping to begin a Ph.D. program in September 2019. The three masters programs are linked to research, focusing on realistic policy solutions to challenges within Rwandan society. Professor Masabo ended by emphasizing the mandate of CCM, to reach out and work with civil society and universities through Africa and beyond. This includes the Journal of African Conflict and Peace Studies, which CCM founded in collaboration with the University of Florida, Tampa.

Fr. Alain Nzadi-a-Nzadi, Director, Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale (CEPAS, Democratic Republic of the Congo):

Father Nzadi-a-Nzadi explained that CEPAS, which was established in 1965, is the oldest member of the SVNP. Fr. Nzadi-a-Nzadi began overviewing the work of CEPAS, including producing the monthly review journal, *Congo-Afrique*, "Social Days" (a project focusing on justice), and a three-day workshop on electoral processes in the DRC. CEPAS has also collaborated with the Center for Media, Democracy, Peace, and Security in Kenya, another SVNP member, in order to increase the English language output of *Congo-Afrique*.

Dr. Seydina Ousmane Sene, Senior Economist, Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR, Senegal)

Dr. Sene noted that IPAR's thematic areas of focus include: climate change, water, sanitation, health (WASH), youth, and unemployment, and the Africa Data Roadmap, in collaboration with the Global South Partnership. Dr. Sene also spoke about what their partners ask for—capacity-building evidence based research, and policy dialogue. These are integrated into all of IPAR's themes and work. He concluded by saying that IPAR approaches peacebuilding through dialogue with the government and broader civil society and advocacy groups to address key issues such as WASH and land grabbing.

Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue, Director, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPSS, Ethiopia):

Dr. Bitsue provided a brief update on IPSS activities, including its work on conflict profile analysis as a method for effectively communicating with policymakers. He also noted the production of a quarterly State of Peace and Security in Africa report, and that IPSS has been nominated as one of the centers of excellence for post-conflict societies.

Dr. Muyangwa ended the session by noting the wealth of knowledge among the member organizations and conference participants. She noted that she was impressed with hearing what member organizations were doing in the realm of peace and peacebuilding, and said that SVNP contributions to African peace and security need to be better known by stakeholders and constituencies. She concluded that one of the issues to be discussed included how the network could leverage the Wilson Center to better inform U.S., international, and African policymakers of SVNP expertise.

Session 3 - Key Issues for Reflection on the Way Forward for SVNP 2019 and Beyond

Moderator:
- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

This session allowed SVNP members to review the current grant (2016-2018) and to look forward to a possible grant renewal for FY19-20, and what SVNP should strive to achieve if renewed. Dr. Muyangwa began by reviewing the status of SVNP deliverables under the current grant.

Grant Deliverables: She noted that all scholar deliverables, including research papers, policy briefs, blogs, and interviews requirements have been met. However, Dr. Muyangwa emphasized that the Scholar Alumni Program needs to be enhanced in order to better advance the program and to showcase the work of member organizations. She also noted that there has been good progress and increased involvement of network members with regards to blog posts, with 22 blogs completed, three in progress, and five outstanding. Several member organizations committed to submitting the remaining 5 blog posts before September 30, 2018.

Rebranding SVNP: The rebranding from SVN to SVNP has been successful. While some SVNP members initially expressed concerns that their mission does not directly relate to peacebuilding, as Dr. Muyangwa noted, peacebuilding is an expanding field and has grown to encompass all the activities of SVNP members. Additionally, Dr. Muyangwa noted that the pan-African objectives of the SVNP are taking root with the inclusion of the Sadeq Institute, which now means SVNP has representation in all of Africa's five geographic regions. However, she emphasized the need for increased depth of collaboration between current SVNP members.

Further questions raised included how SVNP could better capture the contributions and impact of SVNP scholars once they return to their respective organizations. Dr. Muyangwa noted that this is not just about the technical skills learnt in Washington, but also how the scholars advance their organization and mission once they return home. In discussing some of the challenges related to the scholarship, Dr. Muyangwa noted that some of the younger scholars struggle with their writing which has meant that the Wilson Center is spending a huge amount of time in editing papers. Dr.

Bitsue suggested a short writing skills class at the beginning of the scholarship to reduce the editing process of their papers, further increasing the scholar's technical skills.

Dr. Ozor brought up the question of the long-term financial sustainability of the SVNP, and inquired about the possibility of engaging with other forms of funding, such as African philanthropic organizations. He urged participants to think through this as a key point of discussion during the conference. Further questions raised for discussion included how to better leverage the pool of skills which the SVNP possesses, including substantive and technical skills. It was noted that doing so would also increase connectivity between SVNP members. Dr. Muyangwa ended by reiterating that the current grant will close in September 2018, and that she would be contacting all SVNP organizations regarding feedback for the final report and deliverables.

Looking Ahead – FY19-20 grant: The FY19-20 (October 2018-September 2020) grant application is currently under review by the Carnegie Corporation, and this session provided an opportunity for the Wilson Center to update SVNP members on its contents and progress, and to seek feedback and discussion on changes from the 2016-2018 grant. Dr. Muyangwa began by thanking SVNP members for the vigorous discussions at last year's conference, which produced important suggestions, quite a few of which were incorporated in the new grant application, including the desire to deepen the network and increase collaboration between network members. The regional workshops proposed in the new grant will be an important addition to this end, as it will deepen the collaboration among member organizations in various regions, and enhance communication and interaction with African and international policymakers, and elevate the network among other African organizations and policymakers.

Changes to the program deliverables under the new grant include demonstrating the value of the SVNP to our core target audiences. To this end, a measure of success would be at least eight meeting requests by external stakeholders with SVNP scholars, in addition to their writing requirements. These meeting requests, though previously informally part of the scholarship requirement, are now formalized in the grant to better assess the impact of SVNP publications and will be used to gauge how policymakers are engaging with SVNP scholarship and incentivize the SVNP scholars to identify relevant policymakers in their issue area. Another important change under the new grant is that out of the six scholars hosted at the Wilson Center, three will come from SVNP member organizations, and three from African organizations that work on peacebuilding but are not part of the SVNP network. This is designed to alleviate the capacity challenges that some member organizations have faced in releasing scholars for three months, expand the pan-African character and reach of the network without expanding the number of SVNP members, increase the visibility of the network, and also allow the Africa Program to meet the Wilson Center's scholar onboarding timelines, thus avoiding delays encountered under previous grants. It was noted that SVNP members, in partnership with the Wilson Center Africa Program, will work to identify a roster of potential scholars from outside the SVNP network.

As SVNP approaches its ten year anniversary (2021), Dr. Muyangwa reflected on the importance of measuring the impact of the SVNP. It is time to look at the tangible achievements and impacts of the network, to assess lessons learned, and to strengthen the network. This issue would be discussed further later in the week. Additionally, Dr. Muyangwa noted that we should not be afraid to talk about missed opportunities, as this will strengthen the program moving forward. Again touching on the regional workshops, Dr. Muyangwa outlined the division of labor, with the Wilson Center identifying international and relevant U.S. policymakers, and African SVNP organizations

identifying the peacebuilding topics that resonate with their region, and inviting relevant African policymakers.

Session 4 - Setting the Stage—An Overview of Key Peacebuilding Issues

Moderator:
- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

In this session, Dr. Muyangwa outlined some key issues of the conference. The peace and security landscape is changing globally, including in Africa, and it is important the SVNP remain at the cutting edge of research in peacebuilding in order to account for these changes and their implications.

In the subsequent roundtable discussion, many viewpoints were raised, with a particular focus on challenges facing peacebuilders in Africa. Several mentioned the growing influence of external states and actors in African affairs. Dr. Bitsue noted the increase in third-party military bases in Africa, especially in Djibouti, while Mr. Kornegay emphasized the importance of the Persian Gulf to stability in the Horn of Africa. Dr. Awolich commented on the rising influence of China in Africa and Western responses to it. Mr. de Carvalho noted that international partners are seeking to reduce their investment in peace infrastructures in Africa while at the same time demanding more of these infrastructures. Oduro noted the global backlash toward democracy and its impact on democratic governance in Africa.

Other challenges raised included leadership issues and the lack of state capacity on the African continent. Dr Maphosa emphasized the importance of leaders in building and maintaining peace infrastructures. Conversely, Mr. Duche emphasized the global linkages related to corruption, and how corruption in Africa often has an international component. Prof. Masabo built on this, relating the inability of African states to build inclusive societies and states to broader peacebuilding efforts on the African continent. Rev. Goussikindey commented on increasing challenge of external forces hijacking local peace infrastructures in Africa.

Threats to peace and security were another common thread. Mr. El-Gomati noted the impact of "fake news" on governance and its impact on peacebuilding, suggesting that the increasing prevalence of the spread of misinformation and its ability to motivate people to act can thwart peacebuilding and fuel conflict, while Mr. Sotola emphasized the impact of poor governance on communal conflict. Dr. Ogenga noted the evolving role that technology plays in peace and security vis-à-vis cyber-citizenship. Dr. Ozor focused on the growing crisis between herders and farmers in West Africa. Mr. Eze noted the instability in Central Africa region and Ms. Kayitesi spoke about the international response to Burundi. Ms. Kezie-Nwoha noted the change in constitutions regarding presidential term limits and how this fuels violent conflict.

Dr. Sene emphasized the economic aspects of peacebuilding and the role of international multinational corporations in resource extraction. Fr. Nzadi-a-Nzadi noted the global move to electric cars and its effect on natural resources (such as the rising demand for cobalt), and its impact on peacebuilding. Dr. Diarra commented on the impact of lobbying on economic policy.

Dr. Muyangwa closed the session by commenting on how the Wilson Center Africa Program can better leverage the SVNP network to impact policymaking, emphasizing that one of the key roles of the Africa Program is to provide a platform on which SVNP members organizations can share African knowledge in peacebuilding across the continent and internationally.

DAY 2: Tuesday, 17th July

Session 5 - Public Keynote: Fit For Purpose?: Africa's National, Regional, and Global Infrastructures for Peace: Perspectives from African Leaders

Speakers:
- **All SVNP participants**

Moderator:
- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

This keynote was delivered as a collective address with the representative from each SVNP organization presenting for two minutes on Africa's national, regional, and global infrastructures for peace. Each participant was asked to speak to one of three issues: 1) accomplishments, 2) challenges, 3) and untapped resources in peacebuilding, and offer a recommendation for moving forward. Dr. Muyangwa began by raising a question about the current state of peace infrastructures in Africa, and how the perspectives of African leaders can be incorporated and actioned in dialogue with U.S., African, and international policymakers. All the presenters are at the forefront of building peace across the continent, and thus a collective keynote on "perspectives from Africa leaders" allowed the conference to learn from their accomplishments, identify current challenges, and what resources should be used to create a sustainable peace in Africa.

The first part of the keynote address focused on key accomplishments of Infrastructures for Peace

Ms. Helen Kezie-Nwoha (Isis-WICCE, Uganda) highlighted Femwise Africa as a key accomplishment. The purpose of this initiative is to address the deficit of women within peacebuilding, and this commitment to women's inclusion within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) has directly led to the growing role of women in conflict prevention and mediation within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

Dr. Franklin Oduro (CDD, Ghana) emphasized the significant development of regional peace infrastructures under the African Union and APSA as a key accomplishment. This progressive development of mechanisms, specifically looking at the Peace and Security Council, the Continental Early Warning System, and the African Standby Force all represent important steps to building an integrated security architecture for a sustainable peace in Africa.

Dr. Seydina Ousmane Sene (IPAR, Senegal) noted for his key accomplishment the "Africa Rising" narrative and highlighted the contribution of peace infrastructures to this narrative by regional organizations such as ECOWAS and the African Union. The AU has assumed more responsibility for addressing peacebuilding challenges in Africa, and violent conflict has reduced significantly, despite the emergence of new threats.

Mr. Olusegun Sotola (IPPA, Nigeria) emphasized the fact that the incidence of armed conflict has reduced significantly since the 1990s, as well as the increased role of African peacekeeping forces such as the Economic Community Cease-Fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in building sustainable peace infrastructures across Africa as a major accomplishment.

Dr. Nicholas Ozor (ATPS, Kenya) highlighted the increasing role of policy as an infrastructure for achieving a sustainable peace—when peacebuilding is a part of the policy agenda—as a key accomplishment. At the global level, peace is recognized as a vital component of development and it is being incorporated into policy. Dr. Ozor emphasized the UN Agenda 2030's report, which had global peace infrastructures at its core, including the role of technology in promoting a sustainable peace in Africa, with examples including the Cohesion Commission in Kenya.

The second part of the keynote address focused on key challenges of Infrastructures for Peace

Ms. Eugenia Kayitesi (IPAR, Rwanda) identified poverty and inequality as the key challenge to achieving a sustainable peace across Africa. Sustainable peace is necessary to sustain infrastructures for peace at the local, national, and global levels, and this cannot be achieved without addressing the root causes of conflict which tie to poverty and inequality.

Mr. Francis A. Kornegay, Jr. (IGD, South Africa) highlighted demographic change within Africa. Demographic pressures and the associated migratory and urbanization trends represent a key challenge to peace and security within the African continent. Integration across local and national peace infrastructures is needed if Africa is to successfully meet this challenge.

Dr. Abraham Awolich (The Sudd Institute, South Sudan) focused on APSA's role in the context of South Sudan, and the challenges of integrating regional peace infrastructures with national peace programming. He noted that the key pillars of APSA are often not present in this national planning, such as in South Sudan, and this lack of integration directly affects the success of peace infrastructures in sustaining peace across Africa.

Dr. Kidane Bitsue (IPSS, Ethiopia) emphasized the intellectual challenge of adequately sharing peacebuilding knowledge among practitioners and policymakers, and the sustainability of peacebuilding activities. He noted that the capacity gap is often evidenced by the relapse into conflict after peacebuilding projects have ended. He concluded with a recommendation for increased focus on institutional growth and sustainability in order to address this deficit.

Prof. Francois Masabo (CCM, Rwanda) highlighted the challenge of implementing the Responsibility to Protect. States, which are often opposed to its implementation, are still the primary actors within Africa, and they often exclude their own population in this conversation. This dialogue needs to be expanded into local peace infrastructures such as civil society to develop mechanisms that can sustainably implement this key principle.

Mr. Nakomo Duche (CERPS, Liberia) identified corruption, and its subthemes of impunity and lack of accountability, as a key driver of conflict and instability. He identified the important role that global peace infrastructures should play in preventing illicit financial outflows from Africa, and how better integration of trans-national efforts is needed if Africa is to adequately address corruption.

The third and final part of the keynote address focused on Key Opportunities & Untapped Resources for Infrastructures for Peace

Dr. Chukwuemeka Eze (WANEP, Ghana) focused on the integration of local capacity into national and global peace infrastructures as a key untapped resource. In particular, Dr. Eze noted how African resources, specifically the private sector and local business community, can and should be utilized to develop successful peacebuilding and conflict management strategies.

Dr. Sylvester Maphosa (HSRC, South Africa) took a broader view of untapped resources by focusing on context specific innovative strategies. The incorporation of external stakeholders is key to this innovation, with leadership development, institutional cross-border collaboration, and the mainstreaming of youth in peace activities being but some examples of this incorporation. Dr. Maphosa ended by emphasizing de-colonial thinking and role of knowledge development and dissemination in promoting peace infrastructures across Africa.

Fr. Alain Nzadi-a-Nzadi (CEPAS, DRC) identified civil society as the most important untapped resource to creating a lasting peace in Africa. Specifically, he noted how civil society's independence from governing institutions and associated corruption could be used as a counterweight to leaders' focus on their own personal interest rather than that of society at large, and how this process could create institutions that are more inclusive.

Mr. Anas El-Gomati (Sadeq, Libya) spoke about exclusionist identity politics as a driver of conflict in Africa, and the role of inclusive identities in addressing the root causes of many conflicts in Africa. Mr. El-Gomati identified the important role of women and youth as crucial in creating and sustaining this new wave of inclusive identity politics based on a holistic approach with multiculturalism and pluralism at its heart.

Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho (ISS, South Africa) reinforced the importance civil society, and the need to engage more positively and substantively with civil society in post-conflict environments. Mr. de Carvalho emphasized that civil society engagement should not be a box-ticking exercise, but an inclusive and intrinsic component of peacebuilding processes. However, for policymakers to contribute and use the resources of civil society effectively there needs to be a better understanding from both sides about how the other operates.

Dr. Fredrick Ogenga (CMDPS, Kenya) stressed the importance of the local peace infrastructures in peace and security, and that the role of local media is not fully utilized within this context. Specifically, Dr. Ogenga emphasized the role of community radio in building sustainable peace processes, as its emphasis on local ownership and active participation as a key element in building local support for peace processes throughout the African Continent.

Dr. Muyangwa ended the collective keynote by thanking the participants for their perspectives which played the key role in situating the conference discussions within Africa's peace infrastructures.

Speakers:
- **Dr. Franklin Oduro**, Head of Research and Programs/Deputy Director, Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD)
- **Prof. Francois Masabo**, Acting Director, Centre for Conflict Management (CCM)
- **Mr. Rushdi Nackerdien**, Regional Director for Africa, International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)

Moderator:
- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The objective of this public session was to share perspectives on elections in Africa, including key challenges to consolidating democracy. Panelists also explored the link between elections and peacebuilding; assessed elections as a component of the larger peacebuilding framework; and shared concrete and actionable recommendations for safeguarding the future of elections in Africa and building more effective integration into peacebuilding efforts.

Dr. Franklin Oduro began by emphasizing the role of elections within peacebuilding, remarking that the quality of elections are of paramount importance in creating a sustainable peace. There have been notable successes in this area. Election management is being professionalized, losing candidates are beginning to accept the outcomes of the democratic process, and the presence of elections monitors and observers is improving election outcomes. Conversely, there are several challenges, which need to be addressed. Firstly, it was noted that while technology could play an important role in improving transparency, it can also undermine the legitimacy of the electoral process. Secondly, there is the issue of overstaying term limits, which poses a threat to peace and security. Thirdly, the increasing cost of elections has often been used as justification for delaying them, as seen in the DRC. Dr. Oduro then turned to the question of how technology can be better used to hold credible elections and offered key recommendations for safeguarding the future of elections in Africa. He offered that the African Union needs to take the lead in establishing rules and guidelines for the use of technology in the electoral process. Furthermore, he noted the need for compliance AU proffered rules among African countries to ensure the integrity of elections, including the need for an enforcement mechanism. Finally, Dr. Oduro emphasized the need for a productive conversation on term limits, which checks needs to be in place, and how this conversation needs to be an inclusive process to ensure that leaders are more responsive to their citizen's demands.

Prof. Francois Masabo noted the importance of democratic processes in sustaining structural peacebuilding. While there have been several recent examples of peaceful elections in Africa, challenges remain. Prof. Masabo noted that these challenges are rooted in colonial political structures in Africa, and suggested that Africa needs to move beyond western electoral solutions if it is to create a sustainable peace. The first cause of continued electoral violence identified by Prof. Masabo was the disconnect between state-building and nation-building, and its effect on African political processes. He connected this to the colonial partition of African countries into ethnic groupings, which in turn led to weak states based on ethnic politics. Secondly, Prof. Masabo noted rising economic inequality and the role of natural resources in creating wealth inequality,

exacerbated by weak state redistribution. Thirdly, he commented on the role of bad governance, and specifically clientelism, in sustaining the first two root causes, and how it undermines the political process. Finally, he emphasized that current global peace infrastructures do not necessarily fit the African context. Specifically, he identified the emphasis on clear winners and losers in the electoral process, which heightens the stakes of elections in Africa and imbeds the 'ethnocracy' into African political processes. Prof. Masabo then offered key recommendations, stating that pluralism should be adapted to the African context, with an emphasis on power sharing to build inclusive governance structures and combat the influence of ethnicity within the political process. This included the need for institutional structures which incentivize inclusivity, and accountability of government to service provision, all of which would help safeguard African electoral processes moving forward.

Mr. Rushdi Nackerdien shared his experiences as an international electoral practitioner. He framed his remarks around his experiences supporting elections in Africa, noting that democracy is currently under intense pressure, both from illiberal democracies where the issue of human rights is missing from the conversation, and from external actors whose own democracies have come under increased scrutiny. He moved to issues of democratic backsliding and fragility, citing competitive elections, civil liberties, and accountability as three crucial areas where there has been regression in recent years. Mr. Nackerdien went on to comment on several important trends: sixty percent of African elections witness some level of violence, and out-of-ballot box procedures are being used to facilitate transitions of power, with recent examples including Zimbabwe and South Africa. He then broadened his remarks to comment on issues of cybersecurity and the worldwide vulnerability of elections. Despite this, Mr. Nackerdien was optimistic that these cycles could be broken, insisting that through long-term institutional investment, building trust in these institutions, and addressing election vulnerability, elections can continue to contribute to peacebuilding across Africa. His recommendations included joint design of election programming to include more women, youth, and internally displaced people; multilateral judicial engagement; and a need to strengthen the links between elections management bodies so that best practice can be effectively shared.

Session 7 - Public Event: Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding in Africa

Speakers:
- **Dr. Fredrick Ogenga**, Founding Director, Center for Media, Democracy Peace and Security, Rongo University (CMDPS)
- **Dr. Seydina Ousmane Sene**, Senior Economist, Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR)
- **Dr. Nicholas Ozor**, Executive Director, African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS)

Moderator:
- **Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue**, Director, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

This session explored the management of natural resources as a key component of peacebuilding efforts and located the importance of natural resources within the larger peacebuilding architectures. Participants assessed how well national, regional, and global peacebuilding architectures have been successfully integrated into natural resource management provisions and highlighted elements of natural resource management that contribute to peacebuilding.

Dr. Fredrick Ogenga spoke about natural resources and the drivers of conflict in the Great Lakes region, and emphasized the importance of the media as an untapped resource in community-based dialogue and peacebuilding. He discussed Kenya as a case study. While the media has been used to sensationalize natural resource issues in Kenya, it is also part of the solution. He gave the example of Lake Victoria, where local radio is being used to inform key stakeholders and community members on how to sustainably utilize the lake's resources. Disagreements over state borders and natural resource rights—such as fishing rights—have been exacerbated by the governments of Kenya and Uganda. However, local radio has also helped to broaden the discussion to how the community can use the lake to improve livelihoods, beyond just using it for fishing.

Dr. Seydina Ousmane Sene spoke about peacebuilding, policy, and natural resource management in Africa. He began by commenting on the importance of data-backed, evidence-based public policy, citing current research efforts to analyze data from protests and riots and its link to natural resource management. IPAR-Senegal is developing qualitative and quantitative models that can be used as early warning signs for violence by identifying underlying causes of conflict (such as access to natural resources), the type of conflict, and the causal relationship between natural resources and violence. Importantly, the results show that violent conflict is more likely in areas that experience rapid migration: administrative centers like Dakar, water points, commercial agro-business systems, and pastoral areas. Dr. Sene then emphasized the need for a holistic approach to peace and peacemaking in Africa. Utilizing mixed methods research is necessary if one is to understand fully the complex causes of violent conflict and the peacebuilding solutions. He ended his remarks by emphasizing the importance of the demographic dividend in Africa, noting that while youth represent the future of development in Africa, they also can represent a threat to peace and security on the African continent.

Dr. Nicholas Ozor spoke about natural resources, climate change, and peacebuilding. He started by noting that natural resource management needs to incorporate climate change. The human impact on natural resources is also leading to environmental degradation. Dr. Ozor cited the example of Lake Chad, which lost 90 percent of its water resources during the period 1963-2013. The interplay between climate change and environmental degradation can also be observed in the herdsman farmer crisis in Nigeria, where desertification and environmental degradation is, along with other factors, contributing to violent conflict as Fulani herdsmen are forced to move south. Dr. Ozor then pivoted to potential solutions, noting that ranching, the use of cattle repellent crops, and anti-grazing policies can all help to solve the Nigerian crisis. However, no one solution will be effective and any solution must address the root causes of the conflict, including population pressure and demographic change, environmental degradation, and climate change.

Speaker:
- **Mr. Anas El-Gomati**, General Director, Sadeq Institute
- **Rev. Eugène Goussikindey**, Director General, Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix. (CERAP)
- **Ms. Helen Kezie-Nwoha**, Executive Director, Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (ISIS-WICCE)
- **Dr. Abraham Awolich**, Acting Executive Director, The Sudd Institute
- **Dr. Chantal Ingabire**, Senior Researcher, Community Based Sociotherapy Program, University of Rwanda, (APN)

Moderator:
- **Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue**, Director, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

This public session allowed participants to present successes, challenges, lessons learned, and best practices from peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan, Rwanda, Libya, Burundi, and Algeria. Areas of discussion included what worked well at the national, regional, and global levels, as well as areas for future work and attention. Each panelist evaluated the successes and failures in each case and identified actionable recommendations that could be applied elsewhere.

Mr. Anas El-Gomati began by noting the global ramifications of the unravelling of the Libyan state, and how we should view the Arab Spring in light of what has come after. After outlining Libya's revolution, he delved into the underlying causes of the revolution, noting how Twitter and Facebook were important factors in shaping public opinion during the initial stages. Conversely, misinformation and 'fake news' were also important factors, with the latter being used to effect actions taken by Libyans which were predicated on 'fake' events. A lack of checks and balances has created vulnerabilities within these virtual ecosystems, and these same systems are being used to move public opinion irrespective of whether the initial news was 'real' or 'fake.' Mr. El-Gomati ended his remarks by commenting on the effect of misinformation on peacebuilding, noting that this spread of 'multiple truths' has emboldened alternative views of history and current events, which in turn impedes the creation of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms such as transitional justice and national dialogues.

Rev. Eugène Goussikindey discussed weak boundaries within the Sahel region, specifically between northern Mali and southern Algeria. The relationship between these two regions, and the movement of peoples, ideas, and culture means across the border and its frontier has a profound effect on peacebuilding efforts in northern Mali. This theme of dividers and connecters was present throughout the presentation. Rev. Goussikindey then charted the historical political trajectory of Algeria since independence, noting how social movements, economic crises, and international interventions have shaped Algeria's post-independence political system. He ended by identifying three divides in Algerian society: winner takes all, dissenting voices—which is present in the political, cultural, and social realms—and the religious divide, which effects how conflicts are framed. These divides must be mitigated if a sustainable peace is to be achieved.

Ms. Helen Kezie-Nwoha's remarks were framed within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), and how this regional peace infrastructure is integrated with the regional economic communities and national peace infrastructures. Ms. Kezie-Nwoha discussed the role of the East African Community (EAC) in the Burundi crisis, noting that its attempts to institute a dialogue between the government and the opposition failed. She also noted that the African Union has similarly failed to send peacekeepers after Burundi rejected the peacekeepers, leading to the question of who has the political mandate and will to carry out peacekeeping. Leaders in East Africa are also divided in their response, and this paralysis has led to a lack of strategic direction in the EAC. Ms. Kezie-Nwoha ended her remarks by questioning whether the EAC has the capacity to achieve a sustainable peace in Burundi. More broadly, do regional organizations have the mandate and the capacity to address the deep structural causes of violent conflict in Africa?

Dr. Abraham Awolich discussed the layers of grievances in the ongoing conflict in South Sudan. He began by analyzing the top-down High Level Revitalization Forum and the bottom-up National Dialogue, noting that if left uncoordinated they will not address the deep root causes of the conflict. These underlying structural causes include unresolved questions from the independence struggle, the disconnect between promise and reality, and the failure of the South Sudanese state to hold elites accountable. Specifically, Dr. Awolich noted that the civil war is not solely a conflict between elites, as the international media often portrays it, but a conflict of society against the elites, who seek to frame their actions for the people of South Sudan. He ended by noting that if the IGAD-led negotiations only frame the conflict in terms of elite competition, the peace process will not address the underlying causes of the conflict—which ties back to the unmet expectations of the South Sudanese post-independence.

Dr. Chantal Ingabire focused her remarks on the impact of the Rwandan genocide on the issues of justice and reconciliation in Rwanda today. She began by noting progress made toward rebuilding institutions, including socioeconomic issues, health, civic education, and agricultural reform. Important advancements have also been made on gender equality and women empowerment, and *Gacaca* courts have invoked a zero tolerance attitude toward corruption and state capture, as well as imbued local ownership in the peacebuilding process. However, challenges remain. While *Gacaca* courts have been successful, reparation issues remain, which hinder reconciliation. The cross-generational effects of the genocide are also apparent, in which youth are trapped between public and family narratives about the root causes of the genocide and unable to deal with the emotional trauma. Dr. Ingabire ended her remarks by providing several recommendations to address the challenge of peacebuilding in a post-genocide context, emphasizing the need for a multidimensional response, breaking the cycle of violence by addressing the cultural context and the legacy of violence through community-based approaches.

DAY 3: Wednesday, 18th July

Session 9 – Special Plenary: Gender and Peacebuilding in Africa – Addressing Gaps and Advancing Progress

Speaker:
- **Dr. Tigist Yeshiwas Engdaw**, Assistant Professor, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

Moderator:
- **Fr. Alain Nzadi-a-Nzadi**, Director, Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale (CEPAS)

This special plenary outlined the importance of African women in peace and security in the peacebuilding realm, and identified areas in which African countries have made progress, as well as the challenges that lie ahead for increased gender inclusion. Other areas of discussion included the mechanisms and infrastructures at the national, regional, and continental levels for including women in peacebuilding and the role of the African Union in fostering progress within the AU and the entire continent.

Dr. Tigist Engdaw opened her remarks by noting that the issue of gender and peacebuilding is politically charged. Gender considerations are not solely for women, but are rather about relations among men and women in the wider society. She emphasized that peacebuilding in fundamentally a political process, which includes diplomacy, dialogue, negotiation, and mediation. Within this context, including gender considerations in peacebuilding entails a process of mainstreaming gender into all parts of the process, from negotiation to post-conflict reconstruction. Dr. Engdaw continued by discussing global and regional peace infrastructures, noting that gender has been incorporated into these infrastructures, as evidenced by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1335, which 17 out of 55 African countries have adopted, and the African Union Special Report on Women in 2013. This was followed by the African Women Leadership Network in 2013, which established two primary objectives: 1) mobilize African women to play significant roles in the advancement of women's rights, and 2) to support women in politics.

Training women mediators is an important aspect of enhancing the role of women in peacebuilding. Dr. Engdaw emphasized how this work is changing the narrative of women in peacebuilding, from one in which women are only seen as victims, to one where they are also primary actors in conflict resolution and mediation. However, Dr. Engdaw also noted that peacebuilding is a long process. There is disagreement over which activities are part of it, and women cannot be fast-tracked into senior positions unless women are involved in all parts of the process. Fundamental change is needed if women are to be active participants at every stage of the peacebuilding process.

In the Q&A session that followed, Dr. Ozor commented that discussions surrounding gender are still swayed toward women, and the politicians often treat the issue as tokenism. Women cannot be actively included in all aspects of peacebuilding until this tokenism ends. Dr. Muyangwa noted how framing gender issues within an African context is necessary if we are to create the results we need. Multiple participants commented on the challenge of mainstreaming gender, as well as issues of equality vs. equity. Dr. Engdaw noted that while equality can be quantified, equitability is more challenging as it concerns issues of inclusion and active participation in social processes.

Speakers:
- **Mr. Christopher Meade**, Political-Public Diplomacy Officer, U.S. Mission to the African Union
- **Dr. Inge Baumgarten**, Director, Office to the African Union, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Moderator:
- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

This session gave an opportunity for some of Africa's most active international partners to outline the nature, scale, and scope of their peacebuilding efforts in Africa, and how these engagements fit into and articulate with global, regional, and national peacebuilding efforts.

Mr. Christopher Meade began his remarks by commenting on the historic events currently unfolding between Ethiopia and Eritrea with the rapid de-escalation of tensions, and the rapprochement that led to the Ethiopian and Eritrean prime ministers meeting in Addis Ababa in July 2018 after more than 20 years without relations. He shared his hope that this presents a concrete step toward peaceful relations between these two countries. He then moved onto the nature and scale of U.S. peacebuilding efforts and partnerships in Africa, and its collaboration with its regional peace infrastructures. This engagement is based around four pillars: 1) peace and security; 2) economic growth, trade, and investment; 3) democracy and governance; and 4) opportunity and development. The United States is the largest contributor to African capacity building for peacekeeping efforts, including investing USD 1.1 billion in African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which includes capacity building, food security, and institutional support to the Somali government. In the Sahel region, the U.S. has pledged USD 60 million in bilateral assistance to support the G5 Sahel Joint taskforce counterterrorism efforts. These examples shows the U.S. commitment to helping to develop regional peace infrastructures and address the underlying threats of radicalization.

Mr. Meade then moved onto the U.S. support to the African Union through technical expertise from the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) and best practice support to its partner organizations across the continent. This includes a comprehensive approach to counter violent extremism, and exchange programs to deepen integration and the network of African peacebuilders working to counter violent extremism. Mr. Meade then addressed challenges to peacebuilding in Africa. He noted that South Sudan represents a fundamental challenge to peacebuilding and the United States is the leading donor in humanitarian assistance to the people of South Sudan. He emphasized the need for legal mechanisms to begin to address the divide within South Sudan, while noting that this cannot happen until the fighting stops. He then ended his remarks with recommendations for improving peacebuilding capacity within Africa. Firstly, sanctions against South Sudan's spoilers are needed to end the culture of impunity, and the AU should build capacity to impose and enforce these sanctions. Secondly, greater financial support is needed to improve peacekeeping standards and benchmarks. Thirdly, there is also need for increased capacity for early warning and conflict prevention, which will in turn improve threat and vulnerability assessments to

help prevent violent conflict on the continent. Fourthly, he noted that the importance of women within peacebuilding cannot be understated, and every effort should be made to increase women's participation in all aspects of peacebuilding.

Dr. Inge Baumgarten emphasized GIZ's role as an implementing organization for the German Government, and its role in providing technical support on peace and security to develop solutions in Africa through sustainable development and security. This holistic approach is evident throughout GIZ's work with the AU, APSA, and the AU Border Program. GIZ also works with the African Governance Architecture (AGA), including preventing electoral violence and the preparation of elections, and the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). This work focuses on several capacity challenges, and GIZ looks for opportunities to strengthen human and structural capacity at all peace infrastructure levels.

After outlining GIZ's work in capacity support and peacebuilding, Dr. Baumgarten turned to structural conflict prevention, which is underfunded compared to other peace architectures. She outlined three areas that GIZ supports: 1) the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), including its integration with the regional economic community's early warning systems and peace infrastructures at a national level; 2) mediation support, including for FemWise and youth; 3) and, determining the factors that contribute to resilience and developing these assessment instruments with the AU.

Dr. Baumgarten ended her remarks by providing three recommendations for improving Africa's peacebuilding capacity. Firstly, collaboration and coordination is key, between both the regional, sub-regional, and national levels, but also between partner organizations. Secondly, increased investment in conflict prevention is crucial for ensuring that the structural aspects of peacebuilding is prioritized. Thirdly, peacebuilding is a long process, and while ad-hoc interventions can deliver quick results, these results are often superficial and do not address the underlying causes of conflict.

Session 11 – Public Event: Whither Africa's Peace and Security Architecture? An Assessment of Progress, Challenges, and Opportunities

Speakers:
- **Dr. Chukwuemeka Eze**, Executive Director, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
- **Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho**, Senior Researcher, Peace Operations and Peacebuilding, Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
- **Dr. Asebe Debelo**, Assistant Professor of Development Studies, Institute of Indigenous Studies, Dilla University, (APN)
- **Dr. Sylvester Maphosa**, Chief Research Specialist, Africa Institute of South Africa, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

Moderator:
- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

This session featured representations from organizations that carry out peace and security work at the national, regional, and global levels. Panelists will assess the successes, challenges, and opportunities for the African Union's Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), and offer recommendations for improving and building off this work. They will provide various perspectives on how peacebuilding efforts at these three levels are functioning in Africa and identify areas for future work.

Dr. Chukwuemeka Eze began his remarks on early warning systems and conflict prevention by commenting on the success of regional peace infrastructures in West Africa, noting that early warning systems now exist in all Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) member states. He noted that there has been significant progress in understanding the evolving nature of conflicts and the value of early warning systems to provide information, local ownership, and coordination with civil society. However, challenges remain for the African Peace and Security Architecture, including adequate funding and investment in conflict prevention, which in turn leads to reactive rather preventative action, coordination issues between regional peace infrastructures such as the African Union (AU) and regional economic communities (RECs), and sufficiently adapting to the changing nature of conflict and the threat environment. Mr. Eze then offered two recommendations to address the challenges identified. Firstly, to facilitate better coordination between the AU and RECs, he recommended positioning the heads of the RECs as vice chairs in the AU, to better integrate the regional peace infrastructures. Secondly, to institutionalize and harmonize early warning systems across the RECs and the AU, with the aim of establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho spoke about peace support operations, which are one of the most visible but most misunderstood tools of the African Union. The AU currently has eight peace operations. The success or failure of these missions is still measured by whether the task force is deployed or not. However, there has been an evolution of approaches overtime, which shows that the peace operations are flexible. First, there was the Sudan/Burundi model, whereby the AU withdrew—"re-hatted"—when the UN arrived. The 2007 AMISOM mission in Somalia was a game-changer for AU peacekeeping forces; it is the longest-standing AU operation, which receives a support package from the UN. The largest question with this mission is how to sustain it overtime. Then, there was the Mali/Central African Republic model, which followed the African Standby model closely. The largest test of the AU was its failed deployment in Burundi in 2016. The AU's comparative advantage should be its political capital over individual states; however, Burundi refused the forces. There is increasingly a trend toward ad hoc security initiatives and regional coalitions, including the G5 Sahel. What this trend means for the AU is unclear. Further, we are seeing that there is a specific space in which the AU deploys troops: as first-responders, which is in some ways a response to the international community's unwillingness to deploy troops. There needs to be a sustainable mechanism for burden sharing between African institutions and international, as well as between the AU and the RECs. Second, we must understand how the current reform process in the AU is impacting its ability to provide support. There are opportunities present in continuing the reform process establishing clarity about the tools that the AU has in its arsenal for peacekeeping, and in solving current funding problems by seeking African contributions and contributions from international members of the Security Council.

Dr. Asebe Debelo outlined China's role and involvement in Africa's peace architecture. China is one of the major international actors in Africa. China is presenting itself as a responsible global power,

which means that it must contribute to global peacebuilding. Therefore, it is a major contributor to UN Peacekeeping missions in Africa. China has its own strategy for soft power engagement, including technical and financial support of the AU and the RECs. While there have been some positive outcomes of this engagement, debate continues about whether China's involvement has been a net positive or negative for peacebuilding on the continent. If Africa is strategic about its engagement with China, this relationship can prove to be beneficial. Africa can benefit by developing pragmatic diplomacy, and strategically positioning itself within the world order. Africa should focus on partnerships that help promote soft skills, such as technological assistance and capacity building. It should also locate its comparative advantages—such as the wealth of natural resources and strategic position—so that Africa does not remain on the receiving end of assistance. The AU should harmonize its strategies of engagement with China across regions and countries. Africa should determine what it could get out of these relationships with global powers such as China, the European Union, and the United States and work to realize these benefits. Dr. Debelo then posited two questions, will China's engagement in peacekeeping and building in Africa be positive, and what will it actually produce? The AU and other regional peace infrastructures should be cautious in engaging China, but should nevertheless strategically partner with China when it is the interest of Africa to do so.

Dr. Sylvester Maphosa began by noting that a common theme across the conference has been the importance of education in transforming societies. We live in a complex world, and transforming society is a difficult task. Education should be at the forefront of this task to build a more peaceful Africa. This change must be deliberate and strategic, not all education drives positive social change. Dr. Maphosa then proceeded to outline how the African Peace and Security Architecture can be better linked and actioned to meet to task, citing the example the SVNP organization that he represents, the Africa Institute of South Africa, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). Training and education make up an important component of HSRC's work, and funding from the South African government allows HSRC to build an African network for education and research sharing. He then invited all SVNP participants to the African Unity for Renaissance Conference, held in Pretoria, where through the key themes of leadership and innovation, young scholars and researchers, tackle how Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goal can be implemented at the local level in Africa. This knowledge productivity must be brought to policymakers if Africa is to reach a sustainable peace.

Session 12 – Special Session: Travel to and Tour of the African Union including Presentation at the African Peace and Security Commission

On the afternoon of Wednesday, 18th July, conference participants traveled to the African Union for a tour of the Julius Nyerere Peace and Security Building. While there, conference participants saw the main areas of the building (including the meeting room, conference room, and newsroom), heard a presentation from Ms. Semiha Abdulmelik, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Peace and Security Department, African Union Commission, and met with staff of the newsroom to learn about how the AU tracks conflicts and key political events. They had the opportunity to engage with AU staff on key issues such as financing of peace operations, institutional reform, the framework agreement between the AU and UN, the African Standby Force, current peace operations, and other important issue areas.

DAY 4: Thursday, 19th July

Session 14 –Workshop: Internships and Peacebuilding

Speakers:
- **Ms. Hannah Beckett,** Program Associate, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)
- **Ms. Hayley Elszasz,** Program Assistant, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)
- **Ms. Shahrazad Hired**, Program Assistant (Communications), Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)
- **Ms**. **Rediat Mesfin**, Program Assistant, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)
- **Ms. Rahel Serack,** Intern, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

Facilitator:
- Dr. Monde Muyangwa, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

This session was intended to discuss developing internship programs and opportunities that help support organizational missions while building the professional capacities of interns (skills building, mentorship, networks, etc.) and developing a pipeline of the next generation of peacebuilders. The session was also intended to share challenges, lessons learned, and best practices for managing successful internship programs from both the perspectives of the organization and the interns. Dr. Muyangwa began by noting that all Wilson Center Africa Program staff had held internships prior to joining the Wilson Center, and the importance of internships in increasing the knowledge and training which SVNP member organization provide to the peacebuilding space.

The session was a chance to hear perspectives from Wilson Center staff as well IPSS staff and interns on the key components of successful internships from their perspective as former and current interns. They were asked to reflect on where they had interned and what they had most appreciated about their internships and what they wished organizations had done for them.

A key challenge raised was how to balance organization resources and requirements against intern's preconceived ideas, needs, and aspirations. Other challenges included structural and capacity challenges to manage and mentor interns, bureaucracy, and pressures of bringing on board international vs. African interns, managing the attitudes and expectations of some of the interns, the financial burden of paying interns, giving sufficient guidance and mentoring, and setting expectations, and developing work plans that speak to the needs of the organization and those of the interns.

This session identified ways in which SVNP member organizations could implement and improve internship programs as a vehicle for advancing the African peace and security agenda, increase opportunities for youth to engage in peacebuilding infrastructures, and facilitate career pathways for young scholars to gain experience in policy-related scholarship.

Session 15: Discussion on current status of SVNP, key issues, overview of FY19-20 proposal

Facilitator:
- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Director, Africa Program, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

In this session, Dr. Muyangwa led a discussion on the current status of SVNP and deliverables for the current grant with the Carnegie Corporation. She noted the accomplishments of the last grant—including successfully hosting 7 scholars and the production of 14 research papers and policy briefs and 21 scholar blog posts and 25 network blog posts, in addition to the inclusion of Sadeq Institute, and the 2017 annual conference in Washington, DC.

In the discussion of the project, common themes included the need for better publicizing collaboration between SVNP members, increasing dissemination of SVNP publications and better demonstrating the impact of SVNP scholarship to the wider policymaking community. Several SVNP representatives noted SVNP collaboration in research projects, an indication that research collaboration within the network is deepening. Examples include;

1. The Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale (CEPAS, DRC) and the Center for Media, Democracy Peace and Security (CMDPS, Kenya).
2. Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR-Rwanda) and Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES).
3. West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) and Center for Democratic Development (CDD) on the Ghana election.

Dr, Muyangwa identified monitoring, evaluation, and demonstrating impact as key areas of focus under the upcoming grant. To this end, it was agreed that each director would produce a one-pager identifying the following:

1. Any collaboration with other SVNP members.
2. The impact and contribution of returning SVNP scholars.
3. A brief explanation of key policy level engagement on issues in the peacebuilding space at the local, national, and global level, and what had resulted from that engagement.
4. The organization's dissemination strategy for SVNP policy and research publications.

To close the current grant, Dr. Muyangwa outlined the deliverables and action items for moving forward. Outstanding deliverables for the current grant include;

1. 5 blogs from SVNP members.
2. One-pager from SVNP scholars to reflect on their professional development and how the scholarship helped them.
3. One-pager from each director to catalogue the impact of SVNP (see above).

The complete list of deliverables and action items can be found in the appendices to this report.

Session 16 – Public Event & IPSS Partnership Event: Dialogue with the Next Generation of African Peacebuilders

Speakers:
- **Mr. Tasew Tafese Gashaw**, Former Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Scholar; Ph.D. Candidate, Addis Ababa University, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)
- **Dr. Getachew Zeru Gebrekidan**, Former Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Scholar; Assistant Professor, African Institute of Governance and Development, Ethiopian Civil Service University
- **Dr. Fana Gebresenbet Erda**, Former Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Scholar; African Peacebuilding Network Scholar; Lecturer, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)
- **Participants from the IPSS executive degree program, the Masters in Managing Peace and Security in Africa (MMAPSA)**

Moderator:
- **Kidane Kiros Bitsue,** Director, Institute for Peace and Security Studies

This session, held in partnership with the Institute for Peace and Security (IPSS), featured IPSS and APN fellows and SVNP fellowship alumni based in Ethiopia as well as participants from the executive-level master's program in Managing Peace and Security in Africa (MMAPSA). Participants shared perspectives on working in the peacebuilding space in Africa, lessons learned and best practices from their work, as well as recommendations for key areas for study for future fellows.

Dr. Gebrekidan began by emphasizing the professional connections he made as an SVNP scholar. He then moved onto curriculum development in his role as a professor at the Institute for Peace and Security Studies, noting the connections between scholarship and teaching within the peacebuilding space. He discussed his current work on youth and migration in the Horn of Africa and its implications for peace and security. He emphasized the disconnect between youth and leadership, noting that Africa youth population is often seen as a threat to peace and security instead as part of the solution.

Dr. Erda continued by noting the securitization of youth within the peacebuilding space in Africa, and urged us to move away from this view and relate the youth bulge with socioeconomic development and the demographic dividend. This reframing can only take place if African leaders actively engage its youth as partners in structural peacebuilding in Africa.

Mr. Gashaw focused on the participation of youth in conflict. As a significant constituent in many armed conflicts in Africa, youth must be part of any solution to end these conflicts. In particular, Mr. Gashaw noted the nexus between small arms and youth along border regions in Africa, such the Ethiopia-South Sudan border. Government must actively include youth within structural peacebuilding processes to address the root causes of this violent conflict.

Session 17: SVNP Way Forward, Completion of Surveys, and Closing Ceremony

Facilitator:
- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

This session focused on next steps for the Network, including a discussion of the outline and key parameters of the FY19-20 grant proposal that was submitted to the Carnegie Corporation early in 2018. Dr. Muyangwa outlined the proposed changes to SVNP, which are designed to strengthen the impact of SVNP, deepen the network's collaboration, and better demonstrate the impact of the SVNP. One important proposed change is the restructuring of the annual conferences. There will still be one, four-day annual conference per year. However, one of the conferences (2019) proposed in the grant period will be two days devoted to policy dialogue with a select number of SVNP scholars/members and policymakers in Washington, DC. The last two days of the conference will include the wider SVNP network and focus on discussion about the SVNP. The second conference (2020) will be the traditional director's-only meeting and will follow the same format of previous conferences. This change is designed to better target policymakers and policy influencers, and widen the exposure and continued interaction with SVNP members and research.

In addition, the new grant proposes two regional workshops hosted by SVNP members in a geographical region to deepen collaboration between SVNP members and regional and international policymakers. The Wilson Center Africa Program would invite several international policymakers and U.S. officials to provide international perspectives while the SVNP regional hosts would identify and invite key African policymakers from the region. The objective of these regional workshops, which would take place over two days, is to focus on peacebuilding issues specific to that region, to provide detailed dialogue with relevant policymakers, and to improve collaboration among SVNP members in the region. West Africa and East Africa have been proposed as locations for the first two regional workshops. Several SVNP members noted the importance of sequencing the regional workshops with the two annual conferences and to ensure connectivity between issues of focus and discussion. Sustainability of the SVNP remains a key issue, and numerous participants brought forward suggestions on how the group could leverage the private sector and African philanthropy.

Turning to the 2019 Annual Conference, members offered ideas for the theme. Of the 21 topics suggested, the top four fell along the themes of:

1. Conflict prevention and early warning.
2. The politics of peacebuilding in a divided world.
3. The demographic challenge to sustainable peacebuilding in Africa.
4. Refugees and migration in Africa.

To close, Dr. Muyangwa outlined the FY19-20 grant changes and deliverables:

1. The Wilson Center Africa Program has committed to host 6 scholars, three from SVNP and three from non-SVNP organizations who will produce 6 research papers, 6 policy briefs, 12 blogs posts, 12 internal or external events, and 6 SVNP Ambassador Reports. SVNP members will collaborate to provide a roster of non-SVNP scholars. SVNP will engage an editor to work with scholars on their publications.

2. Two annual conferences.
3. Two regional peacebuilding workshops to engage in a particular topic that is pertinent to that region. Outputs will include a paper, co-authored by several SVNP members.
4. Two policymaker focus groups.
5. Two partnership events with the African Peacebuilding Network (APN).
6. To increase dissemination of SVNP policy documents in Francophone and Lusophone countries, the Wilson Center Africa Program will translate one paper into French and Portuguese.
7. Conduct a full and comprehensive impact assessment for the 10 year anniversary of the SVNP, assessing the following:
   a. Impact of the scholarship program.
   b. The impact of SVNP publications on policymakers and policy influencers.
   c. Impact of the SVNP network on the capacity of each individual members' capacity.
   d. Review dissemination practices and how they can be improved to increase policymaker update.
8. Continue and strengthen strategic partnerships with SVNP members and international peacebuilding organizations.

The complete list of deliverables and action items can be found in the appendices to this report.

Session 18: Dinner Hosted by IPSS, Yod Abyssinia Restaurant

Appendices:

SOUTHERN VOICES NETWORK MEMBER ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES

Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue is the Director of the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS). He holds a Ph.D. degree in Development Studies. Prior to joining IPSS, his career path was mostly related to teaching, research, and educational administration. From 2003 to 2014, he taught in various Addis Ababa University (AAU) faculties and served as acting Director of the Institute of Federal Studies as well as Senior Administrator and Finance Head for Continuing and Distance Education at the AAU. He also has experience working with humanitarian organizations including the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (as the Head of the Wollo Zone Branch Office); International Federation of Red Cross/Crescent (as member of the Eastern Africa Regional Working Group on Food Security (WGFS); and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (as a member of the National Working Group on Food Security (WGFS).

Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho is a Senior Researcher in the Peace Operations and Peacebuilding Division at the Institute for Security Studies (ISS). Gustavo has extensive experience in capacity development, policy support, and research initiatives in the conflict prevention, peace operations, and peacebuilding fields in Africa. Gustavo holds a Bachelors in International Relations from the University of Brasilia, and an MSc in African Studies from the University of Oxford.

Dr. Ibrahim Diarra holds two Ph.D.'s, a Postgraduate Degree in Rural Economics at Félix Houphouët-Boigny University of Côte d'Ivoire since April 24, 1999, and a Doctorate in Development Economics at the Center for Studies and Research on International Development (CERDI) of Clermont Auvergne University (UCA) in France since June 06, 2018. At the professional level he has held positions in the Ivorian administration and at the university: Deputy Director of Studies and Planning (2001-2004); Deputy Director of Promotion of the Cooperative Movement (2004-2007) at the Ministry of Agriculture; Executive Director of the Observatory of Solidarity and Social Cohesion at the Ministry of Solidarity and Victims of War (2009); Deputy Director in charge of the Administration of CIRES (2007-2010); Lecturer and Researcher at the Faculty of Economics since 2000; Director of CIRES since August 2010. He has published on a wide variety of topics including forestry issues, the fight against poverty, higher education, governance, and agricultural performance.

Mr. Nakomo Duche is a consultant attorney, a lecturer at the University of Liberia, and Director of Research at the Center for Policy Studies (Liberia), an independent public policy think tank. His research interests include the history of Liberia's constitutional development, and the harmonization of the country's customary and statutory legal systems. He is a former United Nations political, administrative, and legal officer and worked at headquarters in New York, and at peacekeeping missions in Africa and Eastern Europe. He is also a former international banker with the Chase Manhattan Bank, having worked at offices in Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Western Hemisphere. He holds a B.A. in Economics and a LL.B., and an LL.M. (1991) from Harvard Law School.

Mr. Anas El-Gomati is the General Director at the Sadeq Institute. As the Founder and General Director of the Sadeq Institute, Anas El-Gomati brings international experience in public policy, strategic policy advisory and political analysis. He is a graduate of the Politics, History and International Relations department at Loughborough University (UK), and has since worked in the Sustainability department at an IOC and served as an advisor and publisher on Libyan affairs for several European think tanks. Among his publications is *Freedom or Survival? Regarding Non-violent Solutions to the Recent Libyan Conflict.* Anas was recently featured as a speaker on Libyan affairs at the prestigious RIGA Conference in Latvia and the EUISS 2011 annual conference in Paris where he discussed political, foreign policy, and security issues in Libya and the southern Mediterranean region. He is also a frequent and renowned commentator on Libyan and Middle Eastern affairs on Al Jazeera, France 24 (in English, French, and Arabic), Sky News, and several others. Anas is fluent in English and French with capability in Arabic.

Dr. Chukwuemeka B. Eze is the Executive Director of West Africa Network for Peacebuilding, the largest peacebuilding network in Africa with offices in all the ECOWAS member states and headquarters in Accra, Ghana. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and Master's and Doctorate Degrees in Peace and Strategic Studies. Eze has 20 years' experience in peacebuilding practice, political dialogue, and early warning and conflict assessment. He is the lead interface between civil society organizations' early warning systems, the African Union, and ECOWAS, and developed the Early Warning System for the Peace Commission of the Government of South Sudan. Eze is the pioneer Deputy Registrar and Fellow of the Institute for Chartered Mediators and Conciliators, Fellow of the Society for Peace Studies and Practice (SPSP), and Fellow of the Danish Fellowship program in Copenhagen, Denmark. Between November 2016 and May 2017, he served as Senior Adviser on Mediation and Political Dialogue to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General in Guinea Bissau. He teaches peacebuilding practice at the University of Utah in the United States, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center Ghana, and the West Africa Peacebuilding Institute. He is also a resource to the United Nations Development Program, Wilton Park in the United Kingdom, and has several journals, articles and books to his credit.

Rev. Eugène Goussikindey is the Director General of the Center for Research and Action for Peace (CERAP) in Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire. Prior to this position, he was the Provincial of the West Africa Province of the Society of Jesus and, the Rector of Hekima College (Nairobi-Kenya) where he initiated the Hekima Institute for Peace Studies and International Relations. He holds a PhD in Theology and an MA in Philosophy.

Ms. Eugenia Kayitesi is the Executive Director of the Institute of Policy Analysis and Research IPAR-Rwanda. She is an Honors Graduate of Social Sciences from Makerere University with an MBA from Maastricht School of Management, Netherlands. She is pursuing a Ph.D. degree in Business Administration specializing in Strategic Management from Jomo Kenyatta University. She is an Advisory Board member of Africa Portal, a research repository and an expert analysis hub on African Affairs based in South Africa, a Board Member of KIM University in Kigali, and a member of the Board of Directors for the Commercial Bank of Africa (CBA Rwanda). She sits on the National Independent Review Panel (NIRP) for the Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA). She has worked with both public, private, and civil society organizations with a focus on capacity building, organizational development, policy analysis, and research and has featured in regional and international workshops and conferences both as a participant and a panelist. She is a God fearing wife and a mother of four.

Ms. Helen Kezie-Nwoha is the Executive Director of Isis-WICCE. With an academic background in gender and international development and over 16 years' experience working on women's rights, gender, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and governance, and she provides leadership in resource mobilization, institutional visioning, and management. She has led regional and international training and research programs and advocacy on peace and security in Africa (Liberia, South Sudan, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, and Burundi) and Asia. She has provided technical support for peace mediation engagements by women activists in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Helen has a Master's in Business Administration.

Mr. Francis A. Kornegay Jr. is a Detroit, Michigan native, and holds a Bachelors in Political Science from University of Michigan, a Masters in African Studies from Howard University, and a Masters in International Public Policy from the John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He is lead co-editor of *Laying the BRICS of a New Global Order: From Yekaterinburg 2009 to eThekwini 2013* (2013, Africa Institute of South Africa), the first major edited volume from academics and analysts on BRICS. He led the first South African think tank delegation to a BRICS summit in Beijing in 2011. Kornegay is a permanent resident in South Africa after a history of anti-apartheid legislative work with the Congressional Black Caucus where he organized its brain trust on foreign affairs, including the Middle East as well as Africa, and introduced the last sanctions bill against South Africa. As a Senior Research Fellow with the Institute of Global Dialogue at University of South Africa, he is the Managing Editor of *Latin America Report* and on the international editorial advisory board of the *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region*. He is an alumnus of the Woodrow Wilson International Center of Scholars and frequently publishes on a wide-range of geopolitical and US as well as African political issues.

Dr. Sylvester Bongani Maphosa is the Chief Research Specialist and Head of Governance, Peace and Security Unit at Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA), a division of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), in Pretoria, South Africa. He is an Adjunct Professor at the University of Venda School of Humanities and Social Sciences, and a Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence (S-I-R) Alumnus from the University of Colorado, Boulder. He holds a Ph.D. in Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies from the University of KwaZulu-Natal, an M.A. in Peace and Governance from Africa University, BEd. Solusi University, and DipEd. University of Zimbabwe. He has an illustrious career with over 25 years in multicultural contexts straddling higher education, government and non-government in conflict resolution, community-based peacebuilding, and development work. He has held teaching and research positions on these subjects in the United States, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa. Sylvester is an author and editor of numerous scholarly articles and books including: *Peace Education in Fragile African Contexts: What's Going to Make a Difference?* (2016) and *Building Peace from Within: An Examination of Community-Based Peacebuilding and Transitions in Africa* (2013). His current research projects include research and capacity building for young scholars, refugee integration, community peace building, natural resources and conflict, and leadership and context.

Professor Francois Masabo holds a Ph.D. in Social Sciences with a specialization in Sociology of Change and Conflict. From September 2015 to date, he is the Acting Director of the Centre for Conflict Management at University of Rwanda. He is a Researcher in the Centre for Conflict Management (CCM) at the University of Rwanda and a Lecturer in two master's programs run by CCM, which include the MA in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation and MA in Genocide Studies and Prevention. He conducted a number of researches focused on root causes of conflict

and conflict resolution in Rwanda and in the region. He has been interacting with various stakeholders including decision makers, policymakers, and other relevant partners in public and private sectors. His own research interest is mainly focused on conflict transformation process, genocide memories, and post conflict reconstruction challenges. Some of his recent publications are *Healing Fractured Lives: Reconciliation and Reintegration in Rwanda* (ISBN 978-1-906677-96-1); *Educating about the History of Genocides in Rwanda* (2014, Karel Fracapane and Matthias Hass); *Holocaust Education in a Global Context* (UNESCO, pp 129-134, ISBN 978-92-3-100042-3); *Elections Présidentielles de 2010 au Rwanda*: *Progrès Et Perspectives* (2013, JACAPS, ISSN 2325-484X); *Transforming Conflict in a Post Genocide Society;* and Evaluation of One Cow per Family Program, (2017, publication under way).

Dr. Abraham Akec Awolich Nyuat is currently the Acting Executive Director at The Sudd Institute. Awolich, since the founding of The Sudd Institute, has served as the Administrator and a Senior Policy Analyst at the Institute. Awolich's research has focused on governance and public administration. Awolich serves currently on the Board of South Sudan Revenue Authority. He also serves double roles as Deputy Coordinator and the Head of the Finance and Administration Unit for the South Sudan National Dialogue Secretariat. Before joining the Sudd Institute, Awolich was the co-founder Executive Director of the Sudan Development Foundation (SUDEF). Awolich has a Master's degree in Public Administration from the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University and Bachelor's degree from the University of Vermont in Anthropology and Business Administration. Awolich is a McNair Scholar and winner of the prestigious Samuel Huntington Public Service Award in 2006.

Fr. Alain Nzadi-a-Nzadi is a Jesuit from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Born in 1977, he joined the Society of Jesus in 1998. He holds a BA in Philosophy (from Loyola University/Kinshasa), a MA in Francophone Literature (University of Lubumbashi, DRC), a BA in Theology (from Hekima-University College, Nairobi, Kenya), and a MA in Biblical Theology from Centre Sèvres-Facultés Jésuites de Paris (France). Ordained a priest in 2013 in Kinshasa, he is, since September 2015, the Chief Editor of *Congo-Afrique* review and Managing Director of *Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale-Research Center for Social Action* (CEPAS) in Kinshasa. His recent publications include articles in *Congo-Afrique* review (on DRC and African sociopolitical and cultural situation) and a book in literature (March 2018), "*Redécouvrir Madame Bovary de Gustave Flaubert. Une lecture sociocritique.*"

Dr. Franklin Oduro is the Director of Programs and also the Deputy Executive Director for the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), a governance, research, and policy advocacy think tank based in Accra, Ghana. He holds a PhD in Political Science from Carleton University in Canada. He also holds a Post-Graduate Certificate in Comparative Transitional Justice from the University of Cape Town, South Africa. Dr. Oduro's research interests include transitional justice/truth and reconciliation commission processes, civil society and elections, policy analysis, and African political thought. Dr. Oduro has consulted for a number of international and local organizations, including the New York-based International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), the Ottawa-based International Development Research Center (IDRC), the Washington DC-based National Democratic Institute (NDI), and the Accra-based Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center (KAIPTC).

Professor Fredrick Ogenga is the Head of the Department of Communication, Journalism and Media Studies, Rongo University College, Kenya and the Founding Director, Center for Media, Democracy, Peace & Security (CMDPS). He writes expert commentaries for the Daily Nation and Standard mainstream newspapers in Kenya and has contributed several peer-reviewed scholarly journal articles on media, elections, conflict, and peacebuilding in Africa in journals such as *Journal of African Elections, Africa Conflict and Peace-building Review, Conflict and Communication Online, Media and Democracy Journal, Global Media Journal, Journal of Journalism and Mass Communication, Africa Journal of Democracy and Governance,* and *Semiotica - Global Journal of Semiotics.* Dr. Ogenga is a beneficiary of the 2014 Africa Diaspora Fellowship (ADF) and recipient of the 2014 African Peacebuilding Network (APN) Research Grant. He has worked as a visiting scholar on media and sociology at the Institute for the Advancement of Social Sciences (IASS), Boston University, USA. In 2015, Dr. Ogenga was appointed a Visiting Researcher at the African Studies Center, Boston University, and was a former Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Scholar at the Wilson Center in 2016.

Dr. Nicholas Ozor has a double Ph.D. in Agricultural Extension from the University of Nigeria and in International & Rural Development from the University of Reading, United Kingdom. He is currently the Executive Director of the African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) Nairobi, Kenya where he has worked for 10 years. He was formerly a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Extension at University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and is a Teaching Fellow and Mentor for the African Climate Change Fellowship Program. Dr. Ozor has led and is currently leading many internationally funded research projects bordering on science, technology and innovation (STI); natural resource management; innovation systems; climate change; development issues; policy development, analysis and advocacy; technology management and transfer; and private sector engagements among others. He is a member of many professional organizations and has published over 100 articles in reputable international journals, book chapters, and other multimedia in the area of STI and development issues. Dr. Ozor has raised over 50 million US Dollars in grants to support development work in Africa. He holds many distinctive prizes and awards for academic excellence and good community leadership.

Dr. Seydina Sene is a Senior Economist at IPAR. In this capacity, he is the lead researcher and program officer on WASH in Senegal and West Africa with the Gates Foundation, and the coordinator of a project with Hewlett that focuses on the development of an agricultural database for food security, and agricultural policies. Seydina also serves as a technical advisor on SDGs in collaboration with the Office of General Direction for Long Term Economic Planning and Policy (DGPPE) in Senegal. Seydina works on an open data algorithm project promoting the use of private and disaggregated data tracking SDGs goals and vulnerable communities with UNICEF. He also provides training and practical solutions for capacity building on impact evaluation in collaboration with 3ie. Seydina holds a Ph.D. in Applied Economics, Masters of Finance and Investment, and Applied Econometrics from Louisiana State University. Seydina is the author of various scientific articles focusing on impact evaluation, fiscal and monetary policy, natural resources management, food security, migration, climate change, and development finance (blended finance).

Mr. Olusegun Sotola is a Senior Researcher with Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (http://www.ippanigeria.org/), a think tank based in Lagos, Nigeria. He has previously served as Head of Research at IPPA. Olusegun has over a decade experience in policy analysis on various cross-cutting policy areas including, the governance implications of peace and security. He holds

Master's and Bachelor's degrees in Political Science from the University of Lagos and Olabisi Onabanjo University respectively. He is currently completing a PhD in Public and Development Management at the Graduate School of Economic and Management Sciences (GEM) at Stellenbosch University in Cape Town, South Africa. He has published in journals, book chapters, policy briefs, working papers, media articles, and commentaries.

AFRICAN PEACEBUILDING NETWORK (APN)

Dr. Asebe Regassa Debelo is Associate Professor of Development Studies at the Institute of Indigenous Studies, Dilla University, Ethiopia where he is also the Director of the Research and Dissemination Office of Dilla University, Ethiopia. His research interests focus on conflict and peace building, ethnicity and inter-ethnic relations, the politics of development, nature conservation, state-society relations, and indigenous peoples' rights with particular focus on southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya. His recent postdoctoral research project deals with the political economy of large-scale agribusiness projects in Ethiopia. Dr. Asebe Regassa has published about fifteen journal articles and book chapters on the above themes. From 2015-2016, Dr. Asebe was postdoctoral fellow at Zürich University, Switzerland.

Dr. Fana Gebresenbet Erda is a Lecturer at the Institute for Peace and Security Studies, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. He coordinates the Institute's Ph.D. program in Peace and Security Studies. He received his Ph.D. in Global and Area Studies, with special emphasis on peace and security in Africa, from the University of Leipzig and Addis Ababa University. His dissertation was on "The Political Economy of Land Investments: Dispossession, Resistance and Territory-Making in Gambella, Western Ethiopia." His research interests include resource politics, politics of development, climate security, and pastoralism in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. He has published journal articles and book chapters on these themes. He is a Research Fellow at the Center for African Studies, University of the Free State, South Africa, and was a Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Scholar at the Wilson Center, Washington DC, United States in 2014.

Dr. Chantal Ingabire is a senior researcher for the Community-Based Sociotherapy Program, which promotes psychosocial wellbeing in Rwanda through interventions focusing on healing, reconciliation, and social cohesion. She is also a part time lecturer at the University of Rwanda. As a medical anthropologist, she coordinated various programs and research projects with a particular focus on social and behavioral aspects. She is currently exploring the interlinkage between mental health, psychosocial support, and peacebuilding processes with a particular emphasis on youth. She is involved in a study exploring the mechanisms of intergenerational transmission of memories and the impact on second generation's self-representations. She is the APN-SSRC 2017 grantee.

SVNP SCHOLAR ALUMNI

Mr. Tasew Tafese Gashaw is a Ph.D. Candidate, at Addis Ababa University; Institute for Peace and Security Studies. Gashaw attained his first and second degrees from Addis Ababa University in the field of Ethiopian Language & Literature and Multicultural & Multilingual Education in 2003 and 2009 respectively. Currently, he is working toward his Ph.D. degree at Addis Ababa University in Peace and Security. His dissertation focuses on cross border intergroup conflicts along the Ethiopia and South Sudan border. Specifically he focuses on the borderland people of Murle, Anyuaa, and Nuer people. While studying for his first and second degrees, he worked in different governmental

and non-governmental organizations in a number of positions. Besides his research, Gashaw worked as a regional security administrator, special secretary to the President of Gambella Peoples' National Regional State, finance and economic adviser, lecturer, training coordinator, project coordinator, project manager, project officer, and data collector/assessor. In addition he trained in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. He was a Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Scholar in fall 2017. He has had a book published, and his research has appeared in a number of journals.

Dr. Getachew Zeru Gebrekidan is an Assistant Professor at the Ethiopian Civil Service University. He has prior experience as a visiting scholar and guest researcher at the Institute of African Studies (IAS), Zhejiang Normal University, China and the Danish Institute for International Studies in Copenhagen, Denmark. Dr. Getachew has published three journal articles, one book chapter and a book manuscript. He also served as a lecturer at the College of Law and Governance at Merkelle University in Ethiopia. He holds a Ph.D. in Peace and Security Studies, an M.A. in International Relations, and a B.A. in Political Science and International Relations from Addis Ababa University. He was a Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Scholar in 2015.

EXTERNAL SPEAKERS

Dr. Inge Baumgarten is the Director of Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Office to the African Union. A Social Scientist (Dr Phil), Medical Anthropologist (MA) and Public Health professional (MSc Public Health LSHTM) by training, she is experienced in intercultural and international cooperation for sustainable development in health and social health protection. With over 18 years of experience in public health and international cooperation she has been serving in various technical advisory and leadership positions in Germany and in various countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Europe. Her experience includes establishing strategic partnerships with the private sector, on health financing, and with the Global Fund.

Dr. Tigist Yeshiwas Engdaw is an Assistant Professor at the Institute for Peace and Security Studies. She has over 10 years of professional experience related to a variety of peace and security issues in Africa, with a particular focus in policy analysis, migration, humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction, youth, violence, environment, development, gender, human rights, peace education, and culture of peace. She holds an M.A. in Gender and Peacebuilding from the University for Peace in Costa Rica, an LLB Law Advanced Diploma from University of Fribourg, and a Ph.D. in Peace and Security from Addis Ababa University.

Mr. Christopher Meade is the Political-Public Diplomacy Officer at the U.S. Mission to the African Union. He joined the U.S. State Department in 2009, and previously served in Washington, Afghanistan, Australia, and South Sudan. Prior joining the State Department, Chris was an attorney and served in the U.S. Marine Corps in Iraq. He is from Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Rushdi Nackerdien is the Regional Director for Africa at the International Foundation for Electoral Systems. With more than 20 years of experience in democracy and elections, Nackerdien is an experienced and visionary project manager who has led and pioneered complex international and national programs. He brings his collaborative approach and learning to diverse teams in multiple cultures, ensuring that programs meet and exceed their business objectives on time and within budget. His work always seeks to uplift and empower stakeholders in their implementation,

as he is an experienced facilitator who focuses on both the process as well as the outcome. His passion for work on the African continent, without losing a global perspective, has inspired important advances wherever he has worked. He was a founding member of the Electoral Leadership Institute. Nackerdien has focused on electoral reform, capacity development, strategic planning, project and program evaluation, and expert advice in elections and development of e-learning materials with a special focus on Africa. He has guided the African Union in revising their election observation approach to incorporate a more comprehensive long-term framework. Nackerdien previously occupied the role of Senior Program Officer for Electoral Processes at International IDEA. He has worked in a number of countries including Senegal, Ghana, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, South Africa, and Egypt. He holds a Master of Arts from the University of Cape Town.

WILSON CENTER STAFF

Dr. Monde Muyangwa is the Director of the Africa Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center where she leads programs designed to analyze and offer practical, actionable options for addressing some of Africa's most critical, current, and over-the-horizon issues; foster policy-focused dialogue about and options for stronger and mutually-beneficial U.S.-Africa relations; and challenge the dominant narrative about Africa by enhancing knowledge and understanding about the continent in the United States. The Africa Program's areas of focus are: inclusive governance and leadership; ii) conflict management and peacebuilding; iii) trade, investment, and sustainable development; and iv) Africa's evolving role in the global arena. Prior to joining the Wilson Center, Monde served as Academic Dean at the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) at the National Defense University from 2002 to 2013. In this capacity, she oversaw all curriculum and programs at ACSS, including in the areas of Security Studies, Counter-terrorism and Transnational Threats, Civil–Military Relations, Defense Economics and Resource Management, and Conflict Management. She also served as Professor of Civil–Military Relations at ACSS from 2000 to 2003. From 1997 to 2000, she worked as Director of Research and then Vice President for Research and Policy at the National Summit on Africa. From 1996 to 1997, she worked as Director of International Education Programs at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, New Mexico. She also previously served on the Advisory Council of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, a project of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. Monde has also worked as a development and gender consultant, and on a wide range of development projects in southern Africa in the areas of education, housing, health, and nutrition. Currently, she serves on the Board of Trustees at Freedom House. Monde holds a Ph.D. in International Relations and a B.A. in Politics, Philosophy, and Economics from the University of Oxford, as well as a B.A. in Public Administration and Economics from the University of Zambia. She was a Rhodes Scholar, a Wingate Scholar, and the University of Zambia Valedictory Speaker for her graduation class.

Ms. Hannah Beckett is the Program Associate with the Wilson Center Africa Program. Previously, she served as a Program Assistant with the Wilson Center Africa Program, and as an Executive Assistant with International Justice Mission in Kenya and Uganda. Originally from Alaska, Hannah received her B.A. with honors in Political Science from Bob Jones University in Greenville, South Carolina and has studied German at the Goethe Institute in Göttingen, Germany. Hannah spent a year and half working in East Africa, including in the Turkana region of Northern Kenya, and speaks

conversational Swahili. She is pursuing her Masters in Democracy and Governance at Georgetown University, where she is particularly focused on governance and public justice system reform in Africa.

Ms. Hayley Elszasz is a Program Assistant with the Wilson Center Africa Program. Previously, she served as a Program Associate at World Learning, an international development nonprofit, and as an Africa Program Intern at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). She holds a B.A. with honors in Political Science and Global Studies from Williams College.

Ms. Shahrazad Hired is a Communications Program Assistant with the Wilson Center Africa Program. Previously, she worked as a Corporate Communications and Government Relations Intern with Comcast NBCUniversal. Shahrazad recently received a B.A. in Government and Politics from the University of Maryland College Park, and pursued a minor in International Development and Conflict Management, and a certificate in African American Studies. Originally from Somalia, Shahrazad is interested in state governance and economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Appendix 2: Participant List and Contact Information

SVNP PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue
Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)
Ethiopia
kidane.k@ipss-addis.org

Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho
Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
South Africa
gdecarvalho@issafrica.org

Dr. Ibrahim Diarra
Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES)
Côte d'Ivoire
diarraib@gmail.com

Mr. Nakomo Duche
Center for Policy Studies (CERPS)
Liberia
nakomoduche@hotmail.com

Mr. Anas El-Gomati
Sadeq Institute
Libya
anas.elgomati@sadeqinstitute.org

Dr. Chukwuemeka Eze
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
Ghana
ceze@wanep.org

Rev. Eugène Goussikindey
Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP)
Côte d'Ivoire
eugene.goussikindey@cerap-inades.org

Ms. Eugenia Kayitesi
Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR)
Rwanda
e.kayitesi@ipar-rwanda.org

Ms. Helen Kezie-Nwoha
Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE)
Uganda
khelen@isis.or.ug

Dr. Francis A. Kornegay Jr.
Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD)
South Africa
fkornegay.kornegay@gmail.com

Dr. Sylvester Bongani Maphosa
Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)
South Africa
smaphosa@hsrc.ac.za

Prof. Francois Masabo
Center for Conflict Management (CCM), University of Rwanda
Rwanda
fmasabo@nur.ac.rw

Dr. Abraham Akec Awolich Nyuat
The Sudd Institute
South Sudan
aawolich@suddinstitute.org

Fr. Alain Nzadi-a-Nzadi
Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale (CEPAS)
Democratic Republic of the Congo
directeurcepas@gmail.com

Dr. Franklin Oduro
Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD)
Ghana
f.oduro@cddgh.org

Dr. Fredrick Ogenga*
Center for Media, Democracy, Peace & Security, Rongo University
Kenya
ogengafredrick@gmail.com
*also a former SVNP scholar

Dr. Nicholas Ozor
African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS)
Kenya
nozor@atpsnet.org

Dr. Seydina Ousmane Sene
Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR)
Rwanda
seydina.sene@ipar.sn

Mr. Olusegun Sotola
Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA)
Nigeria
olusegun@ippanigeria.org

AFRICAN PEACEBUILDING NETWORK (APN) PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Asebe Regassa Debelo
Institute of Indigenous Studies, Dilla University
Ethiopia
aseberegassa@yahoo.com

Dr. Fana Gebresenbet Erda*
Institute for Peace and Security Studies
Ethiopia
fana.g@ipss-addis.org
*also a former SVNP scholar

Dr. Chantal Ingabire
University of Rwanda
Rwanda
cingabire7@gmail.com

SVNP SCHOLAR ALUMNI

Mr. Tasew Tafese Gashaw
Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)
Ethiopia
tasew21@gmail.com

Dr. Getachew Zeru Gebrekidan
Meles Zenawi Leadership Academy
Ethiopia
getachewzeru@yahoo.com

EXTERNAL PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Inge Baumgarten
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Germany

inge.baumgarten@giz.de
Dr. Tigist Yeshiwas Engdaw
Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)
Ethiopia
tigist.y@ipss-addis.org

Mr. Christopher Meade
U.S. Mission to the African Union
United States
meadeC@state.gov

Mr. Rushdi Nackerdien
International Foundation for Electoral Systems
United States
rnackerdien@ifes.org

WILSON CENTER AFRICA PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Monde Muyangwa
Woodrow Wilson Center
United States
monde.muyangwa@wilsoncenter.org

Ms. Hannah Beckett
Woodrow Wilson Center
United States
hannah.beckett@wilsoncenter.org

Ms. Hayley Elszasz
Woodrow Wilson Center
United States
hayley.elszasz@wilsoncenter.org

Ms. Shahrazad Hired
Woodrow Wilson Center
United States
Shahrazad.hired@wilsoncenter.org

Appendix 3: Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Member Organization Profiles

Member Organizations:

1. African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET) – Ghana
2. African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP) – Kenya
3. African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) – Kenya
4. Center for Democratic Development (CDD) – Ghana
5. Center for Media, Democracy, Peace and Security (CMDPS) – Kenya
6. Center for Policy Studies (CERPS) – Liberia
7. Centre d'Etudes Pour l'Action Sociale (CEPAS) – Democratic Republic of the Congo
8. Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP) – Côte d'Ivoire
9. Centre for Conflict Management (CCM) – Rwanda
10. Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES) – Côte d'Ivoire
11. Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) – South Africa
12. Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA) – Nigeria
13. Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR) – Senegal
14. Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) – South Africa
15. Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) – Ethiopia
16. Institute for Security Studies (ISS) – South Africa HQ
17. Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR-Rwanda) – Rwanda
18. Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE) – Uganda
19. The Sadeq Institute – Libya
20. The Sudd Institute – South Sudan
21. University of Pretoria Department of Political Science – South Africa
22. West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) – Ghana HQ
23. Wilson Center Africa Program (WWCIS) – Washington, DC, United States

African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET)

Country: Ghana

Director: K.Y. Amoako

Point of Contact: Edward K. Brown

Overview: ACET is an economic policy institute that supports Africa's long-term growth. Its mission is to promote policy and institutional reforms for sustained economic growth and transformation in Africa. Its vision is for all African countries to drive their own growth and transformation agendas by 2025. This will be led by the private sector and supported by capable states with strong institutions and good policies.

Topical Focus: ACET utilizes three approaches to their work on sustained economic growth and transformation: analysis, advice, and advocacy. These methods are used in three primary areas:

(1) African Transformation Index: provides a common quantitative tool to measure the progress of countries and foster intra-African learning

(2) Shared Governance: assists in developing institutional arrangements for coordinated policy, management of public finances, and deliverance of goals

(3) Transformation Dialogues Program: shares the findings with stakeholders at the global, regional, and country levels for debate, feedback, refinement, and implementation

Operations: As a think-tank, ACET applies knowledge by directly engaging citizens and decision makers. Bringing an authentic African perspective, the core staff comprises 30 personnel from eight African countries, based at the headquarters in Accra. They include economists, researchers, policy analysts, management consultants, extractive industries experts, and administrative staff. They are supported by a global network of dozens of resource persons and renowned experts in African development, including a Nobel laureate in economics.

Link: http://acetforafrica.org

Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)

Country: Kenya

Director: Eliya Zulu

Point of Contact: Rose Oronje

Overview: AFIDEP is a non-profit policy think tank whose mission is to translate research evidence and use it to advocate for improved policies and program effectiveness in Africa. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the improvement of the wellbeing of Africans by reducing unplanned pregnancies, reducing maternal and child deaths, slowing population growth, and improving sexual and reproductive health outcomes of young people.

Topical Focus: AFIDEP's 2014-2018 Strategic Plan provides a framework to guide the Institute in building on past gains as well as expanding and strengthening the scope of its programs. It follows

three overarching objectives: the synthesis and translation of research evidence; enabling the utilization of research evidence in decision-making; and strengthening capacity in research evidence synthesis, translation, and utilization. It has three focus areas:

(1) Population change and development

(2) Maternal and child health

(3) Adolescent reproductive health and development

Operations: AFIDEP has assembled a multi-disciplinary core staff comprising of experts trained in various social sciences, public health, policy analysis, and communications. This team will be expanded during the next five years in line with the changing needs of our programs. The Institute's core staff is complemented by a network of Associate Fellows who contribute to our work and seek to strengthen the impact of their own work through our programs and connections. A Board of Directors comprising distinguished experts, who provide strategic guidance and oversee the running of the organization, governs AFIDEP.

Link: http://www.afidep.org

African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS)

Country: Kenya

Director: Nicholas Ozor

Point of Contact: same

Overview: ATPS Network is a multidisciplinary network whose mission it is to improve the quality of science, technology, and innovation (STI) research, policy, and practice for sustainable development in Africa, by Africans, and for Africa. The strategic vision is to become the leading center of excellence and reference in STI systems research.

Topical Focus: ATPS draws on its rich network of experts in all aspects of the innovation systems in African countries including policymakers, science experts, private sector actors, and the civil society actors. It focuses specifically in the fields of science, technology, and innovation and works to further training and capacity building, communication and sensitization, knowledge brokerage, policy advocacy, and outreach in Africa. It will achieve its vision by strengthening capacity for knowledge generation, communication, and dissemination for sustainable development in Africa.

Operations: ATPS was established in 1994 and was accorded full diplomatic status in Kenya on December 3, 2003. ATPS operates through chapters in 29 countries across Africa and the Diaspora in Europe and the USA. It ensures that the STI policy research and programs are fully and effectively engaging all actors in the relevant innovation systems. Most importantly, it ensures that they are implemented at improved cost-effectiveness and low administration cost ratios.

Link: http://www.atpsnet.org/index.php

Center for Democratic Development (CDD)

Country: Ghana

Director: E. Gyimah-Boadi

Point of Contact: Franklin Oduro

Overview: CDD-Ghana is an independent and non-partisan, non-governmental research-based and policy-oriented institute. Its mission is to promote democracy, good governance, and economic openness in Ghana and Africa. Its vision is a free, peaceful, and well-governed society based on the rule of law, justice, and integrity in public administration, and equal opportunities for all in Ghana and Africa.

Topical Focus: Its programmatic and analytic work covers a broad range of topics focusing on democracy, governance, and economic issues. It has three training and capacity building programs including Code Election Training, Media Literacy Program, and the Anti-Stigmatization program. There are five projects that CDD programming and training address:

> (1) The Afrobarometer

> (2) The Africa Power and Politics Program

> (3) Transparency and Accountability Project

> (4) Constitutional Review Project

> (5) African Peer Review Mechanism

Operations: CDD pursues its corporate philosophies through high-quality policy research, technical analyses, and widely disseminated publications and documentation. It also organizes roundtables, seminars, and conferences, issues press statements, and engages in extensive networking with relevant state and non-state stakeholders to inform and educate, to foster public and policy-maker awareness, and to support advocacy and stimulate policy reform. Its core values are non-partisanship, independence, integrity, accountability, objectivity, and equal opportunity.

Link: http://www.cddgh.org

Center for Media, Democracy, Peace and Security (CMDPS)

Country: Kenya

Director: Fredrick Ogenga

Point of Contact: same

Overview: The Center for Media, Democracy, Peace and Security, established within the Department of Communication, Journalism & Media Studies with the recognition and support of the Rongo University, focuses on media, and seeks to promote research, innovation, and outreach initiatives to influence policy issues on media, democracy, peace, and security in East Africa and beyond.

Topical Focus: The Center for Media, Democracy, Peace and Security focuses on conducting high quality research in areas of media, democracy, peace, and security. The Horn of Africa faces serious peace and security challenges. The Center aims to research media representation of these conflicts, investigate the media's role in sensationalizing acts of violence and terrorism, and develop new approaches of representing and covering conflicts in conflict-prone societies that will encourage peaceful dialogue and deliberation.

Operations: The Center for Media, Democracy, Peace and Security pursues its mission by conducting the following activities: publishing research findings and policy briefs; organizing academic and policy workshops for journalists; organizing journalism institutes that focus on traditional journalism and new/social media citizens-journalism; hosting visiting scholars, exchange students, journalists, and policy advocates; and building collaboration between different agencies and organizations on security issues.

Link: http://ruc.ac.ke/cmdps/

Center for Policy Studies (CERPS)

Country: Liberia

Director: Nakomo Duche

Point of Contact: same

Overview: CERPS is an independent policy research institution established to study issues critical to Liberia and West Africa. Unlike the rest of ECOWAS, Liberia has little capacity to carry out necessary policy research. CERPS seeks to fill that void by creating policymaking capacity within Liberia.

Topical Focus: CERPS seeks to spur peacebuilding and identify and resolve issues that inhibit nation-building and development. To do this, the Center identifies and researches possible policy choices on emerging debates across political, social, and economic issues, encourage dialogue, and find consensus. It also reaches out to build a bridge between the Liberian public and policymakers to ensure adequate local and national voices in policy debates and inform the public of important policymaking issues.

Operations: The founding members of CERPS have decades of research experience in policy fields including economics, law, political science, conflict resolution, natural resource management, peacebuilding, and land rights. Members of the team have experience working in government, academia, research organizations, and civil society, and are well-positioned to build bridges between them and enhancing policymaking capacity.

Link: http://cerpsliberia.net/

Centre d'Etudes Pour l'Action Sociale (CEPAS)

Country: The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Director: Alain Nzadi-a-Nzadi

Point of Contact: same

Overview: The Centre d'Etudes Pour L'Action Sociale (CEPAS) (Research Center for Social Action), an initiative of the Central Africa Province of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Fathers) was created in 1965. It is an institution whose substantial mission consists of promoting justice, compassionate, and integral human development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through its analyses, research, and consequent actions.

Topical Focus: Among other objectives, CEPAS intends to ensure the linkage between research and social action; to enlighten, through in-depth understanding of the Congo's political, economic, social, and cultural realities; and to contribute to the process of endorsing Congo's economic and social studies through the analysis of the society, its structures, and the conditions of sustainable development.

Operations: CEPAS focuses on:

(1) Undertaking research in order to understand the society and its problems, particularly disabled groups, and supporting undertaken actions to find suitable solutions to these problems

(2) Publishing in the Congo-Afrique Review, its organ of expression, the findings of the research undertaken by its members and other researchers in order to promote in targeted areas a critical understanding of the society and the alternatives for a just development

(3) Publishing disseminating brochures in order to inform and build the capacity of a very large public on the Country's social, economic, political and judicial matters

(4) Providing researchers, students and active individuals with a center for specialized documentation on social, economic, political and cultural questions

(5) Ensuring courses, workshops, conferences and disseminated radio broadcasts in order to help various publics to well understand the society and the needs of a just development

Link: http://www.cepas-rdc.org/

Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP)

Country: Côte d'Ivoire

Director: Eugene Goussikindey

Point of Contact: same

Overview: CERAP is an education and research institution that, since 2014, has been divided into two sections called Pôles: The University and the Social Centre. CERAP was created in 2002. Its

mission is to foster dialogue and encourage open-mindedness through its educational programs in order to encourage peace and justice.

Topical Focus: CERAP has become both a University and Social Institution for the promotion of the human person in view of the service of the common good of African societies, which are opened and sensitive to solidarity and the respect of human dignity. In October, CERAP will launch a Research Centre for Society and Business where social and political issues will be researched as well as issues related to corporate social responsibility. It will focus course work on the areas of economics, accounting, law and ethics in governance, sustainable development, conflict management, human rights, and peace.

CERAP is divided into four departments:

       (1) The Human Rights and Dignity Institute (IDDH)

       (2) The Documentation Centre

       (3) The CERAP Editions

       (4) The Social Action in Urban Environment (ASMU)

Operations: The University offers a BA in economics with five options, a MA in governance and ethics with four options, and in October 2015, in partnership with the Catholic University of Milan, a MBA in entrepreneurship will begin. In October 2015, CERAP will launch a Research Centre for Society and Business with the support of the African Development Bank. The Social Center will be expanding its training in the informal sector and extend its advocacy work toward the most vulnerable.

Link: http://www.cerap-inades.org

Centre for Conflict Management (CCM)

Country: Rwanda

Director: Francois Masabo

Point of Contact: same

Overview: The Centre for Conflict Management in the College of Arts and Social Sciences at the University of Rwanda was created in 1999 with financial support from the United Nations Development Programme. CCM's mandate rises from the particular challenges raised in the post-genocide context. CCM seeks to be a bridge between academic teaching, research findings, and policymaking inspiration for peace and conflict studies in Rwanda, the African Great Lakes region, and Africa.

Topical Focus: Located in Rwanda and founded during the successful post-genocide reconstruction, CCM strives to expand its research and teaching activities to the whole region and continent for the benefit of the population which seeks to live in peace and security. CCM conducts research into the causes of conflict, peacebuilding, power sharing, genocide ideology, and related topics.

The organization's focuses include:

(1) Genocide studies and prevention

(2) Gender and conflict

(3) Post-conflict reconstruction and development

Operations: CCM has 14 staff members and offers two masters programs in genocide studies and peace and conflict studies, as well as short courses to leaders from Rwanda, the Great Lakes region, and beyond.

Link: http://www.ccm.ur.ac.rw/

Centre Ivorien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES)

Country: Côte d'Ivoire

Director: Ibrahim Diarra

Point of Contact: same

Overview: CIRES is a social science research institution whose mission is to undertake research concerning the economic and social problems of Côte d'Ivoire and the countries of the sub-region. Its vision is to establish relationships with as many economic bodies, public or private, as possible, and to publish research concerning economic and social disciplines.

Topical Focus: The overall objectives of CIRES are to identify the economic and social problems of Côte d'Ivoire as well as those of the sub-region and to carry out economic and social studies in order to find solutions to identified problems. CIRES wants to drive the thinking and basic research and animate the scientific debate in economics in Ivorian society and the sub-region. Furthermore, CIRES will provide vocational training in economics and rural sociology through masters and Ph.D. programs, create a training course in management of economic policies, and organize seminars and high-level forums.

Operations: CIRES has fifty permanent researchers and twenty high-level researchers, which rank first among the wealthy research centers of Francophone black Africa. CIRES researchers come from a variety of backgrounds including economists, demographers, statisticians, engineers, sociologists, and agronomists.

Link: http://www.cires-ci.com/accueil.php

Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

Country: South Africa

Director: Crain A. Soudien

Point of Contact: Narnia Bohler-Muller

Overview: The HSRC is a non-partisan, public-purpose organization that generates scientific knowledge through its research and analytical work in the social and human sciences. Its mission is to serve as a knowledge hub for research-based solutions to inform human and social development in South Africa, the African continent, and the rest of the world. HSRC aims to inform policy development and good practice, thereby making a difference in the lives of people in South Africa and in the mother continent.

Topical Focus: It has several research programs that focus on:

(1) Education and skills development

(2) Economic performance and development

(3) Population health, health systems, and innovation

(4) HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB (including the African-wide research network SAHARA)

(5) Democracy, governance, and service delivery

(6) Human and social development

Operations: The HSRC responds to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups in society through its research. It develops and makes available data that underpins research for policy development and public discussion of developmental issues. It undertakes large-scale, multi-year, and collaborative research and produces high quality scientific evidence to inform further analysis, debate, advocacy, and decision-making by role players in government, the media, academia, and community-based groups.

Link: http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en

Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA)

Country: Nigeria

Director: Thompson Ayodele

Point of Contact: Olusegun Sotola

Overview: IPPA is a research and advocacy organization whose mission is to serve as one of the leading promoters of social, economic, and political freedom. IPPA holds tenaciously the belief in free society hinged on the principle that a good and prosperous society is achievable when a government's participation in certain key spheres is drastically reduced concerning individual action, private property rights, and the rule of law.

Topical Focus: IPPA's core areas of interest include development economics, trade, entrepreneurship, property rights, education, environment, health, and safety. Keeping these in mind, IPPA has several goals that it follows throughout its work:

(1) Empowering people

(2) Individual liberty and choice

(3) Private property rights protection

(4) An economy based on free enterprise

(5) Democratic government under the rule of law

(6) An autonomous and free civil society

(7) The facilitation of trade within Africa and beyond

Operations: IPPA engages in a number of activities that include research, seminars/workshops, newsletters, organizing essay competitions, writing on developmental issues, and student-based programs.

Link: http://www.ippanigeria.org

Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR)

Country: Senegal

Director: Cheikh Oumar Ba

Point of Contact: Ibrahima Hathie

Overview: IPAR is a think-tank and research institution. Its mission is to work with civil society leaders and local actors to co-produce analyses, policy proposals, and strategies to influence public policy at the national, sub-regional and international levels. Its vision is to contribute to the process of economic and social development of Senegal and the sub-region by creating a space for exchange and debate on strategic backed research and rigorous prospective, connected to the concerns of policy makers and grassroots organizations.

Topical Focus: The main research themes of IPAR, as defined in its 2015 strategic plan, are connected to:

(1) Demography, employment and migration

(2) Performance of agriculture

(3) Land and other natural resources management

(4) Public policies

(5) Other emerging interesting topics

Operations: IPAR seeks to foster and participate in a reflection and a permanent, open debate on the future of rural areas and agriculture, the joint city/countryside, the conditions for successful integration in the sub-region, and beneficial integration into the global economy. Through these exchanges and debates, IPAR wants to allow the confrontation of interests of different professional categories and the search for compromise. The aim is to participate in the creation of sustainable institutional capacities in agricultural and rural prospects and to promote and support alternative paths to current policies and programs in Senegal and the sub-region.

Link: http://www.ipar.sn

Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD)

Country: South Africa

Director: Dr. Philani Mthembu

Point of Contact: Philani Mthembu; Francis Kornegay

Overview: IGD is a foreign policy think-tank that engages in cutting edge policy research and analysis, catalytic dialogue, and stakeholder interface on global dynamics that have an impact on South Africa and Africa. Its mission is to work toward a prosperous and peaceful Africa in a progressive global order. Its vision is to become the think-tank of choice in its field.

Topical Focus: IGD promotes a broader understanding of the role of foreign policy and diplomacy in the pursuit of national and international developmental goals and to ensure discernable policy outcomes. It will establish and strengthen mutually beneficial strategic partnerships nationally, regionally, and globally. Finally, it will work to enhance the standard of service to clients and consumers of IGD's work in order to ensure their satisfaction.

IGD has three projects that further these initiatives:

(1) South Africa's Foreign Policy Analysis Project: spans the making and management of foreign policy, multi-stakeholder interface, public diplomacy, and development diplomacy

(2) African Studies Program: focuses on regional and continental integration, peace diplomacy, inter and intra-African trade, and Africa's external relations

(3) Multilateral Governance Analysis Program: addresses various international developments that relate to changes in multilateralism with the growing influence of non-state actors

Operations: IGD was founded during the evolution of the new South Africa in 1994 with the assistance of former president Nelson Mandela and the former German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl. The IGD is comprised of a small, highly competent team of researchers and project administrators. A network of fellows and associates that work part-time for IGD and consultants on funded projects complement this team. IGD's research staff teaches at universities and training colleges, and frequently participates in media commentary on international developments and foreign policy.

Link: https://www.idg.org.za

Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

Country: Ethiopia

Director: Kidane Kiros Bitsue

Point of Contact: same

Overview: IPSS is a research and policy institution. Its mission is to serve its Africa stakeholders through education and professional development, policy dialogue, and research. The vision of IPSS is to be the premier institute for education, research, and policy dialogue on peace and security studies.

Topical Focus: The IPSS strives to attain the highest levels of excellence in the teaching and learning process in order to set and maintain bespoke standards in education and professional development. It highly values innovation, creativity, evidence-based, and action-oriented research. Its topical focuses include Pan-Africanism, diversity, integrity, and inclusion. Finally, it is committed to delivery and social transformation.

Operations: It maintains a partnership with the African Union through the Africa Peace and Security Program, which operates with the vision of a premier source for AU and Regional Economic Communities of substantial and high-quality contributions toward promoting practical African-led solutions for peace and security challenges. The Institute produces skilled professionals in conflict prevention, management, and resolution as well as in peace building, and promotes the values of a democratic and peaceful society.

Link: http://www.ipss-addis.org/new-ipss

Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

Country: South Africa HQ

Director: Anton du Plessis

Point of Contact: Gustavo de Carvalho

Overview: ISS is a Pan-African applied policy research institute headquartered in Pretoria, South Africa. It is an established think tank working in the area of African human security. Its mission is to advance human security in Africa through evidence-based policy advice, technical support, and capacity building. It does independent and authoritative research, provides expert policy analysis and advice, and delivers practical training and technical assistance. The vision of ISS is a peaceful and prosperous Africa for its entire people.

Topical Focus: ISS pursues its vision and mission through the work of four divisions:

(1) Governance, Crime and Justice Division: promotes democratic governance, transparency, and respect for human rights, reduced crime, and improved justice

(2) Conflict Prevention and Risk Analysis Division: helps prevent conflict and improve state capacity for risk analysis by contributing to the understanding of the latest human security developments on the continent

(3) Conflict Management and Peace Building Division: enhances effective conflict management and peacebuilding by governments and international institutions

(4) Transnational Threats and International Crime Division: combats such threats and crimes by enhancing the ability of African inter-governmental organizations and national/civil society to respond more effectively

Operations: ISS follows a set of core values including sustainable development, democracy, human rights, rule of law, collaborative security, and gender mainstreaming. It does this by undertaking applied research, training, and capacity building. It emphasizes working collaboratively work

others. It facilitates and supports policy formation and carefully monitors trends by collecting, interpreting, and disseminating information at the national, regional, and international levels.

Link: http://www.issafrica.org

Institute of Policy Analysis and Research – Rwanda (IPAR-Rwanda)

Country: Rwanda

Director: Eugenia Kayitesi

Point of Contact: same

Overview: The Institute of Policy Analysis and Research-Rwanda is a non-profit, independent think-tank in Rwanda guided by a fundamental concern for the well-being of all Rwandans, whose mission is to enhance evidence-based policy making and promote dialogue and a culture of debate on policy issues in Rwanda through conducting timely, relevant, high-quality public policy analysis and research.

Topical Focus: IPAR-Rwanda's research areas include:

(1) Agriculture and value chain development

(2) Social development

(3) Governance

(4) Economic growth and transformation

(5) Environment and natural resources management

Operations: IPAR-Rwanda seeks to provide information and analysis to assist decision-makers and provide a forum for vibrant policy debate in the country. The organization does this by publishing reports, policy briefs, and papers and hosting conferences. IPAR-Rwanda is currently conducting research projects on lessons from Rwanda in aid management and fiscal policy, on the Feed the Future Africa Great Lakes Coffee, and on the impact of Rwanda's National Climate Change and Environment Fund (FONERWA).

Link: http://www.ipar-rwanda.org/index.php?lang=en

Isis - Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis - WICCE)

Country: Uganda

Executive Director: Helen Kezie-Nwoha

Point of Contact: same

Overview: Isis-WICCE is a global action oriented women's human rights organization that empowers women's leadership and peace building in conflict and post conflict settings. Its mission is to ignite women's leadership, amplify voices, and deepen their activism in re-creating peace. Its vision is for women to be living in peace and re-creating peace.

Topical Focus:

Isis-WICCE is committed to the building of a fair and just society where women can equally participate in decision-making and where their capacities and potential are utilized for a better world through the documenting of women's realities and facilitating the exchange of skills and information. Throughout, there is an emphasis on research and knowledge creation where Isis-WICCE has historically done groundbreaking research on women in conflict countries. Isis-WICCE has three programs dedicated to its mission:

(1) Advocacy and Networking: builds partnerships with strategic allies and advocates for the needs of women survivors

(2) Communications and Management: ensures that what we learn is communicated directly to those making decisions that shape women's lives at national, regional, and international levels

(3) Feminist Leadership Institute: focuses on strengthening women's activist and political leadership in order to be able to challenge existing institutional mechanisms that undermine women's rights

Operations: Isis-WICCE is named after the ancient Egyptian goddess Isis who symbolizes wisdom, creativity, and knowledge. Isis-WICCE has started national and regional programs to facilitate the flow of information from Uganda to other parts of Africa and the rest of the world. The organization ihas mmensely contributed to and strengthened the women's movement in Uganda and on the African continent.

Link: http://isis.or.ug/

The Sadeq Institute

Country: Libya

Executive Director: Anas El-Gomati

Point of Contact: same

Overview: The Sadeq Institute is an independent and non-partisan think tank, whose mission is to foster a culture of informed citizenship in Libya by providing a forum for the whole of Libyan society to participate in policy-making. As the world's first research institute specializing in Libyan affairs, the Sadeq Institute's ethos comprises three main tenets; pluralism through ideas, accountability through research, and change through participation.

The Sadeq Institute is committed to encouraging a diversity of political opinions, and believes that drawing on this diversity is key to producing policy that represents Libyan society as a whole. True accountability can only come about in the context of an informed and empowered citizenry, and the

Sadeq Institute advocates for the ability of all Libyans to hold government to account, and for information and commentary on government activities to be freely disseminated and accessible to all.

Topical Focus: The Sadeq Institute's research aims to provide innovative solutions to key national challenges in Libya. These include:

(1) Economics

(2) Health

(3) Law

(4) Governance

(5) Security

(6) Education

Operations: By consulting and engaging with the Libyan public and by conducting rigorous research, the Sadeq Institute aims to deliver evidence-based policy solutions that reflect the diverse needs of Libyan citizens while holding public officials accountable for their actions.

Link: http://www.sadeqinstitute.org/

The Sudd Institute

Country: South Sudan

Director: Jok Madut Jok

Point of Contact: same

Overview: The Sudd Institute is an independent research organization that conducts and facilitates research and training to inform public policy and practice, to create opportunities for discussion and debate, and to improve analytical capacity in South Sudan. Its mission is to promote informed and accountable policy and practice that responds to the needs, wants, and well-being of the South Sudanese people. The institute was established to close the knowledge gap and help ensure that decisions made during this critical period in the country's history result in positive change.

Topical Focus: To contribute to developing government efficiency, accountability, and transparency, the Sudd Institute offers critical analysis about key governance issues, including resource generation and allocation, relations between the national government and the states, and the constitution development process. The Sudd Institute follows two tracks:

(1) Track 1: addresses internal and external insecurity by aiming to help decision-makers to better understand the causes and consequences of such violence that has wreaked havoc across the country and to offer recommendations for policy and practical change

(2) Track 2: geared toward building an inclusive, responsive, and transparent government

Operations: As South Sudan embarks on critical state building, nation building, and development initiatives, little is known or understood about the country and the needs of its institutions and people. To fill this knowledge gap, Sudd operates by conducting, facilitating, and communicating high quality, independent, and action-oriented research and analysis. It provides opportunities for discussion and debate. Finally, it focuses on improving analytical capacity and research skills in South Sudan.

Link: http://www.suddinstitute.org

University of Pretoria Department of Political Sciences

Country: South Africa

Director: Siphamandla Zondi

Point of Contact: Siphamandla Zondi

Overview: The University of Pretoria Department of Political Sciences is a core department of the University of Pretoria, one of South Africa's premiere research universities. Research within the department focuses on a broad range of political science topics, including mediation, governance, and democracy studies. The Institute for Strategic and Political Affairs (ISPA), the Center for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn), and the Centre for Mediation in Africa (CMA) are research centers contained within the Political Science Department.

Topical Focus: Research of the University of Pretoria Department of Political Sciences focuses on a broad range of African and non-African political science topics including mediation, conflict studies, governance, security, and democracy. Within the department, the Centre for Mediation in Africa focuses on publishing research on mediation best practices, training senior government officials, and assisting the UN, AU, and other sub-regional bodies to build mediation capacity and expertise. CMA has also hosted conferences, including a major conference on conflict and mediation at the University of Pretoria in June 2015.

Operations: With more than 20 professors, researchers, and staff, the University of Pretoria Department of Political Sciences conducts academic research with important implications for issues of mediation, conflict studies, and good governance. As a part of a major research institution in South Africa, the department is well-positioned to carry out important research on Africa's most pressing topics.

Link: http://www.up.ac.za/political-sciences

West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)

Country: Ghana HQ

Director: Chukwuemeka B. Eze

Point of Contact: same

Overview: The West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) is a leading regional peacebuilding organization founded in 1998 in response to the civil wars that plagued West Africa in the 1990s. Over the years, WANEP has succeeded in establishing strong national networks in every member state of ECOWAS, with over 500 member organizations across West Africa.

Topical Focus: WANEP places special focus on collaborative approaches to conflict prevention, and peacebuilding, working with diverse actors from civil society, governments, intergovernmental bodies, women groups, and other partners in a bid to establish a platform for dialogue, experience sharing and learning, thereby complementing efforts at ensuring sustainable peace and development in West Africa and beyond.

Operations: In 2002, WANEP entered into a historic partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), an inter-governmental structure, for the implementation of a regional early warning and response system (ECOWARN). A memorandum of understanding between WANEP and ECOWAS was signed in 2004 for five years, and has since been renewed for another 5 years. This partnership constitutes a major strategic achievement for WANEP and West Africa civil society as it offers the much-desired opportunity to contribute to Track I response to conflicts and policy debates.

WANEP has more than 500 member organizations across the member states of ECOWAS. At the continental level, WANEP is a member of the Peace and Security cluster of the African Union's (AU) Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC), representing West Africa. At the international level, WANEP has a Special Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and is the West Africa Regional Representative of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC). WANEP is the Chair of GPPAC.

WANEP provides professional courses in conflict prevention and peacebuilding informed by years of practical experience to governments, businesses, and practitioners throughout the sub-region and beyond. Underlying its work is a commitment to professionalism and a dedication to a world of mutual respect, tolerance, and peace.

Link: http://wanep.org/wanep/

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS) Africa Program

Country: United States

Director: Dr. Monde Muyangwa

Point of Contact: same

Overview: The Africa Program conducts in-depth analyses and offers pragmatic options for addressing the most critical issues facing Africa and U.S.-Africa relations; promote inclusive, informed policy dialogue that helps to build stronger, mutually beneficial U.S.-Africa relations; and fosters a more comprehensive understanding of Africa in the United States.

Topic Focus: The Africa Program focuses on four core issues:

(1) Good governance and leadership

(2) Conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and security

(3) Trade, investment and sustainable development

(4) Africa's evolving role in the global arena.

The Program also maintains a cross-cutting focus on the roles of women, youth, and technology.

Operations: Through its research and analysis, public events, projects, and media outreach, the Africa Program works actively with Congress, policymakers, and staffers across the U.S. government; African officials and policymakers; subject matter experts; and practitioners on key issues in Africa and in U.S.-Africa relations. Expanding on its legacy in peacebuilding, the Africa Program works to inform and advance U.S. policy toward the continent and foster sustainable peace and development.

The Program achieves its mission through in-depth research and analyses, including our blog Africa Up Close, public discussion, working groups, and briefings that bring together policymakers, practitioners, and subject matter experts to analyze and offer practical options for tackling key challenges in Africa and in U.S.-Africa relations.

Appendix 4: Suggested Topics for the 2019 SVNP Annual Conference

Conflict, Violent Extremism, and Insecurity in Africa (4)

1. Curtailing Violent Extremism
2. The Changing Nature of Conflict in Africa
3. The Changing Dynamics of Conflict in Africa
4. De-radicalization and countering violent extremism in Africa

African Population Trends and Implications for Peacebuilding: A Focus on Youth (8)

1. Youth, Gender and Peacebuilding
2. Youth Potential for Strengthening Peacebuilding in Africa
3. The Culture of Peace: Educating Youth to Peace in Africa
4. Mentoring and Peace Reconciliation for Youth
5. Youth and the Future of Peacebuilding in Africa
6. Youth and their role as innovators and opportunities for innovation
7. Unemployment and its impact on peacebuilding
8. African Population Trends and Implications for Peacebuilding

Natural Resources, Conflict, and Peacebuilding (5)

1. Political Economy of Natural Resources
2. Media, Natural Resources, and Conflict in Africa
3. Natural Resources and Conflict Amongst Pastoral Communities in Africa
4. Natural resource management and peacebuilding
5. Africa's mega-projects and their implications for peace and security

Migration, Refugees, and Peacebuilding in Africa (6)

1. Migration and Peacebuilding in Africa (X2)
2. The Impact of Migration Patterns on Peacebuilding
3. Gender and Migration: Shifting the Debate from Victimhood to Agency
4. Africa's urban growth and settlement patterns, crime and violence
5. Nomadic Communities and the Security of States
6. Curbing the Refugee Problem as a means of Peacebuilding

International Actors and Peacebuilding in Africa (6)

1. Linkages between conflict prevention and peacebuilding: the role of the UN in peacebuilding in Africa
2. Rethinking China-Africa relations for peace and security
3. Chinese Investment and the Implications of Chinese Influence on Peacebuilding in Africa
4. South and West partnerships for peace and security in Africa
5. Assessing Configurations of International Partners in Peacebuilding in Africa
6. The future of peacebuilding in a divided world

Africa's Political Economy, Democracy, and Peacebuilding in Africa (6)

1. Backlash to Democracy in Africa and Implications on Peacebuilding
2. The Impact of Term Limit Extensions on Peacebuilding
3. Political Stability and Peacebuilding in Africa
4. Civil society and Peacebuilding in Africa
5. The politics of peacebuilding in Africa
6. The Political Economy of Peacebuilding in Africa

The Sahel (2)

1. New Approaches to Peacebuilding in the Sahel Region
2. Peacebuilding Strategies in the Sahel Belt

Other topics (7)

1. An early warning system for peacebuilding
2. How to build local knowledge to support peacebuilding
3. Leadership and Peacebuilding
4. The Efficacy of Normative Frameworks in Peace and Security
5. The Makeup of African Masculinity and its Implications for Peacebuilding
6. Technologies of Peace in Africa
7. The SVNP and SDGs: What is our role?

Action Items

ACTION ITEM	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE
1. **Determine location of the 2019 Annual Conference**	➢ Two possible Africa locations for 2019 suggested: Côte d'Ivoire (CIRES and CERAP) and Senegal (IPAR) ➢ Any other SNVP member organization that wishes to co-host the 2019 annual conference should contact Monde Muyangwa ➢ Wilson Center Africa Program will work with any volunteer organizations to assess the costs of hosting in each potential location	➢ Potential co-hosts should contact Dr. Muyangwa **November 1, 2018**
2. **Determine location of the regional conferences**	➢ Three regions were suggested for the regional conferences: East, West, and North Africa ➢ Any SNVP member organization that wishes to co-host a regional workshop should contact Monde Muyangwa ➢ Wilson Center Africa Program will work with any volunteer organizations to assess the costs of hosting in each potential location	➢ Potential co-hosts should contact Dr. Muyangwa **November 1, 2018**
3. **Determine theme of the 2019 Annual Conference**	➢ Wilson Center Africa Program will share 2019 topic suggestions with SVNP	➢ **August 30, 2018**
4. **Contributions to Africa Up Close Blog**	➢ Member organizations are encouraged to submit blogs to Africa Up Close to help meet the grant requirements ➢ Blog commitments have been received from: ISS, The Sudd Institute, IGD, Centre for Conflict Management, and ATPS	➢ Submissions should be sent to Shahrazad Hired ➢ At least 5 submissions should be received **NLT September 14, 2018 for this grant cycle**
5. **Contributions to Africa Year in Review**	➢ Members are encouraged to respond to the Call for Submissions for Africa Year in Review	➢ Send contributions to Shahrazad Hired by **November 1, 2018**
6. **Initiate quarterly reminders for blog posts**	➢ Wilson Center Africa Program will send quarterly reminders to submit blog posts	➢ **Starting August 30, 2018**
7. **Announcement for next SVNP scholarship cycle**	➢ Wilson Center Africa Program will post the announcement for the next SVNP scholarship cycle, pending the grant renewal request	➢ **September 14, 2018**
8. **Roster of potential non-SVNP-affiliated scholars**	➢ Directors and member organizations should send recommendations for potential non-SVNP-affiliated scholars to Monde Muyangwa	➢ **September 14, 2018**
9. **Research potential dissemination strategies for SVNP member organization publications**	➢ Wilson Center Africa Program will look into potential opportunities for cross-posting and other dissemination strategies for SVNP member organization publications	➢ **September 14, 2018**

Deliverables

DELIVERABLE	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE
1. **Photo packet, presentations, and contact sheet from the 2018 conference**	➢ Wilson Center Africa Program will send to all conference participants ➢ Wilson Center Africa Program will post a brief conference summary and select photos to the website	➢ **August 30, 2018**
2. **2018 Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Annual Conference Report**	➢ Wilson Center Africa Program will draft, finalize, and distribute	➢ **August 30, 2018**

3. **Role as SVNP Ambassador one-pager**	➢ Wilson Center Africa Program requests each Director to send a one-page document with the following information:
	  o Any engagement with other SVNP organizations
	  o If/how many scholars you have sent through the SVNP program and what has been their impact on their organization upon return
	  o One paragraph detailing their organization's policy-level engagement on peacebuilding
	  o Description of organization's strategy of disseminating publications to policymakers
		➢ **November 1, 2018**

4. **Key peacebuilding achievements for final grant report**	➢ Wilson Center Africa Program requests each Director to send a brief update to Monde Muyangwa including the following information:
	  o The mission of their organization (in one sentence)
	  o Two key achievements of your organization to highlight in the peacebuilding space from the last two years
		➢ **November 1, 2018**